IN THE COURT OF APPEAL OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA IN AND FOR THE THIRD APPELLATE DISTRICT

DAVID GENTRY; JAMES PARKER; MARK MIDLAM; JAMES BASS; AND CALGUNS SHOOTING SPORTS ASSOCIATION,

Case No. C089655

PLAINTIFFS AND APPELLANTS,

V.

XAVIER BECERRA, IN HIS OFFICIAL CAPACITY AS ATTORNEY GENERAL FOR THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA; STEPHEN LINDLEY, IN HIS OFFICIAL CAPACITY AS ACTING CHIEF OF THE CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE; BETTY T. YEE, IN HER OFFICIAL CAPACITY AS STATE CONTROLLER; AND DOES 1-10,

DEFENDANTS AND RESPONDENTS.

APPELLANTS' APPENDIX VOLUME XII OF XVI (Pages 2998 to 3289 of 4059)

Superior Court of California, County of Sacramento Case No. 34-2013-80001667 Honorable Judge Richard K. Sueyoshi

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Counsel for Plaintiffs-Appellants

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9	07/21/2017	Reply in Support of Plaintiffs' Motion for Adjudication of Fifth and Ninth Causes of Action	2417
12	03/01/2018	Reply in Support of Plaintiffs' Opening Trial Brief	3251
15	01/03/2019	Reply in Support of Plaintiffs' Opening Trial Brief	3955
9	07/21/2017	Request for Judicial Notice in Support of Plaintiffs' Motion for Adjudication of Fifth and Ninth Causes of Action	2432
1	03/06/2015	Respondents' Answer to Complaint for Declaratory and Injunctive Relief and Petition for Writ of Mandamus	230
4	01/29/2016	Respondents' Answer to First Amended Complaint and Petition for Writ of Mandamus	1084
2	08/31/2015	Ruling After Additional Briefs; Motion for Judgment on the Pleadings, Motion to Compel Additional Responses to Form Interrogatories, and Motion to Compel Further Responses to Request for Admissions	547
10	11/03/2017	Ruling on Motions to Compel Additional Responses to Request for Admission (Set Three), Special Interrogatories (Set Four), and for Sanctions	2677

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15	03/04/2019	Ruling on Submitted Matter Re: Petition for Writ of Mandate and Complaint for Declaratory and Injunctive Relief— Remaining Causes of Action	3981
10	08/09/2017	Ruling on Submitted Matter: Motions for Adjudication of Plaintiffs' Fifth and Ninth Causes of Action	2516
5	05/31/2016	Ruling on Submitted Matter: Renewed Motion to Compel Additional Responses to Form Interrogatories, and Motion to Compel Further Responses to Request for Admissions	1273
5	05/24/2017	Second Amended Stipulation Re: Bifurcation and Setting Partial Merits Hearing; Order	1353
13	06/21/2018	Second Supplemental Declaration of Scott M. Franklin in Support of Plaintiffs' Motion for Leave to File Second Amended Complaint for Declaratory and Injunctive Relief and Second Amended Petition for Writ of Mandamus	3414
6	06/13/2017	Separate Statement of Undisputed Facts in Support of Defendants' Motion for Summary Adjudication as to the Fifth and Ninth Causes of Action	1446
1	04/20/2015	Stipulation and Joint Application Re: Expedited Dispute Resolution Procedure Re: Documents Withheld Under Privilege Claims in Response to Plaintiffs' Requests for Production of Documents (Set One), Propounded on Defendants Kamala Harris and Stephen Lindley; Order	274
5	06/08/2017	Stipulation and Order Re: Bifurcation	1357
5	11/04/2016	Stipulation Re: Bifurcation and Setting Partial Merits Hearing; Order	1342

ALPHABETICAL

VOL DATE DOCUMENT PAGE $\mathbf{2}$ Stipulation Re: Expedited Dispute 01/22/2016 579**Resolution Procedure Regarding Disputed Discovery Responses Previously Deemed** Moot and Renewed Motions Currently Scheduled for Hearing on February 19, 2016 10 07/21/2017 Supplemental Declaration of Scott M. 2461Franklin in Support of Plaintiffs' Motion for Adjudication of Fifth and Ninth Causes of Action 1010/27/2017 Supplemental Declaration of Scott M. 2655Franklin in Support of Plaintiffs' Reply in Support of Motions to Compel Additional Responses to: [1] Requests for Admissions (Set Three) and [2] Special Interrogatories (Set Four) 133402 06/15/2018 Supplemental Declaration of Scott M. Franklin in Support of Plaintiffs' Motion for Leave to File Second Amended Complaint for Declaratory and Injunctive Relief and Second Amended Petition for Writ of Mandamus Tentative Ruling on Motions for Adjudication of Plaintiffs' Fifth and Ninth 1008/03/2017 2508**Causes of Action** 10 11/03/2017 Tentative Ruling on Motions to Compel 2672Additional Responses to Request for Admission (Set Three), Special Interrogatories (Set Four), and for Sanctions

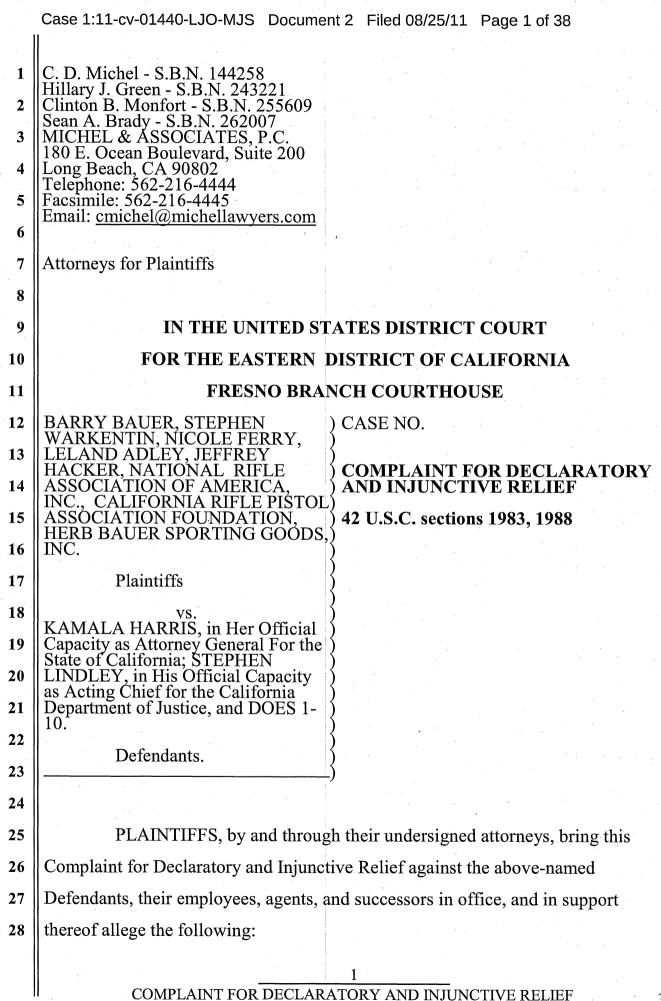
1	XAVIER BECERRA	
2	Attorney General of California STEPAN A. HAYTAYAN	
	Supervising Deputy Attorney General	
3	ANTHONY R. HAKL Acting Supervising Deputy Attorney General	
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5	P.O. Box 944255	
6	Sacramento, CA 94244-2550 Telephone: (916) 210-6065 Fax: (916) 324-8835	Exempt from Filing Fees Pursuant to Government Code §6103
7	E-mail: Anthony.Hakl@doj.ca.gov Attorneys for Defendants and Respondents	
8	SUPERIOR COURT OF T	THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA
9	COUNTY OI	FSACRAMENTO
10		
11		
12		
13	DAVID GENTRY, JAMES PARKER,	Case No. 34-2013-80001667
14	MARK MID LAM, JAMES BASS, and CALGUNS SHOOTING SPORTS	DECLARATION OF ANTHONY R.
15	ASSOCIATION,	HAKL IN SUPPORT OF DEFENDANTS' OPPOSITION BRIEF
	Plaintiffs and Petitioners,	OPPOSITION BRIEF
16	ν.	
17		Date: March 16, 2018 Time: 9:00 a.m.
18	XAVIER BECERRA, in his official capacity	y Dept: 28
19	as Attorney General for the State of California; STEPHEN LINDLEY, in his	Judge: The Honorable Richard K. Sueyoshi
20	official capacity as Director of the Californi Department of Justice Bureau of Firearms;	a Action Filed: October 16, 2013
21	BETTY T. YEE, in her official capacity as State Controller, and DOES 1-10,	
22	Defendants and Respondents	5.
23		
24		
25		
26		
27		
28		
		1
		Declaration of Anthony R. Hakl (34-2013-80001667) 3023

1	DECLARATION OF ANTHONY R. HAKL	
2	1. I am a Deputy Attorney General for the Office of the Attorney General in the	
3	California Department of Justice located in Sacramento, California. I am the attorney of record	
4	for defendants in this action. I make this declaration in support of defendants' opposition brief. I	
5	have personal knowledge of the facts stated in this declaration, and if called as a witness, I could	
6	and would competently testify to them.	
7	2. Attached as Exhibit A is a true and correct copy of plaintiffs' initial complaint	
8	filed in the federal case, <i>Bauer v. Becerra</i> .	
9	3. Attached as Exhibit B is a true and correct copy of plaintiffs' first amended	
10	complaint filed in the federal case, <i>Bauer v. Becerra</i> .	
10	4. Attached as Exhibit C is a true and correct copy of plaintiffs' second amended	
11	complaint filed in the federal case, <i>Bauer v. Becerra</i> .	
12		
13		
	appearances of counsel pages from the transcripts of the depositions of defendant Lindley in the	
15	Bauer and Gentry litigation.	
16	6. Attached as Exhibit E is a true and correct copy of the article:	
17	https://www.ammoland.com/2015/02/californias-triggerman-chuck-michel/#axzz571CPByf4 [as	
18	of Feb. 13, 2018].	
19	7. Attached as Exhibit F is a true and correct copy of excerpts from Plaintiffs'	
20	Requests for Production of Documents (Set One) (May 14, 2014), and Plaintiffs' Requests for	
21	Production of Documents (Set Four) (Aug. 31, 2016).	
22	8. Attached as Exhibit G is a true and correct copy of the civil docket for <i>Bauer</i> .	
23	9. Attached as Exhibit H is a true and correct copy of:	
24	https://nramemberscouncils.com/directory/listing/calguns-shooting-sports-	
25	association?tab=related&view=grid&category=0¢er=0%2C0&zoom=15&is_mile=1&directo	
26	ry_radius=20&sort=distance&p=7#sabai-inline-content-related [as of Feb. 13, 2018].	
27	10. Attached as Exhibit I is a true and correct copy of:	
28	http://nramemberscouncils.com/directories/MC-directory/ [as of Feb. 13, 2018].	
	2	

Declaration of Anthony R. Hakl (34-2013-800016673024

1	11. Attached as Exhibit J is a true and correct copy of:
2	http://myemail.constantcontact.com/CALIFORNIA-ALERT-SYSTEMCALGUNS-GLOCK-
3	CHALLENGE-IIhtml?soid=1103432343344&aid=Chv1PODTq3U [as of Feb. 13, 2018].
4	12. Attached as Exhibit K is a true and correct copy of:
5	https://www.facebook.com/calguns/posts/402605069824860 [as of Feb. 13, 2018].
6	13. Attached as Exhibit L is a true and correct copy of: <u>http://cgssa.org/about-us/</u> [as
7.	of Feb. 13, 2018].
8	14. Attached as Exhibit M is a true and correct copy of:
9	https://firearmtraining.nra.org/become-an-instructor/ [as of Feb. 13, 2018].
10	15. Attached as Exhibit N is a true and correct copy of the chart titled "DEALER
11	RECORD OF SALE TRANSACTIONS." A copy of this publicly-available data is also available
12	at: https://oag.ca.gov/sites/all/files/agweb/pdfs/firearms/forms/dros_chart.pdf.
13 _	16. Attached as Exhibit O is a true and correct copy of a portion of defendants'
14	document production to plaintiffs in this case.
15	17. Attached as Exhibit P is a true and correct copy of an excel spreadsheet prepared
16	by DOJ expanding upon the DROS transaction information contained in Exhibit N. This
17	information is accurate to the best of my knowledge, information, and belief.
18	I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of California that the
19	foregoing is true and correct. Signed and sworn to this 20th day of February, 2018, at
20	Sacramento, California.
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INTRODUCTION

When a would-be firearm purchaser wishes to obtain a firearm in
 California, state law generally requires the buyer to process the transaction through
 a federally licensed California firearm dealer (an "FFL").

2. In doing so, the would-be purchaser must, among other things, fill out a
Dealer's Record of Sale ("DROS") form, the information from which is used by the
California Department of Justice ("DOJ") to conduct an extensive background
check on the would-be purchaser before he or she can take possession of any
firearm.

3. California statutory law confers on DOJ¹ the authority, subject to some
discretion, to impose multiple, separate "fees" on the purchasers of firearms. DOJ
imposes and collects these fees through firearm retailers, and currently exercises
that discretion by charging firearm purchasers the maximum amounts provided for
by certain statutes.

4. PLAINTIFFS bring this suit to challenge the constitutionality and legality
of the "fees" imposed under those statutes and levied on the purchase or transfer of
firearms; specifically, California Penal Code sections 12076(e) [Revised Penal
Code section 28255(a)-(c)], 12076.5 [28300(c)], 12088.9 [23690(a)], and 12805(e)
[31650(c)] (collectively, the "Challenged Fees").²

20 5. To some extent the amount of some "fees" are set at the discretion of, DOJ
21 but in all cases the "fees" are enforced and collected by DOJ through an FFL

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¹ DEFENDANTS, being sued in their official capacity as heads of the DOJ, and DOJ being under DEFENDANTS' control, all references to "DOJ" herein should be construed as a reference to DEFENDANTS.

² Pursuant to the Legislature's enactment of Assembly Concurrent Resolution 73
(McCarthy) 2006, which authorized a Non-Substantive Reorganization of California's Deadly
Weapons Statutes, various California Penal Code sections will be renumbered, effective January
1, 2012. For convenience and ease of reference, the corresponding "renumbered" code section for
each referenced Penal Code section is provided in brackets.

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COMPLAINT FOR DECLARATORY AND INJUNCTIVE RELIEF

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1 || regulated by DOJ.

6. The accounts containing the revenues amassed from the Challenged Fees,
which DOJ manages, run a multi-million dollar surplus, even though constitutional
principles and governing law limit such government assessments to the reasonable
cost of regulating the actual activity on which the "fee" is imposed (i.e., the
clearance of the firearm purchaser).

7 7. Each of the Challenged Fees unconstitutionally infringes on
8 PLAINTIFFS' right to keep and bear arms under the Second Amendment to the
9 United States Constitution. PLAINTIFFS and other lawful firearm purchasers are
10 subjected to these excessive "fees" as a prerequisite to exercising a fundamental
11 right, and the windfall revenues from the "fees" are used by DEFENDANTS to
12 finance state law enforcement activities unrelated to the regulation of the lawful
13 purchase of firearms, or the clearance of firearm purchasers.

8. For similar reasons, each of the Challenged "Fees" is not really a "fee" at
all, but an illegal tax enacted and imposed in violation of the California
Constitution.

9. PLAINTIFFS seek declaratory and injunctive relief to invalidate and halt
18 DOJ's current imposition of the Challenged Fees.

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JURISDICTION and VENUE

10. Jurisdiction of this action is founded on 28 U.S.C. §§ 1331, 1343, and
1367, in that this action arises under the Constitution and laws of the United States,
and under 28 U.S.C. § 1343(a)(3) and 42 U.S.C. § 1983, in that this action seeks to
redress the deprivation, under color of the laws, statutes, ordinances, regulations,
customs, and usages of the State of California and political subdivisions thereof, of
rights, privileges, or immunities secured by the United States Constitution and by
Acts of Congress.

27 11. The Court has supplemental jurisdiction over PLAINTIFFS' state law
28 claims asserted herein under 28 U.S.C. § 1367 because such claims arise out of the

COMPLAINT FOR DECLARATORY AND INJUNCTIVE RELIEF

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same case or controversy as the federal claims. 1

12. PLAINTIFFS' claims for declaratory and injunctive relief are authorized 2 3 by 28 U.S.C. §§ 2201 and 2202.

4 13. Venue in this judicial district is proper under 28 U.S.C. § 1391(b) because a substantial part of the events or omissions giving rise to the claims occurred in 5 this district. 6

PARTIES

Plaintiffs I.

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14. Plaintiff BARRY BAUER is a resident, property owner, and taxpayer of 9 Fresno, California. Within the last five years, Plaintiff BAUER has lawfully 10 purchased firearms, including both handguns and long-guns. 11

15. Plaintiff BAUER is the "Responsible Person"³ on the Federal Firearms 12 License of FFL Plaintiff HERB BAUER SPORTING GOODS, INC. As such, 13 Plaintiff BAUER is subjected to being fingerprinted and background checked by 14 the Federal Firearms Licensing Center every three (3) years upon license renewal, 15 and annually subjected to at least one additional background check by California 16 DOJ to obtain a Certificate of Eligibility, - which the "Responsible Person" for a 17 licensed dealer must obtain to be on the Central List of Firearms Dealers (which is 18 19 required to sell firearms in California) - and possibly a second background check as part of his annual application for a second-hand dealer permit.⁴ 20

- 21
- ³ ATF defines a "responsible person" as "a sole proprietor, partner, or anyone having the 22 power to direct the management, policies, and practices of the business as it pertains to firearms. 23 In a corporation this includes corporate officers, shareholders, board members, or any other employee with the legal authority described above." Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and 24 Explosives Online - Firearms - How To - Become An FFL, http://www.atf.gov/firearms/how-to/ become-an-ffl.html (last visited Aug. 24, 2011); see also Instruction Sheet for ATF Form 7 25 (5310.12) (Application for Federal Firearms License) at # 10, available at http://www.atf.gov/forms/download/atf-f-5310-12.pdf. 26

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⁴ These background checks on Plaintiff BAUER are in addition to the background check on him by DOJ for the renewal of his permit to carry a concealed handgun, pursuant to California 28 Penal Code section 12050 every two years.

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16. Despite being so thoroughly checked as a Responsible Person, for each of his transactions, Plaintiff BAUER has still had to pay all "fees" California imposes on firearm transfers.

17. Plaintiffs STEPHEN WARKENTIN and JEFFREY HACKER are 4 5 residents, property owners, and taxpayers of Fresno, California. Within the last five years, each has purchased multiple firearms from both an FFL and a private party, 6 through an FFL as required by California Penal Code § 12070 [26500]. These 7 transactions have consisted of both handguns and long-guns. Some of these 8 transactions involved a single firearm, while others involved multiple handguns 9 (by way of private party transfers), multiple long-guns, and a combination of a 10 handgun and a long-gun. 11

18. For each of their transactions, Plaintiffs WARKENTIN and HACKER 12 have paid all "fees" California requires for firearm transfers described below. 13 Accordingly, each of them has paid \$50 in state fees for a transaction including a 14 single handgun and a single long-gun, \$46 for a transaction including two 15 handguns, and \$25 for transactions involving a single firearm or multiple long-16 guns.⁵ Plaintiffs WARKENTIN and HACKER have had to pay the Challenged 17 Fees multiple times in the same year, and, in some cases, the same month. Also, 18 within the last five years, Plaintiffs WARKENTIN and HACKER have each had to 19 pay California's \$15 fee to obtain a Handgun Safety Certificate. 20

19. Plaintiff NICOLE FERRY is a resident of Fresno, California. Within the
last five years, Plaintiff FERRY has purchased handguns from an FFL for
self-defense and target practice. For each of her transactions, Plaintiff FERRY has
paid all "fees" California requires for firearm transfers described below. Plaintiff
FERRY has had to pay California's fees for firearm transfers more than once in the

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27 ⁵ See OVERVIEW OF REGULATORY SCHEME, Section II. B - "State Fees Imposed on Firearm Sales and Transfers" for an explanation and breakdown of each of these "fee" amounts.

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same year. Also within the last five years, Plaintiff FERRY has had to pay California's \$15 fee to obtain a Handgun Safety Certificate.

20. Plaintiff LELAND ADLEY is a resident, property owner, and taxpayer of Fresno, California. Within the last five years, Plaintiff ADLEY has purchased multiple firearms from both an FFL and a private party, through an FFL as required by California Penal Code § 12070 [26500], including both handguns and long-guns.

8 21. For each of his transactions, Plaintiff ADLEY paid all "fees" California
9 requires for firearm transfers described below. Plaintiff ADLEY has had to pay
10 California's "fees" for firearm transfers multiple times in the same year. Also
11 within the last five years, Plaintiff ADLEY has had to pay California's \$15 "fee" to
12 obtain a Handgun Safety Certificate.

22. Plaintiff NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA, INC. 13 (hereafter "NRA") is a non-profit association incorporated under the laws of New 14 15 York, with its principal place of business in Fairfax, Virginia. NRA has a membership of approximately 4 million persons. The purposes of NRA include 16 protection of the right of law-abiding citizens to keep and bear firearms for the 17 lawful defense of their families, persons, and property, and from unlawful 18 19 government regulations and preconditions placed on the exercise of that right. NRA brings this action on behalf of itself and its hundreds of thousands of 20 members in California, including Plaintiffs BAUER, WARKENTIN, ADLEY, and 21 22 HACKER, who are subjected to the Challenged Fees.

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23. Plaintiff CALIFORNIA RIFLE AND PISTOL ASSOCIATION FOUNDATION ("CRPA FOUNDATION") is a non-profit entity classified under section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code and incorporated under California law, with headquarters in Fullerton, California. Contributions to the CRPA FOUNDATION are used for the direct benefit of Californians. Funds contributed

28 || to and granted by CRPA FOUNDATION benefit a wide variety of constituencies

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throughout California, including gun collectors, hunters, target shooters, law 1 2 enforcement, and those who choose to own a firearm to defend themselves and 3 their families. The CRPA FOUNDATION seeks to: raise awareness about unconstitutional laws, defend and expand the legal recognition of the rights 4 protected by the Second Amendment, promote firearms and hunting safety, protect 5 hunting rights, enhance marksmanship skills of those participating in shooting 6 sports, and educate the general public about firearms. The CRPA FOUNDATION 7 supports law enforcement and various charitable, educational, scientific, and other 8 firearms-related public interest activities that support and defend the Second 9 Amendment rights of all law-abiding Americans. 10

11 24. In this suit, the CRPA FOUNDATION represents the interests of its many citizen and taxpayer members and members of its related association the California 12 Rifle and Pistol Association who reside in California and who wish to sell or 13 purchase firearms, or who have sold or purchased firearms, and have been charged 14 "fees" imposed by the laws of the State of California associated with those 15 transactions. These members are too numerous to conveniently bring this action 16 individually. The CRPA FOUNDATION and the individuals whose interests are 17 represented by the CRPA FOUNDATION have been, are being, and will in the 18 future be affected by DEFENDANTS' imposition of these "fees." 19

25. Plaintiff HERB BAUER SPORTING GOODS, INC., is a California 20 corporation with its principal place of business in the County of Fresno, California. 21 It is a licensed firearms dealer under both federal and California law (i.e., an FFL) 22 that sells a variety of firearms, including both long-guns and handguns. California 23 law requires Plaintiff HERB BAUER to collect the Challenged Fees for DOJ, at 24 DOJ's direction, from firearm transferees. Accordingly, Plaintiff HERB BAUER is 25 injured by its being forced to facilitate DEFENDANTS' unlawful "fee" collection 26 activities. 27

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26. The individual PLAINTIFFS identified above are citizens and taxpayers

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of California from the City and County of Fresno who have been required to pay the Challenged Fees in violation of their rights and applicable law.

27. Each of the associational PLAINTIFFS identified above has individual 3 members who are citizens and taxpayers of California, including in Fresno County, 4 who have an acute interest in purchasing firearms and do not wish to pay unlawful 5 fees, taxes, or other costs associated with that purchase and thus have standing to 6 seek declaratory and injunctive relief to halt or reduce the imposition or charging 7 of unconstitutional fees or taxes. The interests of these members are germane to 8 their respective associations' purposes; and neither the claims asserted nor the 9 relief requested herein requires their members participate in this lawsuit 10 individually. 11

12 II. Defendants

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28. Defendant KAMALA HARRIS is the Attorney General of California. She
is the chief law enforcement officer of California, and is charged by Article V,
Section 13 of the California Constitution with the duty to inform the general public
and to supervise and instruct local prosecutors and law enforcement agencies
regarding the meaning of the laws of the State, including the Challenged Fees, and
to ensure the fair, uniform and consistent enforcement of those laws throughout the
state. She is sued in her official capacity.

20 29. Defendant STEPHEN LINDLEY is the Acting Chief of the DOJ Bureau
21 of Firearms and, as such, is responsible for executing, interpreting, and enforcing
22 the laws of the State of California – as well as its customs, practices, and policies –
23 at issue in this lawsuit. He is sued in his official capacity.

30. Defendants HARRIS and LINDLEY (collectively "DEFENDANTS") are
responsible for administering and enforcing the Challenged Fees, are in fact
presently enforcing the challenge provision against PLAINTIFFS, and will
continue to enforce the Challenged Fees against PLAINTIFFS.

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31. The true names or capacities, whether individual, corporate, associate or

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otherwise of the DEFENDANTS named herein as DOES 1-10, are presently 1 unknown to PLAINTIFFS, who therefore sue said DEFENDANTS by such 2 fictitious names. PLAINTIFFS pray for leave to amend this Complaint and Petition 3 to show the true names, capacities, and/or liabilities of DOE Defendants if and 4 when they have been determined. 5

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OVERVIEW OF REGULATORY SCHEME

I. **Constitutional Provisions**

32. The Second Amendment to the United States Constitution provides: "A 8 well regulated militia, being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear arms, shall not be infringed." U.S. Const. Amend. II. 10

33. The United States Supreme Court recently held in *District of Columbia v*. 11 12 Heller, 554 U.S. 570 (2008), that the Second Amendment of the United States Constitution protects an individual civil right to possess firearms for self-defense. 13

34. The Court soon thereafter held in *McDonald v. Chicago*, 130 S. Ct. 3020 14 15 (2010), that the Second Amendment is incorporated through the Due Process clause of the 14th Amendment to restrict state and local governments from 16 17 infringing on the individual right to keep and bears arms, and made clear the right 18 is a fundamental one.

35. Several courts, including a panel of the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals in 19 Nordyke v. King, 664 F.3d 776 (9th Cir. 2011), have concluded that the right to 20 keep and bear arms for self-defense implies a corresponding right to acquire 21 firearms. See also Ezell v. City of Chicago, 2011 WL 2623511, *14 (July 6, 2011). 22

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36. In Cox v. New Hampshire, 312 U.S. 569 (1941), the United States Supreme Court held that fees levied on regulated speech activities must be only of 24 amounts necessary to "meet[] the expense incident to the administration of the Act 25 and to the maintenance of public order in the matter licensed." (emphasis added.) 26 27 Any additional charge above and beyond that rate would be invalid.

28

37. In Murdock v. Pennsylvania, 319 U.S. 105 (1943), the United States

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Supreme Court clarified the bounds of the *Cox* holding, indicating that when
 constitutionally protected activity is being regulated, States may impose a fee only
 "as a regulatory measure and calculated to defray the expenses of policing the
 activities in question." It is not permissible to impose "a flat license tax levied and
 collected as a condition" to the "enjoyment of a right granted by the Federal
 Constitution" and "unrelated to the scope of the activities of [the payer of the fee]."

38. In Forsythe County v. Nationalist Movement, 505 U.S. 123 (1992), the
Court further clarified the issue of when it is permissible to charge fees regulating
constitutionally protected conduct, indicating that a State or locality may impose a
tax or fee on constitutionally protected conduct, as long as it bears a sufficient
relationship to a legitimate state interest.

12 || II. California Law

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A. Regulating the Imposition of Taxes and Fees

39. Section 3 of Article XIII A of the California Constitution (hereafter
"Section 3"), originally passed in 1978 as Proposition 13 (and later amended by
Proposition 26 below), provided:

From and after the effective date of this article, any changes in state taxes enacted for the purpose of increasing revenues collected pursuant thereto whether by increased rates or changes in method of computation must be imposed by an Act passed by not less than two- thirds of all members elected to each of the two houses of the Legislature, except that no new ad valorem taxes on real property, or sales or transaction taxes on the sales of real property may be imposed.

21 40. In Sinclair Paint Co. v. State Board of Equalization, 15 Cal. 4th 866. 22 (1997), the California Supreme Court established the test for determining whether an assessment is a "tax" under Section 3, holding it is not a "tax" unless: (1) the 23 amount exceeds the "reasonable cost" of providing services related to the 24 25 regulatory activity for which the charge was imposed, (2) the charge is levied for unrelated revenue purposes, or (3) there is no relationship or nexus between the 26 activities or operations of the fee payer and the regulatory activities to be supported 27 28 by the fee.

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1	41. Proposition 26 (2010) amended Section 3 to clarify what constitutes a
2	"tax" under California law. It essentially incorporated the principles of Sinclair
3	Paint Co. and its progeny, ending the previously common legislative and
4	regulatory shell-game of levying a tax under the guise of a regulatory "fee."
5	Proposition 26's most relevant amendment to Section 3 for purposes of this lawsuit
6	is the following:
7 8 9 10	The State bears the burden of proving by a preponderance of the evidence that a levy, charge, or other exaction is not a tax, that the amount is no more than necessary to cover the reasonable costs of the governmental activity, and that the manner in which those costs are allocated to a payor bear a fair or reasonable relationship to the payor's burdens on, or benefits received from, the governmental activity.
11.	Cal. Const. art. XIII A, § 3(d).
12	B. State Fees Imposed on Firearm Sales and Transfers
13	1. The Dealer's Record of Sale (DROS) "Fee" ⁶
14	42. California Penal Code section 12076, subdivisions (e) 28225(a)-(c)], (f)
15	[28230], (g) [28235], and (i) [28240(a)-(b)], establish the "fees" associated with a
16	DROS, and govern what the funds collected therefrom can be used for.
17	43. Subdivision (e) of Penal Code section 12076 [28225(a)] provides
18	(emphasis added):
19	The [DOJ] <i>may</i> require the [FFL] to charge each firearm purchaser a fee not to exceed fourteen dollars (\$14), except that the fee may be
20	The [DOJ] <i>may</i> require the [FFL] to charge each firearm purchaser a fee not to exceed fourteen dollars (\$14), except that the fee may be increased at a rate not to exceed any increase in the California Consumer Price Index as compiled and reported by the Department of Industrial Relations.
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22	44. It further provides that "[t]he fee shall be no more than is necessary to
23	fund" the activities enumerated at Penal Code section 12076(e)(1)-(9)
24	[28255(a),(b)(1)-(10)].
25	45. Subdivision (e)(10) [28225(b)(11)], enacted by Assembly Bill 161 (2003),
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27 28	⁶ The "fees" DOJ charges pursuant to California Code of Regulations, Title 11, Section 4001, and Penal Code sections 12076(e) [28225(a)-(c)], 12076(f)(1)(B) [28230(a)(2)], discussed herein, shall be referred to as the "DROS 'fee" throughout.
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purports to authorize the DOJ to use revenues from the DROS "fee" to fund "the 1 estimated reasonable costs of [DOJ] firearms-related regulatory and enforcement 2 activities related to the sale, purchase, loan, or transfer of firearms." 3 46. Penal Code section 12076(f)(1)(B) [28230(a)(2)] further provides for DOJ 4 to use "fee" revenues for "the actual processing costs associated with the 5 submission of a [DROS] to the [DOJ]." 6 47. Subsection (g) of 12076 [28235] provides: 7 All money received by the [DOJ] pursuant to this section shall be deposited in the Dealer's Record of Sale Special Account of the General Fund, which is hereby created, to be available, upon appropriation by the Legislature, for expenditure by the [DOJ] to offset the costs incurred pursuant to this section, paragraph (1) and subparagraph (D) of paragraph (2) of subdivision (f) of Section 12072, Sections 12083 and 12099, subdivision (c) of Section 12131, Sections 12234, 12289, and 12289.5, and subdivisions (f) and (g) of Section 12305 8 9 10 11 and (g) of Section 12305. 12 48. The activities covered in the Penal Code sections referenced by Subsection 13 (g) of 12076 [28235] include: (1) the California FFL Check Program (Cal. Penal 14 Code § 12072(f)(1) [27555]; (2) a public education program pertaining to 15 importers of personal handguns (Cal. Penal Code § 12072(f)(2)(D)) [27560(d)]; (3) 16 the Centralized List of Exempted FFLs (Cal. Penal Code § 12083) [28450]; (4) 17 inspections of Short-Barreled Long Gun Permit-Holders (Cal. Penal Code § 12099) 18 [33320]; (5) retesting of handguns certified as "not unsafe" (Cal. Penal Code § 19 12131(c) [32020]; (6) inspections of Machine Gun Permit-Holders (Cal. Penal 20 Code § 12234) [32670]; (7) public education program regarding registration of 21 22 "assault weapons" (Cal. Penal Code § 12289) [31115]; (8) inspections of "Assault Weapon" Permit-Holders (Cal. Penal Code § 12289.5) [31110]; and (9) inspections 23 of "Destructive Device" Permit- Holders (Cal. Penal Code § 12305(f)-(g)) [19000]. 24 49. Penal Code section 12076(i)(1) [28240(a)] mandates that the DOJ shall 25 charge only one DROS "fee" for a single transaction on the same date for any 26 number of firearms that are not handguns (i.e., long-guns). 27 50. Where an individual purchases a handgun and any number of long-guns at 28 12

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the same time, DOJ charges the purchaser a full "DROS "fee" for each transaction.

2 51. Penal Code section 12076(i)(2) [28240(b)], provides that, in a single
3 transaction on the same date for the delivery of any number of handguns, the DOJ
4 must charge a reduced DROS "fee" for any additional handguns that are part of that
5 same transaction.

52. The DOJ promulgated California Code of Regulations, title 11, section
4001 increasing the cap on the DROS "fee" from \$14 to \$19 for the first handgun
in a single transaction, and for one or more rifles or shotguns in a single
transaction. And, DOJ capped the DROS "fee" for each additional *handgun* being
purchased at the same time as the first handgun at \$15.

11 53. The provisions conferring authority on DOJ to charge the DROS "fee"
12 (Sections 12076(e) [28225(a)] & (f)(1)(B)) [28230(a)(2)] do not require DOJ to
13 charge the maximum amount allowed for under that statute, or to even charge *any*14 "fee" at all.

15 54. DOJ requires DROS "fees" for almost *all* firearm sales by an FFL as well
16 as private party transfers of firearms (which must generally be processed through
17 an FFL).

18 55. Pursuant to statute, revenue from the DROS "fee" is supposed to be
19 deposited into the DROS Special Account of the General Fund ("DROS Special
20 Account"). Cal. Pen. Code § 12076(g) [28235].

56. Revenue placed in the DROS Special Account is generated from the
various different "fees" provided for in the Penal Code, covering a myriad of
unique programs.

57. For example, revenues collected from fees for registration of "assault
weapons" and .50 BMG rifles (Cal. Pen. Code § 12285(a) & (b)) [30900-30905],
concealed weapon permit applications (Cal. Pen. Code § 12054) [26190(a)-(b)],
"Assault Weapon" Permits (Cal. Pen. Code § 12286-12287) [31000-31105],
Destructive Device Permits (Cal. Pen. Code § 12305(e)) [18905], among other fees,

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are placed in the DROS Special Account.

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Firearms Safety and Enforcement Special Fund "Fees" The Handgun Safety Certificate Exam "Fee" (\$15) a. 58. A would-be handgun purchaser must obtain a Handgun Safety Certificate ("HSC") before a handgun may be legally purchased.

59. To obtain an HSC, a certified instructor (usually the FFL) administers a 6 test. Upon passage of the test, an individual receives an HSC, which is valid for 7 five (5) years. 8

60. Penal Code section 12805(e) [31650(c)] provides: "The [DOJ] may charge 9 the certified instructor up to fifteen dollars (\$15) for each handgun safety certificate 10 issued by that instructor to cover the [DOJ's] cost in carrying out and enforcing this 11 12 article, and enforcing this title, as determined annually by the [DOJ]." The \$15 fee ("HSC Exam "fee") is generally charged to the exam taker by the FFL, as allowed 13 by law. 14

61. "This title," as used in section 12805(e) [31650(c)], includes all manner of 15 laws regulating "deadly weapons," including not only handguns and long-guns, but 16 also "unsafe handguns," machine guns, "assault weapons," destructive devices, 17 ammunition, boobytraps, body armor, tear gas, silencers, and "less lethal devices." 18 19 See Title 2. Control of Deadly Weapons, Cal. Penal Code §§ 12000 [16850], et seq. 62. Section 12805(e) [31650(c)], the statute conferring authority on DOJ to 20 charge the HSC Exam "fee", does not require the DOJ charge the maximum 21 22 amount authorized under that statute, or to even charge *any* "fee" at all.

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The Section 12076.5 [28300] "Fee" b.

63. California Penal Code section 12076.5 [28300] provides:

(a) The Firearms Safety and Enforcement Special Fund is hereby (a) The Fifearms Safety and Enforcement Special Fund is hereby established in the State Treasury and shall be administered by the [DOJ]. Notwithstanding Section 13340 of the Government Code, all moneys in the fund are continuously appropriated to the [DOJ] without regard to fiscal years for the purpose of implementing and enforcing the provisions of Article 8 (commencing with Section 12800), as added by the Statutes of 2001, enforcing the provisions of this title, and for the establishment,

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maintenance and upgrading of equipment and services necessary for firearms dealers to comply with Section 12077 [28150-28180].

(b) The [DOJ] *may* require firearms dealers to charge each person who obtains a firearm a fee not to exceed five dollars (\$5) for each transaction. Revenues from this fee shall be deposited in the Firearms 3 Safety and Enforcement Special Fund. 4 5 64. The "provisions of Article 8," enforcement of which is funded, at least in part, by the Section 12076.5 [28300] "fee," concern the Handgun Safety Certificate 6 7 Program provided for in sections 12800 [31610], et seq. 65. The title referred to in section 12076.5 [28300], i.e., Title 2. Control of 8 9 Deadly Weapons, Cal. Penal Code §§ 12000 [16850], et seq. (enforcement of which is funded, at least in part, by the Section 12076.5 [28300] "fee,") covers all 10 manner of laws regulating "deadly weapons," including not only handguns and 11 long-guns, but also "unsafe handguns," machine guns, "assault weapons," 12 destructive devices, ammunition, boobytraps, body armor, tear gas, silencers, and 13 less lethal devices. 14 66. Section 12076.5 [28300] does not require the DOJ to charge the maximum 15 amount authorized under that statute (*i.e.*, \$5), or to even charge *anv* fee at all. 16 17 3. Firearm Safety Account "Fee" (\$1) Penal Code section 12088.9 [23690] provides: 18 19 (a) The [DOJ] *may* require each dealer to charge each firearm purchaser or transferee a fee not to exceed one dollar (\$1) for each firearm transaction. The fee shall be for the purpose of supporting [DOJ] program costs related to this act, including the establishment, maintenance, and upgrading of 20 21 related data base systems and public rosters. 22 (b) There is hereby created within the General Fund the 23 Firearm Safety Account. Revenue from the fee imposed by subdivision (a) shall be deposited into the Firearm Safety Account and shall be available for expenditure by the [DOJ] upon appropriation by the Legislature. Expenditures from the Firearm Safety Account shall be limited to program 24 25 expenditures as defined by subdivision (a). 26 67. There is *no* provision in California law *requiring* DOJ to charge this fee at 27 all. 28 15

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68. With few exceptions, DEFENDANTS currently require that all transfers
 of any firearm, whether a handgun or a long-gun, be subject to this \$1 fee.

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C. Legislative History of the DROS "Fee" and Management of the DROS Special Account

5 69. The origins of the DROS system and its related "fees" are believed to go
6 back to sometime in the 1920s.

7 70. The amount of a DROS "fee" in and around the year 1990 was \$4.25. See
8 8. 670, 1995-1996 Leg. Sess. (Cal. 1995) (as introduced Feb. 22, 1995).

9 71. By 1995, the DROS "fee" had ballooned to \$14.00, an increase of greater
10 than 300 percent in less than five years. S. 670, 1995-1996 Reg. Sess. (Cal. 1995)
11 (as introduced Feb. 22, 1995).

12 72. In 1995, the California Legislature passed Senate Bills 670 and 671 to cap
13 the rate for a DROS "fee" at \$14.00, with increases "at a rate not to exceed any
14 increase in the California Consumer Price Index." That amendment is reflected in
15 Penal Code section 12076(e) [28225(a)] described above.

16 73. Senate Bill 670 (1995-1996 Reg. Sess. (Cal. 1995) (as enacted) further
17 prohibited the DOJ from using the "fee" to "directly fund or as a loan to fund any
18 program not specified."

74. In the following years, a trend of appropriating DROS "fee" revenues to
pay for additional activities unrelated to the clearance of the purchaser to buy a
firearm emerged. A series of bills passed that allowed monies in the DROS Special
Account to pay for the ever-expanding list of programs and services found at
section 12076(g) [28235].

75. For example, Assembly Bill 2080 (2002) established a program to address *illegal firearms trafficking* and authorized its funding from the DROS Special
Account. See Penal Code §§ 12072(f)(1) [27555], 12076(g) [28235].

27 76. Assembly Bill 2080 passed with less than two-thirds of the vote of all
28 members elected to each of the two houses of the Legislature.

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77. Assembly Bill 2580 (2002) specifically amended section 12076(g)
 [282235] to authorize funding from the DROS Special Account for the inspections
 of several classes of dangerous weapon permit-holders. *See* Cal. Penal Code §§
 12076(g) [28235], 12099 [33320] [inspections of short-barreled long gun permit holders], 12234 [inspections of machine gun permit-holders], 12289.5 [31110]
 [inspections of "assault weapon" permit-holder], 12305(f)-(g) [19000] [inspections
 of destructive devices permit-holders].

8 78. Assembly Bill 2580 passed with less than two-thirds of the vote of all
9 members elected to each of the two houses of the Legislature.

79. Assembly Bill 2902 (2002) specifically amended section 12076(g)
[28235] to authorize funding for the maintenance of the Centralized List of
Exempted FFLs and the re-testing of handguns deemed "not unsafe." *See* Cal.
Penal Code §§ 12076(g) [28235], 12083 [28450], 12131(c) [32020].

80. Assembly Bill 2902 passed with less than two-thirds of the vote of all
members elected to each of the houses of the Legislature.

16 81. In 2001, Plaintiff NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION (NRA) requested
17 the Office of California State Auditor ("CSA") to investigate the DOJ's operation
18 of the DROS program, believing that DROS Special Account funds were being
19 misused.

20 82. CSA responded to Plaintiff NRA's request, stating that an audit of the
21 DROS program could only be conducted by request from the Joint Legislative
22 Audit Committee ("JLAC"). Plaintiff NRA then began working with members of
23 the Legislature to prepare a request to JLAC for an audit.

83. Before Assembly Bill 2080's final passage in 2002, the Office of
Legislative Counsel was asked by Senator Bill Morrow to opine on whether
Assembly Bill 2080 authorized using DROS "fee" revenues, paid by individual
firearms transferees, to support Assembly Bill 2080's purposes. It was further
asked whether expending those revenues to support Assembly Bill 2080 would

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convert the DROS "fee" into an unauthorized "tax."

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84. While awaiting the Office of Legislative Counsel's response to that request, then Assemblyman (now Senator) Rod Wright sought information on the DROS Special Account from the DOJ and Legislative Analyst's Office from the Assembly Budget Committee. A week later, the Assembly Budget Subcommittee on State Administration ordered the DOJ to submit a report on the DROS Special Account status. *See* 2002 Budget Act, Item 0820-001-0460.

8 85. The first report DOJ submitted to the Assembly Budget Subcommittee on
9 State Administration detailed the status of the DROS Special Account. But no audit
10 of spending was provided.

11 86. Later that year, the Office of Legislative Counsel responded to Senator
12 Morrow's request regarding whether expending DROS revenues to support
13 Assembly Bill 2080 would convert the DROS "fee" into an unauthorized tax, with
14 the following analysis:

- Section 12076(e) [28255(b)] provides that the DROS "fee" be no more
 than is necessary to reimburse designated program purposes and may not
 be used to fund any other program;
- 18 Nevertheless, section 12076(g) [28235] identifies other purposes for
 19 which funds in the DROS Special Account may be used;

20 - Under the rules of statutory construction, section 12076(g) [28235] refers
21 generally to money in the DROS Special Account, rather than specifically
22 to the revenue from the section 12076(e) [28225(a)] DROS "fee";

- Because the DROS Special Account contains funds in addition to fees
 obtained pursuant to 12076(e) [28225(b)(1)-(10)], the purposes of section
 12076(g) [28235] may be accomplished without the use of 12076(e)
 [28225(a)] [DROS] funds;
 - Because Assembly Bill 2080 did not amend 12076(e) [28225(a)-(c)] to , fund its new purposes, 12076(g) [28235] could not be construed to

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authorize the expenditure of DROS "fees" for any purpose not specified in 12076(e) [28225(b)];

Because Assembly Bill 2080 would not authorize the expenditure of DROS "fees" for the purposes of Assembly Bill 2080, the bill made no change that would raise the issue whether any unauthorized expenditure of those funds for that new purpose would constitute a "tax" under Section 3.

8 87. The Office of Legislative Counsel's response provided its explanation on
9 how it believed subsections (e) and (g) of section 12076 [28225(a)-(c) and 28235,
10 respectively] could coexist, but failed to address the crux of the matter of whether
11 any or all of these "fees" were actually "taxes."

88. The DOJ and the Legislative Analyst's Office then submitted a 12 13 supplemental report on the status of the DROS Special Account to the Legislature 14 pursuant to the 2002 Budget Act, Item 0820-001-0460. That report summarized the 15 annual DROS Special Account revenues and expenditures, DROS-related 16 programs, DROS application receipt information, the fees then charged, and the average cost of processing each application. Claiming that expert staff and 17 necessary funding were unavailable, however, the report did not provide the 18 19 necessary comprehensive examination into the DOJ's fee structure to determine whether the DROS "fee" was recovering actual costs of the DROS program, or $\mathbf{20}$ what aspects of it, or if adjustments to the amount of the fee were appropriate. 21 22 89. In 2003, Assembly Bill 161 passed by only 60.2% of the vote of both

23 houses (i.e., significantly *less than two-thirds* of all members elected to each of the
24 two houses of the Legislature).

90. Assembly Bill 161 removed the prohibition on using revenues from the
DROS "fee" to "directly fund or as a loan to fund any program not specified,"
thereby allowing DOJ to use these funds collected firearm transactions for *any*"regulatory and enforcement activit[y] related to the sale, purchase, loan, or

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1 || transfer of firearms."⁷

2 91. As Assembly Bill 161 made its way through the legislative process, the
3 Bill's sponsor argued that it did not expand the use of DROS "fees," but merely
4 *clarified* their use.⁸

5 92. The Bill Analysis of Assembly Bill 161 also indicates the Legislature
6 relied on the Legislative Counsel's opinion that DROS "fee" revenues could not be
7 used to fund the activities mandated by Assembly Bill 2080.

8 93. The enactment of section 12076(e)(10) [28225(b)(11)] expanded the
9 scope of section 12076(e) [28225(a)-(c)], providing a "catch-all" to ensure that
10 those programs (i.e., those sections listed in section 12076(g) [28235]) could be
11 supported by DROS "fees" in the DROS Special Account.

12 94. Noting that the DOJ's previous reports lacked sufficient detail, on January 26, 2004, Senator Morrow submitted a written request to the JLAC, seeking a 13 formal audit of the DROS Special Account. That request was heard a month later.⁹ 14 95. A year after Assembly Bill 161 passed and expanded the list of activities 15 that DROS funds could be spent on, the DOJ adopted California Code of 16 Regulations, title 11, section 4001, which increased the cap on DROS "fees" as 17 described above. No support was provided by DOJ tying the \$5 increase of the 18 maximum fee (from \$14 to \$19) to the CCPI, nor was any support provided by DOJ 19 justifying the \$15 fee as necessary to cover its costs relating to the sale of an 20 additional handgun. 21

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⁷ Found in current Penal Code section 12076(e)(10) [28225(b)(11)].

²⁴ ⁸ See Sen. Comm. on Public Safety, Bill Analysis: Dealers Record of Sale Special
²⁵ Account - Expanding Authorized Use - Appropriation to Fund Firearms Trafficking Prevention Act of 2002, at 10 (July 8, 2003) *available at*

26 <u>http://www.leginfo.ca.gov/pub/03-04/bill/asm/ab_0151-0200/ab_161_cfa_20030708_141850_se</u> n_comm.html (last visited July 18, 2011).

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28 PLAINTIFFS have so far been unable to ascertain the vote or outcome of that February 24, 2004 hearing, despite diligent efforts.

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96. California Code of Regulations, title 11, section 4001 remained in effect
 without any attempts by DOJ to amend it to raise or lower the fee, until 2010 when
 the DOJ issued a notice of proposed rulemaking stating its intent to *lower* the
 maximum fee allowed from \$19 to the pre-2004 emergency regulation amount of
 \$14.

6 97. The 2010 initial statement of reasons concerning the proposed rulemaking
7 indicated that "although the volume of DROS transactions has increased, the
8 average time spent on each DROS, and thus the processing cost, has decreased."¹⁰
9 It also noted that "[t]he proposed regulations [would] lower the current \$19 DROS
10 "fee" to \$14, *commensurate with the actual cost of processing a DROS*."¹¹
11 (emphasis added).

98. Ultimately, the 2010 proposed rulemaking was not adopted, presumably
so that DOJ would continue obtaining a windfall from DROS "fee" revenues to
fund present and future government activities.¹²

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99. After rejection of the proposed decrease in the DROS fee, Plaintiff NRA

¹⁰ Cal. Dept. of Justice, Initial Statement of Reasons concerning Proposed DROS Fee Regulations (2010), *available at* <u>http://ag.ca.gov/firearms/regs/DROSisor.pdf</u> (last visited Aug. 24, 2011).

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¹¹ *Id*.

¹² The State's appetite for increased funds to pay for general police work off the backs of 20 gun buyers is insatiable. Senate Bill 819 (Leno) is currently pending in the California Legislature. 21 Senate Bill 819 seeks to again expand the uses to which DROS "fees" may be put, and would expand the use of "fees" to include "costs associated with [DOJ] firearms-related regulatory and 22 enforcement activities regarding possession, in addition to costs associated with the explicitly referenced sale, purchase, loan, or transfer, of firearms." Assem. Comm. on Appropriations, Bill 23 Analysis: Senate Bill 819, at 1 (July 5, 2011), available at 24 http://www.leginfo.ca.gov/pub/11-12/bill/sen/sb 0801-0850/sb 819 cfa 20110705 162650 as m comm.html (last visited Aug. 23, 2011). "To clear the [Armed and Prohibited Persons 25 System] backlog of approximately 34,000 handguns, [DEFENDANT] Attorney General Harris is

the sponsor of Senate Bill 819, which would revise the Penal Code to *expand* the use of existing regulatory fees collected by gun dealers to allow the state [DOJ] to use fee revenue to pay for the APPS program." Press Release, Office of the Attorney General, Attorney General Kamala D.

28 Harris Announces Seizure of 1,200 Guns from Mentally Unstable and Other Individuals (June 16, 2011) (emphasis added).

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submitted a request under the California Public Records Act to the DOJ Bureau of
 Firearms, seeking all writings constituting, referring or relating to (1) the DOJ's
 policies and procedures for the handling and management of the DROS Special
 Account since January 1, 2000, and (2) a detailed accounting of the DROS Special
 Account for the same period.

6 100. An attorney with the DOJ Bureau of Firearms responded that there was
7 no present way to compile the information sought, that no current audit of the
8 DROS Special Account exists, that an official audit would be required, and that the
9 Legislature has no money to initiate one.

10 101. Plaintiff NRA was provided, however, with a list of services the DOJ
11 Bureau of Firearms provides using monies from the DROS Special Account, a table
12 summarizing the statutory and regulatory authority for the "fees" charged and
13 services provided, a table summarizing DROS Special Account annual revenues
14 and expenditures since 2001, and a summary of the number of long-gun and
15 handgun transactions for which DROS "fees" were collected during the same
16 period.

17 102. In 2011, Plaintiff NRA sent the DOJ a follow-up request under the
Public Records Act, seeking records explaining what constituted "DROS
enforcement activities" as identified in the table DOJ previously disclosed that
summarized its purported authority for the "fees" charged and services provided.
Plaintiff NRA also requested other documents, including ledgers identifying
individual transactions since 2001. The DOJ again asserted that no such accounting
exists, raised numerous privilege grounds, and denied PLAINTIFF NRA's request.

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THE FEDERAL BACKGROUND CHECK SYSTEM

25 103. The federal government has in place the National Instant Criminal
26 Background Check System ("NICS").

27 104. Mandated by the Brady Handgun Violence Prevention Act of 1993 ("the
28 Brady Act"), Public Law 103-159, NICS was established so that an FFL could

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contact federal agents by telephone or other electronic means and immediately determine whether the transferee is prohibited from receiving firearms under Section 922 (g) or (n) of Title 18, United States Code or state law.

105. NICS provides full service to FFLs in 30 states, five U.S. territories, and 4 the District of Columbia.¹³ Located at the FBI's Criminal Justice Information 5 Services (CnS) Division in Clarksburg, West Virginia, NICS processes background 6 7 checks for the FFLs in those states that have declined to serve as points of contact for NICS. A "point of contact" state is one that conducts for itself all or part of the 8 background checks for that state's FFLs. 9

106. Upon a would-be purchaser's completion of the required federal Form 10 4473, FFLs contact NICS via a toll-free telephone number, or electronically on the 11 Internet through the NICS E-Check System, to request a background check. NICS 12 is customarily available 17 hours a day, seven days a week, including holidays 13 (except for Christmas). The FFL will typically receive a response that the transfer 14 may proceed or is delayed within 30 seconds. 15

107. As a point of contact state that has opted out of the NICS system, 16 California conducts its own background checks for California firearm purchases, 17 for which (at least in part)¹⁴ it charges the DROS "fee." 18

19 108. In comparison to California's DROS system, a NICS check, as a part of the Criminal Justice Information Services Division of the FBI, costs a firearm $\mathbf{20}$ purchaser nothing. The background checks conducted by NICS are paid by the 21

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¹³ See Federal Bureau of Investigation, Criminal Justice Information Services DIVISION, NATIONAL INSTANT CRIMINAL BACKGROUND CHECK SYSTEM (NICS) OPERATIONS 2010, at 4, available at 26

http://www.fbi.gov/about-us/cjis/nics/reports/2010-operations-report/2010-operations-report-pdf, 27 (last visited August 23, 2011).

¹⁴ *Id*.

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|| funds appropriated to the FBI by Congress.¹⁵

GENERAL ALLEGATIONS

109. Individual PLAINTIFFS BAUER, WARKENTIN, HACKER, FERRY, and ADLEY, and those persons represented by organizational PLAINTIFFS NRA and CRPA FOUNDATION, have each been required to, and have in fact paid each and all of the Challenged Fees before taking possession of firearms purchased from an FFL or transferred through an FFL, as a private party transfer.

8 110. The funds from the Challenged Fees PLAINTIFFS paid were ultimately
9 surrendered to DEFENDANTS' control, and deposited into the DROS Special
10 Account.

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Excessive Fees Are Being Imposed on the Exercise of a Constitutional Right

13 111. The fundamental right to possess firearms for protection includes a
14 corresponding right to acquire a firearm.

15 112. The Challenged "Fees," which DOJ generally requires be paid before a
16 purchaser can acquire a firearm, are unconstitutional and illegal prerequisites on
17 the exercise of the fundamental right to acquire a firearm.

18 113. The Challenged "Fees" are unconstitutional because they are imposed
19 for the purpose of funding, and in fact do fund, activities not reasonably related to
20 any legitimate government interest that concerns the regulation of lawful firearm
21 transactions.

114. The Challenged "Fees" are unconstitutional because they are not
calculated to defray the expenses of policing activities reasonably related to the
legitimate government interests that concern the regulation of lawful firearm

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¹⁵ Federal Bureau of Investigation, Fiscal Year 2011 Authorization and Budget Request to Congress 4-56 and 4-57, *available at* <u>http://www.justice.gov/jmd/2011justification/pdf/fy11-</u>
 28 <u>fbi-justification.pdf</u>; *see also* Bureau of Justice Statistics, Survey of State Procedures Related to Firearms Sales, 2005, *available at* <u>http://bjs.ojp.usdoj.gov/content/pub/pdf/ssprfs05.pdf</u>., at 3.

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The "Fees" Imposed Are Used For Purposes Unrelated to Regulating a Legitimate Interest

1. The "DROS 'Fee'"

115. DOJ is spending revenues from the DROS "fee" on activities unrelated to any legitimate government interest that concerns the regulation of lawful firearm transactions.

8 116. DEFENDANTS are using revenues from the DROS "fee" to fund all
9 those activities enumerated at section 12076(g) [28235].¹⁶

117. The activities listed in 12076(g) [28235]; namely inspections of 10Short-Barreled Long Gun Permit-holders (Cal. Penal Code § 12099) [33320], 11 retesting of handguns certified as "not unsafe" (Cal. Penal Code § 12131(c)) 12 [32020], inspections of Machine Gun Permit-holders (Cal. Penal Code § 12234) 13 [32670], inspections of "Assault Weapon" Permit-holders (Cal. Penal Code § 14 12289.5) [31110], and inspections of Destructive Device Permit-holders (Cal. 15 Penal Code § 12305(f)-(g) [18910], are unrelated to the regulation of lawful 16 17 firearm purchases and purchasers, like PLAINTIFFS.

18 118. The activities listed in 12076(g) [28235] cannot constitutionally be
19 funded by "fees" paid by lawful firearm purchasers, like PLAINTIFFS.

119. Section 12076(g) [28235] - by authorizing the expenditure of revenues
from the DROS "fee" on the activities listed therein - on its face places the burden
of funding activities that are, unrelated to any legitimate government interest as to
the regulation of lawful firearm transactions on lawful firearm purchasers
exercising a constitutional right, instead of the general public.

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120. DOJ is improperly spending revenues from the DROS "fee" on general

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¹⁶ PLAINTIFFS base this allegation, in part, on the legislative history for 12076(e)(10) [28225(b)(11)] (discussed *supra*), which explained it was passed, among other reasons, to allow DROS "fee" revenues to be used for the activities listed in 12076(g) [28235].

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COMPLAINT FOR DECLARATORY AND INJUNCTIVE RELIEF

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law enforcement activities beyond those listed in 12076(g) [28235], which are
 unrelated to any legitimate government interest as to the regulation of lawful
 firearm transactions.

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2. The HSC Exam and Section 12076.5 [28300] "Fees"

121. Penal Code Sections 12805(e) [31650(c)] and 12076.5(a) [28300(a)-(b)]
- by authorizing the expenditure of revenues from their respective "fee" on
enforcing general criminal laws including laws regulating machine guns, "assault
weapons," destructive devices, tear gas, silencers, etc. – on their face, place the
burden of funding activities unrelated to any legitimate government interest as to
the regulation of lawful firearm transactions on lawful firearm purchasers, instead
of the general public.

12 122. Regulation of machine guns, "assault weapons," destructive devices, tear
13 gas, silencers, etc. bears no reasonable relationship to the regulation of lawful
14 firearm purchases and purchasers, like PLAINTIFFS.

15 123. Many activities provided for in Penal Code Sections 12805(e)
16 [31650(c)] and 12076.5(a) [28300(a)-(b)] – including those regulating machine
17 guns, "assault weapons," destructive devices, tear gas, silencers, etc. – cannot
18 constitutionally be funded by "fees" charged under this section.

19 124. DOJ is spending revenues from the HSC Exam "fee" on activities
20 unrelated to any legitimate government interest that concerns the regulation of
21 lawful firearm transactions.

125. DOJ is spending revenues from the Section 12076.5 [28300(c)] "fee" on
activities unrelated to any legitimate government interest that concerns the
regulation of lawful firearm transactions.

126. Despite being, at least in part, for the purpose of "implementing and
enforcing" the *Handgun* Safety Certificate Program, the Section 12076.5
[28300(c)] "fee" is charged to purchasers of long-guns as well, some of whom may
not even own a handgun.

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3. The \$1 "Fee"

127. DOJ is spending revenues from the \$1 "fee," on activities unrelated to any legitimate government interest that concerns the regulation of lawful firearm transactions.

128. Law-abiding firearm purchasers like PLAINTIFFS are not just being 5 required to internalize the full social costs of their choice to exercise their 6 fundamental Second Amendment rights, but also those costs of choices made by 7 others, including special weapon permittee holders (e.g., machine gun permits) and 8 criminal users of *completely unrelated* firearms – much as if, for instance, all 9 10 speakers were charged a fee that would be used to compensate those libeled by a small subset of speakers, or to subsidize those who engage in rallies or marches for 11 causes that are unsupported by, or unavailable to, the payer. 12

129. The costs incurred by the DOJ in the licensing of special weapon permits
and general law enforcement activities, unrelated to any legitimate government
interest that concerns the regulation of lawful firearm transactions, cannot
constitutionally fall on the shoulders of lawful firearm transferees via a fee.

17 130. The Challenged "Fees" unconstitutionally infringe on PLAINTIFFS'18 fundamental right to acquire firearms.

19 II. The Challenged "Fees" Are Unconstitutionally Excessive and Illegal

20 131. Regardless of whether the "fees" are reasonably related to any legitimate
21 government interest that concerns the regulation of lawful firearm transactions,
22 they are still unconstitutionally excessive.

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A. The DROS "Fee"

132. The DROS "fee" is unconstitutionally excessive.

25 133. Between 2004 and 2010, the DROS Special Account has sustained an
26 average surplus exceeding \$2 million annually.

27 134. The revenues making up the surplus in the DROS Special Account were,
28 at least in part, generated from the DROS "fee."

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COMPLAINT FOR DECLARATORY AND INJUNCTIVE RELIEF

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1 135. The DROS "fee" exceeds the costs of DOJ's valid regulatory activities as
 2 to lawful firearm transactions. In explaining its proposal to lower the DROS "fee"
 3 in 2010, the DOJ stated "[t]he proposed regulations [would] lower the current \$19
 4 DROS "fee" to \$14, commensurate with the *actual cost* of processing a DROS." ¹⁷

5 136. The amount of the surplus funds in the DROS Special Account is so high
6 that the DROS "fee" is not set at an amount "reasonably necessary" to cover only
7 valid regulatory programs.

8 137. There is nothing requiring DOJ to charge the maximum amount
9 statutorily allowed for a DROS "fee" (\$19), as the DOJ has the discretion to
10 impose the fee in the first place (or a lesser amount commensurate with covering its
11 costs).

12 138. DEFENDANTS have generally charged the maximum amount allowed13 by statute for the DROS "fee."

14 139. There is no reasonable support tying the DROS "fee" amount DOJ
15 decides to charge to DOJ's actual, constitutionally valid regulatory costs.

16 140. The DROS "fee" exceeds the amount necessary to reimburse the DOJ for
17 the costs of furthering any legitimate government interest that concerns the
18 regulation of lawful firearm transactions.

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B. The HSC Exam and Section 12076.5 [28300] "Fees"

141. The HSC Exam "fee" is unconstitutionally excessive.

21 142. The "fee" authorized by Penal Code Section 12076.5 [28300] is
22 unconstitutionally excessive.

143. DEFENDANTS generally impose the maximum "fee" of \$15.00 on
certified instructors for every (with few exceptions) HSC exam, who in turn
generally charge the \$15 to the individual obtaining the HSC, as allowed by law.

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 27 ¹⁷ Cal. Dept. of Justice, Bureau of Firearms, Initial Statement of Reasons [Concerning
 28 Proposed DROS Fee Rulemaking] (2010), *available at* http://ag.ca.gov/firearms/regs/DROSisor.pdf

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COMPLAINT FOR DECLARATORY AND INJUNCTIVE RELIEF

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144. DEFENDANTS generally impose the maximum fee allowed by Section
 12076.5 [28300(c)] of \$5.00 (with few exceptions) on each individual handgun
 transaction and every long-gun transaction, no matter how many long-guns it
 involves.

5 145. There is no reasonable support tying the HSC Exam "fee" amount DOJ
6 decides to charge to DOJ's actual, constitutionally valid regulatory costs.

7 146. There is no support tying the Section 12076.5 [28300(c)] "fee" amount
8 DOJ decides to charge to DOJ's actual, constitutionally valid regulatory costs.

9 147. The Firearms Safety and Enforcement Special Fund, in which revenues
10 from the HSC Exam and Section 12076.5 [28300(c)] "fees" are supposedly
11 maintained, has a substantial annual surplus.

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C. The \$1 "Fee"

148. The imposition of the \$1 "fee" is unconstitutionally excessive.

14 149. The Firearms Safety Account, in which revenues from the \$1 "fee" are
15 supposedly maintained, has a substantial annual surplus.

16 150. There is no reasonable support tying the \$1 "fee" DOJ imposes to DOJ's
17 actual, constitutionally valid regulatory costs.

18 III. Section 3 – Unconstitutional Taxes

19 151. Under the test laid out in *Sinclair Paint Co.*, the Challenged Fees are
20 invalid "taxes" on lawful firearm purchasers, in violation of the California
21 Constitution.

22 A. The DROS "Fee"

23 152. The DROS "fee," as currently set, imposed, managed and spent by DOJ
24 is an illegal "tax" under California law.

25 153. The assessment of the DROS "fee" exceeds the reasonable cost of the
26 valid regulatory activities funded by the revenues it generates.

27 154. Many of the services funded by the DROS "fee" do not bear a sufficient
28 relationship to the "fee" payer's (i.e., firearm purchaser's) burdens on or benefits

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1 || from those services.

155. There is no reasonable nexus between a lawful firearm purchaser (i.e.,
the payer of the "fee") and *criminal* firearm misuse in general, or the administration
of special-permit weapon issueance and use. Nonetheless, these programs and
services performed by DEFENDANTS are funded using revenues from the DROS
"fee."

7 156. The DROS "fee" is levied, at least in part, to generate revenue, rather
8 than solely for legitimate government interests as to the regulation of lawful
9 firearm transactions.

10 157. The general law enforcement activities funded by revenues from the
11 DROS "fee" purportedly benefit society as a whole, not just lawful firearm
12 purchasers.

13 158. The DROS "fee" is levied to generate revenue for general governmental14 and law enforcement activities.

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B. The HSC Exam "Fee"

16 159. The HSC Exam "fee," as currently managed by DOJ, is a "tax" under
17 California law.

18 160. The assessment of the HSC Exam "fee" exceeds the reasonable cost of19 the valid regulatory activities funded by the revenues it generates.

161. Many of the services allegedly funded by the HSC Exam "fee" do not
bear a sufficient relationship to the "fee" payer's (i.e., firearm purchaser's) burdens
on or benefits from those services.

162. There is no reasonable nexus between lawful firearm purchasers (i.e., the
payer of the "fee") and *criminal* firearm misuse, or special-permit weapon use.
Nonetheless, these programs and services are performed by DEFENDANTS using
revenues from the HSC Exam "fee."

27 163. The HSC Exam "fee" is levied, at least in part, to generate revenue,
28 rather than solely for legitimate government interests as to the regulation of lawful

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1 || firearm transactions.

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164. The general law enforcement activities funded by revenues from the HSC Exam "fee" benefit society as a whole, not just lawful firearm purchasers.

4 165. The HSC Exam "fee" is levied to generate revenue for general
5 governmental activities.

6 C. The "Fee" Authorized by Penal Code Section 12076.5 [28300]
7 166. The Section 12076.5 [28300(c)] "fee," as currently managed by DOJ, is a
8 "tax" under California law.

9 167. The assessment of the Section 12076.5 [28300(c)] "fee" exceeds the
10 reasonable cost of the valid regulatory activities funded by the revenues it
11 generates.

12 168. Many of the services allegedly funded by the Section 12076.5 [28300(c)]
13 "fee" do not bear a sufficient relationship to the "fee" payer's (i.e., firearm
14 purchaser's) burdens on or benefits from those services.

15 169. There is no reasonable nexus between lawful firearm purchasers (i.e., the
payer of the "fee") and *criminal* firearm use, or the issuance of special weapons
permits. Nonetheless, these programs and services performed by DEFENDANTS
are funded using revenues from the Section 12076.5 [28300(c)].

19 170. Despite being, at least in part, for the purpose of "implementing and
20 enforcing" the *Handgun* Safety Certificate Program, the Section 12076.5
21 [28300(c)] "fee" is charged to purchasers of long-guns as well, some of whom may
22 not even own a handgun.

171. The Section 12076.5 [28300(c)] "fee" is levied, at least in part, to
generate revenue, rather than solely for legitimate government interests as to the
regulation of lawful firearm transactions.

26 172. The general law enforcement activities funded by revenues from the
27 Section 12076.5 [28300(c)] "fee" purportedly benefit society as a whole, not just
28 lawful firearm purchasers.

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1 173. The Section 12076.5 [28300(c)] "fees" are levied to generate revenue for
 2 general governmental activities.

D. The \$1 "Fee"

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4 174. The \$1 "fee" as currently managed by DOJ, is a "tax" under California
5 law.

6 175. The assessment of the \$1 "fee" exceeds the reasonable cost of the valid
7 regulatory activities funded by the revenues it generates.

8 176. Many of the services allegedly funded by the \$1 "fee" do not bear a
9 sufficient relationship to the "fee" payer's (i.e., firearm purchaser's) burdens on or
10 benefits from those services.

177. There is no reasonable nexus between lawful firearm purchasers (i.e., the
payer of the "fee") and *criminal* firearm use, or the issuance of special weapons
permits. Nonetheless, these programs and services performed by DEFENDANTS
are funded using revenues from the \$1 "fee."

15 178. The \$1 "fee" is levied, at least in part, to generate revenue, rather than
16 solely for legitimate government interests as to the regulation of lawful firearm
17 transactions.

18 179. The general law enforcement activities funded by revenues from the \$1
19 "fee" purportedly benefit society as a whole, not just lawful firearm purchasers.

20 180. The \$1 "fee" is levied to generate revenue for general governmental
21 activities.

181. DEFENDANTS cannot meet their burden of proving each of the
Challenged "Fees" is not a tax under Section 3.

24 182. As taxes, each of the Challenged Fees was required to have been adopted
25 by a two-thirds majority vote of the Legislature; none was.

26 183. The Challenged Fees are unconstitutionally imposed under the California
27 Constitution, and are invalid and unenforceable.

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COMPLAINT FOR DECLARATORY AND INJUNCTIVE RELIEF

DECLARATORY JUDGMENT ALLEGATIONS

184. There is an actual and present controversy between the parties hereto in that PLAINTIFFS contend that the manner in which DOJ currently imposes the Challenged Fees is unlawful. DEFENDANTS continue to choose to require lawful firearm purchasers, including PLAINTIFFS, to pay the maximum amount statutorily allowed for each of the Challenged Fees.

185. PLAINTIFFS desire a judicial declaration of their rights and 7 DEFENDANTS' duties; namely, that the manner in which DOJ currently imposes the Challenged Fees infringes on PLAINTIFFS' Second Amendment rights.

10 186. PLAINTIFFS further desire a judicial declaration that the Challenged Fees are illegal "taxes" under Section 3 of Article XIIIA of the California 11 Constitution, and that, as such, the statutes authorizing their imposition were 12 required to have been adopted by the California Legislature pursuant to a two-13 14 thirds vote of both houses respectively, and that since none was, each is void and unenforceable. 15

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INJUNCTIVE RELIEF ALLEGATIONS

17 187. If an injunction does not issue enjoining DEFENDANTS from imposing each of the Challenged Fees as currently imposed, PLAINTIFFS will be irreparably 18 harmed. PLAINTIFFS are presently and continuously injured by the assessment of 19 20 the Challenged Fees" insofar as they constitute unreasonable and unrelated preconditions on the exercise of PLAINTIFFS' Second Amendment rights. 21

188. If not enjoined by this Court, DEFENDANTS will continue to 22 23 enforce the Challenged Fees in derogation of PLAINTIFFS' Second Amendment rights. 24

25 189. If an injunction does not issue enjoining DEFENDANTS from enforcing Penal Code sections 12076(g) [28235], 12076.5 [28300], and 12805(e) [31650(c)], 26 PLAINTIFFS will be irreparably harmed. PLAINTIFFS are presently and 27 continuously injured by the enforcement of these sections insofar as such 28

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enforcement utilizes revenues from assessments charged solely to lawful firearm
 purchases for purposes not reasonably related thereto.

190. If an injunction does not issue enjoining DEFENDANTS from enforcing
California Penal Code sections 12076(e) [28225(a)-(c)], 12076.5 [28300], 12088.9
[23690], and 12805(e) [31650(c)]), PLAINTIFFS will be irreparably harmed.
PLAINTIFFS are presently and continuously injured by the enforcement of these
sections insofar as each constitutes an unlawful tax under the California
Constitution.

9 191. PLAINTIFFS have no plain, speedy, and adequate remedy at law.
10 Damages are indeterminate or unascertainable and, in any event, would not fully
11 redress any harm suffered by PLAINTIFFS as a result of DEFENDANTS
12 subjecting PLAINTIFFS to the illegal Challenged Fees as a precondition to
13 exercise their constitutional right to acquire firearms.

14 192. Injunctive relief would eliminate PLAINTIFFS' irreparable harm and
15 allow PLAINTIFFS to acquire firearms free from the unlawful assessments and
16 taxes in accordance with their rights under the Second Amendment and the
17 California Constitution.

193. Accordingly, injunctive relief is appropriate.

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FIRST CLAIM FOR RELIEF: VALIDITY OF ALL CHALLENGED "FEES" Violation of the Second Amendment Right to Keep and Bear Arms (U.S. Const., Amends. II and XIV) (By All Plaintiffs Against All Defendants)

194. All of the above paragraphs are re-alleged and incorporated herein byreference.

195. DEFENDANTS have imposed, and continue to impose, the Challenged
Fees at an excessive amount beyond what is necessary to defray its valid regulatory
expenses, use the resulting windfall revenues to fund activities unrelated to any
legitimate government interest that concerns the regulation of lawful firearm
transactions. In doing so, DEFENDANTS are abusing their discretion, applying

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COMPLAINT FOR DECLARATORY AND INJUNCTIVE RELIEF

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the "fees" in an unconstitutional manner, and propagating customs, policies, and practices that infringe on PLAINTIFFS' right to acquire firearms as guaranteed by the Second and Fourteenth Amendments.

4 196. DEFENDANTS cannot satisfy their burden of justifying these customs,
5 policies, and practices that infringe PLAINTIFFS' rights.

6 197. PLAINTIFFS are entitled to injunctive relief against DEFENDANTS
7 and their officers, agents, servants, employees, and all persons in active concert or
8 participation with them who receive actual notice of the injunction, enjoining them
9 from engaging in such customs, policies, and practices.

SECOND CLAIM FOR RELIEF: FACIAL VALIDITY OF CALIFORNIA PENAL CODE SECTIONS 12076(G) [28235], 12076.5(A),[28300], & 12805(E) [31650(C)] Violation of the Second Amendment Right to Keep and Bear Arms (U.S. Const., Amends. II and XIV) (By All Plaintiffs Against All Defendants)

14 198. All of the above paragraphs are re-alleged and incorporated herein by15 reference.

16 199. By expressly authorizing DOJ to use revenues from the Challenged Fees
17 to fund activities unrelated to any legitimate government interest that concerns the
18 regulation of lawful firearm transactions, California Penal Code sections 12076(g)
19 [28235], 12076.5(a) [28300(a)-(b)], and 12805(e) [31650(c)] are unconstitutional
20 on their face.

200. PLAINTIFFS are entitled to permanent injunctive relief against
DEFENDANTS, or any of their officers, agents, servants, employees, and all
persons in active concert or participation with them who receive actual notice of
the injunction, enjoining them from enforcing, or acting pursuant to, California
Penal Code sections 12076(g) [28235], 12076.5(a) [28300], or 12805(e)
[31650(c)].

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COMPLAINT FOR DECLARATORY AND INJUNCTIVE RELIEF

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THIRD CLAIM FOR RELIEF: VALIDITY OF CALIFORNIA PENAL CODE SECTIONS 12076(e) &(g), 12076.5 [28300], 12088.9 [23690], and 12805(e) [31650(c)] Violation of California Proposition 13 (California Const., Art. XIIIA, Sec. 3) (By All Plaintiffs Against All Defendants)

201. All of the above paragraphs are re-alleged and incorporated herein by reference.

202. Because California Penal Code sections 12076(e) & (g), 12076.5 7 [28300], 12088.9 [23690], and 12805(e) [31650(c)] provide for excessive 8 government assessments to be levied against lawful firearm purchasers, the 9 10 revenues from which are used for activities unrelated to lawful firearm purchases, each of these sections constitute a "tax" under the California Constitution, and 11 were thus required to have been adopted by the California Legislature pursuant to a 12 two-thirds vote of both legislative houses respectively, and since none was, each is 13 void and unenforceable. 14

203. PLAINTIFFS are thus entitled to permanent injunctive relief against
DEFENDANTS, and any of their officers, agents, servants, employees, and all
persons in active concert or participation with them who receive actual notice of
the injunction, enjoining them from enforcing, or acting pursuant to, California
Penal Code sections 12076(e) [28225(a)-(c)], 12076.5 [28300], 12088.9 [23690],
and 12805(e) [31650(c)].

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PRAYER

22 WHEREFORE PLAINTIFFS pray for relief as follows:

1) For a declaration that the Challenged Fees as currently imposed by
DEFENDANTS infringe upon the right to acquire firearms protected by the Second
Amendment, as incorporated into the Fourteenth Amendment, by impermissibly
preconditioning the exercise of that right on the payment of an excessive
assessment, the revenues from which are being used to fund activities unrelated to
any legitimate government interest that concerns the regulation of lawful firearm

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1 || transactions, and that as such are invalid and cannot be imposed;

2) For a preliminary and permanent prohibitory injunction forbidding DEFENDANTS and its agents, employees, officers, and representatives from imposing the Challenged Fees without first limiting the activities for which their revenues are used to only those activities concerning a legitimate government interest as to the regulation of lawful firearm transactions, *and* reducing their amounts to be commensurate with the *actual costs* of those activities.

8 3) For a declaration that California Penal Code sections 12076(g) [28235],
9 12076.5(a) [28300], or 12805(e) [31650(c)] violate the Second Amendment on
10 their face.

4) For a preliminary and permanent prohibitory injunction forbidding
DEFENDANTS and its agents, employees, officers, and representatives, from
enforcing, or acting pursuant to, California Penal Code sections 12076(g) [28235],
12076.5(a) [28300], or 12805(e) [31650(c)].

15 5) For a declaration that California Penal Code sections 12076(e) & (g)
16 [28225(a)-(c), 28235], 12076.5 [28300], 12088.9 [23690] and 12805(e) [31650(c)]
17 are illegal taxes under Article XIIIA, Section 3 of the California Constitution.

6) For a preliminary and permanent prohibitory injunction forbidding
DEFENDANTS and its agents, employees, officers, and representatives, from
enforcing, or acting pursuant to, California Penal Code sections 12076(e) & (g)
[28225(a)-(c), 28235], 12076.5 [28300], 12088.9 [23690] and 12805(e) [31650(c)].

7) For an order enjoining DEFENDANTS from charging or collecting the
Challenged Fees in illegally excessive amounts, and from appropriating the
Challenged Fees for purposes unrelated to legitimate government interests as to the
regulation of lawful firearm transactions.

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COMPLAINT FOR DECLARATORY AND INJUNCTIVE RELIEF

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8) For remedies available pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 1983 and for an award of
 reasonable attorneys' fees, costs, and expenses pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 1988,
 California Code of Civil Procedure § 1021.5 and/or other applicable state and
 federal law;

9) For such other and further relief as may be just and proper.

Dated: August 25, 2011

Michel & Associates, P.C.

/s/ C. D. Michel C. D. Michel Attorney for the Plaintiffs'



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1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	Case 1:11-cv-01440-LJO-MJS Document 12 Filed 02/09/12 Page 1 of 38 C. D. Michel - S.B.N. 144258 Sean A. Brady - S.B.N. 262007 MICHEL & ASSOCIATES, P.C. 180 E. Ocean Boulevard, Suite 200 Long Beach, CA 90802 Telephone: 562-216-4444 Facsimile: 562-216-4445 Email: <u>cmichel@michellawyers.com</u> Attorneys for Plaintiffs IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
9	FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA
10	FRESNO BRANCH COURTHOUSE
11	BARRY BAUER, STEPHEN WARKENTIN, NICOLE FERRY, LELAND ADLEY, JEFFREY
12	HACKER, NATIONAL RIFLE) FIRST AMENDED COMPLAINT FOR
13	ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA, INC., CALIFORNIA RIFLE PISTOL) RELIEF
14	ASSOCIATION FOUNDATION,) HERB BAUER SPORTING GOODS,) 42 U.S.C. sections 1983, 1988
15	INC.
16	Plaintiffs
17	VS. KAMALA HARRIS, in Her Official
18	Capacity as Attorney General For the) State of California; STEPHEN
19	LINDLEY, in His Official Capacity as Acting Chief for the California Department of Justice, and DOES 1-
20	10.
21	Defendants.
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23 24	
2 - 25	PLAINTIFFS, by and through their undersigned attorneys, bring this
26	Complaint for Declaratory and Injunctive Relief against the above-named
27	Defendants, their employees, agents, and successors in office (collectively
28	"DEFENDANTS"), and in support thereof allege the following:
	1 FIRST AMENDED COMPLAINT FOR DECLARATORY AND INJUNCTIVE RELIEF

INTRODUCTION

1. This case involves an important constitutional principle, that a state may not
impose a fee on the People as a precondition to their enjoyment of a fundamental
right secured by the federal constitution if the fee either exceeds the state's costs of
regulating the fee payer's exercise of that right *or* the fee is used to finance state
activities not reasonably related to such regulations.

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2. Vindication of this principle requires enjoinment of DEFENDANTS'
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current implementation of its fee system for lawful firearm transactions, since it
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imposes fees that are both excessive and are improperly used to fund general law
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enforcement activities bearing no reasonable nexus to firearm purchasers nor valid
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regulations of their constitutionally protected activity.

3. California statutes confer on DEFENDANTS¹ the authority to impose
multiple, separate fees on the purchasers² of firearms. Payment of these fees is
mandatory before one can receive a firearm. DEFENDANTS have discretion as to
whether to charge these fees and in what amount to charge them, up to a statutorily
imposed cap.

4. DEFENDANTS' imposition of these fees, and in some cases the very
statutes conferring the authority on DEFENDANTS to spend the revenues from the
fees on extraneous matters, violates PLAINTIFFS' Second Amendment rights.

5. When a person wishes to obtain a firearm in California, state law generally
requires the person to obtain the firearm through a federally licensed California
firearm vendor (commonly known as an "FFL").

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²⁴ ¹ DEFENDANTS are being sued in their official capacity as heads of the
 ²⁵ California Department of Justice, which entity is authorized by the Legislature to
 ²⁶ assess the Challenged Fees.

² These fees apply even if a firearm is not being purchased but gifted or
 traded as well. But for simplicity sake "purchase" will be used throughout this
 Complaint to include all such activities unless specifically stated otherwise.

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FIRST AMENDED COMPLAINT FOR DECLARATORY AND INJUNCTIVE RELIEF

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6. In doing so, the would-be purchaser must, among other things, fill out a
 Dealer's Record of Sale form ("DROS"), the information from which is used by
 DEFENDANTS to conduct a background check and confirm the would-be
 purchaser may lawfully receive firearms before he or she can take possession of
 any firearm. In the case of a handgun, the information is also used to register the
 handgun to the purchaser in DEFENDANTS' Automated Firearm System ("AFS").

7 7. DEFENDANTS have statutory discretion to charge firearm purchasers a
8 mandatory fee for processing each DROS, along with two additional fees, for every
9 firearm transaction. And, in the case of a handgun, California requires purchasers
10 to have a valid Handgun Safety Certificate, for which DEFENDANTS may impose
11 yet another fee.

8. DEFENDANTS collect these fees through the FFL at the time of purchase
 and currently exercise their discretion by uniformly charging the statutorily
 allowed maximum amount for each of the Challenged Fees.

9. PLAINTIFFS bring this suit to challenge the constitutionality of
 DEFENDANTS' imposition of these fees levied on the transfer of firearms;
 specifically, those fees provided for by California Penal Code sections 28225(a)-(c)
 [12076(e)], 28300(c) [12076.5(b)], 23690(a) [12088.9(a)], and 31650(c) [12805(e)]
 (collectively, the "Challenged Fees").³

10. Each of the Challenged Fees as currently imposed by DEFENDANTS
infringes on PLAINTIFFS' Second Amendment rights, both because
DEFENDANTS charge the fees in excessive amounts and because they improperly

²⁴ ³ Pursuant to the Legislature's enactment of Assembly Concurrent
²⁵ Resolution 73 (McCarthy) 2006, which authorized a Non-Substantive
²⁶ Reorganization of California's Deadly Weapons Statutes, various California Penal
²⁷ Code sections were renumbered, effective January 1, 2012. For convenience and
²⁸ ease of reference, the corresponding previous code section for each referenced
²⁹ Pursuant to the Legislature's enactment of Assembly Concurrent

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FIRST AMENDED COMPLAINT FOR DECLARATORY AND INJUNCTIVE RELIEF

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utilize the fees' windfall revenues to finance general law enforcement activities unrelated to the regulation of lawful firearm purchases.

11. It is not just PLAINTIFFS' contention alone that the Challenged Fees are excessive as currently imposed. DEFENDANTS themselves have admitted as recently as 2010 that at least one of the Challenged Fees is too high. And, the accounts containing the revenues amassed from the Challenged Fees, which DEFENDANTS manage, regularly run *multi-million dollar* annual surpluses when constitutional principles limit such government assessments to the reasonable cost of regulating the activity on which the fee is imposed.

10 12. Nor is it just PLAINTIFFS' contention alone that revenues from the
 11 Challenged Fees are used for purposes beyond regulating lawful firearm
 12 purchasers. DEFENDANTS' history of supporting legislation to expand the list of
 13 activities for which DEFENDANTS may use revenues from the Challenged Fees,
 14 demonstrates DEFENDANTS' past and continuing use of the Challenged Fees'
 15 revenues unconstitutionally.

16 13. Most notable is a recent amendment to the California Penal Code adding
mere *possession* of firearms to that list,⁴ thereby forcing *lawful* firearm purchasers
to finance *any* law enforcement operation concerning *unlawful* firearm possession.
This is tantamount to the government charging a fee to all speakers and the funds
being used to subsidize law enforcement programs targeting a small subset of
speakers who scream "fire" in a crowded theater.

14. Despite the significant surpluses from their revenues and the use of those
revenues on activities unrelated to regulating lawful firearm transfers, DOJ *chooses*to charge the maximum amounts statutorily allowed for the Challenged Fees.

25 15. Concomitant to their as applied challenge to DEFENDANTS' imposition
26 of the Challenged Fees, PLAINTIFFS facially challenge certain California Penal

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⁴ See description of Senate Bill 819, discussed below at Paragraph 103.

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Code sections that expressly allow the unlawful expenditure of the Challenged
 Fees' revenues; specifically, California Penal Code sections 28235, 28225, 31650,
 and 28300.

4 16. Because the Challenged Fees and their related statutes affect
5 constitutionally protected activity, irreparable harm is presumed. Accordingly, the
6 following relief from this Court is warranted:

(a) a declaration that the Challenged Fees as currently imposed by DEFENDANTS are unconstitutionally excessive, and an injunction prohibiting DEFENDANTS from collecting the Challenged Fees until they reduce them to non-excessive amounts;

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(b) a declaration that DEFENDANTS' use of revenues from the Challenged Fees on special weapon permitting and general law enforcement activities not reasonably related to the regulation of lawful firearm transactions is unconstitutional, and an injunction prohibiting DEFENDANTS from using those revenues on such activities; and

(c) a declaration that the California Penal Code statutes with provisions authorizing DEFENDANTS' improper expenditures of the Challenged Fees' revenues on activities not reasonably related to the regulation of lawful firearm transactions are facially unconstitutional, and an injunction prohibiting DEFENDANTS from acting pursuant to those statutes.

JURISDICTION and VENUE

17. Jurisdiction of this action is founded on 28 U.S.C. §§ 1331 and 1343, in
that this action arises under the Constitution and laws of the United States, and
under 28 U.S.C. § 1343(a)(3) and 42 U.S.C. § 1983, in that this action seeks to
redress the deprivation, under color of the laws, statutes, ordinances, regulations,
customs, and usages of the State of California and political subdivisions thereof, of
rights, privileges, or immunities secured by the United States Constitution and by

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2 18. PLAINTIFFS' claims for declaratory and injunctive relief are authorized
3 by 28 U.S.C. §§ 2201 and 2202.

4 19. Venue in this judicial district is proper under 28 U.S.C. § 1391(b)(2)
5 because a substantial part of the events or omissions giving rise to the claims
6 occurred in this district.

PARTIES

I. Plaintiffs

9 20. Plaintiff BARRY BAUER is a resident, property owner, and taxpayer of
10 Fresno, California. Within the last five years, Plaintiff BAUER has lawfully
11 purchased firearms, including both handguns and long-guns, for which he has had
12 to pay each of the Challenged Fees. Plaintiff BAUER intends to continue to
13 purchase firearms through an FFL in the future.

21. Plaintiffs STEPHEN WARKENTIN and JEFFREY HACKER are 14 15 residents, property owners, and taxpayers of Fresno, California. Within the last five 16 years, each has purchased multiple firearms from both an FFL and a private party, 17 through an FFL as required by California Penal Code § 26500 [12070]. These transactions have consisted of both handguns and long-guns. Some of these 18 19 transactions involved a single firearm, while others involved multiple handguns (by way of private party transfers), multiple long-guns, and a combination of a 20 21 handgun and a long-gun. Plaintiffs WARKENTIN and HACKER intend to 22 continue their pattern of regularly purchasing firearms through an FFL in the future. 23

24 22. For each of their transactions, Plaintiffs WARKENTIN and HACKER
25 have paid all fees California requires for firearm transfers described below.
26 Accordingly, each of them has paid \$50 in state fees for a transaction including a
27 single handgun and a single long-gun, \$46 for a transaction including two
28 handguns, and \$25 for transactions involving a single firearm or multiple long-

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guns.⁵ Plaintiffs WARKENTIN and HACKER have had to pay the Challenged Fees multiple times in the same year, and, in some cases, the same month. Also, Plaintiffs WARKENTIN and HACKER have each had to pay California's \$15 fee to obtain a Handgun Safety Certificate once within the last five years.

5 23. Plaintiff NICOLE FERRY is a resident of Fresno, California. Within the last five years, Plaintiff FERRY has purchased handguns from an FFL for 6 7 self-defense and target practice. For each of her transactions, Plaintiff FERRY has paid all "fees" California requires for firearm transfers described below. Plaintiff 8 9 FERRY has had to pay California's fees for firearm transfers more than once in the 10 same year. Also, Plaintiff FERRY has had to pay California's \$15 fee to obtain a Handgun Safety Certificate once within the last five years. Plaintiff FERRY 11 intends to purchase firearms through an FFL in the future. 12

24. Plaintiff LELAND ADLEY is a resident, property owner, and taxpayer of
Fresno, California. Within the last five years, Plaintiff ADLEY has purchased
multiple firearms from both an FFL and a private party, through an FFL as required
by California Penal Code § 26500 [12070], including both handguns and
long-guns.

18 25. For each of his transactions, Plaintiff ADLEY paid all fees California
19 requires for firearm transfers described below. Plaintiff ADLEY has had to pay
20 California's fees for firearm transfers multiple times in the same year. Also,
21 Plaintiff ADLEY has had to pay California's \$15 fee to obtain a Handgun Safety
22 Certificate once within the last five years. Plaintiff ADLEY intends to continue his
23 pattern of regularly purchasing firearms through an FFL in the future.

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⁵ See OVERVIEW OF REGULATORY SCHEME, Section II. - "California Fees Imposed on Firearm Sales and Transfers" for an explanation and breakdown of each of these fee amounts.

26. Plaintiff NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA, INC.

(hereafter "NRA") is a non-profit entity classified under section 501(c)(3) of the

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Internal Revenue Code and incorporated under the laws of New York, with its 1 principal place of business in Fairfax, Virginia. NRA has a membership of 2 approximately 4 million persons. The purposes of NRA include protection of the 3 right of law-abiding citizens to keep and bear firearms for the lawful defense of 4 their families, persons, and property, and from unlawful government regulations 5 and preconditions placed on the exercise of that right. NRA spends its resources on 6 7 each of those activities. NRA brings this action on behalf of itself and its hundreds of thousands of members in California, including Plaintiffs BAUER, 8

9 WARKENTIN, ADLEY, and HACKER, who have been, are being, and will in the
10 future be subjected to DEFENDANTS' imposition of the Challenged Fees.

27. Plaintiff CALIFORNIA RIFLE AND PISTOL ASSOCIATION 11 12 FOUNDATION ("CRPA FOUNDATION") is a non-profit entity classified under 13 section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code and incorporated under California law, with headquarters in Fullerton, California. Contributions to the CRPA 14 FOUNDATION are used for the direct benefit of Californians. Funds contributed 15 to and granted by CRPA FOUNDATION benefit a wide variety of constituencies 16 throughout California, including gun collectors, hunters, target shooters, law 17 enforcement, and those who choose to own a firearm to defend themselves and 18 their families. The CRPA FOUNDATION spends its resources seeking to raise 19 20 awareness about unconstitutional laws, defend and expand the legal recognition of the rights protected by the Second Amendment, promote firearms and hunting 21 safety, protect hunting rights, enhance marksmanship skills of those participating 22 in shooting sports, and educate the general public about firearms. The CRPA 23 FOUNDATION supports law enforcement and various charitable, educational, 24 scientific, and other firearms-related public interest activities that support and 25 defend the Second Amendment rights of all law-abiding Americans. 26

27 28. In this suit, the CRPA FOUNDATION represents the interests of its many
28 citizen and taxpayer members and members of its related association the California

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Rifle and Pistol Association who reside in California and who wish to sell or purchase firearms, or who have sold or purchased firearms, and have been charged fees imposed by the laws of the State of California associated with those transactions. These members are too numerous to conveniently bring this action individually. The CRPA FOUNDATION brings this action on behalf of itself and its tens of thousands of supporters in California, including Plaintiff BAUER, who have been, are being, and will in the future be subjected to DEFENDANTS' imposition of the Challenged Fees.

29. Plaintiff HERB BAUER SPORTING GOODS, INC., is a California 9 corporation with its principal place of business in the County of Fresno, California. 10 It is a licensed firearms dealer under both federal and California law (i.e., an FFL) 11 that sells a variety of firearms, including both long-guns and handguns. California 12 law requires Plaintiff HERB BAUER to collect the Challenged Fees for DOJ, at 13 DOJ's direction, from firearm transferees. Accordingly, Plaintiff HERB BAUER is 14 injured by its being forced to facilitate DEFENDANTS' unlawful fee collection 15 activities. 16

30. The individual PLAINTIFFS identified above are residents and taxpayers
of California from the City and County of Fresno who have been required to pay
the Challenged Fees in violation of their rights and applicable law.

31. Each of the associational PLAINTIFFS identified above has individual 20 members who are citizens and taxpayers of California, including in Fresno County, 21 who have an acute interest in purchasing firearms and do not wish to pay unlawful 22 fees, taxes, or other costs associated with that purchase and thus have standing to 23 seek declaratory and injunctive relief to halt or reduce the imposition or charging 24 of unconstitutional fees. The interests of these members are germane to their 25 respective associations' purposes; and neither the claims asserted nor the relief 26 requested herein requires their members participate in this lawsuit individually. 27 28 ///

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II. Defendants

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32. Defendant KAMALA HARRIS is the Attorney General of California. She
is the chief law enforcement officer of California, and is charged by Article V,
Section 13 of the California Constitution with the duty to inform the general public
and to supervise and instruct local prosecutors and law enforcement agencies
regarding the meaning of the laws of the State, including the Challenged Fees, and
to ensure the fair, uniform and consistent enforcement of those laws throughout the
state. She is sued in her official capacity.

33. Defendant STEPHEN LINDLEY is the Acting Chief of the DOJ Bureau
of Firearms and, as such, is responsible for executing, interpreting, and enforcing
the laws of the State of California – as well as its customs, practices, and policies –
at issue in this lawsuit. He is sued in his official capacity.

34. Defendants HARRIS and LINDLEY (collectively "DEFENDANTS") are
responsible for administering and enforcing the Challenged Fees, are in fact
presently enforcing the challenge provision against PLAINTIFFS, and will
continue to enforce the Challenged Fees against PLAINTIFFS.

35. The true names or capacities, whether individual, corporate, associate or
otherwise of the DEFENDANTS named herein as DOES 1-10, are presently
unknown to PLAINTIFFS, who therefore sue said DEFENDANTS by such
fictitious names. PLAINTIFFS pray for leave to amend this Complaint and Petition
to show the true names, capacities, and/or liabilities of DOE Defendants if and
when they have been determined.

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OVERVIEW OF REGULATORY SCHEME

I. Constitutional Provisions and Controlling Law

36. The Second Amendment to the United States Constitution provides: "A
well regulated militia, being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of
the people to keep and bear arms, shall not be infringed." U.S. Const. amend. II.

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37. The United States Supreme Court held in District of Columbia v. Heller,

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554 U.S. 570 (2008), that the Second Amendment of the United States Constitution
 protects an individual civil right to possess firearms for self-defense.

3 38. The Court soon thereafter held in *McDonald v. Chicago*, 561 U.S. 3025
(2010), that the Second Amendment is incorporated through the Due Process
clause of the 14th Amendment to restrict state and local governments from
infringing on the individual right to keep and bears arms, and confirmed the right is
a fundamental one.

39. The right to keep and bear arms for self-defense implies a corresponding
right to acquire firearms. *See Ezell v. City of Chicago*, 651 F.3d 684, 704 (7th Cir.
2011); *see also Andrews v. State*, 50 Tenn. 165, 178, 8 A. Rep. 8, 13 (1871) (cited
approvingly in *Heller* at 614).

40. In *Cox v. New Hampshire*, 312 U.S. 569 (1941), the United States
Supreme Court indicated that government's authority to levy fees on the exercise
of constitutional rights is limited. The Court held that fees charged for licenses to
parade on public property, being protected speech activity, can only be of amounts
necessary to "meet the expense incident to the administration of the Act and to the
maintenance of public order *in the matter licensed*." Id. at 577 (emphasis added).
Any additional charge above and beyond that rate would be invalid.

41. In Murdock v. Pennsylvania, 319 U.S. 105 (1943), the United States 19 Supreme Court expounded on the principle it enunciated in Cox, holding "[a] state 20 may not impose a charge for the enjoyment of a right granted by the federal 21 constitution" because "a person cannot be compelled to purchase, through a license 22 fee or a license tax, the privilege freely granted by the constitution." Id. at 112. The 23 Murdock Court qualified that general rule by indicating that States may impose a 24 fee when constitutionally protected activity is involved, but only if the fee is 25 imposed "as a regulatory measure and calculated to defray the expenses of policing 26 the activities in question." It is not permissible, however, to impose "a flat license 27 tax levied and collected as a condition" to the "enjoyment of a right granted by the 28

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Federal Constitution" and "unrelated to the scope of the activities of [the fee
 payer]." Id. at 114.

II. California Fees Imposed on Firearm Sales and Transfers

4 42. California confers discretion on DOJ to impose various fees – all of which
5 have a statutory cap – on firearm purchasers, which they must pay as a prerequisite
6 to qualify for receiving a firearm.

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A. The Dealer's Record of Sale (DROS) Fee⁶

43. California Penal Code sections 28225(a)-(c) [formerly 12076(e)], 28230
[12076(f)], 28235 [12076(g)], and 28240(a)-(b) [12076(i)], establish the fees
associated with a DROS, and govern what the funds collected therefrom can be
used for.

12 44. Subdivision (a) of Penal Code section 28225 [12076(e)] provides:

The [DOJ] may require the [FFL] to charge each firearm purchaser a fee not to exceed fourteen dollars (\$14), except that the fee may be increased at a rate not to exceed any increase in the California Consumer Price Index as compiled and reported by the Department of Industrial Relations.

45. The use of the "may" in subdivision (a) of Penal Code section 28225

17 $\|$ [12076(e)] makes clear that DEFENDANTS are not *required* to charge the

18 maximum fee amount allowed for by that statute, or to even charge *any* fee at all.

46. Penal Code section 28240(a) [12076(i)(1)] mandates that DOJ charge only
one DROS fee for a single transaction on the same date for any number of firearms
that are not handguns. This means regardless of the number of long-guns (*i.e.*, rifles
and shotguns) an individual purchases at one time, the DOJ charges one DROS fee
for all of them.

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47. Penal Code section 28240(b) [12076(i)(2)], provides that, in a single

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²⁶ ⁶ The fees DOJ charges pursuant to California Code of Regulations, Title
²⁷ 11, Section 4001, and Penal Code sections 28225(a)-(c) [12076(e)],
²⁸ 12076(f)(1)(B) [28230(a)(2)], discussed herein, shall be referred to as the "DROS fee" throughout.

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transaction on the same date for the delivery of any number of handguns, the DOJ
 must charge a reduced DROS fee for any additional handguns that are part of that
 same transaction. This means when an individual purchases more than one handgun
 at the same time, the DOJ charges the DROS fee in full for the first handgun and a
 reduced DROS fee for each additional handgun.

48. Where an individual purchases a handgun and any number of long-guns at
the same time, DOJ charges the purchaser a full DROS fee *for each* transaction.
This means where a long-gun is purchased along with a handgun the purchaser
must pay *two full* DROS fees, one for the handgun and one for the long-gun –
despite *no* separate DROS fee being required for additional long-gun purchases and
only a reduced DROS fee being required for each additional handgun.

49. The DOJ promulgated California Code of Regulations, Title 11, section
4001, increasing the cap on the DROS fee from \$14 to \$19 for the first handgun or
any amount of rifles/shotguns in a single transaction, and capping the DROS fee
for each additional *handgun* being purchased along with the first handgun at \$15.

50. Subdivision (b) of Penal Code section 28225 [12076(e)] further provides
that "[t]he [DROS] fee shall be no more than is necessary to fund" the activities
enumerated at Penal Code section 28225(b)(1)-(11) [12076(e)(1)-(10)].

19 51. Penal Code section 28225(b)(11) [12076(e)(10)] purports to authorize the
20 DOJ to use revenues from the DROS fee to fund "the estimated reasonable costs of
21 [DOJ] firearms-related regulatory and enforcement activities related to the sale,
22 purchase, possession, loan, or transfer of firearms."

52. Prior to January 1, 2012, section 28225(b)(11) [12076(e)(10)] did not
provide for expenditure of DROS fee revenues on the mere "possession" of
firearms. But the Legislature amended that section during the 2011 Legislative
session to allow for such, based on its following purported findings:

SECTION 1. The Legislature finds and declares all of the following:

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(a) California is the first and only state in the nation to establish an

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automated system for tracking handgun and assault weapon owners who 1 might fall into a prohibited status. 2 (b) The California Department of Justice (DOJ) is required to maintain an online database, which is currently known as the Armed Prohibited 3 Persons System, otherwise known as APPS, which cross-references all 4 handgun and assault weapon owners across the state against criminal history records to determine persons who have been, or will become, prohibited from possessing a firearm subsequent to the legal acquisition 5 or registration of a firearm or assault weapon. 6 (c) The DOJ is further required to provide authorized law enforcement agencies with inquiry capabilities and investigative assistance to 7 determine the prohibition status of a person of interest. 8 (d) Each day, the list of armed prohibited persons in California grows by about 15 to 20 people. There are currently more than 18,000 armed prohibited persons in California. Collectively, these individuals are believed to be in possession of over 34,000 handguns and 1,590 assault 9 10 weapons. The illegal possession of these firearms presents a substantial danger to public safety. 11 12 (e) Neither the DOJ nor local law enforcement has sufficient resources to confiscate the enormous backlog of weapons, nor can they keep up with the daily influx of newly prohibited persons. 13 (f) A Dealer Record of Sale fee is imposed upon every sale or transfer of a firearm by a dealer in California. Existing law authorizes the DOJ to 14 utilize these funds for firearms-related regulatory and enforcement 15 activities related to the sale, purchase, loan, or transfer of firearms pursuant to any provision listed in Section 16580 of the Penal Code, but 16 not expressly for the enforcement activities related to possession. 17 (g) Rather than placing an additional burden on the taxpayers of California to fund enhanced enforcement of the existing armed prohibited persons program, it is the intent of the Legislature in enacting this 18 19 measure to allow the DOJ to utilize the Dealer Record of Sale Account for the additional, limited purpose of funding enforcement of the Armed Prohibited Persons System. 20 53. Penal Code section 28230(a)(2) [12076(f)(1)(B)] provides for DOJ to also 21 use DROS fee revenues for "the actual processing costs associated with the 22 submission of a [DROS] to the [DOJ]." 23 54. Section 28235 [12076(g)] provides: 24 All money received by the department pursuant to this article shall be deposited in the Dealers' Record of Sale Special Account of the 25 General Fund, which is hereby created, to be available, upon appropriation by the Legislature, for expenditure by the 26 27 department to offset the costs incurred pursuant to any of the following: 28 14 FIRST AMENDED COMPLAINT FOR DECLARATORY AND INJUNCTIVE RELIEF 3079 Case 1:11-cv-01440-LJO-MJS Document 12 Filed 02/09/12 Page 15 of 38

(a)	This	article.
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(b) Section 18910.

c) Section 27555.

(d) Subdivisions (d) and (e) of Section 27560. (e) Article 6 (commencing with Section 28450).

Section 31110. Section 31115.

Subdivision (a) of Section 32020.

Section 32670.

Section 33320.

55. The reference to "this article" in section 28235 means Article 3 of 7 Chapter 6 of Title 4 of Part 6 of the California Penal Code (beginning at 8 9 section 28200 and ending with section 28250), which includes the section providing for imposition of the DROS fee. 10

56. The activities covered in the Penal Code sections referenced by section 11 28235 [12076(g)] include: (1) inspections of "Destructive Device" Permit-Holders 12 (Cal. Penal Code § 18910 [12305(f)-(g)]); (2) the California FFL Check Program 13 (Cal. Penal Code § 27555 [12072(f)(1)]); (3) a public education program pertaining 14 to importers of personal handguns (Cal. Penal Code § [27560(d)-(e)]) 15 16 [12072(f)(2)(D)]; (4) the Centralized List of Exempted FFLs (Cal. Penal Code § 28450, et seq. [12083]); (5) inspections of "Assault Weapon" Permit-Holders (Cal. 17 18 Penal Code § 31110 [12289.5]); (6) public education program regarding

19 registration of "assault weapons" (Cal. Penal Code § 31115 [12289]); (7) retesting

20 of handguns certified as "not unsafe" (Cal. Penal Code § 32020(a) [12131(c)]); (8)

21 inspections of Machine Gun Permit-Holders (Cal. Penal Code § 32670 [12234]):

22 and (9) inspections of Short-Barreled Long Gun Permit-Holders (Cal. Penal Code § 33320 [12099]). 23

24 57. Pursuant to statute, revenue from the DROS fee is supposed to be deposited into the DROS Special Account of the General Fund ("DROS Special 25

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1 Account"). Cal. Penal Code § 28235 [12076(g)].⁷ **B.** Firearms Safety and Enforcement Special Fund Fees 2 58. California Penal Code section 28300(a)-(b) [12076.5(a)] provides: 3 (a) The Firearms Safety and Enforcement Special Fund is hereby 4 established in the State Treasury and shall be administered by the [DOJ]. 5 (b) Notwithstanding Section 13340 of the Government Code, all moneys in the fund are continuously appropriated to the [DOJ], without regard to fiscal years, for the purpose of implementing and enforcing the provisions of Article 2 (commencing with Section 31610) of Chapter 4 of Division 10, enforcing Section 830.95, Title 2 (commencing with Section 12001) of Part 4, Sections 16000 to 16960 [12070(c)(2)], inclusive, Sections 16970 [12277] to 17230 [12650], inclusive, Sections 17240 [12401] to 21390 [12028(a)], inclusive, and Sections 21590 [12028(a)] to 34370 [12078(a)(5)], inclusive, and for the establishment maintenance and upgrading of equipment and services 6 7 8 9 establishment, maintenance, and upgrading of equipment and services necessary for firearms dealers to comply with Article 2 (commencing with 10 Section 28150 [12077(g)]). 11 59. The "provisions of Article 2" mentioned in Section 28300(b) concern the 12 Handgun Safety Certificate Program (discussed below) provided for in sections 13 31610 [12800], et seq. 14 60. California Penal Code section 830.95 mentioned in Section 28300(b) 15 prohibits picketing while wearing the uniform of a peace officer. 16 61. Title 2 (commencing with Section 12001) of Part 4 concerns sentence 17 enhancements for convictions of firearm related crimes. 18 62. The provisions ranging between Section 16000 and 34370 [12078(a)(5)] 19 mentioned in section 28300(b) as activities funded by the Firearms Safety and 20 Enforcement Special Fund, include all manner of laws regulating "deadly 21 weapons," including not only handguns and long-guns, but also "unsafe 22 23 ⁷ DEFENDANTS deposit (and commingle) funds collected from some 24 additional fees – for special firearm licensing and miscellaneous services (see e.g., Cal. Penal Code §§ 30900-30905 [12285(a),(b)]), concealed weapon permit 25 applications and Cal. Pen. Code § 26190(a)-(b) [12054]), "Assault Weapon" 26 Permits – into the DROS Special Account. The validity of those fees is not at issue, here; rather, what is at issue is whether DEFENDANTS spend revenues 27 from the Challenged Fees on regulating the activities those other fees are collected 28 for. PLAINTIFFS contend that DEFENDANTS are improperly doing so.

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handguns," machine guns, "assault weapons," destructive devices, ammunition, boobytraps, body armor, tear gas, silencers, switchblade knives, and "less lethal devices."

63. The Firearms Safety and Enforcement Special Fund is funded by revenues generated from two separate fees charged to firearm purchasers.

1. The \$5 Fee

64. California Penal Code Section 28300(c) [12076.5(b)] provides:

(c) The [DOJ] may require firearms dealers to charge each person who obtains a firearm a fee not to exceed five dollars (\$5) for each transaction. Revenues from this fee shall be deposited in the Firearms Safety and Enforcement Special Fund.

65. Section 28300 [12076.5] does not require the DOJ to charge the maximum
amount authorized under that statute (*i.e.*, \$5), or to even charge *any* fee at all.

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2. The Handgun Safety Certificate Exam Fee (\$15)

66. A would-be handgun purchaser must obtain a Handgun Safety Certificate
("HSC") before a handgun may be legally received. Cal. Penal Code § 31615.

67. To obtain an HSC, a certified instructor (usually the FFL) administers a
test for which the certified instructor is charged up to fifteen dollars (\$15) by the
DOJ.⁸ The \$15 fee ("HSC Exam fee") is generally charged to the exam taker by the
FFL, as allowed by law.

68. Upon passage of the test, an individual receives an HSC, which is valid
for five (5) years, meaning an HSC holder can purchase handguns throughout the
5-year period the HSC is valid without retaking the test or repaying the HSC Exam
Fee. Once the HSC expires (after 5 years) the person would have to pay the HSC
Exam Fee and pass the exam again before the person could purchase or receive a
handgun.

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27 28 69. Funds collected from the HSC Exam Fee are placed in the Firearms Safety

⁸ (Cal. Pen. Code § 31650(c) [12805(e)])

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1	and Enforcement Special Fund. See Cal. Pen. Code § 31650(d) [12805(f)].
2	70. Section 31650(c) [12805(e)], the statute conferring authority on DOJ to
-3	charge the HSC Exam fee, does not require the DOJ charge the maximum amount
4	authorized under that statute, or to even charge any fee at all.
5	C. Firearm Safety Account Fee (\$1)
6	71. Penal Code section 23690 [12088.9] provides:
7 8	(a)(1) The Department of Justice <i>may</i> require each dealer to charge each firearm purchaser or transferee a fee not to exceed one dollar ($$1$) for each firearm transaction.
9 10	(2) The fee shall be for the purpose of supporting department program costs related to this act, including the establishment, maintenance, and upgrading of related database systems and public rosters.
11 12	(b)(1) There is hereby created within the General Fund the Firearm Safety Account.
13	(2) Revenue from the fee imposed by subdivision (a) shall be deposited into the Firearm Safety Account and shall be available for expenditure by the Department of Justice upon appropriation by the Legislature.
14 15	(3) Expenditures from the Firearm Safety Account shall be limited to program expenditures as defined by subdivision (a).
16	72. There is <i>no</i> provision in California law <i>requiring</i> DOJ to charge this fee at
17	all.
18	D. Legislative History of the DROS Fee and Management of the DROS
19	Special Account
20	73. The origins of the DROS system and its related fees are believed to go
21	back to sometime in the 1920s.
22	74. The amount of a DROS fee in and around the year 1990 was \$4.25. See
23	S.B. 670, 1995-1996 Leg. Sess. (Cal. 1995) (as introduced Feb. 22, 1995).
24	75. By 1995, the DROS fee had ballooned to \$14.00, an increase of greater
25	than 300 percent in less than five years. Id.
26	76. In 1995, the California Legislature passed Senate Bills 670 and 671 to cap
27	the rate for a DROS fee at \$14.00, with increases "at a rate not to exceed any
28	increase in the California Consumer Price Index." That amendment is reflected in
	18 FIRST AMENDED COMPLAINT FOR DECLARATORY AND INJUNCTIVE RELIEF

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Penal Code section 28225(a) [12076(e)] described above.

77. Senate Bill 670 (1995-1996 Reg. Sess. (Cal. 1995) (as enacted) further 2 prohibited the DOJ from using the fee to "directly fund or as a loan to fund any program not specified."

5 78. In the following years, a trend of appropriating DROS fee revenues to pay for additional activities unrelated to the clearance of the purchaser to buy a firearm 6 or register handguns emerged. A series of bills passed that allowed monies in the 7 DROS Special Account to pay for the ever-expanding list of programs and services 8 found at section 28235 [12076(g)]. 9

79. For example, Assembly Bill 2080 (2002) established a program to address 10 illegal firearms trafficking and authorized its funding from the DROS Special 11 Account. See Penal Code §§ 27555 [12072(f)(1)], 28235 [12076(g)]. 12

80. Assembly Bill 2580 (2002) specifically amended section 28235 13 14 [12076(g)] to authorize funding from the DROS Special Account for the inspections of several classes of dangerous weapon permit-holders. See Cal. Penal 15 Code §§ 28235 [12076(g)], 12099 [33320] [inspections of short-barreled long gun 16 permit-holders], 32670 [12234] [inspections of machine gun permit-holders], 17 31110 [12289.5] [inspections of "assault weapon" permit-holders], 19000 18 [12305(f)-(g) [inspections of destructive devices permit-holders]. 19

81. Assembly Bill 2902 (2002) specifically amended section 28235 20 [12076(g)] to authorize funding for the maintenance of the Centralized List of 21 22 Exempted FFLs and the re-testing of handguns deemed "not unsafe." See Cal. Penal Code §§ 28235 [12076(g)], 12083 [28450 et seq.], 32020 [12131(c)]. 23

82. In 2001, Plaintiff NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION (NRA) requested 24 the Office of California State Auditor ("CSA") to investigate the DOJ's operation 25 of the DROS program, believing that DROS Special Account funds were being 26 27 misused.

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83. CSA responded to Plaintiff NRA's request, stating that an audit of the

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DROS program could only be conducted by request from the Joint Legislative Audit Committee ("JLAC"). Plaintiff NRA then began working with members of 2 the Legislature to prepare a request to JLAC for an audit. 3

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84. Before Assembly Bill 2080's final passage in 2002, the Office of Legislative Counsel was asked by Senator Bill Morrow to opine on whether Assembly Bill 2080 authorized using DROS fee revenues, paid by individual firearms transferees, to support Assembly Bill 2080's purposes.

8 85. While awaiting the Office of Legislative Counsel's response to that request, then Assemblyman (now Senator) Rod Wright sought information on the 9 10 DROS Special Account from the DOJ and Legislative Analyst's Office from the 11 Assembly Budget Committee. A week later, the Assembly Budget Subcommittee on State Administration ordered the DOJ to submit a report on the DROS Special 12 Account status. See 2002 Budget Act, Item 0820-001-0460. 13

14 86. The first report DOJ submitted to the Assembly Budget Subcommittee on 15 State Administration detailed the status of the DROS Special Account. But no audit of spending was provided. 16

17 87. Later that year, the Office of Legislative Counsel responded to Senator Morrow's request regarding expending DROS Fee revenues to support Assembly 18 Bill 2080, with the following analysis: 19

- Section 28225(b) [12076(e)] provides that the DROS fee be no more than is necessary to reimburse designated program purposes and may not be used to fund any other program;
- Nevertheless, section 28235 [12076(g)] identifies other purposes for which funds in the DROS Special Account may be used;

Under the rules of statutory construction, section 28235 [12076(g)] refers 25 generally to money in the DROS Special Account, rather than specifically 26 to the revenue from the section 28225(a) [12076(e)] DROS fee; 27

Because the DROS Special Account contains funds in addition to fees

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obtained pursuant to 28225(b)(1)-(10) [12076(e)], the purposes of section 28235 [12076(g)] may be accomplished without the use of 28225(a) [12076(e)] [DROS] funds;

Because Assembly Bill 2080 did not amend 28225(a)-(c) [12076(e)] to fund its new purposes, 28235 [12076(g)] could not be construed to authorize the expenditure of DROS fees for any purpose not specified in 28225(b) [12076(e)];

8 88. The Office of Legislative Counsel's response provided its explanation on
9 how it believed 28225(a)-(c) and 28235 [subsections (e) and (g) of section 12076,
10 respectively] could coexist. Though the Office of Legislative Counsel explained
11 how those sections could coexist, it did not say DOJ was actually limiting
12 expenditures in such a manner.

89. The DOJ and the Legislative Analyst's Office then submitted a 13 supplemental report on the status of the DROS Special Account to the Legislature 14 pursuant to the 2002 Budget Act, Item 0820-001-0460. That report summarized the 15 annual DROS Special Account revenues and expenditures, DROS-related 16 programs, DROS application receipt information, the fees then charged, and the 17 average cost of processing each application. Claiming that expert staff and 18 19 necessary funding were unavailable, however, the report did not provide the necessary comprehensive examination into the DOJ's fee structure to determine 20 whether the DROS fee was recovering actual costs of the DROS program, or what 21 aspects of it, or if adjustments to the amount of the fee were appropriate. DOJ thus 22 conceded that it was expending millions of dollars without information showing 23 that expenditures of funds from the DROS fee were legally authorized. 24

90. In 2003, Assembly Bill 161 passed, removing the prohibition on using
DROS fee revenues to "directly fund or as a loan to fund any program not
specified." AB 161 therefore allowed DOJ to use funds collected from firearm
transactions for *any* "regulatory and enforcement activit[y] related to the sale,

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purchase, loan, or transfer of firearms" regardless of whether the activity related to constitutionally allowable spending.⁹ 2

91. As Assembly Bill 161 made its way through the legislative process, the 3 bill's sponsor argued that it did not expand the use of revenues from the DROS fee, 4 but merely *clarified* their use.¹⁰ 5

92. The Bill Analysis of Assembly Bill 161 also indicates the Legislature 6 7 relied on the Legislative Counsel's opinion that DROS fee revenues could not be used to fund the activities mandated by Assembly Bill 2080. 8

9 93. The enactment of section 28225(b)(11) [12076(e)(10)] expanded the scope of section 28225(a)-(c) [12076(e)], providing a "catch-all" to ensure that 10 those programs (*i.e.*, those sections listed in section 28235 [12076(g)]) could be 11 supported by revenues from the DROS fee in the DROS Special Account. 12

13 94. Noting that the DOJ's previous reports lacked sufficient detail, on January 26, 2004, Senator Morrow submitted a written request to the JLAC, seeking a 14 formal audit of the DROS Special Account. That request was heard a month later.¹¹ 15

95. A year after Assembly Bill 161 passed and expanded the list of activities 16 that DROS funds could be spent on, the DOJ adopted California Code of 17 Regulations, title 11, section 4001, which increased the cap on DROS Fees as 18 described above in Paragraph 49. No support was provided by DOJ tying the \$5 19

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21 ⁹ Found in current Penal Code section 12076(e)(10) [28225(b)(11)], which was further amended in the 2011 Legislative session by Senate Bill 819 as 22 described below. 23

¹⁰ See Sen. Comm. on Public Safety, Bill Analysis: Dealers Record of Sale 24 Special Account - Expanding Authorized Use - Appropriation to Fund Firearms Trafficking Prevention Act of 2002, at 10 (July 8, 2003) available at 25 http://www.leginfo.ca.gov/pub/03-04/bill/asm/ab 0151-0200/ab 161 cfa 200307 26 08 141850 sen comm.html (last visited Jan. 11, 2012).

¹¹ PLAINTIFFS have so far been unable to ascertain the vote or outcome of 28 that February 24, 2004 hearing, despite diligent efforts.

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increase of the maximum fee (from \$14 to \$19) to the California Consumer Price Index to which DROS fee increases are statutorily limited, nor was any support provided by DOJ justifying the \$15 fee as necessary to cover its costs relating to the sale of an additional handgun. 4

5 96. California Code of Regulations, title 11, section 4001 remained in effect without any attempts by DOJ to amend it to raise or lower the DROS fee, until 6 7 2010 when the DOJ issued a notice of proposed rulemaking stating its intent to lower the maximum fee allowed from \$19 to the pre-2004 emergency regulation 8 amount of \$14. 9

97. The 2010 initial statement of reasons concerning the proposed rulemaking 10 11 indicated that "although the volume of DROS transactions has increased, the 12 average time spent on each DROS, and thus the processing cost, has decreased."¹² 13 It also noted that "[t]he proposed regulations [would] lower the current \$19 DROS 14 fee to \$14, commensurate with the actual cost of processing a DROS." (emphasis added).¹³ 15

16 98. Ultimately, the 2010 proposed rulemaking was not adopted, thereby allowing DOJ to continue obtaining an invalid windfall from DROS fee revenues 17 to fund present and future government activities. 18

19 99. After rejection of the proposed decrease in the DROS fee, Plaintiff NRA 20 submitted a request under the California Public Records Act to the DOJ Bureau of Firearms, seeking all writings constituting, referring or relating to (1) the DOJ's 21 policies and procedures for the handling and management of the DROS Special 22 23 Account since January 1, 2000, and (2) a detailed accounting of the DROS Special Account for the same period. 24

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¹² Cal. Dept. of Justice, Initial Statement of Reasons concerning Proposed DROS Fee Regulations (2010), available at

27 http://ag.ca.gov/firearms/regs/DROSisor.pdf (last visited Jan. 11, 2012).

¹³ *Id*.

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100. An attorney with the DOJ's Bureau of Firearms responded that there was
 no present way to compile the information sought, that no current audit of the
 DROS Special Account exists, that an official audit would be required, and that the
 Legislature has no money to initiate one.

101. Plaintiff NRA was provided, however, with a list of services the DOJ
Bureau of Firearms provides using monies from the DROS Special Account, a table
summarizing the statutory and regulatory authority for the fees charged and
services provided, a table summarizing DROS Special Account annual revenues
and expenditures since 2001, and a summary of the number of long-gun and
handgun transactions for which the DROS fee was collected during the same
period.

12 102. In 2011, Plaintiff NRA sent the DOJ a follow-up request under the
Public Records Act, seeking records explaining what constituted "DROS
enforcement activities" as identified in the table DOJ previously disclosed that
summarized its purported authority for the fees charged and services provided.
Plaintiff NRA also requested other documents, including ledgers identifying
individual transactions since 2001. The DOJ again asserted that no such accounting
exists, raised numerous privilege grounds, and denied PLAINTIFF NRA's request.

19 103. Finally, the California Legislature passed and Governor Brown signed
20 into law Senate Bill 819 (Leno). It is effective as of January 1, 2012. SB 819 again
21 expanded the uses to which DROS fee revenues may be put as described in the
22 findings for amending section 28225 (see paragraphs 50-52 above).

DEFENDANTS have admitted SB 819s' purpose and effect of using funds from
the DROS fee on activities unrelated to the lawful purchase of a firearm: "To clear
the [Armed and Prohibited Persons System] backlog of approximately 34,000
handguns, Attorney General Harris is the sponsor of Senate Bill 819, which would
revise the Penal Code to *expand* the use of existing regulatory fees collected by gun
dealers to allow the state [DOJ] to use fee revenue to pay for the APPS program."

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Press Release, Office of the Attorney General, Attorney General Kamala D. Harris Announces Seizure of 1,200 Guns from Mentally Unstable and Other Individuals (June 16, 2011) (emphasis added).

104. The history of the DROS fee is thus one of continuous expansion regardless of surrounding circumstances.

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Legislative History of the Other Challenged Fees and Management of Their Respective Accounts

1. The \$1 Fee

9 105. The provision providing for the \$1 Fee, section 23690 [section 12088.9] did not come into existence until 2002. It was created by California Assembly Bill 10 106 (1999-2000 Reg. Sess. (Cal. 1999) (as enacted) ("AB 106"). Section 23690 11 [section 12088.9] was not a part of the changes made by AB 106 when it was 12 introduced by Senators Scott and Aroner. Rather, the bill was originally about 13 14 prohibiting the unlicensed importing of firearms and requiring that all firearms sold, transferred, or delivered for sale by licensed FFLs be accompanied by a 15 firearm safety device and warning label in order to prevent accidental shootings 16 involving children. 17

18 106. The \$1 Fee was not a part of AB 106 until after the bill's fifth
amendment, at which time the author decided to include it "for the purpose of
supporting various department program costs related to firearms safety and
registration." Sen. Comm. on Pub. Safety, Bill Analysis: Firearms - Safety Devices,
at 6-7 (June 22, 1999) *available at* <u>http://www.leginfo.ca.gov/pub/</u>
<u>99-00/bill/asm/ab_0101-0150/ab_106_cfa_19990622_133507_sen_comm.html</u>

24 || (last visited Feb. 7, 2012).

2. The \$5 Fee

107. Not satisfied with the revenue generated from the \$1 Fee for financing
DEFENDANTS' various government programs, barely two years later, the
California Legislature passed Senate Bill 52 (2001-2002 Reg. Sess.) ("SB 52"). SB

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52 created Penal Code section 28300 [12076.5], authorizing DEFENDANTS to
 charge the \$5 Fee in addition to the \$1 Fee.

108. Like the \$1 Fee and AB 106, when SB 52 was introduced by Senators
Scott and Perata it did not include the \$5 Fee. Rather, SB 52 was originally aimed
at eliminating the basic firearms safety certificate program and replacing it with a
handgun safety license (which would come to be the Handgun Safety Certificate).
It also contemplated requiring a shooting proficiency demonstration, as well as a
safe handling demonstration before a handgun could be purchased.¹⁴ It was not
until SB 52's fifth amendment that the \$5 Fee was included.

10 109. According to the Senate Rules Committee's Bill Analysis of SB 52, "the
11 revenues from [the \$5] fee would be deposited in the Firearms Safety and
12 Enforcement Special Fund, created by [SB 52], administered by [Defendant] DOJ,
13 and continuously appropriated to implement and enforce the provisions of this
14 measure."

15 110. The "provisions of this measure" refer to establishing and maintaining
16 the Handgun Safety Certificate Program (which, as discussed below, was also
17 created by SB 52). See Sen. Rules Comm., Bill Analysis: Handgun safety
18 certificate, at 4 (Sept. 10, 2001) available at <u>http://www.leginfo.ca.gov/</u>
19 <u>pub/01-02/bill/sen/sb_0051-0100/sb_52_cfa_20010913_101416_sen_floor.html</u>
20 (last visited Feb. 7, 2012).

111. Despite being for the *Handgun* Safety Certificate Program – which, as
explained below, is funded by an additional fee charged to handgun purchasers –
SB 52 did not differentiate between purchasers of handguns and long-guns in
assessing the \$5 Fee. It included *long-gun* transactions as subject to the fee as well,

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 ¹⁴ See SB 52 (as introduced Dec. 18, 2000), at 1 available at
 <u>http://www.leginfo.ca.gov/pub/01-02/bill/sen/sb_0051-0100/sb_52_bill_2000121</u>

 <u>8_introduced.pdf</u> (last visited Feb. 8, 2012).

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1 despite those purchases having nothing to do with *handguns*.

3. The HSC Exam Fee

112. SB 52 also created section 31650(c) [12805(e)], providing for *another* fee charged to handgun purchasers, the HSC Exam Fee. The rest of then-section 12805 (excluding subsection (e)) was created about a decade earlier by Assembly Bill 618 (1991-1992) ("AB 618").

7 113. Prior to the addition of subsection (e), then-section 12805 generally
8 required handgun purchasers to have a "Basic Firearms Safety Certificate"
9 ("BFSC"). See Department of Justice Regulations for the Basic Firearms Safety
10 Certificate Program, <u>http://www.ag.ca.gov/firearms/regs/bfsc.pdf</u>.

11 114. To obtain a BFSC, one had to pass an exam with a *one-time* fee of \$10
12 (with an additional \$10 charged to the test administrator, generally the FFL). The
13 certificate was valid forever, with no renewal fees required (unless it was lost). *Id.*

14 115. SB 52's replacement of the BFSC program with section 31650(c)
15 [12805(e)] (*i.e.*, the current HSC Program) resulted in the fee to take the required
16 exam to be eligible to receive a handgun being raised to \$15, the certificate for
17 passing the exam going from having no expiration date to being valid only for five
18 years, and the elimination of the exception to the certificate requirement for
19 honorably discharged military veterans and those with valid hunting licenses. ¹⁵

20 116. In sum, SB 52 made it so more people had to take a required exam more
21 often, and pay more fees.

117. SB 52 stated that the purpose of the HSC Exam Fee was "to cover the
department's cost in carrying out and enforcing [HSC provisions]." See SB 52 as
chaptered (Oct. 14, 2001), at 86 available at http://www.leginfo.ca.gov/pub/

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¹⁵ See Department of Justice Regulations for the Basic Firearms Safety
 ¹⁵ Certificate Program, <u>http://www.ag.ca.gov/firearms/regs/bfsc.pdf</u>, at 5-7 (listing
 ²⁸ the exemptions to the former Basic Firearms Safety Certificate and the authority for those exemptions).

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01-02/bill/sen/sb 0051-0100/sb 52 bill 20011014 chaptered.html (last visited 1 Feb. 7, 2012). But the California Penal Code currently allows the HSC Exam Fee to 2 fund regulations of "deadly weapons," including not only handguns and long-guns, 3 but also "unsafe handguns," machine guns, "assault weapons," destructive devices, 4 ammunition, boobytraps, body armor, tear gas, silencers, switchblade knives, and 5 "less lethal devices," among others. See Cal. Penal Code § 28300(b). 6

118. This phenomenon of creating and expanding the scope of these other 7 fees charged to firearm purchasers appears to have chronologically paralleled with 8 the similar increase of the DROS Fee and expanded uses of that fee's revenues. 9

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GENERAL ALLEGATIONS

119. All of the above paragraphs are re-alleged and incorporated herein by 11 12 reference.

120. Individual PLAINTIFFS BAUER, WARKENTIN, HACKER, FERRY, 13 and ADLEY, and those persons represented by organizational PLAINTIFFS NRA 14 15 and CRPA FOUNDATION, have each been required to pay, have in fact paid, and expect to pay in the future each of the Challenged Fees as currently required by 16 California law before taking possession of firearms purchased from an FFL or 17 transferred through an FFL as a private party transfer. 18

121. The funds from the Challenged Fees PLAINTIFFS paid and expect to 19 pay are ultimately surrendered to DEFENDANTS' control, and purportedly 20 deposited into the respective account established for each Challenged Fee as 21 required by California law. 22

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I.

Defendants' Imposition of the Challenged Fees as a Prerequisite to the Exercise of a Constitutional Right Is Unlawful

122. The fundamental right to possess firearms under the Second Amendment 25 includes a corresponding right to acquire a firearm. 26

123. The Challenged Fees, which DEFENDANTS generally require be paid 27 before a purchaser can acquire a firearm, are unconstitutional prerequisites on the 28

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exercise of the fundamental right to acquire a firearm freely granted by the United
 States Constitution because DEFENDANTS impose them in excessive amounts
 and use the resulting windfall revenues to fund activities beyond their valid
 regulatory costs.

5 124. The historical and continual increase and improper utilization of the
6 Challenged Fees by DEFENDANTS for ever expanding improper purposes,
7 necessitates judicial action to halt infringements and violations of PLAINTIFFS'
8 constitutional rights.

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A. Defendants Use Revenues from the Challenged Fees Unlawfully

10 125. DEFENDANTS unconstitutionally impose the Challenged Fees for the
11 purpose of funding, and in fact do fund, activities which are "unrelated to the scope
12 of the activities of [the fee payer]" (*i.e.*, Plaintiffs')] and which do not even bear a
13 reasonably sufficient nexus to any legitimate regulation of the fee payers' lawful
14 firearm transactions.

15 126. DEFENDANTS spend revenues from the Challenged Fees on activities
16 that the Penal Code authorizes, but which have no reasonable relation to regulating
17 lawful firearm purchases.

127. Law-abiding firearm purchasers like PLAINTIFFS are not just being 18 19 required to internalize the full social costs of their choice to exercise their fundamental Second Amendment rights, but also those costs of choices made by 20 others, including special weapon permittee holders (e.g., machine gun permits) and 21 criminal users of *completely unrelated* firearms – much as if, for instance, all 22 lawful abortion patients had to pay a fee subsidizing specific abortion procedures 23 they do not support or that are not lawfully available to them, or to finance law 24 enforcement programs cracking down on illegal abortion operations. 25

128. The costs incurred by DEFENDANTS in processing, issuing, and
policing special weapon permits and conducting general law enforcement
operations cannot constitutionally fall on the shoulders of PLAINTIFFS and other

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lawful firearm purchasers via a fee.

129. DEFENDANTS cause PLAINTIFFS irreparable harm by choosing to 2 spend revenues obtained from the Challenged Fees on activities not reasonably related to regulating lawful firearms transactions. 4

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The Challenged Fees Are Unconstitutionally Excessive **B**.

130. Regardless of whether any of the Challenged Fees are reasonably related 6 to regulating lawful firearm purchasers like PLAINTIFFS, each is nevertheless 7 unconstitutionally excessive because the Challenged Fees are fixed in an amount 8 not calculated to defray DEFENDANTS' expenses of policing the fee payers' (i.e., 9 10 Plaintiffs') lawful firearm transactions, but rather are collected to fund general law enforcement activities that should be funded by the whole public. 11

131. DEFENDANTS currently require all persons not statutorily exempt to 12 pay each of the applicable Challenged Fees in the maximum amount allowed by 13 statute before they can receive a firearm.¹⁶ 14

15 132. There is nothing requiring DOJ to charge the maximum amount statutorily allowed for any of the Challenged Fees, as the DOJ has the discretion to 16 impose them in the first place (or a lesser amount commensurate with covering its 17 actual, valid regulatory costs). 18

133. DEFENDANTS do not exercise their statutorily-conferred authority to 19 lower the amount charged for any of the Challenged Fees. 20

21 134. Each of the amounts DEFENDANTS have chosen to charge for the Challenged Fees exceeds the amount necessary to reimburse the DOJ for the costs 22 of furthering any of DEFENDANTS' valid regulatory activities as to lawful firearm 23 transactions. 24

25 135. There is no reasonable support tying the amounts DEFENDANTS decide to charge for the Challenged Fees to DEFENDANTS' actual, constitutionally valid 26

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¹⁶ Except the HSC Exam Fee if the transfer does not involve a handgun.

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regulatory costs. 1

136. The relatively moderate amounts of the fees is not relevant as to whether 2 they are excessive for constitutional purposes; they are excessive because they are 3 more than is necessary for reasonably related regulations. 4

5 137. Moreover, the amounts DEFENDANTS charge for the Challenged Fees are not as inoffensive as they may appear when viewed from the perspective of 6 certain Plaintiffs who have spent hundreds of dollars a year on these fees while 7 DEFENDANTS have enjoyed substantial (multi-million dollar) annual surpluses in 8 the accounts into which the funds from the Challenged Fees are deposited, year 9 10 after year.

138. The surpluses of funds in the Challenged Fees' respective accounts are 11 so high that the Challenged Fees are not set at an amount "reasonably necessary" to 12 cover only valid regulatory programs. 13

139. Between 2004 and 2010, the DROS Special Account sustained an 14 average surplus exceeding \$2 million annually. 15

140. In explaining its proposal to lower the DROS Fee in 2010, the DOJ 16 stated "[t]he proposed regulations [would] lower the current \$19 DROS fee to \$14, 17 commensurate with the *actual cost* of processing a DROS."¹⁷ 18

19 141. DEFENDANTS cause PLAINTIFFS irreparable harm by refusing to exercise their discretion to lower the Challenged Fees to an amount commensurate 20with covering their valid regulatory costs alone. 21

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П.

23

California Penal Code Sections Authorizing Defendants' Unlawful Use of **Revenues from the Challenged Fees Are Facially Unconstitutional**

142. Regardless of whether DEFENDANTS do in fact spend revenues from 24 the Challenged Fees on activities not reasonably related to regulating lawful 25

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¹⁷ Cal. Dept. of Justice, Bureau of Firearms, Initial Statement of Reasons [Concerning Proposed DROS Fee Rulemaking] (2010), available at http://ag.ca.gov/firearms/regs/DROSisor.pdf

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firearms transactions (PLAINTIFFS maintain that they do as outlined above), the Penal Code sections expressly authorizing such expenditures by DEFENDANTS are facially unconstitutional.

143. California Penal Code section 28235 [12076(g)] – by expressly 4 authorizing DEFENDANTS' expenditure of DROS fee revenues on the activities 5 listed therein such as inspections of Short-Barreled Long Gun Permit-holders (Cal. 6 Penal Code § 33320 [12099]), retesting of handguns certified as "not unsafe" (Cal. 7 Penal Code § 32020(a) [12131(c)]), inspections of Machine Gun Permit-holders 8 (Cal. Penal Code § 32670 [12234]), inspections of "Assault Weapon" Permit-9 holders (Cal. Penal Code § 31110 [12289.5]), and inspections of Destructive 10 Device Permit-holders (Cal. Penal Code § 18910 [12305(f)-(g)]) – unlawfully 11 places the burden of funding activities not reasonably related to regulating lawful 12 firearms transactions on people like PLAINTIFFS exercising their constitutional 13 right to lawfully purchase a firearm, instead of the general public. It is thus invalid 14 on its face. 15

16 144. California Penal Code section 28225 – by subsection (b)(11) thereof
17 [12076(e)(10)] expressly authorizing DEFENDANTS' expenditure of DROS fee
18 revenues on general law enforcement activities regulating the unlawful possession
19 of firearms, including "assault weapons" – unlawfully places the burden of funding
20 activities not reasonably related to regulating lawful firearms transactions on
21 people like PLAINTIFFS exercising their constitutional right to lawfully purchase
22 a firearm, instead of the general public. It is thus invalid on its face.

145. Activities regulating the *unlawful* possession of firearms are not
reasonably related to the regulation of *lawful* firearm purchases– especially "assault
weapons" which PLAINTIFFS are generally prohibited from obtaining under

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California law¹⁸ – and thus cannot constitutionally be funded by fees paid by lawful firearm purchasers like PLAINTIFFS.

146. California Penal Code Sections 31650 [12805(e)] and 28300 3 [12076.5(b)] – by their respective subsection (c) expressly authorizing 4 DEFENDANTS' expenditure of the revenues from their respective fees (the HSC 5 Exam Fee and \$5 Fee) on enforcing general criminal laws, including laws 6 regulating machine guns, "assault weapons," destructive devices, tear gas, 7 silencers, etc. – unlawfully place the burden of funding activities not reasonably 8 related to regulating lawful firearms transactions on people like PLAINTIFFS 9 exercising their constitutional right to lawfully purchase a firearm, instead of the 10 general public. Both statutes are thus invalid on their face. 11

12 147. Despite being, at least in part, for the purpose of "implementing and
13 enforcing" the *Handgun* Safety Certificate Program (*i.e.*, the "provisions of Article
14 2" mentioned in Section 28300(b)), the \$5 Fee is charged to purchasers of *long-*15 *guns* as well, some of whom may not even own, or wish to own, a handgun.

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DECLARATORY JUDGMENT ALLEGATIONS

17 148. There is an actual and present controversy between the parties hereto in
18 that PLAINTIFFS contend that the manner in which DOJ currently imposes the
19 Challenged Fees is unlawful. DEFENDANTS have chosen and continue to choose
20 to require lawful firearm purchasers, including PLAINTIFFS, to pay the maximum
21 amount statutorily allowed for each of the Challenged Fees.

149. PLAINTIFFS desire a judicial declaration of their rights and
DEFENDANTS' duties; namely, that the manner in which DOJ currently imposes
the Challenged Fees infringes on PLAINTIFFS' Second Amendment rights.

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¹⁸ See generally Cal. Penal Code §§ 30500-31115 [12275-12290] (also known as the Roberti-Roos Assault Weapons Control Act of 1989 and the .50 Caliber BMG Regulation Act of 2004).

____3.

INJUNCTIVE RELIEF ALLEGATIONS

150. If an injunction does not issue enjoining DEFENDANTS from imposing
each of the Challenged Fees as currently imposed, PLAINTIFFS will be irreparably
harmed. PLAINTIFFS have been, are presently, and will continue to be injured by
the assessment of the Challenged Fees insofar as they constitute unreasonable and
unrelated preconditions on the exercise of PLAINTIFFS' Second Amendment
rights.

8 151. If not enjoined by this Court, DEFENDANTS will continue to
9 enforce the Challenged Fees in derogation of PLAINTIFFS' Second Amendment
10 rights.

11 152. If an injunction does not issue enjoining DEFENDANTS from enforcing
12 Penal Code sections 28225, 28235, 28300, and 31650, PLAINTIFFS will be
13 irreparably harmed. PLAINTIFFS are presently and continuously injured by the
14 enforcement of these sections insofar as such enforcement allows revenues from
15 assessments charged solely to lawful firearm purchasers to be utilized for purposes
16 not reasonably related to valid regulations of lawful firearm transactions.

17 153. PLAINTIFFS have no adequate remedy at law. Damages are
18 indeterminate or unascertainable and, in any event, would not fully redress any
19 harm suffered by PLAINTIFFS as a result of DEFENDANTS subjecting
20 PLAINTIFFS to the illegal Challenged Fees as a precondition to exercise their
21 constitutional right to acquire firearms.

154. Injunctive relief would eliminate PLAINTIFFS' irreparable harm and
allow PLAINTIFFS to acquire firearms free from the unlawful Challenged Fees in
accordance with their rights under the Second and Fourteenth Amendments.

155. Accordingly, injunctive relief is appropriate.

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FIRST AMENDED COMPLAINT FOR DECLARATORY AND INJUNCTIVE RELIEF

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FIRST CLAIM FOR RELIEF: VALIDITY OF DEFENDANTS' IMPOSITION OF CHALLENGED FEES Violation of the Second Amendment Right to Keep and Bear Arms (U.S. Const., Amends. II and XIV) (By All Plaintiffs Against All Defendants)

156. All of the above paragraphs are re-alleged and incorporated herein by reference.

157. DEFENDANTS have decided to impose, and continue to impose, the 6 Challenged Fees at an excessive amount beyond what is necessary to defray their 7 valid regulatory expenses, and choose to use the resulting windfall revenues to 8 fund activities not reasonably related to regulating lawful firearms transactions 9 10 such as those engaged in by PLAINTIFFS. In doing so, DEFENDANTS are abusing their discretion, applying the Challenged Fees in an unconstitutional 11 manner, and propagating customs, policies, and practices that infringe on 12 PLAINTIFFS' right to acquire firearms as guaranteed by the Second and 13 Fourteenth Amendments. 14

15 158. DEFENDANTS cannot satisfy their burden of justifying these customs,
16 policies, and practices that infringe PLAINTIFFS' rights.

17 159. PLAINTIFFS are entitled to declaratory and injunctive relief against
18 DEFENDANTS and their officers, agents, servants, employees, and all persons in
19 active concert or participation with them who receive actual notice of the
20 injunction, enjoining them from engaging in such customs, policies, and practices.

SECOND CLAIM FOR RELIEF: FACIAL VALIDITY OF CALIFORNIA PENAL CODE SECTIONS 28235, 28300, 31650, & 28225 Violation of the Second Amendment Right to Keep and Bear Arms (U.S. Const., Amends. II and XIV) (By All Plaintiffs Against All Defendants)

160. All of the above paragraphs are re-alleged and incorporated herein by
reference.

161. By their provisions expressly authorizing DOJ to use revenues from the
Challenged Fees to fund activities not reasonably related to regulating the

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constitutionally protected activity of lawful firearms transactions such as those
 engaged in by PLAINTIFFS, California Penal Code sections 28225, 28235, 28300,
 and 31650 are unconstitutional on their face.

162. PLAINTIFFS are entitled to declaratory and permanent injunctive relief against DEFENDANTS, and any of their officers, agents, servants, employees, and all persons in active concert or participation with them who receive actual notice of the injunction, enjoining them from enforcing, or acting pursuant to, California Penal Code sections 28225, 28235, 28300, and 31650.

PRAYER

10 || WHEREFORE PLAINTIFFS pray for relief as follows:

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1) For a declaration that the Challenged Fees as currently imposed by
 DEFENDANTS infringe upon the right to acquire firearms protected by the Second
 Amendment, as incorporated into the Fourteenth Amendment, by impermissibly
 preconditioning the exercise of that right on the payment of excessive fees, the
 revenues from which are being used to fund activities not reasonably related to
 regulating lawful firearms transactions such as those engaged in by PLAINTIFFS,
 and that as such are invalid and cannot be lawfully imposed;

2) For a preliminary and permanent prohibitory injunction forbidding
DEFENDANTS and their agents, employees, officers, and representatives from
imposing the Challenged Fees without first limiting the activities for which the
fees' revenues are used to only those activities reasonably related to regulating
lawful firearm purchasers like PLAINTIFFS, *and* reducing their amounts to be
commensurate with the *actual costs* of those activities.

3) For a declaration that California Penal Code sections 28225, 28235, 28300,
and 31650 violate the Second Amendment on their face.

4) For a preliminary and permanent prohibitory injunction forbidding
DEFENDANTS and its agents, employees, officers, and representatives, from
enforcing, or acting pursuant to, California Penal Code sections 28225, 28235,

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28300, or 31650.

6) For remedies available pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 1983 and for an award of reasonable attorneys' fees, costs, and expenses pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 1988, and/or other applicable state and federal law;

7) For such other and further relief as may be just and proper.

Dated: February 9, 2012

Michel & Associates, P.C.

/s/ C. D. Michel C. D. Michel Attorney for the Plaintiffs

FIRST AMENDED COMPLAINT FOR DECLARATORY AND INJUNCTIVE RELIEF 3102

. (Case 1:11-cv-01440-LJO-MJS Document 12 Filed 02/09/12 Page 38 of 38
1	IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
2	FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA
3	FRESNO BRANCH COURTHOUSE
4	DADDY DALED STEDLEN CASE NO. CY 00 2142 DC
5	BARRY BAUER, STEPHEN) CASE NO.: CV-09-2143-RS WARKENTIN, NICOLE FERRY,)
6	HACKER, NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA
7	INC., CALIFORNIA RIFLE PISTOL)
8	HERB BAUER SPORTING GOODS,) INC.
9	Plaintiffs
10	\hat{j}
11	VS. KAMALA HARRIS, in Her Official Capacity as Attorney General For the
12	State of California; STEPHEN
13	State of California; STEPHEN) LINDLEY, in His Official Capacity) as Acting Chief for the California) Department of Justice, and DOES 1-)
14	10.
15	Defendants.
16	IT IS HEREBY CERTIFIED THAT:
17	
18	I, the undersigned, am a citizen of the United States and am at least eighteen years of age. My business address is 180 E. Ocean Blvd., Suite 200, Long Beach, California, 90802.
19	I am not a party to the above-entitled action. I have caused service of: FIRST AMENDED COMPLAINT FOR DECLARATORY AND
20	INJUNCTIVE RELIEF42 U.S.C. sections 1983, 1988
21	on the following party by electronically filing the foregoing with the Clerk of the District Court using its ECF System, which electronically notifies them.
22	Electronically filed documents have been served conventionally by the filer to:
23	Kimberly Granger, Deputy Attorney General Office of the Attorney GeneralKamala Harris, in her official capacity as Attorney General 1300 I Street
24	1300 I StreetSacramento, CA 95814Sacramento, CA 95814Stephen Lindley, in his official capacity as
25	Acting Chief for the California Department of Justice 4949 Broadway Sacramento, CA 95814
26	I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct.
27	Executed on February 9, 2012. /S/
28	C. D. Michel Attorney for Plaintiffs
	38
-	FIRST AMENDED COMPLAINT FOR DECLARATORY AND INJUNCTIVE RELIEF



	Case 1:11-cv-01440-LJO-MJS Documen	t 37 Filed 07/24/13 Page 1 of 17		
1	C. D. Michel - S.B.N. 144258 Sean A. Brady - S.B.N. 262007			
2	MICHEL & ASSOCIATES, P.C. 180 E. Ocean Boulevard, Suite 200			
3	Long Beach, CA 90802			
4	Telephone: 562-216-4444 Facsimile: 562-216-4445			
5	Email: <u>cmichel@michellawyers.com</u>			
6	Attorneys for Plaintiffs			
7				
8	IN THE UNITED ST	ATES DISTRICT COURT		
9	FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA			
10	FRESNO BRANCH COURTHOUSE			
11	BARRY BAUER, STEPHEN) CASE NO. 1:11-cv-01440-LJO-MJS		
12	BARRY BAUER, STEPHEN WARKENTIN, NICOLE FERRY, JEFFREY HACKER, NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA, INC., CRPA FOUNDATION, HERB BAUER))) SECOND AMENDED COMDIAINT		
13	AMERICA, INC., CRPA) SECOND AMENDED COMPLAINT) FOR DECLARATORY AND		
14	SPORTING GOODS, INC.) INJUNCTIVE RELIEF)		
15	' Plaintiffs) 42 U.S.C. sections 1983, 1988)		
16	VS.			
17	KAMALA HARRIS, in Her Official Capacity as Attorney General For the State of California; STEPHEN			
18	State of California; STEPHEN			
-0 19	LINDLEY, in His Official Capacity as Acting Chief for the California Department of Justice, and DOES 1-			
	10.			
20	Defendants.			
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22)		
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24	PLAINTIFFS, by and through their undersigned attorneys, bring this			
25	Complaint for Declaratory and Injunctive Relief against the above-named			
26	Defendants, their employees, agents, and successors in office (collectively			
27	"DEFENDANTS"), and in support thereof allege the following:			
28				
	SECOND A MENDED COMPLANT FOR	1 C DECLARATORY AND INJUNCTIVE RELIEF		
	· DECOMP AMENDED COMPLAINT FUR	DECLARATOR I AND INJUNCTIVE KELLEF		

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INTRODUCTION

1. This case involves an important constitutional principle, that while the
 government may impose fees on individuals seeking to engage in certain
 constitutionally protected activities, the monies generated by such fees cannot be
 used to finance state activities not reasonably related to regulating the fee payer's
 impact on the state.

2. Vindication of this principle requires that DEFENDANTS be enjoined 7 from using monies generated by a fee, payment of which is required to obtain a 8 firearm in California, for the purpose of funding general law enforcement activities 9 associated with the California Department of Justices' ("DOJ") Armed Prohibited 10 Persons System ("APPS")program. For, such activities share no reasonable nexus 11 with regulating lawful firearm purchases and, thus, forcing fee payers like 12 PLAINTIFFS to subsidize them is an unlawful infringement on the Second 13 Amendment right to lawfully obtain a firearm. 14

3. When a person wishes to obtain a firearm in California, state law generally
requires the person to obtain the firearm through a federally licensed California
firearm vendor (commonly known as an "FFL").

4. In doing so, the would-be purchaser¹ must, among other things, fill out a
Dealer's Record of Sale form ("DROS"), the information from which is used by
DEFENDANTS² to conduct a background check and confirm the would-be
purchaser may lawfully receive firearms before he or she can take possession of
any firearm. In the case of a handgun, the information is also used to register the

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¹ These fees apply even if a firearm is not being purchased but gifted or traded as well. But for simplicity sake "purchase" will be used throughout this Complaint to include all such activities unless specifically stated otherwise.

² DEFENDANTS are being sued in their official capacity as heads of the California Department of Justice, which entity is authorized by the Legislature to expend the monies at issue in this action.

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handgun to the purchaser in DEFENDANTS' Automated Firearm System ("AFS").

5. DEFENDANTS have statutory discretion to charge firearm purchasers a
 mandatory fee for processing each DROS for every firearm transaction (a "DROS
 Fee"), which is collected from the firearm recipient through the FFL at the time of
 initiating the firearm's transfer.

6 6. The monies that are collected by DEFENDANTS from the DROS Fee are
7 placed in a special account separate from the general fund, from which the
8 Legislature may appropriate monies to the DEFENDANTS for statutorily
9 prescribed purposes.

7. Originally, monies from the DROS Fee were intended to cover only DOJ's
costs of processing a DROS, conducting a background check, and, in the case of a
handgun, registration. But the activities for which DROS Fee funds are used have
been ever-expanding for years, going far beyond funding these basic regulatory
functions of the DOJ.

8. PLAINTIFFS bring this suit to challenge the constitutionality of
DEFENDANTS' use of the revenues generated from the DROS Fee for general law
enforcement activities which have no relation to fee payers; specifically, activities
associated with the DOJ's Armed Prohibited Persons System program provided for
by California Penal Code section 28225(b)(11) [12076(e)(10)].³

20 9. That section was recently amended to add mere *possession* of firearms to
21 the list of activities for which DEFENDANTS could use DROS Fee revenues,⁴

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³ Pursuant to the Legislature's enactment of Assembly Concurrent Resolution 73 (McCarthy) 2006, which authorized a Non-Substantive Reorganization of California's Deadly Weapons Statutes, various California Penal Code sections were renumbered, effective January 1, 2012. For convenience and ease of reference, the corresponding previous code section for each referenced Penal Code section is provided in brackets.

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⁴ See S.B. 819, 2011 Reg. Sess. (Ca. 2011).

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thereby allowing the State to force *lawful* firearm *purchasers* to finance any law
 enforcement operation concerning *unlawful* firearm *possession*. And that it has
 done.

4 10. Governor Brown recently signed into law Senate Bill 140 ("SB 140"),
5 appropriating \$25 million dollars of the DROS Special Account's surplus – a
6 surplus that was not supposed to exist in the first place⁵ – solely to fund activities
7 associated with the APPS program, which seeks to investigate individuals
8 suspected of possessing firearms unlawfully and to remove the firearms from their
9 possession.

10 11. Law-abiding firearm purchasers like PLAINTIFFS are thus not just being required to internalize the full social costs of their choice to exercise their 11 fundamental Second Amendment rights, but also those costs of choices made by 12 others to criminally use firearms – much as if, for instance, those exercising their 13 fundamental right to marry were forced to fund enforcement of domestic violence 14 restraining orders with their marriage license fees because some spouses become 15 subject to one, or, as if the license fees from those who exercise their fundamental 16 right to assemble in a public forum were taken to fund counter-gang measures 17

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19 California law requires that the DROS fee "shall be no more than is necessary to fund" certain activities provided by statute (Penal Code section 20 28225(b)(1)-(11) [12076(e)(1)-(10)]), and constitutional principles prohibit 21 excessive fees on constitutionally protected conduct. Murdock v. Pennsylvania, 22 319 U.S. 105, 112-14 (1943). Arguably, the large surplus, here, is evidence suggesting the current DROS fee is excessive, in violation of state and federal law. 23 Plaintiffs in this case, however, do not ask the Court to resolve that argument. The 24 passage of SB140 has made the expenditure of the existing \$25 million dollar surplus the more immediate concern. Moreover, whether the DROS fee is 25 excessive depends, in part, on first determining what activities may be considered 26 to fall within the scope of the DROS program and thus properly funded thereby. This case seeks a declaration that SB140 improperly authorizes expenditures on 27 APPS activities that do *not* fall within that scope, along with injunctive relief 28 preventing such expenditures.

SECOND AMENDED COMPLAINT FOR DECLARATORY AND INJUNCTIVE RELIEF

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simply because they relate to gatherings of people, or, as if those who exercise their fundamental right to vote were forced to fund voter fraud enforcement actions via a poll tax.

12. Because DEFENDANTS' use of DROS Fee revenues on purposes 4 unrelated to the fee payer affects constitutionally protected activity, irreparable 5 harm is presumed. Accordingly, PLAINTIFFS seek from this Court a declaration 6 that DEFENDANTS' use of revenues generated from the DROS Fee to fund 7 general law enforcement activities associated with the DOJ's APPS program is 8 unconstitutional, because the criminal misuse of firearms is not sufficiently related 9 to the fee payers' activities, i.e., lawful firearm transactions. And, as such, an 10 injunction prohibiting DEFENDANTS from using those revenues on such 11 activities should issue. 12

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JURISDICTION and VENUE

14 13. Jurisdiction of this action is founded on 28 U.S.C. §§ 1331 and 1343, in
15 that this action arises under the Constitution and laws of the United States, and
16 under 28 U.S.C. § 1343(a)(3) and 42 U.S.C. § 1983, in that this action seeks to
17 redress the deprivation, under color of the laws, statutes, ordinances, regulations,
18 customs, and usages of the State of California and political subdivisions thereof, of
19 rights, privileges, or immunities secured by the United States Constitution and by
20 Acts of Congress.

21 14. PLAINTIFFS' claims for declaratory and injunctive relief are authorized
22 by 28 U.S.C. §§ 2201 and 2202.

23 15. Venue in this judicial district is proper under 28 U.S.C. § 1391(b)(2)
24 because a substantial part of the events or omissions giving rise to the claims
25 occurred in this district.

PARTIES

27 I. Plaintiffs

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16. Plaintiff BARRY BAUER is a resident, property owner, and taxpayer of

SECOND AMENDED COMPLAINT FOR DECLARATORY AND INJUNCTIVE RELIEF

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Fresno, California. Within the last five years, Plaintiff BAUER has lawfully purchased firearms from an FFL, for which he has had to pay the DROS Fee. Plaintiff BAUER intends to continue to purchase firearms through an FFL in the future. 4

17. Plaintiffs STEPHEN WARKENTIN and JEFFREY HACKER are 5 residents, property owners, and taxpayers of Fresno, California. Within the last five 6 years, each has purchased multiple firearms from both an FFL and a private party, 7 through an FFL as required by California Penal Code § 26500 [12070]. Plaintiffs 8 9 WARKENTIN and HACKER intend to continue their pattern of regularly purchasing firearms through an FFL in the future. 10

18. For each of their transactions, Plaintiffs WARKENTIN and HACKER 11 12 have paid the DROS Fee. Plaintiffs WARKENTIN and HACKER have had to pay the DROS Fee multiple times in the same year, and, in some cases, the same 13 14 month.

15 19. Plaintiff NICOLE FERRY is a resident of Fresno, California. Within the last five years, Plaintiff FERRY has purchased handguns from an FFL for 16 self-defense and target practice. For each of her transactions, Plaintiff FERRY has 17 paid the DROS Fee. Plaintiff FERRY intends to purchase firearms through an FFL 18 in the future. 19

20. Plaintiff NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA, INC. 20 (hereafter "NRA") is a non-profit entity classified under section 501(c)(3) of the 21 22 Internal Revenue Code and incorporated under the laws of New York, with its principal place of business in Fairfax, Virginia. NRA has a membership of 23 approximately 4 million persons. The purposes of NRA include protection of the 24 right of law-abiding citizens to keep and bear firearms for the lawful defense of 25 their families, persons, and property, and from unlawful government regulations 26 and preconditions placed on the exercise of that right. NRA spends its resources on 27 each of those activities. NRA brings this action on behalf of itself and its hundreds 28

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of thousands of members in California, including Plaintiffs BAUER, WARKENTIN, and HACKER, who have been, are being, and will in the future be subjected to DEFENDANTS' imposition of the DROS Fee.

21. Plaintiff CRPA FOUNDATION is a non-profit entity classified under 4 section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code and incorporated under California 5 law, with headquarters in Fullerton, California. Contributions to the CRPA 6 7 FOUNDATION are used for the direct benefit of Californians. Funds contributed to and granted by CRPA FOUNDATION benefit a wide variety of constituencies 8 9 throughout California, including gun collectors, hunters, target shooters, law enforcement, and those who choose to own a firearm to defend themselves and 10 their families. The CRPA FOUNDATION spends its resources seeking to raise 11 12 awareness about unconstitutional laws, defend and expand the legal recognition of 13 the rights protected by the Second Amendment, promote firearms and hunting safety, protect hunting rights, enhance marksmanship skills of those participating 14 15 in shooting sports, and educate the general public about firearms. The CRPA FOUNDATION supports law enforcement and various charitable, educational, 16 17 scientific, and other firearms-related public interest activities that support and 18 defend the Second Amendment rights of all law-abiding Americans.

19 22. In this suit, the CRPA FOUNDATION represents the interests of the 20 many citizen and taxpayer members of its related association, the California Rifle 21 and Pistol Association, who reside in California and who wish to sell or purchase 22 firearms, or who have sold or purchased firearms, and have been charged the 23 DROS Fee. These members are too numerous to conveniently bring this action 24 individually. The CRPA FOUNDATION brings this action on behalf of itself and its tens of thousands of supporters in California, including Plaintiff BAUER, who 25 have been, are being, and will in the future be subjected to the DROS Fee being 26 27 used to fund unrelated activities.

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23. Plaintiff HERB BAUER SPORTING GOODS, INC., is a California

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corporation with its principal place of business in the County of Fresno, California.
It is a licensed firearms dealer under both federal and California law (i.e., an FFL)
that sells a variety of firearms. California law requires Plaintiff HERB BAUER to
collect the DROS Fee for DOJ, at DOJ's direction, from firearm transferees.
Accordingly, Plaintiff HERB BAUER is injured by its being forced to facilitate
DEFENDANTS' unlawful use of revenues collected from the DROS Fee.

7 24. The individual PLAINTIFFS identified above are residents and taxpayers
8 of California from the City and County of Fresno who have been required to pay
9 the DROS Fee, Defendants' use of which violates PLAINTIFFS' constitutional
10 rights.

25. Each of the associational PLAINTIFFS identified above either has 11 individual members or supporters; or represents individual members of a related 12 organization, who are citizens and taxpayers of California, including in Fresno 13 County, who have an acute interest in purchasing firearms and do not wish to pay 14 unlawful fees, taxes, or other costs associated with that purchase and thus have 15 standing to seek declaratory and injunctive relief to halt or reduce the 16 unconstitutional use of the monies collected from the DROS Fee. The interests of 17 these members are germane to their respective associations' purposes; and neither 18 the claims asserted nor the relief requested herein requires their members 19 participate in this lawsuit individually. 20

21 || II. Defendants

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22 26. Defendant KAMALA HARRIS is the Attorney General of California. She
23 is the chief law enforcement officer of California, and is charged by Article V,
24 Section 13 of the California Constitution with the duty to inform the general public
25 and to supervise and instruct local prosecutors and law enforcement agencies
26 regarding the meaning of the laws of the State, including the DROS Fee, and to
27 ensure the fair, uniform and consistent enforcement of those laws throughout the
28 state. She is sued in her official capacity.

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27. Defendant STEPHEN LINDLEY is the Acting Chief of the DOJ Bureau of Firearms and, as such, is responsible for executing, interpreting, and enforcing the laws of the State of California – as well as its customs, practices, and policies – at issue in this lawsuit. He is sued in his official capacity.

5 28. Defendants HARRIS and LINDLEY (collectively "DEFENDANTS") are
6 responsible for administering and enforcing the DROS Fee, are in fact presently
7 enforcing the DROS Fee against PLAINTIFFS, and will continue to enforce the
8 DROS Fee against PLAINTIFFS.

9 29. DEFENDANTS also are responsible for spending monies appropriated to
10 the DOJ by the Legislature from the DROS Special Account, and have been
11 spending, are spending, and will continue to spend monies from the DROS Fee on
12 the APPS program.

30. The true names or capacities, whether individual, corporate, associate or
otherwise of the DEFENDANTS named herein as DOES 1-10, are presently
unknown to PLAINTIFFS, who therefore sue said DEFENDANTS by such
fictitious names. PLAINTIFFS pray for leave to amend this Complaint and Petition
to show the true names, capacities, and/or liabilities of DOE Defendants if and
when they have been determined.

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OVERVIEW OF REGULATORY SCHEME

I. Constitutional Provisions and Controlling Law

31. The Second Amendment to the United States Constitution provides: "A
well regulated militia, being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of
the people to keep and bear arms, shall not be infringed." U.S. Const. amend. II.

32. The Second Amendment protects a fundamental, individual right to
possess firearms for self-defense that is incorporated through the Due Process
clause of the Fourteenth Amendment to restrict state and local governments from
infringing on the right.

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33. The right to keep and bear arms for self-defense implies a corresponding

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1 || right to acquire firearms.

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2 34. The U.S. Supreme Court has made clear that government's authority to
3 levy fees on the exercise of constitutional rights is limited. Such fees may only be
4 imposed to defray the government's expenses incurred in regulating activities
5 reasonably related to the fee payer.

6 II. The Dealer's Record of Sale (DROS) Fee Imposed on Firearm Transfers

7 35. California confers discretion on DOJ to impose various fees on firearm
8 purchasers, which they must pay as a prerequisite to qualify for receiving a firearm.
9 The only fee at issue in this case is the DROS Fee, the one associated with
10 processing the Dealer's Record of Sale.

36. California Penal Code sections 28225(a)-(c) [formerly 12076(e)], 28230
[12076(f)], 28235 [12076(g)], and 28240(a)-(b) [12076(i)], establish the fees
associated with a DROS, and govern what the funds collected therefrom can be
used for.

37. Subdivision (a) of Penal Code section 28225 [12076(e)] provides:

The [DOJ] may require the [FFL] to charge each firearm purchaser a fee not to exceed fourteen dollars (\$14), except that the fee may be increased at a rate not to exceed any increase in the California Consumer Price Index as compiled and reported by the Department of Industrial Relations.

38. The DOJ promulgated California Code of Regulations, Title 11, section
4001, increasing the cap on the DROS fee from \$14 to \$19 for the first handgun or
any number of rifles/shotguns in a single transaction, and capping the DROS fee
for each additional *handgun* being purchased along with the first handgun at \$15.
39. Subdivision (b) of Penal Code section 28225 [12076(e)] further provides
that "[t]he [DROS] fee shall be no more than is necessary to fund" the activities
enumerated at Penal Code section 28225(b)(1)-(11) [12076(e)(1)-(10)].

40. Penal Code section 28225(b)(11) [12076(e)(10)] purports to authorize the
DOJ to use revenues from the DROS fee to fund "the estimated reasonable costs of
[DOJ] firearms-related regulatory and enforcement activities related to the sale,

Case 1:11-cv-01440-LJO-MJS Document 37 Filed 07/24/13 Page 11 of 17

purchase, possession, loan, or transfer of firearms." 1 2 41. Prior to January 1, 2012, section 28225(b)(11) [12076(e)(10)] did not 3 provide for expenditure of DROS fee revenues on the mere "possession" of firearms. But the Legislature amended that section during the 2011 Legislative 4 session to allow for such, based on its following purported findings: 5 SECTION 1. The Legislature finds and declares all of the following: 6 7 (a) California is the first and only state in the nation to establish an automated system for tracking handgun and assault weapon owners who might fall into a prohibited status. 8 (b) The California Department of Justice (DOJ) is required to maintain 9 an online database, which is currently known as the Armed Prohibited 10 Persons System, otherwise known as APPS, which cross-references all handgun and assault weapon owners across the state against criminal history records to determine persons who have been, or will become, 11 prohibited from possessing a firearm subsequent to the legal acquisition or registration of a firearm or assault weapon. 12 (c) The DOJ is further required to provide authorized law enforcement 13 agencies with inquiry capabilities and investigative assistance to 14 determine the prohibition status of a person of interest. 15 (d) Each day, the list of armed prohibited persons in California grows by about 15 to 20 people. There are currently more than 18,000 armed prohibited persons in California. Collectively, these individuals are believed to be in possession of over 34,000 handguns and 1,590 assault 16 weapons. The illegal possession of these firearms presents a substantial 17 danger to public safety. 18 (e) Neither the DOJ nor local law enforcement has sufficient resources to confiscate the enormous backlog of weapons, nor can they keep up 19 with the daily influx of newly prohibited persons. 20 (f) A Dealer Record of Sale fee is imposed upon every sale or transfer of a firearm by a dealer in California. Existing law authorizes the DOJ to 21 utilize these funds for firearms-related regulatory and enforcement activities related to the sale, purchase, loan, or transfer of firearms 22 pursuant to any provision listed in Section 16580 of the Penal Code, but 23 not expressly for the enforcement activities related to possession. 24 (g) Rather than placing an additional burden on the taxpayers of California to fund enhanced enforcement of the existing armed prohibited 25 persons program, it is the intent of the Legislature in enacting this measure to allow the DOJ to utilize the Dealer Record of Sale Account 26 for the additional, limited purpose of funding enforcement of the Armed 27 Prohibited Persons System. 42. Penal Code section 28230(a)(2) [12076(f)(1)(B)] provides for DOJ to also 28 11 SECOND AMENDED COMPLAINT FOR DECLARATORY AND INJUNCTIVE RELIEF 3115 Case 1:11-cv-01440-LJO-MJS Document 37 Filed 07/24/13 Page 12 of 17

use DROS fee revenues for "the actual processing costs associated with the submission of a [DROS] to the [DOJ]."

43. Pursuant to statute, revenue from the DROS fee is supposed to be
deposited into the DROS Special Account of the General Fund ("DROS Special
Account") and appropriated by the Legislature. Cal. Penal Code § 28235
[12076(g)].

GENERAL ALLEGATIONS

44. All of the above paragraphs are re-alleged and incorporated herein by reference.

45. Individual PLAINTIFFS BAUER, WARKENTIN, HACKER, and FERRY, and those persons represented by organizational PLAINTIFFS NRA and CRPA FOUNDATION, have each been required to pay, have in fact paid, and expect to pay in the future the DROS Fee as currently required by California law before taking possession of firearms purchased from an FFL or transferred through an FFL as a private party transfer.

46. The funds from the DROS Fee that PLAINTIFFS paid and expect to pay in the future are purportedly deposited into the DROS Special Account and ultimately surrendered to DEFENDANTS' control pursuant to appropriation from the DROS Special Account by the Legislature.

47. The Legislature has appropriated, and DEFENDANTS intend to spend from the DROS Special Account, \$25 million to fund, at least in part, general law enforcement activities associated with the APPS Program.

48. Because the fundamental right to possess a firearm under the Second Amendment includes a corresponding right to acquire a firearm, monies collected from the DROS Fee must only be used to fund activities that are reasonably related to the fee payer's impact on the state.

49. Simply because the crimes targeted by the APPS program involve

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firearms does not mean they have a sufficient nexus to DROS Fee payers such that
 its enforcement costs may constitutionally fall on the shoulders of PLAINTIFFS
 and other lawful firearm purchasers via the DROS Fee; they do not and cannot.

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50. DEFENDANTS cause PLAINTIFFS irreparable harm by choosing to spend revenues obtained from the DROS Fee on general law enforcement operations associated with the APPS program because they are requiring PLAINTIFFS to uniquely subsidize government services that are not reasonably related to regulating lawful firearms transactions, but are admittedly for the general welfare.

10 51. The utilization of the DROS Fee by DEFENDANTS for these improper
11 purposes necessitates judicial action to halt infringements and violations of
12 PLAINTIFFS' constitutional rights.

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DECLARATORY JUDGMENT ALLEGATIONS

52. All of the above paragraphs are re-alleged and incorporated herein by reference.

53. There is an actual and present controversy between the parties hereto in that PLAINTIFFS contend that the manner in which DOJ currently uses the revenues from the DROS Fee is unconstitutional and on information and belief, allege that DEFENDANTS' disagree.

54. PLAINTIFFS desire a judicial declaration of their rights and DEFENDANTS' duties; namely, that the DOJ's expenditure of monies collected from the DROS Fee on general law enforcement activities associated with the APPS program infringes on PLAINTIFFS' Second Amendment rights.

55. To be clear, PLAINTIFFS do not ask this Court to address the legality of imposing the DROS Fee in the first place nor that of the APPS System. PLAINTIFFS here merely seek a declaration as to whether the monies from a fee that they are required to pay before they may lawfully engage in Second

<u>13</u>

SECOND AMENDED COMPLAINT FOR DECLARATORY AND INJUNCTIVE RELIEF $311\frac{1}{7}$

Case 1:11-cv-01440-LJO-MJS Document 37 Filed 07/24/13 Page 14 of 17

Amendment protected conduct, i.e., obtaining a firearm, can be appropriated to
 general law enforcement purposes unrelated to regulating PLAINTIFFS' impact on
 the state.

INJUNCTIVE RELIEF ALLEGATIONS

5 56. All of the above paragraphs are re-alleged and incorporated herein by
6 reference.

7 57. PLAINTIFFS have been, are presently, and will continue to be
8 irreparably harmed by the assessment of the DROS Fee as a precondition on the
9 exercise of PLAINTIFFS' Second Amendment rights insofar as the revenues from
10 such assessment are utilized for purposes not reasonably related to regulating fee
11 payers' activities in lawfully obtaining a firearm, i.e., general law enforcement
12 activities.

58. If an injunction does not issue from this Court enjoining DEFENDANTS
from spending DROS Fee revenues on such general law enforcement activities,
DEFENDANTS will continue to do so in derogation of PLAINTIFFS' Second
Amendment rights, thereby irreparably harming PLAINTIFFS.

59. PLAINTIFFS have no adequate remedy at law. Damages are
indeterminate or unascertainable and, in any event, would not fully redress any
harm suffered by PLAINTIFFS as a result of DEFENDANTS subjecting
PLAINTIFFS to the illegal precondition on the exercise of PLAINTIFFS'
constitutional right to acquire firearms, i.e., funding general law enforcement
activities.

60. Injunctive relief would eliminate PLAINTIFFS' irreparable harm and
allow PLAINTIFFS to acquire firearms free from the unlawful precondition
currently inherent in the mandatory DROS Fee, in accordance with their rights
under the Second and Fourteenth Amendments.

61. Accordingly, injunctive relief is appropriate.

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CLAIM FOR RELIEF: VALIDITY OF DEFENDANTS' USE OF DROS FEE REVENUES Violation of the Second Amendment Right to Keep and Bear Arms (U.S. Const., Amends. II and XIV) (By All Plaintiffs Against All Defendants)

62. All of the above paragraphs are re-alleged and incorporated herein by reference.

6 63. DEFENDANTS use revenues collected from a fee, payment of which is
7 generally required as a precondition for the lawful receipt of a firearm in
8 California, in order to fund general law enforcement activities not reasonably
9 related to regulating the behavior or impact on the state of the fee payers – like
10 PLAINTIFFS. In doing so, DEFENDANTS are propagating customs, policies, and
11 practices that infringe on PLAINTIFFS' right to acquire firearms as guaranteed by
12 the Second and Fourteenth Amendments.

13 64. DEFENDANTS cannot satisfy their burden of justifying these customs,
14 policies, and practices that infringe PLAINTIFFS' rights.

15 65. PLAINTIFFS are entitled to declaratory and injunctive relief against
16 DEFENDANTS and their officers, agents, servants, employees, and all persons in
17 active concert or participation with them who receive actual notice of the
18 injunction, enjoining them from engaging in such customs, policies, and practices.

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PRAYER

20 WHEREFORE PLAINTIFFS pray for relief as follows:

21 1) For a declaration that DEFENDANTS' enforcement of the APPS program 22 is not sufficiently related to PLAINTIFFS' lawful firearm purchases so as to justify 23 DEFENDANTS' using the revenues from the DROS Fee – which PLAINTIFFS 24 must pay to obtain a firearm – for the purpose of funding the APPS program, and 25 that such use of DROS Fee funds impermissibly infringes on PLAINTIFFS' Second Amendment rights because it improperly requires PLAINTIFFS to bear the 26 27 burden of financing general law enforcement activities as a precondition to 28 exercising those rights;

Case 1:11-cv-01440-LJO-MJS Document 37 Filed 07/24/13 Page 16 of 17

2) For a preliminary and permanent prohibitory injunction forbidding
 DEFENDANTS and their agents, employees, officers, and representatives from
 using DROS Fee revenues to fund the APPS program;

4 3) For remedies available pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 1983 and for an award of
5 reasonable attorneys' fees, costs, and expenses pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 1988,
6 and/or other applicable state and federal law;

7	4) For such other and further relief as may be just and proper.		
8	Dated: July 24, 2013	Michel & Associates, P.C.	
9			
10		/s/ C. D. Michel	

<u>/s/ C. D. Michel</u> C. D. Michel Attorney for the Plaintiffs

SECOND AMENDED COMPLAINT FOR DECLARATORY AND INJUNCTIVE RELIEF

Case 1:11-cv-01440-LJO-MJS Document 37 Filed 07/24/13 Page 17 of 17

1	IN THE UNITED ST	ATES DISTRICT COURT
2	FOR THE EASTERN I	DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA
3	FRESNO BRAN	NCH COURTHOUSE
4	BARRY BAUER, STEPHEN	CASE NO. 1:11-cv-01440-LJO-MJS
5	WARKENTIN, NICOLE FERRY, LELAND ADLEY, JEFFREY HACKER, NATIONAL RIFLE	CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE
3	ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA, INC., CALIFORNIA RIFLE PISTOL	CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE
7	ASSOCIATION FOUNDATION, HERB BAUER SPORTING GOODS,	
8	INC.	
)	Plaintiffs	
)	vs. KAMALA HARRIS, in Her Official	
	Capacity as Attorney General For the State of California; STEPHEN	
2	as Acting Chief for the California	
3	Department of Justice, and DOES 1- 10.	
1	Defendants.	
5	IT IS HEREBY CERTIFIED THAT:	
		the United States and am at least eighteer
7 B	years of age. My business address is 18 California, 90802.	The United States and am at least eighteer 80 E. Ocean Blvd., Suite 200, Long Beach
9	I am not a party to the above-entit	led action. I have caused service of: IPLAINT FOR DECLARATORY
0	AND INJUN	NCTIVE RELIEF y filing the foregoing with the Clerk of the
	District Court using its ECF System, w	which electronically notifies them. een served conventionally by the filer to:
2	Anthony R. Hakl, Deputy Attorney G California Department of Justice	eneral
3	Office of the Attorney General Civil Law Division	
1	Government Law Section 1300 I Street, Suite 125	
5	Sacramento, CA 94244	
6	I declare under penalty of perjury Executed on July 24, 2013.	that the foregoing is true and correct.
7 8	Executed on July 27, 2013.	/s/ C. D. Michel C. D. Michel Attorney for Plaintiffs
		Attorney for Plaintiffs
	SECOND AMENDED COMPLAINT FOR	17 R DECLARATORY AND INJUNCTIVE RELIEF



STEPHEN J. LINDLEY BAUER vs. HARRIS

February 21, 2014

1

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

FRESNO BRANCH COURTHOUSE

BARRY BAUER, STEPHEN WARKENTIN, NICOLE FERRY, LELAND ADLEY, JEFFREY HACKER, NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA, INC., CALIFORNIA RIFLE AND PISTOL ASSOCIATION FOUNDATION, HERB BAUER SPORTING GOODS, INC.,

Plaintiffs,

vs.

Case No. 1:11-cv-01440-LJO-MJS

KAMALA HARRIS, in Her Official Capacity as Attorney General For the State of California; STEPHEN LINDLEY, in His Official Capacity as Acting Chief for the California Department of Justice, and DOES 1-10,

Defendants.

DEPOSITION OF STEPHEN J. LINDLEY February 21, 2014 10:38 a.m. 1300 I Street Sacramento, California

Daniel E. Blair, CSR No. 4388

ESQUIRE

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STEPHEN J. LINDLEY BAUER vs. HARRIS

			· · · ·
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STEPHEN J. LINDLEY BAUER vs. HARRIS

February 21, 2014 3

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1	SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA
2	FOR THE COUNTY OF SACRAMENTO
	000
	DAVID GENTRY, JAMES
	PARKER, MARK MIDLAM,
	JAMES BASS, and CALGUNS SHOOTING SPORTS ASSOCIATION,
	Plaintiffs and Petitioners,
	vs. Case No. 34-2013-80001667
ł	KAMALA HARRIS, in Her Official Capacity as
	Attorney General for the
	State of California; STEPHEN LINDLEY, in His
	Official Capacity as Acting Chief for the
	California Department of
	Justice, BETTY YEE, in Her Official Capacity as
	State Controller for the State of California and
	DOES 1-10,
	Defendants and
	Respondents. /
	DEPOSITION OF
	STEPHEN J. LINDLEY
	May 24, 2017
	9:52 a.m.
	1300 I Street Sacramento, California
	LAURIE D. LERDA, CSR No. 3649

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STEPHEN J. LINDLEY DAVID GENTRY vs KAMALA HARRIS

May 24, 2017 2

1	APPEARANCES OF COUNSEL
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7	
8	On Behalf of the Defendants and Respondents:
9	STATE OF CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL,
10	CIVIL LAW DIVISION, GOVERNMENT LAW SECTION By: ANTHONY HAKL, Deputy Attorney General
11	1300 I Street Sacramento, California 95814
12	(916) 322-9041 anthony.hakl@doj.ca.gov
13	
14	Also Present: Robert D. Wilson
15	
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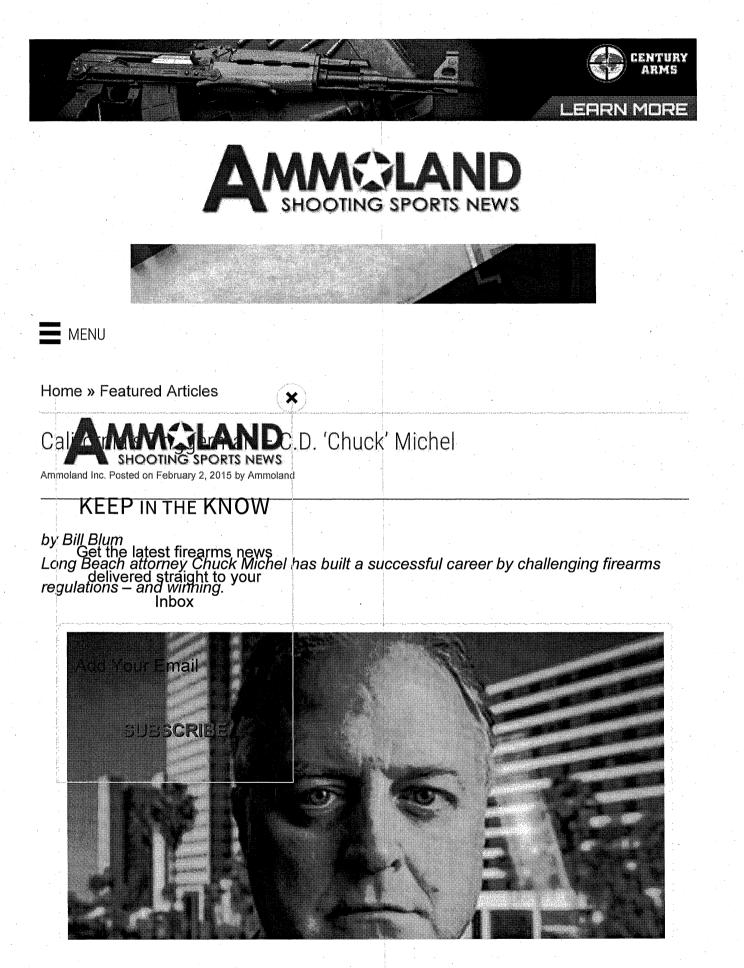
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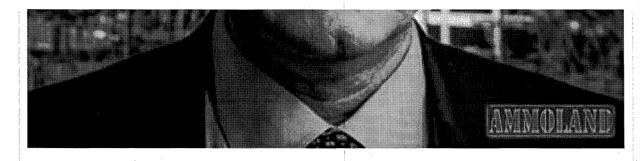
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EXHIBIT E

California's Triggerman - C.D. 'Chuck' Michel





California's Triggerman Chuck Michel



California Lawyer HOOTING SPORTS NEWS

California – -(Ammoland.com)- C.D. "Chuck" Michel won big against what he calls the "gun grabbers" last February when a three-judge panel of the Ninth U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals reversed a trial court ruling in one of the most significant Second Amendment cases \mathbf{x} of his career.

Not only did the 2-1 majority invalidate San Diego County's restrictive policy for obtaining a concealed-

carry handgun permit, it went on to declare that the personal right to keep and bear arms exten & Extendentified Horken OW

Micheren the Matter and Pistol Association (CRPA9elivestate and the National Rifle Association - has been the lead plaintiffs attorne have v. San Diego (742 F.3d 1144 (9th Cir. 2014)) since April 2010. In 2011 former Solicitor General Paul D. Clement filed an amicus brief on behalf of the NRA, and he later argued the case for the appellants. Add Your Email

"We got everything we asked for from the court," says Michel, who drafted the pleading SUBSCRIBE

In a 69-page opinion, Judge Diarmuid O'Scannlain, one of the circuit's most conservative members, crafted a meticulous analysis of the Second Amendment and pre-Civil War gunownership rights. He concluded that the county's interpretation of "good cause" to obtain a concealed-carry permit – documenting circumstances showing that the applicant was uniquely in harm's way – infringed the constitutional right to "bear Arms."

O'Scannlain wrote, "[T]he right is, and has always been, oriented to the end of selfdefense. Any contrary interpretation of the right, whether propounded in 1791 or just last week, is error." (Peruta, 742 F.3d at 1155 (emphasis by the court).)

One other federal circuit had explicitly issued such a holding before – Moore v. Madigan (702 F.3d 933 (7th Cir. 2012)) – but not in so detailed and definitive an opinion.

From Michel's perspective, the broad sweep of O'Scannlain's prose also vindicated the NRA's steady and deliberate approach to litigation. In the wake of the U.S. Supreme Court's landmark decision recognizing an individual's right to own firearms (*District of Columbia v. Heller, 554 U.S. 570 (2008)*), gun-rights groups had rushed to clarify the scope of permissible regulation. The NRA's contentious rival – *the Second Amendment Foundation in Washington state* – had brought a similar challenge to concealed-carry policy in California's Yolo County. Three weeks after the Ninth Circuit's decision in Peruta, the same panel invalidated Yolo's policy. But it did so in an unpublished three-page decision that cited Peruta as controlling precedent. (Richards v. Prieto, 560 Fed. Appx. 681 (9th Cir. 2014).)

When the specification of the breach. But in November the Ninth Circuit denied intervenor status to Attorney General Kanala D. Harris, the Brady Campaign to Prevent Gun Violence, and the California Police Chiefs and Peace Officers' Associations. (Peruta v. County of San Diego 277th Flatest frequencies in Peruta gave Michel aguse for Concern.

Inbox

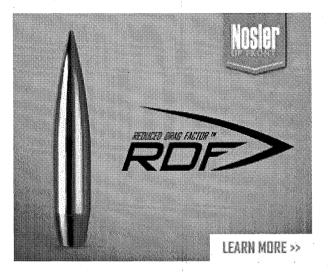
In December, two days after the Montana jurist began a seven-year term as Chief Judge, Michel's worries were borne out: The Ninth Circuit called for briefing – *due Christmas Eve* – to defected in the main in the should be reheard en banc. If review is granted, Thomas will lead a tribunal that includes ten other judges chosen at random.

No one knows, bi course, how the en banc process will conclude.

"The Circuit consists of roughly two-thirds Democratic appointees and one-third Republican," says Michel. "But judges don't always vote along political lines. And our position is very persuasive."

Should the respondents lose an en banc ruling, Michel promises he won't back down. He'll appeal Peruta all the way to the U.S. Supreme Court – very likely joined by libertarians and other advocates of individual gun rights....

https://www.ammoland.com/2015/02/californias-triggerman-chuck-michel/



6 thoughts on "California's Triggerman - C.D. 'Chuck' Michel"



The dark side is that Chuck Michel and the NRA espouse marketing of NRA financial services to children, and fraudulently sell any kid's name and address they can get as an adult to other companies, to get money for the NRA. While Chuck Michel does some good work he unethically tries to pretend like he's on the side of reasonable discourse, but lies and then uses legal rouses to stab people in the back. Not a nice guy! But it's really delivered straight to your amazing that the NRA keeps him working for them, despite his advocating of marketing and illegally selling to kids, and dancing around the edges of mail fraud and wire fraud. Chuck Michel, your past will catch up to you!

Add Your Email Reply

Oscar SUBSCRIBE

July 6, 2016 at 1:32 PM

Keep up the great work Mr Michel. I just recently joined the California Rifle and Pistol Association.

Reply

Michael Gallagher says: February 11, 2015 at 9:42 PM

https://www.ammoland.com/2015/02/californias-triggerman-chuck-michel/

2/13/2018

When Wayne La Pierre and the NRA were treating gun owning Californians like redheaded step children (Roberti, Roos) I vowed that they would not get one more dime from me. He (La Pierre) said they would not support a losing fight. I have always supported CRPA and Chuck Michel They won't give up and neither will I. This is OUR state and it was once a beautiful, and Constitutional, place to grow up in and live. I would walk through hell on Sunday for Chuck Michel and CRPA. Gentlemen, keep up the good work.

Reply



Raymond Scott says: February 11, 2015 at 3:11 PM

Way to go Chuck Michel, Esq.!! Many have given up on our state, but things can change and for the better.Keep up the good fight for our civil rights in California.

Reply



There are times when i think going to war here in california would be injoyable.

X

KEEP IN THE KNOW

Reply

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៧៩លេខ៖ straight to your February 3, 2016 at 8:24 PM

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EXHIBIT F

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ĺ.		
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7	Attorneys for Plaintiffs	
8	SUPERIOR COURT OF	THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA
9	FOR THE COUN	TY OF SACRAMENTO
10		
11	DAVID GENTRY, JAMES PARKER, MARK MIDLAM, JAMES BASS, and) CASE NO. 34-2013-80001667
12	CALGUNS SHOOTING SPORTS) DEQUESTS FOR PRODUCTION OF
13	ASSOCIATION) REQUESTS FOR PRODUCTION OF) DOCUMENTS
14	Plaintiffs and Petitioners,	(SET ONE)
15	vs. KAMALA HARRIS, in Her Official	
16	Capacity as Attorney General for the State of	}
17	California; STEPHEN LINDLEY, in His Official Capacity as Acting Chief for the	
	California Department of Justice, JOHN	
18	CHIANG, in his official capacity as State Controller for the State of California, and	
19	DOES 1-10.	
20	Defendants and Respondents.	}
		\mathbf{S}
21		
22	PROPOUNDING PARTY:	PLAINTIFFS
23	RESPONDING PARTY:	DEFENDANTS ATTORNEY GENERAL
24		KAMALA HARRIS & BUREAU OF
25		FIREARMS CHIEF STEPHEN LINDLEY
26	SET NO:	ONE
27		
28		
	REQUEST FOR PRODUCT	FION OF DOCUMENTS (SET ONE)
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Plaintiffs David Gentry, James Parker, Mark Midlam, James Bass, and Calguns Shooting
Sports Association (collectively "PLAINTIFFS") hereby demand Defendants Kamala Harris and
Stephen Lindley (collectively "DEFENDANTS"), produce for inspection and/or photocopying, all
documents, papers, books, account letters, photographs, objects and all other things designated
herein. The production is to take place on June 22, 2014, at 10:00 a.m., at 180 E. Ocean Blvd.,
Suite 200, Long Beach, California, or at such prior time and place as may be agreed upon by
counsel.

8 Within thirty days after service of this request, DEFENDANTS must serve a written 9 response subscribed under oath describing the documents/things DEFENDANTS will produce and 10 stating any objections DEFENDANTS have to the production of any documents/things described 11 below. Failure to serve a response within the allotted time shall be deemed to be a waiver of any 12 objections to the production of the demanded documents/things.

13 If DEFENDANTS withhold, under claim of privilege or otherwise, any document or part
14 thereof, which is requested to be produced, the following information must be provided for each
15 such document:

16

(a)

the date same was dated, or if undated, the date prepared;

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(b) the name, address, and title of the person preparing same;

18 (c) the name, address, and title of the person for or to whom the same was prepared or
19 addressed;

20 (d) the name, address, and title of all persons to whom copies of the same were
21 provided or otherwise furnished;

(e) without revealing any privileged or otherwise protected information, a detailed
description of the subject matter and content of same;

(f) the name, address, location, and title of the person or persons having possession,
custody or control of same at the present time; and

26 (g) the grounds upon which the claim of privilege or other reason for failure to produce
27 document, or part thereof, rests.

As to all documents required to be produced hereby, duplicates or photocopies may be

REQUEST FOR PRODUCTION OF DOCUMENTS (SET ONE)

provided in place of the original documents where duplicates or photocopies are identical in every respect to the originals and are clear, legible copies.

REQUEST FOR PRODUCTION NO. 1

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Each and every DOCUMENT (as used herein, "DOCUMENT" means any written, printed, 4 5 typed, photostatic, photographed, recorded, or otherwise reproduced communication or record of every kind and description, whether comprised of letters, words, numbers, pictures, sounds, or 6 7 symbols, or any combination thereof, whether prepared by hand or by electronic, magnetic, 8 photographic, mechanic or other means, and including audio or video recordings of 9 communications, occurrences or events. This definition includes, but is not limited to, any and 10 all of the following: *e-mails*, correspondence, notes, minutes, records, messages, memoranda, 11 diaries, contracts, agreements, invoices, orders, acknowledgments, receipts, bills, statements, 12 checks, check registers, carbon copies, financial statements, journals, ledgers, appraisals, reports, 13 forecasts, compilations, schedules, studies, summaries, analyses, pamphlets, brochures, advertisements, newspaper clippings, articles, tables, tabulations, plans, photographs, pictures, 14 film, microfilm, microfiche, computer-stored or computer-readable data, computer programs, 15 16 computer printouts, telegrams, telexes, facsimiles, tapes, transcripts, recordings, and all other 17 sources or formats from which data, information, or communications can be obtained. "DOCUMENT" shall also include any draft, preliminary version, or revisions of the foregoing, 18 19 and all copies of a DOCUMENT shall be produced to the extent that the copies differ from the 20 document produced due to notations, additions, insertions, deletions, comments, attachments, 21 enclosures or markings of any kind, but excluding any document produced as part of the 22 December 21, 2012, Response to Plaintiff's Request for Production of Documents, Set One, in 23 the action Bauer v. Harris, United States District Court for the Eastern District of California, 24 Case No. 1:11-cv-1440-LJO-MJS, and also excluding any document provided in a supplement to 25 the response of December 21, 2012, that has been served on counsel for the Plaintiffs in that 26 action) appearing to have been created after January 1, 2000, that shows the calculation of a cost, 27 including an estimated cost, referred to in SECTION 28225 (as used herein, "SECTION 28225" 28 refers to California Penal Code section 28255 and its predecessor, California Penal Code section

REQUEST FOR PRODUCTION OF DOCUMENTS (SET ONE)

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REOUEST FOR PRODUCTION NO. 2

Each and every DOCUMENT appearing to have been created after January 1, 2000, specifically identifying any figure to be a cost, including an estimated cost, referred to in Penal Code section 28225, excluding any DOCUMENT provided in response to a request above.

6

REQUEST FOR PRODUCTION NO. 3

7 Each and every DOCUMENT referring to a cost arising from APPS (as used herein, "APPS" refers to the Armed Prohibited Persons System program, also known as Armed & 8 Prohibited Persons System program or California Armed and Prohibited Person Program, and 9 enforcement activities based on the use of data derived from APPS, including but not limited to 10 investigations of persons identified by APPS as potentially possessing one or more firearm 12 illegally) being paid out funds obtained from the DROS SPECIAL ACCOUNT (as used herein, 13 "DROS SPECIAL ACCOUNT" refers to the portion of the state's General Fund wherein funds 14 collected under SECTION 28225 are deposited) prior to May 1, 2013.

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REQUEST FOR PRODUCTION NO. 4

16 Each and every DOCUMENT referring to an APPS-related cost being paid out funds 17 obtained from the GENERAL FUND (as used herein, the term "GENERAL FUND" refers to the 18 General Fund for the state of California, excluding any special accounts that are normally 19 considered to be within the General Fund) after April 30, 2013.

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REQUEST FOR PRODUCTION NO. 5

21 Each and every DOCUMENT referring to an APPS-related cost being paid from a source 22 other than the GENERAL FUND or the DROS SPECIAL ACCOUNT.

REQUEST FOR PRODUCTION NO. 6 23

24 Each and every written transcript, audio file, or other DOCUMENT that reflects testimony 25 Defendant Kamala Harris has given to a legislative body in California, limited to testimony concerning APPS, the DROS PROCESS (as used herein, "DROS PROCESS" refers to the 26 27 background check process that occurs when a firearm purchase or transfer occurs in California; 28 "DROS PROCESS" can be found at http://oag.ca.gov/firearms/pubfaqs), or DROS FEE FUNDS

REOUEST FOR PRODUCTION OF DOCUMENTS (SET ONE) Δ

1 2	C. D. Michel - S.B.N. 144258 Scott M. Franklin - S.B.N. 240254 Sean A. Brady - S.B.N. 262007	
3	MICHEL & ASSOCIATES, P.C. 180 E. Ocean Boulevard, Suite 200	
4	Long Beach, CA 90802 Telephone: 562-216-4444	
5	Facsimile: 562-216-4445 Email: <u>cmichel@michellawyers.com</u>	
6	Attorneys for Plaintiffs	
7		
8	SUPERIOR COURT OF	THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA
9	FOR THE COUN	NTY OF SACRAMENTO
10		
11	DAVID GENTRY, JAMES PARKER, MARK MIDLAM, JAMES BASS, and) CASE NO. 34-2013-80001667)
12	CALGUNS SHOOTING SPORTS ASSOCIATION,) REQUESTS FOR PRODUCTION OF
13 14	Plaintiffs and Petitioners,) DOCUMENTS (SET FOUR)
14	VS.	
15	KAMALA HARRIS, in her official capacity as Attorney General for the state of California; STEPHEN LINDLEY, in his	
10	official capacity as Acting Chief for the California Department of Justice, Bureau of	
18	Firearms; BETTY YEE, in her official capacity as State Controller for the state of	
19	California, and DOES 1-10,	
20	Defendants and Respondents.	
21)
22	PROPOUNDING PARTIES:	PLAINTIFFS
23	RESPONDING PARTIES:	DEFENDANTS KAMALA HARRIS &
24		STEPHEN LINDLEY
25	SET NO:	FOUR
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	[4] A second s	

Plaintiffs David Gentry, James Parker, Mark Midlam, James Bass, and Calguns Shooting
 Sports Association (collectively "PLAINTIFFS") hereby demand defendants Kamala Harris and
 Stephen Lindley (collectively "DEFENDANTS") produce for inspection and/or photocopying all
 documents, papers, books, account letters, photographs, objects, and all other things designated
 herein. The production is to take place on October 10, 2016, at 10:00 a.m. at 180 E. Ocean Blvd.,
 Suite 200, Long Beach, California, or at such prior time and place as may be agreed upon by
 counsel.

8 Within thirty days after service of this request, DEFENDANTS must serve a written
9 response subscribed under oath describing the documents/things DEFENDANTS will produce and
10 stating any objections DEFENDANTS have to the production of any documents/things described
11 below. Failure to serve a response within the allotted time shall be deemed a waiver of any
12 objections to the production of the demanded documents/things.

13 If DEFENDANTS withhold, under claim of privilege or otherwise, any document or part
14 thereof which is requested to be produced, the following information must be provided for each
15 such document:

16

(a)

the date same was dated, or if undated, the date prepared;

17

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(b) the name, address, and title of the person preparing same;

18 (c) the name, address, and title of the person for or to whom same was prepared or
19 addressed;

20 (d) the name, address, and title of all persons to whom copies of same were provided
21 or otherwise furnished;

(e) without revealing any privileged or otherwise protected information, a detailed
description of the subject matter and content of same;

(f) the name, address, location, and title of the person or persons having possession,
custody, or control of same at the present time; and

26 (g) the grounds upon which the claim of privilege or other reason for failure to produce
27 document, or part thereof, rests.

As to all documents required to be produced hereby, duplicates or photocopies may be

provided in place of the original documents where duplicates or photocopies are identical in every
 respect to the originals and are clear, legible copies.

3 **REQUEST FOR PRODUCTION NO. 92**

4 Each and every DOCUMENT ("DOCUMENT" means any written, printed, typed, 5 photostatic, photographed, recorded, or otherwise reproduced communication or record of every 6 kind and description, whether comprised of letters, words, numbers, pictures, sounds, or symbols, 7 or any combination thereof, whether prepared by hand or by electronic, magnetic, photographic, 8 mechanic or other means, and including audio or video recordings of communications, 9 occurrences, or events. *This definition includes*, but is not limited to, any and all of the following: 10 e-mails, correspondence, notes, minutes, records, messages, memoranda, diaries, contracts, 11 agreements, invoices, orders, acknowledgments, receipts, bills, statements, checks, check 12 registers, carbon copies, financial statements, journals, ledgers, appraisals, reports, forecasts, 13 compilations, schedules, studies, summaries, analyses, pamphlets, brochures, advertisements, 14 newspaper clippings, articles, tables, tabulations, plans, photographs, pictures, film, microfilm, 15 microfiche, computer-stored or computer-readable data, computer programs, computer printouts, 16 telegrams, telexes, facsimiles, tapes, transcripts, recordings, and all other sources or formats from 17 which data, information, or communications can be obtained. "DOCUMENT" shall also include 18 any draft, preliminary version, or revisions of the foregoing, and all copies of a document shall be 19 produced to the extent that the copies differ from the document produced due to notations, 20 additions, insertions, deletions, comments, attachments, enclosures or markings of any kind, but 21 excluding any document produced in the action Bauer v. Harris, United States District Court for the Eastern District of California, Case No. 1:11-cv-1440-LJO-MJS, and also excluding 22 23 any document provided in response to discovery previously propounded in this action) provided or 24 appearing to have been provided by CAL DOJ (as used herein, "CAL DOJ" refers to the 25 California Department of Justice, including the office of the Attorney General, and all persons 26 working for or at the direction of the California Department of Justice) to a legislative budget committee that refers to the DROS SPECIAL ACCOUNT (as used herein, "DROS SPECIAL 27 ACCOUNT" refers to the portion of the state's General Fund wherein DROS FEE funds are 28

1 deposited), limited to DOCUMENTS that appear to have been created after January 1, 2008. **REQUEST FOR PRODUCTION NO. 93**

3 Each and every DOCUMENT listing the sources of the revenue comprising the 4 \$17,286,000 of revenue related to "miscellaneous services to the public" that went into the DROS 5 SPECIAL ACCOUNT for fiscal year 2014-2015; this request is based on data stated in 6 California's 2016-2017 budget, though responding to this request does not require reference 7 thereto by the responding parties.

8 **REQUEST FOR PRODUCTION NO. 94**

9 Each and every DOCUMENT listing the classes of expenditures that comprise the 10 \$28,616,000 of expenditures related to "Department of Justice (State Operations)" that were 11 funded from the DROS SPECIAL ACCOUNT for fiscal year 2014-2015; this request is based on 12 data stated in California's 2016-2017 budget, though responding to this request does not require 13 reference thereto by the responding parties.

14 **REQUEST FOR PRODUCTION NO. 95**

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15 Each and every DOCUMENT titled "DOJ Programs Funded with DROS Special Fund" 16 concerning fiscal years 2014-2015 to the present.

17 **REQUEST FOR PRODUCTION NO. 96**

18 Each and every DOCUMENT, whether provided to the office of State Senator Mark Leno 19 or not, referring to SB 819's potential impact on the general taxpaying public.

20 **REQUEST FOR PRODUCTION NO. 97**

21 Each and every DOCUMENT appearing to have been created by CAL DOJ between 22 January 1, 2010, and January 1, 2013, concerning the impact, whether potential or actual, of the 23 \$11,500,000 loan taken from the DROS SPECIAL ACCOUNT.

24 **REQUEST FOR PRODUCTION NO. 98**

25 Each and every email appearing to have been created by CAL DOJ between January 1, 26 2010, and January 1, 2013, concerning the impact-whether potential or actual-of the \$11,500,000 27 loan taken from the DROS SPECIAL ACCOUNT.

28 111



U.S. District Court Eastern District of California - Live System (Fresno) CIVIL DOCKET FOR CASE #: 1:11-cv-01440-LJO-MJS

Bauer, et al. vs. Harris, et al. Assigned to: District Judge Lawrence J. O'Neill Referred to: Magistrate Judge Michael J. Seng Case in other court: USCA, 15-15428 Cause: 42:1983 Civil Rights Act

Plaintiff

Barry Bauer

<u>Plaintiff</u> Stephen Warkentin

<u>Plaintiff</u> Nicole Ferry

<u>Plaintiff</u> Leland Adley

<u>Plaintiff</u> Jeffrey Hacker

Plaintiff

National Rifle Association of America, Inc.

<u>Plaintiff</u>

California Rifle & Pistol Association Foundation Date Filed: 08/25/2011 Date Terminated: 03/02/2015 Jury Demand: None Nature of Suit: 440 Civil Rights: Other Jurisdiction: Federal Question

represented by Carl Dawson Michel

Michel & Associates, P.C. 180 East Ocean Blvd., Suite 200 Long Beach, CA 90802 562-216-4444 Fax: 562-216-4445 Email: cmichel@michellawyers.com *ATTORNEY TO BE NOTICED*

represented by **Carl Dawson Michel** (See above for address)

ATTORNEY TO BE NOTICED

represented by **Carl Dawson Michel** (See above for address) *ATTORNEY TO BE NOTICED*

represented by Carl Dawson Michel (See above for address) ATTORNEY TO BE NOTICED

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https://ecf.caed.uscourts.gov/cgi-bin/DktRpt.pl?330178698752027-L_1_0-1

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<u>Plaintiff</u>

Herb Bauer Sporting Goods, Inc.

represented by **Carl Dawson Michel** (See above for address)

ATTORNEY TO BE NÓTICED

V.

<u>Defendant</u> Kamala D. Harris

represented by Susan K. Smith

Office of the Attorney General of California 300 South Spring Street 6th Floor, South Tower Los Angeles, CA 90013 (213) 897-2105 Fax: (213) 897-1071 Email: susan.smith@doj.ca.gov TERMINATED: 07/24/2012 LEAD ATTORNEY ATTORNEY TO BE NOTICED

Anthony R. Hakl, III

Attorney General's Office for the State of California Department of Justice 1300 I Street P.O. Box 255200 Sacramento, CA 95814 916-210-6065 Fax: 916-324-8835 Email: anthony.hakl@doj.ca.gov *ATTORNEY TO BE NOTICED*

<u>Defendant</u> Stephen Lindley

represented by Susan K. Smith

(See above for address) TERMINATED: 07/24/2012 LEAD ATTORNEY ATTORNEY TO BE NOTICED

Anthony R. Hakl, III (See above for address) *ATTORNEY TO BE NOTICED*

<u>Defendant</u>

Does 1-10

Date Filed	#	Docket Text	
08/25/2011	1	CIVIL COVER SHEET by Leland Adley, Barry Bauer, California Rifle & Pistol Association Foundation, Nicole Ferry, Jeffrey Hacker, Herb Bauer Sporting Goods, Inc.,	-
, ,			

https://ecf.caed.uscourts.gov/cgi-bin/DktRpt.pl?330178698752027-L_1_0-1

0/2018		LIVE 6.1 CM/ECF - U.S. District Court for Eastern California
		National Rifle Association of America, Inc., Stephen Warkentin (Michel, Chuck) (Entered: 08/25/2011)
08/25/2011	2	COMPLAINT For Declaratory And Injunctive Relief 42 U.S.C. sections 1983, 1988 against Kamala D. Harris, Stephen Lindley, Does 1-10 by National Rifle Association of America, Inc., Herb Bauer Sporting Goods, Inc., Barry Bauer, Leland Adley, Nicole Ferry, California Rifle & Pistol Association Foundation, Stephen Warkentin, Jeffrey Hacker. Attorney Michel, Chuck D. added.(Michel, Chuck) (Entered: 08/25/2011)
08/26/2011		RECEIPT number #CAE100016086 \$350.00 fbo Barry Bauer by C. D. Michel on 8/26/2011. (Marrujo, C) (Entered: 08/26/2011)
08/26/2011	<u>4</u>	SUMMONS ISSUED as to *Kamala D. Harris, Stephen Lindley* with answer to complaint due within *21* days. Attorney *Chuck D. Michel* *Michel & Associates, P.C.* *180 East Ocean Blvd., Suite 200* *Long Beach, CA 90802*. (Lundstrom, T) (Entered: 08/26/2011)
08/26/2011	5	CIVIL NEW CASE DOCUMENTS ISSUED; Initial Scheduling Conference set for 12/8/2011 at 10:30 AM in Courtroom 6 (MJS) before Magistrate Judge Michael J. Seng. (Attachments: # 1 Standing Order, # 2 Consent Form, # 3 VDRP Form) (Lundstrom, T) (Entered: 08/26/2011)
12/02/2011	6	MINUTE ORDER: (***TEXT ONLY***) Plaintiff's notified the Court they are still serving Defendant in case. Initial Scheduling Conference set for 12/8/2011 at 10:30 a.m. is CONTINUED to 2/9/2012 at 11:00 AM in Courtroom 6 (MJS) before Magistrate Judge Michael J. Seng. A Joint Scheduling Conference Report carefully prepared and executed by all counsel, shall be electronically filed in CM/ECF one (1) full week prior to the Scheduling Conference. (Yu, L) (Entered: 12/02/2011)
01/09/2012	<u>.</u>	SUMMONS RETURNED EXECUTED: Kamala D. Harris served on 12/22/2011, answer due 1/12/2012. (Attachments: # <u>1</u> Exhibit A)(Michel, Carl) (Entered: 01/09/2012)
01/09/2012	<u>8</u>	SUMMONS RETURNED EXECUTED: Stephen Lindley served on 12/22/2011, answer due 1/12/2012. (Attachments: # <u>1</u> Exhibit A)(Michel, Carl) (Entered: 01/09/2012)
01/10/2012	<u>9</u>	STIPULATION and PROPOSED ORDER for To Extend Pleading Deadlines by Leland Adley, Barry Bauer, California Rifle & Pistol Association Foundation, Nicole Ferry, Jeffrey Hacker, Herb Bauer Sporting Goods, Inc., National Rifle Association of America, Inc., Stephen Warkentin. (Michel, Carl) (Entered: 01/10/2012)
01/11/2012	10	STIPULATION TO EXTEND PLEADING DEADLINES AND ORDER signed by Magistrate Judge Michael J. Seng on 1/11/2012. (Yu, L) (Entered: 01/11/2012)
01/17/2012	11	MINUTE ORDER: (***TEXT ONLY***) Initial Scheduling Conference set for 2/9/2012 at 11:00 AM is CONTINUED to 4/12/2012 at 11:00 AM in Courtroom 6 (MJS) before Magistrate Judge Michael J. Seng. A Joint Scheduling Report carefully prepared shall be filed with the Court one (1) full week prior to the Scheduling Conference, and shall be emailed to mjsorders@caed.uscourts.gov. (Yu, L) (Entered: 01/17/2012)
02/09/2012	12	FIRST AMENDED COMPLAINT against Does 1-10, Kamala D. Harris, Stephen Lindley by National Rifle Association of America, Inc., Nicole Ferry, California Rifle & Pistol Association Foundation, Stephen Warkentin, Herb Bauer Sporting Goods, Inc., Leland Adley, Barry Bauer, Jeffrey Hacker. (Michel, Carl) (Entered: 02/09/2012)
03/08/2012	<u>13</u>	ANSWER to <u>12</u> Amended Complaint, by Kamala D. Harris, Stephen Lindley. Attorney Smith, Susan K. added.(Smith, Susan) (Entered: 03/08/2012)
03/21/2012	14	MOTION to STAY by Kamala D. Harris, Stephen Lindley. Motion Hearing set for 4/18/2012 at 08:30 AM in Courtroom 4 (LJO) before District Judge Lawrence J. O'Neill.

	LIVE 6.1 CM/ECF - U.S. District Court for Eastern California
	(Attachments: # <u>1</u> Declaration of Susan K. Smith in Support of Notice of Motion and Motion to Stay)(Smith, Susan) (Entered: $03/21/2012$)
<u>15</u>	REQUEST for Judicial Notice Filed Concurrently with Motion to Stay by Kamala D. Harris, Stephen Lindley re <u>14</u> MOTION to STAY filed by Stephen Lindley, Kamala D. Harris. (Smith, Susan) (Entered: 03/21/2012)
16	MINUTE ORDER: (***TEXT ONLY***) <u>14</u> Motion to Stay set for 04/18/2012 at 8:30 a.m. in Courtroom 4 (LJO) before District Judge Lawrence J. O'Neill is MOVED to 4/20/2012 at 09:30 AM in Courtroom 6 (MJS) before Magistrate Judge Michael J. Seng. Initial Scheduling Conference set for 04/12/2012 in Courtroom 6 (MJS) before Magistrate Judge Michael J. Seng is CONTINUED to 6/28/2012 at 11:30 AM in Courtroom 6 (MJS) before Magistrate Judge Michael J. Seng. (Yu, L) (Entered: 03/22/2012)
<u>17</u>	STIPULATION and PROPOSED ORDER for Continuance of Motion to Stay Hearing Date and Extend Associated Deadlines and [Proposed] Order by Leland Adley, Barry Bauer, California Rifle & Pistol Association Foundation, Nicole Ferry, Jeffrey Hacker, Herb Bauer Sporting Goods, Inc., National Rifle Association of America, Inc., Stephen Warkentin. (Michel, Carl) (Entered: 04/02/2012)
<u>18</u>	STIPULATION FOR CONTINUANCE OF MOTION TO STAY HEARING. Motion Hearing is continued to 5/25/2012 at 09:30 AM in Courtroom 6 (MJS) before Magistrate Judge Michael J. Seng, signed by Magistrate Judge Michael J. Seng on 04/03/2012. (Yu, L) (Entered: 04/03/2012)
<u>19</u>	STIPULATION For Continuance of Motion to Stay Hearing Date and Extend Associated Deadlines and [Proposed] Order by Leland Adley, Barry Bauer, California Rifle & Pistol Association Foundation, Nicole Ferry, Jeffrey Hacker, Herb Bauer Sporting Goods, Inc., National Rifle Association of America, Inc., Stephen Warkentin. (Michel, Carl) (Entered: 04/20/2012)
<u>20</u>	STIPULATION FOR CONTINUANCE OF MOTION TO STAY HEARING DATE AND EXTEND ASSOCIATED DEADLINES and ORDER THEREON. Motion Hearing is continued to 6/22/2012 at 09:30 AM in Courtroom 6 (MJS) before Magistrate Judge Michael J. Seng, signed by Magistrate Judge Michael J. Seng on 04/20/2012. (Yu, L) (Entered: 04/20/2012)
21	MINUTE ORDER: (***TEXT ONLY***) <u>14</u> Motion to Stay set for June 22, 2012 at 9:30 a.m. in Courtroom 6 (MJS) before Magistrate Judge Michael J. Seng is CONTINUED to July 6, 2012 at 09:30 AM in Courtroom 6 (MJS) before Magistrate Judge Michael J. Seng Initial Scheduling Conference set for June 28, 2012 in Courtroom 6 (MJS) before Magistrate Judge Michael J. Seng is CONTINUED to August 9, 2012 at 11:00 AM in Courtroom 6 (MJS) before Magistrate Judge Michael J. Seng. (Yu, L) (Entered: 05/15/2012)
<u>22</u>	WITHDRAWAL of <u>14</u> MOTION to STAY by Kamala D. Harris, Stephen Lindley. (Smith Susan) (Entered: 06/06/2012)
23	MINUTE ORDER: (***TEXT ONLY***)On June 6, Defendant filed a <u>22</u> Withdrawal of Motion to Stay. The Motion Hearing set for July 6, 2012 at 9:30 a.m. before Magistrate Judge Michael J. Seng is VACATED. The Initial Scheduling Conference set for August 9, 2012 at 11:00 a.m. before Magistrate Judge Michael J. Seng shall proceed as previously ordered. (Yu, L) (Entered: 06/07/2012)
<u>24</u>	JOINT SCHEDULING REPORT by Leland Adley, Barry Bauer, California Rifle & Pisto Association Foundation, Nicole Ferry, Jeffrey Hacker, Herb Bauer Sporting Goods, Inc., National Rifle Association of America, Inc., Stephen Warkentin. (Michel, Carl) (Entered: 07/06/2012)
	16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23

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LIVE 6.1 CM/ECF - U.S. District Court for Eastern California

0/2010		LIVE 0.1 ChileCF - 0.3. District Court for Eastern Camonia					
07/24/2012	<u>25</u>	NOTICE of Change of Assignment of Counsel Within Attorney General's Office by Kamala D. Harris, Stephen Lindley. (Smith, Susan) (Entered: 07/24/2012)					
08/07/2012	26	MINUTE ORDER (Text Only): The Initial Scheduling Conference set for August 9, at 11:00 a.m. shall be held in Magistrate Judge Michael J. Seng's Yosemite Chamber parties are directed to appear telephonically by making reservations through CourtCa 866-582-6878. Please send confirmations to the courtroom deputy at lyu@caed.uscourts.gov. (Arellano, S.) (Entered: 08/07/2012)					
08/09/2012	27	INUTES (Text Only) for proceedings held before Magistrate Judge Michael J. Seng: CHEDULING CONFERENCE held on 8/9/2012 in Chambers. Plaintiffs Counsel Sea rady present. Defendants Counsel Anthony Hakl present. Court Reporter/CD Number eld in Chambers, off the record. (Yu, L) (Entered: 08/10/2012)					
08/10/2012	28	SCHEDULING ORDER : <u>Initial Disclosures:</u> 07/11/2012, <u>Discovery Deadlines:</u> Non- Expert: 2/27/2013. Expert: 6/27/2013. <u>Motion Deadlines:</u> Non-Dispositive Motions filed by 6/27/2013. Dispositive Motions filed by 8/16/2013, <u>Pretrial Conference</u> 11/14/2013 at 08:15 AM in Courtroom 4 (LJO) before District Judge Lawrence J. O'Neill. <u>Jury Trial</u> 1/28/2014 at 08:30 AM in Courtroom 4 (LJO) before District Judge Lawrence J. O'Neill, signed by Magistrate Judge Michael J. Seng on 08/10/2012. (Yu, L) (Entered: 08/13/2012)					
01/22/2013	<u>29</u>	STIPULATION <i>To Extend Discovery Cut-Off Dates and Proposed Order</i> by Leland Adley, Barry Bauer, California Rifle & Pistol Association Foundation, Nicole Ferry, Jeffrey Hacker, Herb Bauer Sporting Goods, Inc., National Rifle Association of America, Inc., Stephen Warkentin. (Michel, Carl) (Entered: 01/22/2013)					
01/23/2013	<u>30</u>	STIPULATION TO EXTEND DISCOVERY CUT-OFF DATES AND ORDER signed by Magistrate Judge Michael J. Seng on 1/23/2013. (Yu, L) (Entered: 01/23/2013)					
05/22/2013	31	STIPULATION and PROPOSED ORDER for to Vacate Rule 16 Scheduling Order by Leland Adley, Barry Bauer, California Rifle & Pistol Association Foundation, Nicole Ferry, Jeffrey Hacker, Herb Bauer Sporting Goods, Inc., National Rifle Association of America, Inc., Stephen Warkentin. (Attachments: # <u>1</u> Declaration of Sean A. Brady in Support)(Michel, Carl) (Entered: 05/22/2013)					
05/28/2013	<u>32</u>	Stipulation to Vacate Rule 16 Scheduling Order and Order Thereon. A Scheduling Conference is now set for August 8, 2013 at 10:30 AM in Courtroom 6 (MJS) before Magistrate Judge Michael J. Seng, signed by Magistrate Judge Michael J. Seng on 05/28/2013. (Yu, L) (Entered: 05/28/2013)					
06/13/2013	<u>33</u>	MOTION to AMEND the <u>12</u> Amended Complaint, by Leland Adley, Barry Bauer, California Rifle & Pistol Association Foundation, Nicole Ferry, Jeffrey Hacker, Herb Bauer Sporting Goods, Inc., National Rifle Association of America, Inc., Stephen Warkentin. (Attachments: # <u>1</u> Memorandum of Points and Authorities in Support of Motion for Leave to Amend Complaint, # <u>2</u> Exhibit A to Memorandum of Points and Authorities, # <u>3</u> Declaration of Sean A. Brady in Support of Motion for Leave to Amend Complaint)(Michel, Carl) (Entered: 06/13/2013)					
06/14/2013	34	MINUTE ORDER: (***TEXT ONLY***)A Motion Hearing on Plaintiff's Motion to Amend is set for July 26, 2013 at 09:30 AM in Courtroom 6 (MJS) before Magistrate Judge Michael J. Seng, signed by Magistrate Judge Michael J. Seng on 06/14/2013. (Yu, L) (Entered: 06/14/2013)					
07/09/2013	35	STATEMENT of NON-OPPOSITION by Kamala D. Harris, Stephen Lindley to <u>33</u> MOTION to AMEND the <u>12</u> Amended Complaint,. (Attachments: # <u>1</u> Proof of Service) (Hakl, Anthony) (Entered: 07/09/2013)					

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20/2018		LIVE 6.1 CM/ECF - U.S. District Court for Eastern California
		The Motion Hearing set for July 26, 2013 is VACATED. Plaintiff to file a Second Amended Complaint within ten (10) days of the service of this order, signed by Magistrate Judge Michael J. Seng on 7/22/2013. (Yu, L) (Entered: 07/22/2013)
07/24/2013	37	SECOND AMENDED COMPLAINT against All Defendants by National Rifle Association of America, Inc., Nicole Ferry, California Rifle & Pistol Association Foundation, Stephen Warkentin, Herb Bauer Sporting Goods, Inc., Leland Adley, Barry Bauer, Jeffrey Hacker.(Michel, Carl) (Entered: 07/24/2013)
08/02/2013	38	MINUTE ORDER: (***TEXT ONLY***)The Initial Scheduling Conference set for August 8, 2013 at 10:30 a.m. is CONTINUED to September 27, 2013 at 10:30 AM in Courtroom 6 (MJS) before Magistrate Judge Michael J. Seng, signed by Magistrate Judge Michael J. Seng on 08/02/2013. (Yu, L) (Entered: 08/02/2013)
08/07/2013	<u>39</u>	ANSWER to <u>37</u> Amended Complaint, by Kamala D. Harris, Stephen Lindley. (Attachments: # <u>1</u> Proof of Service)(Hakl, Anthony) (Entered: 08/07/2013)
09/13/2013	40	JOINT SCHEDULING REPORT by Leland Adley, Barry Bauer, California Rifle & Pistol Association Foundation, Nicole Ferry, Jeffrey Hacker, Herb Bauer Sporting Goods, Inc., National Rifle Association of America, Inc., Stephen Warkentin. (Michel, Carl) (Entered: 09/13/2013)
09/17/2013	41	MINUTE ORDER: (***TEXT ONLY***)The Initial Scheudling Conference set for September 27, 2013 at 10:30 a.m. is ADVANCED to September 27, 2013 at 09:00 AM in Courtroom 6 (MJS) before Magistrate Judge Michael J. Seng. The parties may appear telephonically by contacting Courtroom Deputy, Laurie C. Yu at (209)372-8917 or lyu@caed.uscourts.gov, signed by Magistrate Judge Michael J. Seng on 09/17/2013. (Yu, L) (Entered: 09/17/2013)
09/27/2013	42	MINUTES (Text Only) for proceedings held before Magistrate Judge Michael J. Seng: SCHEDULING CONFERENCE held on 9/27/2013. Parties appeared telephonically. Formal order to follow. Plaintiffs Counsel Sean Brady present. Defendants Counsel Anthony Hakl present. Court Reporter/CD Number: Held in Chambers off the record. (Yu, L) (Entered: 09/27/2013)
09/30/2013	43	SCHEDULING ORDER : Discovery Deadlines: Non-Expert: 4/20/2014. Expert: 8/15/2014. Expert Disclosure Deadlines: Filing: 5/22/2014, Supplemental/Rebuttal: 06/20/2014. Motion Deadlines: Non-Dispositive Motions filed by 9/22/2014. Dispositive Motions filed by 11/17/2014, Pretrial Conference set for 2/10/2015 at 08:30 AM in Courtroom 4 (LJO) before District Judge Lawrence J. O'Neill. Jury Trial set for 3/24/2015 at 08:30 AM in Courtroom 4 (LJO) before District Judge Lawrence J. O'Neill, signed by Magistrate Judge Michael J. Seng on 09/30/2013. (Yu, L) (Entered: 09/30/2013)
11/06/2014	<u>44</u>	MOTION to CONTINUE <i>Time for Filing Dispositive Motions</i> by Leland Adley, Barry Bauer, California Rifle & Pistol Association Foundation, Nicole Ferry, Jeffrey Hacker, Herb Bauer Sporting Goods, Inc., National Rifle Association of America, Inc., Stephen Warkentin. (Attachments: # <u>1</u> Declaration Declaration of Sean A Brady in Support of Join Motion to Extend Time for Filing Dispositive Motions, # <u>2</u> Proposed Order Proposed Order)(Michel, Carl) (Entered: 11/06/2014)
11/07/2014	45	(TEXT ENTRY ONLY) MINUTE ORDER: The Court has reviewed the joint motion to extend time for filing dispositive motions <u>44</u> , which also contains a request to vacate the trial date. This submission does not present good cause to either vacate or continue the tria date and is therefore DENIED WITHOUT PREJUDICE. The parties may submit a revised stipulation that reasonably modifies the dispositive motions and pretrial deadlines signed by District Judge Lawrence J. O'Neill on November 7, 2014. (Munoz, I) (Entered: 11/07/2014)

https://ecf.caed.uscourts.gov/cgi-bin/DktRpt.pl?330178698752027-L_1_0-1

11/07/2014 11/13/2014	46	MOTION for EXTENSION OF TIME to file Dispositive Motions & Related Deadlines by Leland Adley, Barry Bauer, California Rifle & Pistol Association Foundation, Nicole Ferry, Jeffrey Hacker, Herb Bauer Sporting Goods, Inc., National Rifle Association of
11/13/2014		America, Inc., Stephen Warkentin. (Attachments: # <u>1</u> Declaration of Sean A. Brady in Support of Motion, # <u>2</u> Proposed Order)(Michel, Carl) (Entered: 11/07/2014)
	<u>47</u>	ORDER EXTENDING TIME FOR FILING DISPOSITIVE MOTIONS <u>46</u> signed by District Judge Lawrence J. O'Neill on November 13, 2014. (Munoz, I) (Entered: 11/13/2014)
12/12/2014	<u>48</u>	MOTION for 45-DAY EXTENSION OF TIME to Extend Time to File Dispositive Motions by Barry Bauer. (Attachments: # <u>1</u> Declaration of Sean A Brady in Support of Joint Motion to Extend Time to File Dispositive Motions, # <u>2</u> Proposed Order)(Michel, Carl) (Entered: 12/12/2014)
12/15/2014	<u>49</u>	AMENDED MOTION for EXTENSION OF TIME to re <u>48</u> MOTION for 45-DAY EXTENSION OF TIME to Extend Time to File Dispositive Motions by Barry Bauer. (Attachments: # <u>1</u> Declaration of Sean A Brady in Support of Joint Amended Motion to Extend Time to File Dispositive Motions, # <u>2</u> Proposed Order Granting Joint Motion to Extend Time to File Dispositive Motions)(Michel, Carl) (Entered: 12/15/2014)
12/15/2014	<u>50</u>	ORDER GRANTING JOINT AMENDED MOTION TO EXTEND TIME TO FILE DISPOSITIVE MOTIONS (Docs. 48 & 49) signed by District Judge Lawrence J. O'Neill on December 15, 2014. (Munoz, I) (Entered: 12/15/2014)
01/20/2015	<u>51</u>	MOTION for SUMMARY JUDGMENT by Kamala D. Harris. Motion Hearing set for 2/26/2015 at 08:30 AM in Courtroom 4 (LJO) before District Judge Lawrence J. O'Neill. (Attachments: # 1 Points and Authorities, # 2 Statement Undisputed Facts in Support, # 3 Declaration of Stephen Lindley, # 4 Declaration of Joel Tochterman, # 5 Declaration of Anthony R. Hakl, # 6 Exhibit Exhibit A to Dec of Hakl, # 7 Exhibit Exhibit B to Dec of Hakl, # 8 Exhibit Exhibit C-E of Dec of Hakl, # 9 Exhibit Exhibit F to Dec of Hakl, # 10 Proof of Service)(Hakl, Anthony) (Entered: 01/20/2015)
01/20/2015	52	MOTION for SUMMARY JUDGMENT by Barry Bauer, California Rifle & Pistol Association Foundation, Nicole Ferry, Jeffrey Hacker, Herb Bauer Sporting Goods, Inc., National Rifle Association of America, Inc., Stephen Warkentin. Motion Hearing set for 2/26/2015 at 08:30 AM in Courtroom 4 (LJO) before District Judge Lawrence J. O'Neill. (Attachments: # <u>1</u> Points and Authorities Plaintiffs' Memorandum of Points and Authorities in Support of Motion for Summary Judgment, # <u>2</u> Statement Plaintiffs' Statement of Undisputed Facts in Support of Motion for Summary Judgment, # <u>3</u> Declaration Declaration of Jeffrey Hacker In Support of Motion for Summary Judgment, # <u>4</u> Declaration Declaration of Christopher Cox on Behalf of the National Rifle Association in Support of Motion for Summary Judgment, # <u>5</u> Declaration Declaration of Steven Dember on Behalf of the CRPA Foundation in Support of Motion for Summary Judgment, # <u>6</u> Declaration Declaration of Barry Bauer as Plaintiff and on Behalf of Herb Bauer's Sporting Goods, Inc. in Support of Motion for Summary Judgment, # <u>6</u> Declaration of Margaret E. Leidy in Support of Plaintiffs' Motion for Summary Judgment; Exhibits A Through JJ, # <u>8</u> Exhibit Exhibits to Margaret Leidy's Declaration - Part 1, # <u>9</u> Exhibit Exhibits to Margaret Leidy's Declaration - Part 2, # <u>10</u> Exhibit Plaintiffs' Request for Judicial Notice, # <u>11</u> Exhibit Exhibits to Plaintiffs' Request for Judicial Notice)(Michel, Carl) (Entered: 01/20/2015)
01/21/2015	53	NOTICE of Errata re Plaintiffs' Request for Judicial Notice by Barry Bauer, California Rifle & Pistol Association Foundation, Nicole Ferry, Jeffrey Hacker, Herb Bauer Sporting Goods, Inc., National Rifle Association of America, Inc., Stephen Warkentin re <u>52</u> MOTION for SUMMARY JUDGMENT. (Attachments: # <u>1</u> Exhibit Plaintiffs' Request for

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7/9

2/20/2018		LIVE 6.1 CM/ECF - U.S. District Court for Eastern California
		Judicial Notice, # <u>2</u> Exhibit Exhibits to Plaintiffs' Request for Judicial Notice)(Michel, Carl) (Entered: 01/21/2015)
02/12/2015	<u>54</u>	OPPOSITION by Kamala D. Harris to <u>52</u> MOTION for SUMMARY JUDGMENT. (Attachments: # <u>1</u> Declaration of Anthony Hakl, # <u>2</u> Exhibit Exhibit A to Hakl Dec, # <u>3</u> Exhibit Exhibit B to Hakl Dec, # <u>4</u> Declaration of Stephen LIndley, # <u>5</u> Exhibit Exhibit A to Lindley Dec, # <u>6</u> Response to Statement of Undisputed Facts)(Hakl, Anthony) (Entered: 02/12/2015)
02/12/2015	<u>55</u>	OPPOSITION by Leland Adley, Barry Bauer, California Rifle & Pistol Association Foundation, Nicole Ferry, Jeffrey Hacker, Herb Bauer Sporting Goods, Inc., National Rifle Association of America, Inc., Stephen Warkentin to <u>51</u> MOTION for SUMMARY JUDGMENT. (Attachments: # <u>1</u> Response Plaintiffs' Response to Statement of Undisputed Facts in Support of Defendants' Motion for Summary Judgment, or in the Alternative Summary Adjudication)(Michel, Carl) (Entered: 02/12/2015)
02/17/2015	56	MINUTE ORDER: (TEXT ENTRY ONLY) In the interests of judicial and party efficiency and to afford the Court sufficient time to confirm the parties' contention that this this case can be decided on the pending cross motions for summary judgment without the need for a trial, the deadline for filing a joint pretrial conference statement is EXTENDED to Friday, February 20, 2015 signed by District Judge Lawrence J. O'Neill on February 17, 2015. (Munoz, I) (Entered: 02/17/2015)
02/18/2015	57	MINUTE ORDER: (TEXT ENTRY ONLY) The Court has reviewed preliminarily the pending cross motions for summary judgment and concurs with the parties that this case can be resolved on the papers without the need for a trial. Accordingly, the pretrial conference and trial dates are VACATED. In addition, upon expiration of the reply deadline, the Court will take the matter under submission on the papers without oral argument pursuant to Local Rule 230(g). Therefore, the hearing on the pending motions, currently set for February 26, 2015, is also VACATED signed by District Judge Lawrence J. O'Neill on February 18, 2015. (Munoz, I) (Entered: 02/18/2015)
02/19/2015	<u>58</u>	REPLY by Kamala D. Harris to RESPONSE to <u>51</u> MOTION for SUMMARY JUDGMENT. (Hakl, Anthony) (Entered: 02/19/2015)
02/19/2015	<u>59</u>	REPLY by Leland Adley, Barry Bauer, California Rifle & Pistol Association Foundation, Nicole Ferry, Jeffrey Hacker, Herb Bauer Sporting Goods, Inc., National Rifle Association of America, Inc., Stephen Warkentin re <u>52</u> MOTION for SUMMARY JUDGMENT. (Michel, Carl) (Entered: 02/19/2015)
03/02/2015	<u>60</u>	MEMORANDUM DECISION AND ORDER Re Cross Motions for Summary Judgment re <u>51</u> , <u>52</u> , signed by District Judge Lawrence J. O'Neill on 03/02/15. CASE CLOSED. (Gonzalez, R) (Entered: 03/02/2015)
03/02/2015	<u>61</u>	JUDGMENT dated *03/02/15* pursuant to order. (Gonzalez, R) (Entered: 03/02/2015)
03/06/2015	<u>62</u>	NOTICE of APPEAL by Leland Adley, Barry Bauer, California Rifle & Pistol Association Foundation, Nicole Ferry, Jeffrey Hacker, Herb Bauer Sporting Goods, Inc., National Rifle Association of America, Inc (Filing fee \$ 505, receipt number 0972-5780827) (Michel, Carl) (Entered: 03/06/2015)
03/09/2015	63	USCA APPEAL FEES received in the amount of \$ 505 (Receipt # 09725780827) from Leland Adley on 3/6/2015 re <u>62</u> Notice of Appeal, filed by Barry Bauer, Herb Bauer Sporting Goods, Inc., California Rifle & Pistol Association Foundation, Jeffrey Hacker, Leland Adley, National Rifle Association of America, Inc., Nicole Ferry. (Lundstrom, T) (Entered: 03/09/2015)
03/09/2015	<u>64</u>	APPEAL PROCESSED to Ninth Circuit re <u>62</u> Notice of Appeal, filed by Barry Bauer,

/20/2018		LIVE 6.1 CM/ECF - U.S. District Court for Eastern California
		Herb Bauer Sporting Goods, Inc., California Rifle & Pistol Association Foundation, Jeffrey Hacker, Leland Adley, National Rifle Association of America, Inc., Nicole Ferry. Notice of Appeal filed *3/6/2015*, Complaint filed *8/25/2011* and Appealed Order / Judgment filed *3/2/2015*. ** *Fee Status: Paid on 3/6/2015 in the amount of \$505.00* (Attachments: # 1 Appeal Information) (Gonzalez, R) (Entered: 03/09/2015)
03/09/2015	65	USCA CASE NUMBER 15-15428 for <u>62</u> Notice of Appeal, filed by Barry Bauer, Herb Bauer Sporting Goods, Inc., California Rifle & Pistol Association Foundation, Jeffrey Hacker, Leland Adley, National Rifle Association of America, Inc., Nicole Ferry. (Gonzalez, R) (Entered: 03/09/2015)
06/01/2017	<u>66</u>	USCA OPINION as to <u>62</u> Notice of Appeal, filed by Barry Bauer, Herb Bauer Sporting Goods, Inc., California Rifle & Pistol Association Foundation, Jeffrey Hacker, Leland Adley, National Rifle Association of America, Inc., Nicole Ferry. <i>AFFIRMED</i> . (Gonzalez, R) (Entered: 06/02/2017)
07/12/2017	<u>67</u>	ORDER of USCA as to <u>62</u> Notice of Appeal, filed by Barry Bauer, Herb Bauer Sporting Goods, Inc., California Rifle & Pistol Association Foundation, Jeffrey Hacker, Leland Adley, National Rifle Association of America, Inc., Nicole Ferry. <i>Appellant's Petition for</i> <i>Rehearing En Banc is DENIED</i> . (Sant Agata, S) (Entered: 07/12/2017)
07/20/2017	<u>68</u>	USCA MANDATE as to <u>62</u> Notice of Appeal, filed by Barry Bauer, Herb Bauer Sporting Goods, Inc., California Rifle & Pistol Association Foundation, Jeffrey Hacker, Leland Adley, National Rifle Association of America, Inc., Nicole Ferry. <i>The judgment of this Court, entered June 01, 2017, takes effect this date.</i> (Gonzalez, R) (Entered: 07/20/2017)

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EXHIBIT H



CALGUNS Shooting Sports Association

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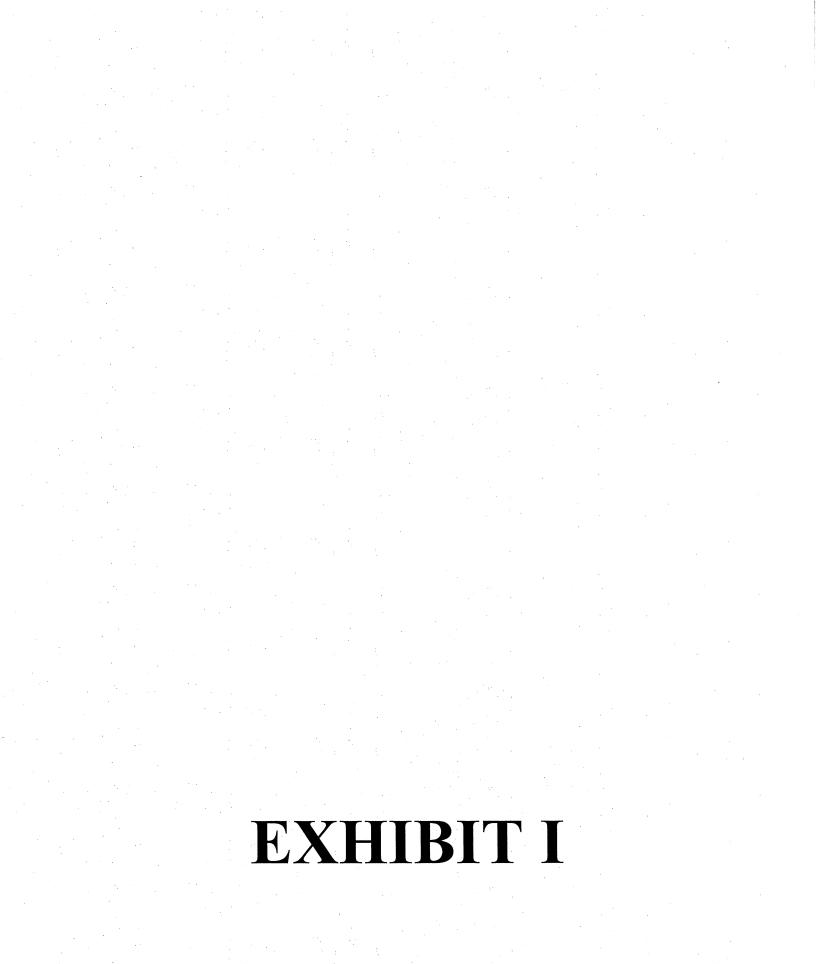
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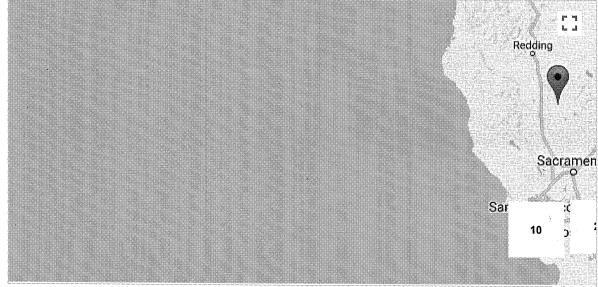
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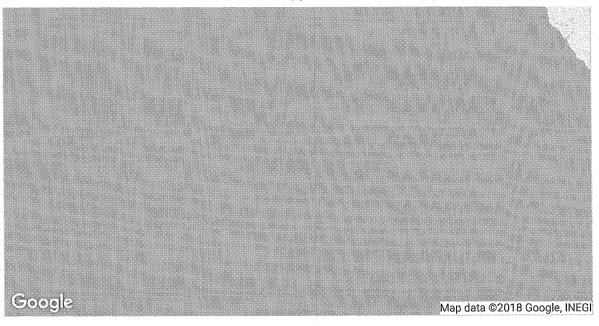
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The NRA Members' Councils of California – California's ORIGINAL Grassroots Gun Lobby

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The National Rifle Association is America's longest-standing civil rights organization. Together with our more than five million members, we're proud defenders of history's patriots and diligent protectors of the Second Amendment.

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31<u>59</u>

EXHIBIT J

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NRA Members' Councils of California

NRA Members' Councils of California CALIFORNIA ALERT SYSTEM

A message from our friends at the Calguns Shooting Sports Association

FIGHT BACK



CALIFORNIANS Join with other NRA Members in your area! We are only asking for a little of your time.

Together, we can make a difference!

HELP THE NRA

Spread the word about our activities in California!

Take a moment and post this message to Internet forums and web sites where gun owners congregate on-line. And don't forget to click on the "Forward this e-mail to a Friend" button so they can sign up for our important messages from the CALIFORNIA ALERT SYSTEM. CAL-ERTs are provided as a free service of the NRA Members' Councils of California.



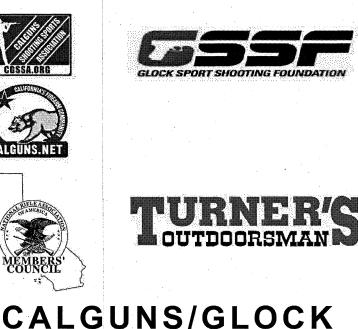
As seen on the NRA Members' Council Facebook and Twitter pages: https://www.facebook.com/NRAMembersCouncils/

https://twitter.com/CalNRA

Challengers & Volunteers Needed!

Come on out and test out that Glock you bought. The match is low key and fun. Bring a friend, ammo, and your Glock and enjoy the day. Interested?





This is the new format for the CALIFORNIA ALERT SYSTEM.

Please sign-up for CAL-ERTs by using this link and entering your email address. As is our policy, we will only send something to you when it is important that you receive our information. Also, please don't hesitate to forward this message to your friends.

Thank you in advance.

H. Paul Payne Program Administrator for the NRA Members' Councils of California

Join Our Mailing List!

WEST COAST CHALLENGE II SPRING 2017

On Saturday, April 1st, and Sunday, April 2nd, in conjunction with the GLOCK Sports Shooting Foundation (GSSF), we will be returning to Burro Canyon Shooting Park (22100 E East Fork Rd, Azusa, CA 91702) to host the GLOCK West Coast Challenge II - Spring. The event will run both days, and consist of open squadding from 9AM to 1PM.

We're currently looking for volunteers for three days (Friday, Saturday, and Sunday) of the event (Friday will be a setup day). To make things a little easier to manage, and improve the quality of match officiation we're going to open up volunteer opportunities to those who can work full days first and then open it up to partial day volunteers as needed. As a full day volunteer, you will still earn two entries for each day worked into the special drawing of a free GLOCK Pistol. This drawing is just for the volunteers and the winner will be drawn at the end of the day on Sunday (you do not have to be present to win). In addition, each volunteer will receive a trendy GLOCK Range Officer Polo Shirt, a GLOCK for each day worked. If you're a volunteer who has volunteered both days, but is also competing, we will allow you time off to shoot your match (or matches).

Click <u>here</u> to register as a volunteer for the match (Volunteer Registration)

Click <u>here</u> to register for the match. (Standard Registration)

Click <u>here</u> to register for the match. (GLOCK Girls Side Match and Pocket GLOCKs Division)

Directions to the range

GLOCK Shooting Sports Foundation (GSSF) Website

The GLOCK Report Volume II 2015 (The rules start on page 7)

If you're not familiar with GSSF matches here's a nice 17 minute video that takes you stage by stage and division by division.



CGSSA GSSF Volunteer Flyer

CGSSA GSSF Challenger Flyer

Burro Canyon Shooting Park 22100 E East Fork Rd Azusa, CA 91702

CALIFORNIA ALERT SYSTEM -- CALGUNS/GLOCK CHALLENGE II

CALGUNS Shooting Sports Assoc. Contact: <u>Contact@CGSSA.Org</u>

DON'T FORGET TO FORWARD THIS MESSAGE TO YOUR FRIENDS, CLUBS, GROUPS, AND EVERY GUN OWNER IN CALIFORNIA

Help NRA Get Californians Connected with NRA's California Resources

Help the NRA expand its California network to keep all pro-Second Amendment Californians better informed about legislation in Congress, Sacramento, and locally that threatens your right to keep and bear arms, as well as developments in Second Amendment litigation and regulatory enforcement actions. Please *forward this email* to your family, friends and fellow gun owners, whether they belong to the NRA or not! Encourage them to sign up for California NRA's Stayed Informed <u>e-mails here</u>. And follow NRA through these additional connections:

Websites:

<u>NRA-ILA</u>, <u>NRA-ILA California</u>, <u>CalNRA.com</u>, <u>CalGunLaws.com</u>, <u>HuntforTruth.org</u>

Facebook Pages:

<u>NRA's Facebook page</u>, <u>CalGunLaws.com Facebook page</u>, <u>NRA</u> <u>Members' Councils' Facebook page</u>, <u>Hunt for Truth Facebook</u> <u>page</u>

LinkedIn: <u>NRA's LinkedIn page</u>, YouTube: <u>NRA YouTube</u>, Twitter: <u>NRA Twitter</u>, <u>NRA-ILA Twitter</u>, <u>CalNRA Twitter</u>, <u>CalGunLaws Twitter</u>

The NRA recognizes that California is one of the most active Second Amendment "battleground states," so for decades NRA has devoted substantial resources to fighting for the right to keep and bear arms for Californians. The NRA has full-time legislative advocates in its Sacramento office fighting ill-conceived gun ban proposals. NRA coordinates a statewide campaign to fight illconceived local gun bans and regulations. And NRA has been litigating cases in California courts to promote the right to selfdefense, the right to hunt, and the Second Amendment for many years. NRA's California legal team continues to work pro-actively to strike down ill-conceived gun control laws and ordinances, and to protect the Second Amendment rights of California firearms owners. For information about NRA's litigation efforts, see http://michellawyers.com/significant-cases/civil-rights-cases/

CALIFORNIA ALERT SYSTEM - CALGUNS/GLOCK CHALLENGE II LINKS YOU MIGHT BE INTERESTED IN:



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	Calguns Shooting Sports Association January 14, 2013	English (US) · Español · Português (Brasil) · Français (France) · Deutsch
	From NRA's H Paul Payne: LAST MINUTE ALERT PLEASE ATTEND MEETING IN DEL MAR	Privacy · Terms · Advertising · Ad Choices Cookies · More Facebook © 2018
	We just learned that the city of Del Mar, in San Diego County is attempting pass a resolution that would negatively affect the Crossroads of the West Gun Show that is held at the Del Mar Fairgrounds five times per year.	ı to
-	http://www.delmar.ca.us//City%20C/cc20130114_item%2012.pdf	
	While we realize that this information comes at the last minute, please try t attend the Del Mar City Council meeting and speak against "Item 12" on th	

The meeting will begin at 6:00PM tonight and will occur at 1050 Camino Del Mar. A map is available at http://goo.gl/maps/2hW3Q

FORWARD THIS INFORMATION TO ANYONE IN SAN DIEGO COUNTY!

http://www.delmar.c	a.us/Go	vernment/	Citem%2	2012.
pdf				
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EXHIBIT L

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Mission Statement

To help rebuild the California Shooting Sports Community.

The CALGUNS Shooting Sports Association believes that the 2nd Amendment must be maintained, exercised and advanced in order to keep it relevant within our current day California Shooting Community. To support this belief we:

1. Maintain: Bring California Firearms Owner out from behind their keyboards and back out to the range to meet like-minded people thereby encouraging what becomes a constantly developing community.

2. Exercise: Once out and meeting and gathering, empower this developing community with information about the political landscape and its effect on their future as well as what Shooting Sports Options there are and can be in California.

3. Advance: Encourage the developing community to reach out and involve others through education and community development events.

Warmest Regards

Jacob Rascon (aka) Pennys Dad President, CALGUNS Shooting Sports Assoc. State Director, CALGUNS.Net Community Outreach Appleseed and NRA Instructor Jacob@CGSSA.Org

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- Shop (http://cgssa.org/shop/)
- Cart (http://cgssa.org/cart/)
- Checkout (http://cgssa.org/checkout/)
- Checkout → Pay

My Account (http://cgssa.org/my-account/)

Archives

- July 2017 (http://cgssa.org/2017/07/)
- May 2017 (http://cgssa.org/2017/05/)
- April 2017 (http://cgssa.org/2017/04/)
- March 2017 (http://cgssa.org/2017/03/)
- February 2017 (http://cgssa.org/2017/02/)
- January 2017 (http://cgssa.org/2017/01/)
- November 2016 (http://cgssa.org/2016/11/)
- October 2016 (http://cgssa.org/2016/10/)
 September 2016 (http://cgssa.org/2016/09/)
- July 2016 (http://cgssa.org/2016/07/)
- May 2016 (http://cgssa.org/2016/05/)
- April 2016 (http://cgssa.org/2016/04/)
- March 2016 (http://cgssa.org/2016/03/)
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- July 2014 (http://cgssa.org/2014/07/)
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- May 2014 (http://cgssa.org/2014/05/)
- April 2014 (http://cgssa.org/2014/04/)
- February 2014 (http://cgssa.org/2014/02/)
- January 2014 (http://cgssa.org/2014/01/)
- December 2013 (http://cgssa.org/2013/12/)

📣 A well regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free state, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed.

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• **f** (https://facebook.com/calguns)

- **J** (https://twitter.com/calgunsdotnet)
- in (http://linkedin.com/company/calgsuns-shooting-sports-association)
- g (https://www.google.com/+cgssa.org)

EXHIBIT M

BECOME AN INSTRUCTOR

Since 1871, a major objective of the National Rifle Association has been to provide education and training in the safe and proper use of firearms. Knowing how to shoot is an important requirement for NRA instructors, but you will also need to know how to teach others to shoot. NRA Instructor Training Courses help you develop the additional knowledge, skills and techniques needed to organize and teach courses in the NRA Basic Firearm Training Program.

To qualify as an NRA Instructor:

- Candidates must possess and demonstrate a solid background in firearm safety and shooting skills acquired through previous firearm training and/or previous shooting experience. Instructor candidates must be intimately familiar with each action type in the discipline for which they wish to be certified.
- Candidates will be required to demonstrate solid and safe firearm handling skills required to be successful during an instructor training course by completing pre-course questionnaires and qualification exercises administered by the NRA Appointed Training Counselor.
- Candidates must satisfactorily complete an NRA Instructor Training Course in the discipline they wish to teach (e.g., NRA Basic Pistol Course), and receive the endorsement of the NRA Training Counselor conducting that training.

NRA Instructor courses are discipline specific. During the course candidates

NRA Explore | Become An Instructor

will learn NRA policies and procedures; basic public speaking skills; training methodology; use of a training team and training aids; organizing a course, building a budget; and finally preparing to teach. In addition, candidates will be provided the appropriate lesson plans and basic course student packets. Role-playing is a major part of an instructor course; therefore, the minimum class size should be at least four candidates, with 10-12 candidates being ideal. Candidates take turns working in teams, actually conducting portions of the course to other candidates who portray basic students.

Instructor training courses are conducted by NRA Training Counselors. Training Counselors are active and experienced instructors who have been certified by NRA to train experienced shooters to teach others to shoot. Training Counselors will evaluate candidates' performance based on their ability to handle the firearms with confidence, use of appropriate training aids, following the lesson plans and meeting all learning objectives, while utilizing the teaching philosophies expected of NRA Certified Instructors. Candidates can also expect to learn the NRA discipline specific instructional methods and evaluating and improving the performance of beginning shooters.

To qualify as an NRA Carry Guard Instructor:

Though much of the above NRA Instructor requirements still apply to potential NRA Carry Guard instructors, the advanced nature of NRA Carry Guard training requires an additional application process.

The NRA Carry Guard Instructor Program will be led by the NRA Carry Guard Development Team, which includes NRA Director of Education and Training and NRA Carry Guard Training Director Eric Frohardt and NRA Carry Guard National Director George Severence.

Prerequisites: For instructor applications to be considered, potential instructors must:

- Pass the NRA Carry Guard Level 1 training course with Distinction (score of 90% or more)
- Submit a resume

NRA Explore | Become An Instructor

Applicants who quality based upon the above criteria will be required to:

- Attend and pass an NRA Carry Guard Level 1 Instructor Training course
 (Instructor Training dates to be announced)
- Undergo a probationary instructor period (details of such will be provided during Instructor Training)

Note: Any potential NRA Carry Guard instructor may be subject to a background check, as well as in-person and/or telephone interviews.



Home Safety Courses 🖸

When it comes to shooting, safety is always priority number one. Learn how to teach others to safely handle their firearm at home and at the range. Take your first step towards becoming an NRA safety training instructor.

Course Details



Pistol Courses 🖸

Gain the knowledge, skills, and attitude essential to organizing, promoting and teaching the NRA Education & Training Division's various pistol courses, including basics of pistol shooting, defensive training, reloading and NRA Carry Guard concealed carry training. Explore the available courses below and get more information about the curriculum and focus of each instructor class.

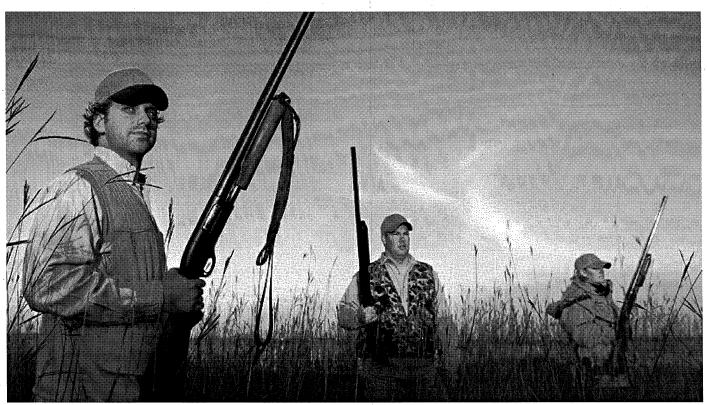
Course Details



Rifle Courses 🗹

The NRA Education & Training Division offers a variety of rifle training courses, from the basics of pistol shooting to muzzleloading and reloading. Get more information about the curriculum and focus of each course.

Course Details



Shotgun Courses 🛂

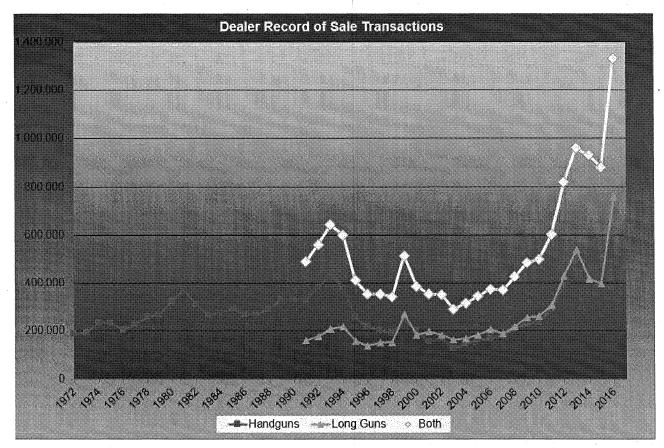
Share your love of shotgun shooting with others and become an NRA certified shotgun instructor or coach. Get more information about the curriculum and focus of each course.

Course Details

EXHIBIT N

DEALER RECORD OF SALE TRANSACTIONS

The following chart shows the total number of transactions processed by DOJ between 1972 and 2016.



<u>NOTES</u>

1972-1990:	Figures represent handguns only; legislation requiring eligibility check on long gun purchasers and expanded prohibiting categories effective January 1, 1991.
1972-1974:	DOJ was required to notify dealers and law enforcement of prohibited firearm purchasers, but was unable to stop delivery because the waiting period was limited to 5 days.
1975-1997:	15-day waiting period in place.
1997-present:	10-day waiting period in place.
2000:	Limit handgun purchases to 1 in a 30-day period.
2014:	DOJ retains long gun information.

2/1/2017

DEALER RECORD OF SALE

(Calendar Year Statistics)

Year	Handguns	Handgun Denials		Year	Handgun	Handgun Denials	Long guns	Long gun Denials	All Guns	Total Denials
1972	190,335			1991	329,133	3,934	160,300	1,925	489,433	5,859
1973	192,108	· · ·		1992	382,122	4,037	177,486	1,726	559,608	5,763
1974	234,691			1993	433,822	4,605	208,375	1,904	642,197	6,509
1975	231,916			1994	382,085	3,862	217,587	2,564	599,672	6,426
1976	204,658			1995	254,626	2,534	157,042	1,672	411,668	4,206
1977	225,412			1996	215,804	2,111	138,068	1,531	353,872	3,642
1978	258,485			1997	204,409	1,839	150,727	1,615	355,136	3,454
1979	268,447			1998	189,481	1,721	153,059	1,596	342,540	3,317
1980	325,041			1999	244,569	2,233	268,849	2,546	513,418	4,779
1981	371,160			2000	201,865	1,572	184,345	1,903	386,210	3,475
1982	311,870	1,008		2001	155,203	1,449	198,519	2,158	353,722	3,607
1983	268,462	1,148		2002	169,469	1,661	182,956	2,172	352,425	3,833
1984	275,882	1,349		2003	126,233	1,254	164,143	1,774	290,376	3,028
1985	293,624	1,413		2004	145,335	1,497	169,730	1,828	315,065	3,325
1986	266,480	1,515		2005	160,990	1,592	183,857	1,878	344,847	3,470
1987	, 273,628	1,702		2006	169,629	2,045	205,944	1,689	375,573	3,734
1988	291,171	1,803	-	2007	180,190	2,373	190,438	1,926	370,628	4,299
1989	333,069	1 <u>,</u> 793	.	2008	208,312	2,737	216,932	2,201	425,244	4,938
1990	330,295	2,437		2009	228,368	2,916	255,504	2,221	483,872	5,137
				2010	236,086	2,740	262,859	2,286	498,945	5,026
				2011	293,429	3,094	307,814	2,767	601,243	5,805*
				2012	388,006	3,842	429,732	3,682	817,738	7,524
				2013	422,030	3,813	538,149	3,680	960,179	7493
				2014	512,174	4,272	418,863	4,297	931,037	8,569
				2015	483,372	5,417	397,231	4,252	880,603	9,669
				2016	572,644	6,172	758,678	6,149	1,331,322	12,321

*The Handgun and Long Gun Dealer Record of Sale Denials counts do not equal because the same subject may have been denied for both a handgun and long gun purchased at the same time.

EXHIBIT O



State of California DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

> 1300 I STREET, SUITE 125 P.O. BOX 944255 SACRAMENTO, CA 94244-2550

Public: (916) 445-9555 Telephone: (916) 322-9041 Facsimile: (916) 324-8835 E-Mail: Anthony.Hakl@doj.ca.gov

October 6, 2017

Scott Franklin Michel & Associates, P.C. 180 E. Ocean Boulevard, Suite 200 Long Beach, CA 90802

RE: Gentry, David, et al. v. Xavier Becerra, et al. Superior Court of California, County of Sacramento, Case No. 34-2013-80001667

Dear Mr. Franklin:

Attached are the documents responsive to the Request for Production of Documents (Set Four), Request No. 95. They are numbered AGRFP001240-001301. Note that they cover fiscal year 2014-15 (the year requested) and 2015-16 (the most recent year for which complete data is available).

Also attached are the verifications for the discovery responses we served earlier this week.

Please contact me if you have any questions.

Sincerely

ANTHONY R. HAKL Deputy Attorney General

For XAVIER BECERRA Attorney General

DOJ Programs Funded with DROS Special Fund

FY 2015/16

BUREAU OF FIREARMS

Unit Code	Program Title	A	ppropriation	E	Actual Year-End xpenditures		DROS Funding %	
510	Dealers Record of Sale	\$	12,623,000	\$	11,573,006	1/	100%	
505	Armed Prohibited	\$	7,430,000	\$	7,332,426		100%	
823	Gun Show	\$	813,000	\$	784,675		100%	
710	Executive Unit	\$	733,000	\$	1,005,414		23%	
930	APPS (SB 140)	\$	8,000,000	\$	6,036,072	,	100%	
FIREARMS TO	DTAL DROS FUNDING	\$	29,599,000	\$	26,731,593	•		

DIVISION OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE INFORMATION SERVICES

Unit Code	Program Title	A	ppropriation	E	Actual Year-End xpenditures	DROS Funding %
861	Technology Support Bureau	\$	1,330,000	\$	1,236,705	2%
795	DROS - Long Gun	\$	205,000	\$	176,239	100%
732	Firearms Program - DROS	\$	329,000	\$	247,755	100%
700	CJIS Facilities	\$	2,000	\$	2,391	0.04%
DCJIS TOTA	L DROS FUNDING	\$	1,866,000	\$	1,663,090	
DOJ TOTAL	DROS FUNDING	\$	31,465,000	\$	28,394,683	

1/ Actual year-end expenditures include \$2,337,446 in statewide ProRata charges.

CROSS-REFERENCE N FUND 046000 CHAPT 0010 FY 2015

DATE 7/25/2016

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REPORT OF EXPENDITURES AS OF JUN 30, 2016 FOR DEFLERS RECORD OF SALE ACT

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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REFORT OF EXPENDITURES AS OF JUN 30, 2016 FOR DEALERS RECORD OF SALE ACT

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PAGE 539

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DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES AS OF JUN 30, 2016 FOR

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PERSORAL SERVICES CIVIL SERVICE PERMANENT CIVIL SERVICE-TEMP HELP OVERTIME STERF BENEFTS	1,054,332.14 174,927,86 532,480.41 636,181.75	00000	8,784,456.42 930,926.49 2,279,421.72 4;597,320.15	00000	80000	8888
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REPORT OF EXPENDITURES AS OF JUN 30, 2016 FOR DEFLERS RECORD OF SALE ACT

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PACE 552

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FY 2015 CHAPT 0010 FUND 0460000		CROSS-REFERENCE P111	•			
DATE 7/25/2016		DEPARTMENT	IISUL TO	ы Ц		PACE 554
TLNE 13:22:49	KERO	REFORT OF EXPENDUTURES AS OF JUN 30, 2016 FOR DEALERS RECORD OF SALE ACT	as of Jun 30, 201 Df Salf act	ιų.		1
PROCRAM : CALLF JUSTICE INFO SERV FLIMENT : CJIS OPERATIONAL SUP PRO	•	CONFORMAT: COSP TASK : CITS-FRC & COM	× COMM +7000	•		
DESCREPTION	CURRENT PERIOD EXPENSE	WORKING APPROPRIATION	Y-T-D EXPENDITURES	OUTSTENDING ENCUMERENCES	BALANCE	n Testi Testi
PERSONAL SERVICES STARE HENGETIS	00 *	00-	-33	8.	00 *	00-
OPERATIONG EXP & EQUIP GENERAL, EXPENSE COMMUNICATIONS	48 96 00	888	25.02 90.57 90.57	995	885	8,8,8
FORLITICS OPERATION FACILITITIES OPERATION CONSTITUENT & FROFESSIONEL SVCS-I INFORMATION TECENOLOGY OTHER INPUS OF EXPENSE	32,36 32,36 32,90	22222	2,191.94 8.36 3.37 2.16	8888 8	8888	388888
SPEC ITEMS OF EXPENSE INTERNEL COST RECOVERY	8	. 00-	00.	00,	00*	8,
		00				
LEIOT GRASS	£1.69	2,000.00	2,390.53	00		119.52

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CROSS-REFERENCE P2 **FUND 0460000** CHAPT 0010 DATE 7/25/2016 FY 2015

TIME 13:22:49

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

.Report of Experiments AS OF JUN 30, 2016

•	•	FUR DEPLERS RECORD OF SALE ACT	OF SALE ACT			•
PROCRAM : CALLE JUSTICE IN BLEMENT : BUR OF CRUM ID &	TE INVEST		•		•	
DESCENTION	CURRENT PERIOD EXPENSE	WORKLING APPENOPRIATION	Y-T-D C-T-Y	OUTSFANDING FINCUMBRANCES	BALANCE	PCT USED
PERSONAL SERVICES CUVIL SERVICES OVERPINE STRFF ERNETTS	10,406,60 .00 6,298,41	888	133,876.36 3,460.66 54,760.41	00	6.6.0	888
						181 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11
OPERATING EXP & EQUIP TRAVEL IN-STATE CONSULTANT & PROPESSIONAL SVCS-I DEPARTMENTEL SERVICES	-I 1,908.20- 5,148.13 5,148.13	888	.00 2,683.17 52,974.03	00°°°	00- 00-	800 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80
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SPEC ITEMS OF EXPENSE INTERNAL COST RECOVERY	-00	. 8	90-	0.	00-	00°
CRAND TOTAL	20,839.33	329,000.00	247,754.63	00	81,245.37	75.30

329,000,00 20,839.33 .

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DEFARTMENT OF JUSTICE ECENT OF JUSTICE FOR DEALERS RECORD OF SAIR ACT DEALERS RECORD OF SAIR ACT CONTOURT: FIREDRAS FEAT - DEOS*7320 MCRECING Y-J-D RORDONI: FIREDRAS FEAT - DEOS*7720 MCRECING Y-J-D RORDONI: FIREDRAS FEAT - DEOS*7750 MCRECING Y-J-D RORDONI: FIREDRAS FEAT - DEOS*7750 MCRECING Y-J-D RORDONI: FIREDRAS FEAT - DEOS*7750 MCRECING Y-J-D RORDONI: FIREDRAS FEAT - DEOS*7720 MCRECING Y-J-D RORDONI: FIREDRAS FEAT - DEOS*7720 MCRECING Y-J-D RORDONI - TORONA MCRECING Y-J-D RORDONI - DEOS*7750 MCRECING Y-J-D R	16 : CALLE JUSTICE INFO : BUR OF CRIM ID & I PTICK		PARTMENT	F JUSTI	¥٩ ن		PAGE 556
REFERENCE OF EXPERIENTINESS AS OF JUN 30, 2016 FOR DEFINES RECORD OF SAIR ACT DEFINES RECORD OF SAIR ACT CF CELM ID & INVEST CF CELM ID & INVEST C	: Chill JUSTICE INFO : BUR OF CRIM ID & I	团					
CE CELM ID & INVEST CE CELM ID & INVEST CE CELM ID & INVEST EREIDE EXPENSE EREIDE	: Crile Justice Info : Bur of Crim ID & I CPEICN		OF EXPENDITURES	as ce jun 30, 201(r sair act	10	•	
CUEREANT WCAKLING Y-T-D CUERTENIDING PERLICD EXPENSE APPROVENANTICH EXPENDITIORIES ENCINIERALING PERLICD EXPENSE APPROVENANTICH EXPENDITIORIES ENCINIERALING PERLICD EXPENSE APPROVENANTICH EXCENDITIOR ENCINIERALING PERLICD EXPENSE APPROVENANTICH EXCENDITIOR ENCINERALING PERLICD EXPENSE APPROVENANTICH EXCENDITIOR ENCINERALING PERLICD EXPENSE APPROVENANTICH EXCENDITIOR ENCINERALING PERLIC 10,406.60 .00 3,460.66 .00 CO .00 .00 54,760.41 .00 I A 705.01 .00 .00 .00 .00	•		CNENT: FIREARMS F	GK - DEOS*7320		•	-
DAUGNET 10,406,60 .00 .00 133,876.36 .00 .00 .00 .00 .00 .00 .00 .00 .00 .00 .00 5,293.41 .00 .00 .00		JURRENT DD EXPENSE	WCFKLING APPROPRIATION	Ţ-Ţ-Ţ	OUTSTENDING ENCOMPRENCES	BALANCE	LCL CL
на се е се стали и полити и полити и полити и полити и полити. - 16.466.01 - 60. 100.42.	al services teles teles ferverits	10,406.60 .00 6,298.41	888	133,876.36 3,460.66 54,760.41	8699	8.8.9	00.00
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OFERATING FXP & FOULP TRAVEL IN-STRTE CONSULTANT & PROFESSIONEL SVCS-I 1,908.2000 .00 .00 .00 .00 .00 .00 .00 .00 .	STONEL	1,908,20- 894.39 5,148.13	889 89 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80	2,683.17 52,974.03	000	80 0 0 0 0 0	00.00
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SPEC TITEMS OF EXPENSE INTERNIEL COST RECOVERY .00 .00 .00	TEMS CE" EXPENSER RNAL COST" RECOVERY	00-	00	00	00 -	00	00-
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247,754.63 329,000,00 20,839.33

GRAND TOTAL

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81,245.37

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CROSS-REFERENCE P3 CHAPT 0010 · FUND 0460000 DATE 7/25/2016 FY 2015

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES AS OF JUN 30, 2016 FOR DEALERS RECORD OF SALE ALT

TIME 13:22:49

PROCERSM : CALLE JUSPICE INFO SERV ELEMENT : BUR OF CRIM INFO & ANLYS	INFO SERV FO & ANLYS				•	
DESCRIPTION	CURRENT. PERIOD EXPENSE	WORKING APPROPRIATION	Z-T-Z	OUISTANDING ENCUMERENCES	BALANCE	LECI CISED
PERSONAL SHERVICES CUVIL SHERVICES STRAFT BERNETIS	8,577.00 6,147.75	00 . 0	91,652.10 65,596.55	00	89. 80	00.
e e r a c - z - z - z - z - z - z - z - z - z -			= = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = =			
OPERATING EXP & ECUTP DEPARTMENTAL SERVICES	1,8 <u>45</u> -56	00	18,990.69	00.	-00	00-
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SPEC LITERNS OF EXPENSE DUTERNEL COST RECOVERY	00-	00.	00-	.00	00-	00-
						• •
GRAND TOTAL	16,570.31	205,000.00	176,239.34	00	28,760.66	85.97

OUTSTANDING ENCOMBRANCES JUSTICE REPORT OF EXPENDENCIRES AS OF JUN 30, 2016 91,652.10 65,596.55 Y-T-D EXPENDENTRES *7950 DEALERS RECORD OF SALE ACT COMPONENT: DROS - IONG GUN Рч О ł UEPARINEN UEPARINEN U H H H WORKING APPROPRIATION 88 CROSS-REFERENCE P37 8,577.00 6,147.75 CURRENT PERIOD EXPENSE PROCESSM : CALLE JUSTICE INFO SERV HIERMART : BUR OF CRIM INFO & AMUNS . FUND 0460000 PERSONAL SERVICES CIVIL SERVICE-PERMANENT SUARF BENEFITS CHAPT 0010 DESCRIPTION DATE 7/25/2016 TIME 13:22:49 FY 2015

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CRAND TOTAL

176,239.34 205,000.00

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BALANCE

Pace 559

CROSS-REFERENCE P4 FUND 0460000 CHAPT 0010

DRUE 7/25/2016

FY 2015

TIME 13:22:49

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES AS OF JUN 30, 2016 FOR DEALERS RECORD OF SALE ACT

PROTEM : CALIF JUSTICE INFO SERV

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$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	43,268.91 1,154.22 153.10 153.10 19,660.05
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$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	36.17 9.40 37.07
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	2.67 28.22 3,980.88
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1,236,705.35. 1,330,000.00 156,583.72

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AGRFP001264

8888 OUTSERNDING ENCOMERANCES ADHESDD HO REPORT OF EXPENDITURES AS OF JUN 30, 2016 121,951.81 3,186.02 55.81 57,835.70 Y-T-D EXPENDITURES COMPONENT: CRIM JUS INFO TECH *8600 FOR DESLERS RECORD OF SALE ACT DEPARTMENT WORKLING APPROPRIATION នុខខុខុ CROSS-REFERENCE P41 10,939.52 222.93 15.72 5,216.27 CURRENT PERIOD EXPENSE FUND 0460000 PROCRAM : CALLE JUSTICE INFO SERV INTERENT : HAWKINS DATE CENTER PERSONAL SERVICES CIVIL SERVICE-FERVANDA CIVIL SERVICE-FERVE HELP OVERTINE STEAT BENEFITS CHAPT 0010 DESCRIPTION DATE 7/25/2016 TIME 13:22:49 FY 2015

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8 -183,031.43-8 183,031.43 8 16,388.42 CREND TOTAL

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BALANCE

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE CROSS-REFERENCE P42 CHAPT 0010 FUND 0460000

DATE 7/25/2016

- FY 2015

PACE 561

TTAE 13:22:49	REFO	REPORT OF EXPENDITURES AS FOR DEALERS RECORD OF S	as of jun 30, 2016 Of sale act	U		
PROCEAM : CALLE JUSTICE INFO ! ELEMENT : EAWEINS DATA CENTER	MES	COMPONENT: JECH SUPER	SUFFORT FUR. *8610			
DESCRIPTION	CURRENT PERIOD EXPENSE	WORKLING APPROPRIATION	Səžnlıqnaaxa Q-li-X	OUTSTANDING EXCOMPTEENDING	RALANCE	LI SE
FERSONAL SERVICES CIVIL SERVICE-FRAMANENT CIVIL SERVICE-FRAMANENT OVERTIME SALARY RECOVERY SILARY BENEFITIS	15,288-18 553-07 126.83 7,480.43	ଟ୍ଟ୍ଟ୍ଟ୍ଟ୍	176,235.95 7,464.85 1,471.32 .00 84,050.40	8 88888	000000	88888
	23,489,51		= = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = =			
CEERATING EXP & EQUID GENERAL EXPENSE COMMUNICATION COMMUNICATION COMMUNICATION TRAVEL OUT-CF-STATE TRAVEL OUT-CF-STATE TRAVEL OUT-CF-STATE TRAVEL OUT-CF-STATE TRAVEL OUT-CF-STATE TRAVEL OUT-CF-STATE TRAVEL OUT-CF-STATE TRAVEL OUT-CF-STATE TRAVEL OUT-CF-STATE TRAVEL OUT-CF-STATE CONSULTANT & FROEFSENDAL SVCS-F CONSULTANT & FROEFSENDAL SVCS-F	36.17 36.17 327.07 327.07 327.07 234.04 2.40 2.40 2.40 2.40 3.980.88 10,334.71 77,427.67 21.72 21.72 21.72 21.72 21.72 21.72		1,485. 1,485. 4,240. 84. 1,108. 1,109. 1,109. 1,109. 1,109. 1,109. 1,109. 1,109. 1,109. 1,109. 1,109. 1,109. 1,100	\sim	1 888888888888888888888888888888888888	I 666666666666666666666666666666666666
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GRAND TOTAL

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CROSS-REFERENCE P43 FUND 0460000 CEAPT 0010 DATE 7/25/2016 FY 2015

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DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

PACE 562

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES AS OF JUN 30, 2016 FOR

DEALERS RECCED OF SALE ACT

COMPONENT: DEPT TECH SVS BUR *8620 PROGRAM : CHLIF JUSTICE INFO SERV

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	BALANCE	88888		00.	
	CUTSTENDING	88888		08	
	SAUTIONARS T-T-T	147,426.64 3,094.01 512.24 41.00- 71,048.62	= = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = =	1.96 2.23	
	WORKLING AFFROMALATION	800000		88	и
	CHRRIT PERIOD EXPENSE	13,373,45 326.20 10,55 41.00- 5,335.83		-00 33-59-	. Н Н Н Н Н Н Н Н Н Н Н Н Н Н Н Н Н Н Н
	NOLLATAISET	PERSONAL SERVICES CUVIL SERVICE-PERMANENT CUVIL SERVICE-TEMP HELP OVERTME SALARY RECOVERY STAFF HENEFTIS		OPERATING EXP & EQUIP GENERAL EXPENSE TRAVEL IN-STATE	

222,044.70-222,044.70 8 18,971.44 GRAND TOTAL

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H H H B ទទទទ 60,076-30-8 8 8. BALANCE I I 11 I 11 11 11 8888 8**.** 8 8 8 OUTSTANDING ENCUMBRANCES ŧ II 1 II OF JUSTICE U REPORT OF EXPENDITURES AS OF JUN 30, 2016 1 40,703.45 859.26 18.31 18,491.34 14 11 11 11 3.943,94 60,076.30 +8630 Y-T-D EXPENDITURES DEALERS RECORD OF SALE ACT I I I COMPONENT: SINS SUPPORT II I DEFARTMENT n D R R WORKING APPROPRIATION 8888 8, 8 00-8 CROSS-REFERENCE P44 1 n u 11 || 3,667.76 52.02 1,627.53 CURRENT PERIOD EXPENSE 3.94 3.92 5,351.25 FUND 0460000 PROCEAM : CALIF JUSTICE INFO SERV FLEVENT : FEAKINS DATA CEATER PERSONAL SERVICES CUVIL SERVICE-PERMANEN CUVIL SERVICE-TEMP HELP CURRUINS STRAF BENEFIJS CHAPT 0010 PERSONAL SERVICES OPERATING EXP & EQUIP TRAVEL IN-STRUE DESCRIPTION DATE 7/25/2016 TIME 13:22:49 CRAND TOTAL EY 2015

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8888 25.15 ß 8 E SIN H H R ENCE ľ 8888 8 17,963,927.77 g l IJ BALANCE 0 8888 8 8. CUTSTANDING FACUMBRANCES JUSTICE REPORT OF EXPENDENCES AS OF JUN 30, 2016 l ₹,836,919,91 \$,836,919,91 1,953,887.85 204,277.53 1,525,895.39 1,202,859.14 69,576.32 5,019-57 3,2,78,350 3,2,288,550 3,2,288,550 3,2,783,50 3,2,783,02 4,2,788,64 4,27,788,64 4,27,788,64 4,27,788,60 4,28,788,60 5,44,788,60 5,54,788,605,5 6,036,072.23 *9300 Y-T-D EXPENDITURES 1,149,152.32 Þч О, SPECTAL ACCOUNTS II COMPONENT: DRCS (0460) TASK : APPS BACKLOG U Ш)| DZPARTMENT Ĭ, IJ Ņ WORKING APPROPRIATION 8888 8 24,000,000.00 8 П FUND 0460000 CROSS-REFERENCE W381 ţ 193,672.87-10,957.00-137,741.44-117,586.07-7,854.66-8,110.73-00 3,754.37-79,452.68-15,299-04-15,299-04-982.68-71,936.99-459,957.38-648,072.91-11 11 11 11 11 PERIOD EXPENSE 188,115.53ļ; : SPECIAL FUNDS : SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS 1 FACTLIFIES OPERATION CONSULTANE: & PROFESSIONAL SVCS-I CONSULTANE' & PROFESSIONAL SVCS-E PERSONAL SERVICES CIVIL SERVICE-PERMENER CIVIL SERVICE-FEME HELP THEORMAN TON TREASURY AND THE PROPOSITION OF THE PR other tipes of expense I TRAVEL IN-STATE TRAVEL OUT-OF-STAFE OPERATING EXP & EQUIP DPERATING EXP & EQUIP NOLITINOSIU TCES CENERAL EXPENSE OVERTOR STAFF BENEFLIS COMMUNICATIONS DATE 7/25/2016 TIDAE 13:02:06 PROGRAM ELEMENT INSURANCE EQUIEMENT GRAND TOTAL PATNETNG TRAINING FOSTAGE

CEAPT 0002

FY 2012

DOJ Programs Funded with Firearms Safety and Enforcement Special Fund

Unit Code	Program Title	Appropriation		Actual Year-End Expenditures			FSE Funding %		
507	Handgun Safety Certification	\$	4,249,000	\$	4,113,121	1/	100%		
509	Firearms Safety Account	\$	53,000	\$	37,501		13%		
FIREARMS T	OTAL FSE FUNDING	\$	4,302,000	\$	4,150,621				

FY 2015/16 BUREAU OF FIREARMS

1/ Actual year-end expenditures include \$156,540 in statewide ProRata charges.

8888 700 8 89999999999999999999999999999999999999 8 8 R. ş Ji ĥ PACE h ł H ł 1 IJ 9888 8 8 ŝ I 11 11 u BALANCE t N H **, I**Ì ll R Ĥ OUTSTANDING ENCOMERENCES 8888 8 8 n 0 **HOHRSD** REPORT OF EXPENDITURES AS OF JUN 30, 2016 FIRERAM SAFETY AND ENFORCEMENT SPECIAL FUND 847,193.69 89,883.42 30,765.10 536,889.22 28,470.57 4,060.08 8,223.51 768.76 10,638.27 22,293.77 3,960.00 481,296.88 34,550.94 674,765.12 103,760.23 393,935.26 393,935.27 393,945.27 393,945.26 393,945.26 393,945.26 393,945.26 393,945.27 393,945.27 393,945.27 393,945.27 393,945.27 393,945.26 393,945.27 393,945.27 393,945.27 393,945.27 393,945.27 393,945.27 393,945.27 393,945.26 393,945.27 393,945.27 393,945.26 393,945.27 303,945.27 303,955.27 303,955.27 303,955.27 303,955.27 303,955.27 303,955.27 303,955.27 303,955.27 303,955.27 303,955.27 303,955.27 303,955.27 303,955.27 303,955.27 303,955.27 303,955.27 305,955.2730,95 2,645,890.06 8 EXPENDITURES 8 I li Li a ы С u ä DEPARTMENT ľ IJ 8888 WORKING APPROPRIATION 8 8 8 l ü Ň, 20,330,95 2,919,08 8,209,46 9,097,92 9,097,92 3,966,00 138,709,94 4,570,42 71,289,30 10,083,65 5,774,65 5,774,65 5,774,65 5,774,65 10,083,65 5,774,65 5,774,65 139,561,30 l 76,420.23 .00 1,993.90 80,470.67 CURRENT PERIOD EXPENSE 414,494.92 8 (| Ņ 11 11 11 IJ 1 II. U J LAW ENFORCEMENT
 BUREAU OF FIRERENG CONSULTANT & FROFESSIONAL SVCS-E CONSULTANT & FROFESSIONAL SVCS-E CENTRAL ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES U PERSONAL SERVICE-PERMANENT - CIVIL SERVICE-PERMANENT - CIVIL SERVICE-PERMANENT ł K INFORMERICAN PECHNOLOGY OTHER TTEMS OF EXPENSE SPEC LITEMS OF EXPENSE INFERNAL COST RECOVERY DEPARTMENTERL SERVICES FACTURITES OPERATION OPERATING EXP & EQUID OPERATING EXP & POILP SPEC THEMS OF EXPENSE DESCRIPTION INSURANCE TRAVEL IN-STRIE PERSONAL. SERVICES GENERAL EXPENSE ERTNFING COMMUNICATIONS DATE 7/25/2016 STREF BENEFITS ۱ PROCHAM ET EMENT TIME 13:22:49 8 || 1) || EQUIPMENT HE TRAINING 日 西 の る る る I ł R

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CROSS-REFERENCE NC

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FY 2015

EY 2015 CHAPT 0010 FUND	1008000	CROSS-REFERENCE NC2	•	-		• •	
DAUER 7/25/2016	F	DEPARTMENT	I OF JUSEL	型 U	щ	PACE 701	
江山昭 13-22-49	KER KER	REFORT OF EXPERIDITURES FOR FIREARM SAFEIY AND ENFOR	TURES AS OF JUN 30, 2016 FOR EVECREMENT SPECIAL FUND		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	.•	
PROGRAM : LAW ENFORCEMENT ELEMENT : EUREAU OF FIFERERS		CORPONENT: PASIC FIRERRY	ELRUS SFIT*5070				
DESCRIPTION	CURRENT PERIOD EXPENSE	MORELING	Z-T-D T-T-D	OUTSTANDING ENCOMERANCES	BALANCE	EESO ACEESO	
PERSONAL SERVICES CUVIL SERVICE-PERMANENT CUVIL SERVICE-PERMANENT OVERUINE STAFF BENZFILS	75,303.15 -00 1,993.90 79,809.06	888	834,076.17 89,883.42 30,672.63 529,586.74	8998	8,8,8,8	8888	
	157,106,11						
OPERATING EXP & EQUIP GANERAL EXPENSE FRINTING COMMUNICALIIONS POSTEACE INSULEANE FRAVEL IN-STRATE	20,330,95 2,919,08 8,200,46 7,75 9,097,92	888888	27,836.06 4,060.08 8,223.51 768.76 10,638.27 22,293.77	888888	866666	966668	
TRATINING FACILITETISS OPERATION CONSULTANT & FROFTSSIDNAL SVCS-I CONSULTANT & FROFTSSIDNAL SVCS-I DEDARMANTAL STRATICSS INFURARITION FECHNILOS FROMIDAY ANALITISTEATURE STRATICES	E L	ຊິຣີອີຣິຣິຣິຣິຣິ	3,960.00 481,269.88 27,371.00 674,765.12 94,953.45 395.45 395.26	ຣິຣ໌ຣ໌ຣ໌ຣ໌ຣ໌ຣ໌ຣ໌	ଌୄୖଽୄଌଌୄଌ	8 88888888	
	н	200	214,652.85 507,633.82	3 <u>8</u>	•		
			2,628,901.83				
SPEC ITENS OF EXPENSE INFERNAL COST RECOVERY	00	8	00	00,	00.	00,	
					н н н 60 н н в н в н в н в н в н в н в н в н в н	181 5 1 1 1 1 1	
CRAND TOTEL	569,572,57	4,249,000.00	4,113,120.79	00	135,879.21	96.80	

AGRFP001272

3214

FY 2015 CHAPT 0010 FUND 1	FURD 1008060 CEOSS-	CROSS-REFERENCE NC3	· .	•		
DETE 7/25/2016	A	TUININE	SUL TOS	TICE		PACE 702
<u>* 1</u> 3:22:49	REPO	REPORT OF EXPENDITURES AS OF JUN 30, 2016 FOR FIREARM SAFEIT AND EMPORTEMENT SPECTAL FORD	AS OF JUN 30, 201 CEMENT SPECTAL FUN	w Д.		•
FROERAM : LAW ENFORCHEMERYE ELEWERYE : BUREAU OF FIREARMS	• • • • •	CORDONENT: FIRERRY SFIT ACCT *5090	SPIT ACCI *5090	•		·
DESCRIPTION	DERION EXPENSION	WORKING	EXPENDINUESE	OUTSTANDING ENCIMBRANCES	BALANCE	LCL CLED
FERSONAL SERVICES CIVIL SERVICE-PERMANENT OVERTIME STAFF BENEFIES	1,117.08 .00 .661.51	888	13,117.52 92.47 7,302.48	00°°	00. 00. 00.	889
	======================================		20,512.47			181 11 1 11 1
OPERATING EXP & EQUIP GENERAL EXPENSE CONSULTANT & PROFESSIONAL SVCS-I DEPARTMENTAL SERVICES OTHER ITTAKS OF EXPENSE	1,172.60 855.86 .00	8.8.8.8	6588	8888	00.000	0000
	= = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = =		·			
SEFEC LITEMS OF EXPENSE DRFENAL COSF RECOVERY		-00	00-	. 00.	00-	00-
crano Toral	3,807,15	53,000.00	37,500.70	0 0	15,499.30	70.75
	•		•			

AGRFP001273

3215

DOJ Programs Funded with Firearms Safety Account Special Fund

FY 2015/16 BUREAU OF FIREARMS

Unit Code	Program Title	App	ropriation	Actual ′ear-End penditures		FSA Funding %
509	Firearms Safety Account	\$	344,000	\$ 257,987	1/	87%
FIREARMS TO	DTAL FSA FUNDING	\$.	344,000	\$ 257,987		
						·.

1/ Actual year-end expenditures include \$14,587 in statewide ProRata charges.

.00 .00 .00 .00 .00 .00 .00 .00 .00 .00 .00 .00 .00 .00 .00 .00 .00 .00 .00 .00 .00 .00 .00 .00 .00 .00 .00 .00 .00 .00 .00 .00 .00 .00 .00 .00 .0133,137,22
.00 133,137.22 .00 .00 47,250.90 .00 .00 147,250.90 .00 .00 147,250.90 .00 .00 147,250.90 .00 .00 147,557.00 .00 .00 147,557.00 .00 .00 147,557.00 .00 .00 147,557.00 .00 .00 147,557.00 .00 .00 147,557.00 .00 .00 124,850.05 .00 .00 .00 .00 .00 .00 .00 .00 .00 .00 .00 .00 .00 .00 .00 .00 .00 .00 .00 .00 .00 .00 .00 .00 .00 .00 .00 .00 .00 .00 .00 .00 .00 .00 .00 .00 .00 .00 .00 .00 .00 .00
.00 4,118.27 .00 .00 47,250.90 .00 .00 57,160.88 .00 .00 1,733.00 .00 .00 1,733.00 .00 .00 1,733.00 .00 .00 1,733.00 .00 .00 1,733.00 .00 .00 124,850.05 .00 .00 124,850.05 .00 .00 124,850.05 .00 .00 .00 .00 .00 .00 .00 .00 .00 .00 .00 .00 .00 .00 .00 .00 .00 .00 .00 .00 .00 .00 .00 .00 .00 .00 .00 .00 .00 .00 .00 .00 .00 .00 .00 .00 .00 .00 .00 .00 .00 .00 .00 .00 .00 .00 <
257,987.27

AGRFP001275

DOJ Programs Funded with DROS Special Fund

FY 2014/15

BUREAU OF FIREARMS

Unit Code	Program Title	A	ppropriation	E	Actual Year-End xpenditures		DROS Funding %
510	Dealers Record of Sale	\$	13,938,458	\$	13,243,312	17	100%
505	Armed Prohibited	\$	6,921,859	\$	7,330,454		100%
823	Gun Show	• \$	785,365	\$	933,138		100%
930	APPS (SB 140)	\$	8,000,000	\$	5,481,379		100%
FIREARMS TO		\$	29,645,682	\$	26,988,283		

DIVISION OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE INFORMATION SERVICES

Unit Code	Program Title	Α	ppropriation	Ē	Actual Year-End xpenditures	DROS Funding %
861	Technology Support Bureau	\$.	1,308,000	\$	1,223,845	2%
795	DROS - Long Gun	\$	199,659	\$	185,656	100%
732	Firearms Program - DROS	\$	315,885	\$	216,253	100%
700	CJIS Facilities	\$	2,000	\$	2,040	0.04%
DCJIS TOTAL	DROS FUNDING	\$	1,825,544	\$	1,627,794	
DOJ TOTAL I	DROS FUNDING	\$	31,471,226	\$	28,616,077	

1/ Actual year-end expenditures include \$1,415,577 in statewide ProRata charges.

FY 2014 CEAPT 0025 FUND	0460000	CROSS-FEFFERENCE N				
口座市田 7/20/2015	A	EPARTMENT	OF JUSFI	ы М		PACK 555
TIME 16:05:42	REPORT	RP OF EXPENDINEES	AS OF JUN 30, 2015	2		•
•		DEALERS RECORD (OF SALE, ACT			
PROCEAM : LAW ENFORCEMENT				•	ŗ	•
NOLLAINDSID	CURRENT PERIOD EXPENSE	MORKING APPROFRIATION	X-II-II C-II-X	OUTSTANDING ENCIMERANCES	FALANCE	LU Case
PERSONAL SERVICES CIVIL SERVICE-PERMANENT CIVIL SERVICE-TEMP HELP OVERTIME SUBPP BERRETIS	689,258.38 37,715.82 113,518.18 333,737,56	6666	8,023,728.66 382,739.21 382,739.21 3,974,886,80	8000	8888	80000
R # R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R	= = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = =					
CPERATING EXP & ROUTP GENERAL EXPENSE PRINTING COMMUNICATING COMMUNICATING COMMUNICATING COMMUNICATION FORTAGE TRAVIEL IN-STRATE TRAVIEL IN-STRATE TRAVIES TRAVIEL IN-STRATE TRAVIEL IN-STRATE TRAVIES T	5,814.51 11,663.75 14,425.70 14,425.77 14,445.77 214.11 985.00 605,233.73 214.11 985.00 233.73 214.11 214.1		85,349.89 33,497.75 178,594.67 5,817.32 136,817.32 136,817.32 137.00 1,418,5570.68 334,179.68 334,179.68 334,179.68 334,179.68 334,179.68 334,179.68 366,1411.54 1,249,965.39 1,815,5771.00 1,785,771.90 264,166.32 264,166.32 264,166.32 264,166.32 1,818,631.12 264,166.32 264,166.32 264,166.32 264,166.32 264,166.32 264,166.32 264,166.32 264,166.32 264,166.32 264,166.32 264,166.32 264,166.32 264,100 264,166.32 264,166.32 264,166.32 264,166.32 264,166.32 264,166.32 264,166.32 264,166.32 264,166.32 264,166.32 264,166.32 264,166.32 264,100 264,100 264,166.32 264,100 2			
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CRAND TOTAL

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21,506,903.37

21,645,682.00

I,689,238.25

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CROSS-REFERENCE NC FLED 046000 CEAPT 0025 **FY 2014**

DeTE 7/20/2015

TOE 16:05:42

REPORT OF EXPERIENCIES AS OF JUN 30, 2015 FOR DEALERS RECORD OF SALE ACT

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

PACE 556

PROCRAM : LAW ENFORCEMENT RIZMENT : ELREQU OF FIRERES	10	•		•			
DESCRIPTION	PERIOD EXPENSE	WORKING APPROPRIATION	Sanneronacka Club	CUTSTEADING EKROMICES	BALANCE	L L L L L L L L L L L L L L L L L L L	
FRESCOREL SERVICES CIVIL SERVICE-PERMANENT CIVIL SERVICE-TEMP HELP OVERTIME STRFF BENEFILIS	689,258.38 37,715.82 113,518.18 333,737,55	8888	8,023,728.66 382,739.21 1,306,917.58 3,974,886.80	8888	888	00000	
	= = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = =		= = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = =			10 11 11 11 11 11 11 11	
OPERATING KAP & EQUIP GENERAL EXPENSE PRIMITING COMMUNICATIONS	. 5,814.51 7,368.00 11,663.75	6.00	85,349,89 33,497,75 178,594,67	888	0.00 0.00	888	
POSTAGE TEAVEL IN-STATE TEAVEL OTT-OF-STATE	445-70 14,420-72 214-11	8888	6,817.32 132,253.00 1,418.25	888	8,8,8,8	8888	
FACTURED OPERATION UTILITIES OPERATION UTILITIES PROFESSIONAL SUFS-T	605, 180,2,	3888	304,179.68 33,220.83 885,606,93	000	39.99 99.99	3888	
CONSULTANT & FROFFESSLONAL SVCS-E DEPARTMENTAL SERVICES TNAPTANTATION FROFFICTORY		888	561,411.54 1,249,965.39 877,593.65	888	888	888	
CENTRAL AVAILUES REALICES ROUTIMENT COLIMENT OF EXPENSE CIERE TITALS OF EXPENSE	51,627,00- 23,937,19	8888	1,415,577.00 1,785,751.90 264,166.32	0000	00.00	888	
SPEC ITENS OF EXPENSE INTERNAL COST RECOVERY	00*	00.	00*	00*	00-	00	
GRAND TOTAL	1,689,238.25	21,645,682.00	21,506,903.37	00.	138,778.63	99-35	

AGRFP001278

3220

	PAGE 557			ECT CESD	8866			06°C0T
				BALANCE	8888			408,594.56-
	ы М С			OUTSTEMDING ENCIMERZINCES	8888		R I I I Sigger Sigger Sigger Sigger Sigger Sigger Sigger Sigger Sigger Sigger I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I	00*
	IISUL FO	as of Jun 30, 2015 of sale act	<u> #1311ED</u> *5050	SJADTICNEGXY (I-T-Y	2,871,086.31 77,317,87 188,112,50 1,475,305.86	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	H IN U H	7,330,453.56
CROSS-REFERENCE NCI) E P A R T M E N T	RPI OF EXPENDITURES AV FOR DEALERS RECORD OF	CMPONENT: ARMED PROHIBITED	WORKLING APPROPRIATION	8888		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	6,921,859,00
0460000	Р	REPORT		CURRENT PERIOD EXPENSE	233,583.32 11,626.48 14,526.76 116,846.35	··· = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = =		483,265.95
FY 2014 CHAPT 0025 FUND	DATE 7/20/2015	111111 16:05:42	PROGRAM : LAN ENFORMERTE ELEMENT : BUREAU OF FIREARMS	NOLLATXXX	PERSONAL, SERVICES CUVIL, SERVICE-PERMENT CUVIL, SERVICE-PERMENT OVERULA STAFF EENELIIS		OPERGENTING EXP & EQUIT GENERAL: EXCRANSE FRANKICALTING COMMUNICALITING COMMUNICALITING COMMUNICALITING COMMUNICALITING FRANKIC FRANKICALITING FRANKICALITING FRANKING FRA	- HATOL LINES

AGRFP001279

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OUTSTENDING ENCUMERENCES JUSTICE REPORT OF EXPENDENCIES AS OF JUN 30, 2015 *5100 X-T-D DEALERS RECORD OF SALE ACT Р Ю DEPARTMENT WORKING APPROPRIATION CROSS-REFERENCE NC4 COMPONENT: DROS CURRENT PERIOD EXPENSE FUND 0460000, CEAPT 0025 DESCRUPTION DRIE 7/20/2015 亚亚亚 16:05:42 FY 2014

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AGRFP001280

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13,243,311.62

13,938,458.00

1,116,021.67

CREND TOTAL

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EY 2014 CHAPT 0025 FUND	0460000	CROSS-REFERENCE NCS	·			
1/20/2015	Α.	EPARTMENT	OF JUSTI	N N		PACE 559
<u>ग्रा</u> म्ह 16:05:42	RECER	RT OF EXPENDIFURES AS OF JUN . FOR DEMIERS FEDCRD OF SHIE ACT	AS OF JUN 30, 2015 OF SALE ACT	ιŋ	•	11 A.
PROCESSAM : LAW ENFORCEMENT PLEASARY : BURBAU OF FLEERAMS	•	COMPONENT: CUN SHOW	*8230			•
NOTITATINGSEC	CURRENT PICKIOD EXPRASE	WORKLING BEPROFELATION	SEAUDTICINESXE (L-T-Y	OUTSTANDING ENCOMPRANCES	BALANCE	LCL LCL
FERSONAL SERVICES CUTL SERVICE-PERGENENT OVERTIME STRAFF BENEFITIS	36,588.35 18,941.86 16,643.24	888	414,186.31 204,081.99 215,218.89	888	888	0000
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OPERAUTING EXP & EQUIP GENERAL EXPERSE PRINTING TRANTEL IN-STREES TRANTE, OUT-OF-STREES	240.00 10.00 1;362.99	8888	712.11 10.00 4,222.95 932.95	8 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	8888	0.000
TRATULNG FACTLETTES OPERATION CONSTLETTES OPERATIONAL SUCS-I CONSTLEAT & PROFESSIONAL SUCS-I DEPARMENTAL SERVICES OTHER TTEMS OF EXPINES	2 5 8621 8924 8984 8984 8984 8984 8984 8984 8984	8888888	5,365.36 132.24 132.24 18.25 63,177.40 25,117.40	888888	8888888	888888
			99,651,00 99,651,00			
COST RECOVERY		8.	• • · · · · · · · ·		00.	•
						181 11
TOTAL	89 , 950,63	785,365.00	933,138.19	00*	147 <i>,</i> 773.19-	118.81

JUSTICE PRECET OF EXPENDITURES AS OF JUN 30, 2015 DEALERS RECORD OF SALE ACT РЧ О DEPARTMENT ľ, WORKING APPROPRIATION CROSS-REFERENCE P CURRENT PERIOD EXPENSE FUND 0460000 PROCRAM : CALAF JUSTICE INTO SERV CHAPT 0025 DESCRIPTION DATE 7/20/2015 TIME 16:05:42 FY 2014

PAGR 560

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1,627,794.42

1,825,544.00

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TOTAL TOTAL

CROSS-REFERENCE PI FUND 0460000 CHAPT 0025

DATE 7/20/2015 FY 2014

TIME 16:05:42

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES AS OF JUN 30, 2015 FOR

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

•		FOR DEALERS RECORD OF	r Of Sale act			
FROCRAM : CALLE JUSTICE INFO SERV - ELEMENT : CJIS OPERATIONAL SUP PRO	EO SERV SUP PRG					• •
DESCENTETICK	CURRENT PERIOD EXPENSE	APERCENTATION	Y-T-D EXPENDITURES	CUTSTANDING ENCOMERANCIES	BALANCE	PCT USED
SILIAINUH ZEELS SZULAINUH TEKOSHIA	00-		11.	00-	00-	00
OPERATING EXP & EQUIP GENUERAL EXPENSE FRINKING CONSULTING CONSULTING CONSULTING CONSULTING & PROFESSIONAL SVCS-I CONSULTING & PROFESSIONAL SVCS-I LURURARTICN TECHNOLOGY	ны 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2	ទទទទទទទទទទទទទទទទទទទទទទទទទទ	13.06 13.06 87.95 25.30 1,847.81 22.57 2.27 9.27	8 88888888 888888888888888888888888888	ଵୖୄୖୖୖୖୖୖୖୖୖୖୖୖୖୖୖୄୖୖୖୖୖୖୖୄ	ଟ୍ଟ୍ ଟ୍ଟ୍ଟ୍ଟ୍ ଟ୍ଟ୍ଟ୍ ଟ୍ଟ୍ଟ୍ ଟ୍ଟ୍ଟ୍ ଟ୍ଟ୍
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SPEC LITENS OF EXPERSE INTERNAL COST RECOVERY	00*	00-	00-	8,	00	8
HERE REFERENCE SPECTIONS OF EXPANSE Reference	и и и и и и и и и и и и и и и и и и и	нинининининининининининининининининини	н 100 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10			
LEAND TOTAL		2,000-00	2,040 -4 1	00 '	40.41-	102.02

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CROSS-REFERENCE P11 FUND 0460000 CEAPT 0025 **FY 2014**

DRUE 7/20/2015

<u>포파</u>표 16:05:42

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

PACE 562

REFORM OF EXPENDIMUES AS OF JUN 30; 2015. FOR

DEALERS RECORD OF SALE ACT

COMPONENT: COSP PROCRAM : CALIF JUSTICE INFO SERV

ELEMENT : CUIS OFFRANTIONEL SUP PRE	1		•	•	•	
NOTISTICK	CURRENT PERIOD EXPENSE	MCERLING APPROPRIATION	Y-T-D C-T-T	OUTSTANDING FINCIMERANCES	EALANCE	PCT USED
SELECTION SERVICES	00-	00,	-17	001	00*	00-
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OPERATING EXP & EQUIP GENERAL EXPENSE PAUNTING COMMENTERING COMMENDER POSTRACE POSTR	2.54 5-1 5-84 5-84 5-84 5-84 5-84 5-84 5-84 5-84	 	13.06 13.06 1.87.95 1.847.81 22.57 9.27 9.27 =======		88888888888 101 101 101 101 101 101 101	3555666 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10
SPEC ITEMS OF EXPENSE INTERNAL COST RECOVERY	00-	00.	00-	.00.	00	00

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CHAPT 0025 DATE 7/20/2015 FY 2014

TIME 16:05:42

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

CROSS-REFERENCE PILL

FUND 0460000

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES AS OF JUN 30, 2015 HOR

DEALERS RECORD OF SALE ACT

CCMEDNENT: COSP TESK : CJIS-FEC & COMM

*7000 PROCEPAM : CALLE JUSTICE INFO SERV ELEMENT : CUIS OPERATIONAL SUP PRC

DESCRIPTION	CURRENT PERIOD EXPENSE	WORKING APPROPRIATION	EXPENDITURES	OUTSFENDING ENCOMERANCIES	BALANCE	RCT USED
PERSONAL SERVICES	00-	00.	-17	0.	8.	00-
Description and the second secon						
CPERATTING EXP & ROULP GENERAL EXPENSE	7°2,	00-	13.06	00	8	00"

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13.06 .19	87.95 59.30 1,8 <u>4</u> 7.81	22.57 - 09 9.27	
88	888	888	
2-54 -00	5,84 19,75 20,09	56.84- .00 9.27	
CENTRAL EXPENSE	COMMUCATIONS POSTRAE FACTUTITES OF RATION	CONSULTANT & FROFESSIONAL SVCS-I CONSULTANT & PROFESSIONAL SVCS-IS INFORMATICN TECHNOLOSY	

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FY 2014 CHAPT 0925 FORD 0460000 CROSS-REFERENCE P2

DATE 7/20/2015

TIME 16=05:42

REPORT OF EXPERIMENTES AS OF JUN 30, 2015 FOR

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

PAGE 564

FOR DEALERS RECORD OF SALE ACT

PROGRAM : CALLF JUSTICE INFO SERV

PROCRAM : CALLE JUSTICE INFO SERV BLENENT : BUR OF CRIM ID & INVEST	O SERV	•				·
DESCRIPTION	CURRENT PERIOD EXPENSE	WORKING ZPPROPRIATICA	Safuturaxa C-T-Y	CUTSTENDING DNCUMERANCES	BALANCE	L Cash
PERSONAL SERVICES CIVIL SERVICE-PERMANENT STRFF HENEFIS	9,505.00 4,245.86	00.	112,765.00 39,992.71	00-		80
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OPERATING EXP & EQUIP TRAVEL IN-STRIE CONSULTANT & FROFESSIONAL SVCS-I DEPARTMENTEL SERVICES	1,397.76 .00 8,911.03	000 00 00	2,190.02 2,643.04 58,662.64	888	88	00-
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GRAND TOTAL

DEPARTMENT FIMD 0460000 CROSS-REFERENCE P24 FY 2014 CHAPT 0025

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REPORT OF EXPENDITURES AS OF JUN 30, 2015 FOR DEALERS RECORD OF SALE ACT

OF JUSTICE

PAGE 565

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JUSTICE REPORT OF EXPENDITURES AS OF JUN 30, 2015 FOR DEPLERS RECORD OF SALE ACT . Эн О DEPARTMENT CROSS-REFERENCE P3 FUND 0460000 CHAPT 0025 DATE 7/20/2015 TIME 16:05:42 FY 2014

PACE 566

		DESCRIPTION OF SALE ACT	OF SALE ACT			•
PROCRAM : CALLY JUSTICE INFO SERV ELEMENT : BUR OF CRIM INFO & ANLYS	NEO & ANLYS	•		•	•	
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EUND 0460000 CROSS-REFERENCE F37 DEPARTMENT

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DATE 7/20/2015

REPORT OF EXPERIMENTES AS OF JUN 30, 2015

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PACE 567

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	tA.	CURRENT PERCOD EXPENSE	7,700.75 _00 5,026.46		3,255.95		.00	
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TIME 16:05:42

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES AS OF JUN 30, 2015 FOR

DEALERS RECORD OF SALE ACT

PROCRAM : CALLE JUSTICE INPO SERV FALEMENT : HAWELINS DATA CENTER

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PAGE 568

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CROSS-REFERENCE P41	ZPARTMENT	RT CF EXPENDITURES AS OF FOR DEALERS RECCED OF SALE	COMPONENT: CRIM JUS INFO THCH 48600	WORKLING APPROPRIATION	00000		00.	
FUND 0460000 CROSS-	A	REPORT	•	CUERENT PERIOD EXPENSE	7,513.05 430.63 2.11 3,563.08		-I 7.9≜	
FY 2014 CHAPT 0025 FUND	1/20/2015 Transfer	<u>파내</u> 타 16:05:42	PROCRAM .: CALLE JUSTICE INFO SERV ELEMENT : REWKING DATE CENTER	DESCRIPTION	PERSONAL SERVICES CIVIL SERVICE-PERMANEAN CIVIL SERVICE-PERMANEAN OVERTIME STRAFT		OPERATING EXP & EQUIP TRANEL IN-STRIE CONSTITUTING & PROFESSIONAL SVCS-I	

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CROSS-REFERENCE P42 FUND 0460000 CERPT 0025

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REPORT OF EXPENDITURES AS OF JUN 30, 2015 FOR DEFLEPS RECORD OF SALF ACT

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DEPARTMENT

COMPONENT: THETH SUPPORT BUR +8610

PROCEEM : CALIF JUSTFICE INÉO SERV Alemni : Hankins daita Center

DESCRIPTION	CIRRENT PERICO EXPENSE	WORKTNG APPROPRIATION	Y-T-D EXPENDITURES	CUTSTANDING	BALANCE	CEESI
FERSONAL SERVICES CIVIL SERVICES CIVIL SERVICE-FERMANENT CIVIL SERVICE-TEMP HELP OVERTIME SURFITS	14,558,30 383,41 487,10 6,954,82	8888	166, 671.75 4,365.71 1,864.26 78,768.51	8888	8888	ଌୄଌୄଌୄ
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OPERATING EXP & EQUIP		ç		ç		
BRIMINA	5.27	00	Lr / 33-34	0.0	00	9 8
COMMUNICATIONS INSURANCE	366.18	00	4,285,78 81,16	0	00-	8
TRAVEL IN-STATE	251.76	00,	1,271.25	8	8	8
TRAINING	332-10	38	3,464.27			9.9,
FACILITIES OPERATION CONSULTANT & PROFESSIONAL SV	.00 CS-I 4.577.47	00.00	-01- 4.642.33	00	00-	88
CONSULTANT & PROFESSIONAL SV	E F	00	23, 432.74		8	8
DEFERITION TECHNOLOGY	37,189,33	88	371,034,31	8.8	8.8	88
OTHER LITENS OF EXPENSE	24.30	00-	56°72T	00-	00-	00-
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215,018.27-8 215,018.27 8 18,631.96 GRAND TOTAL

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CRAND TOTAL

DOJ Programs Funded with Firearms Safety and Enforcement Special Fund

FY 2014/15 BUREAU OF FIREARMS Actual Program Title Appropriation Year-End

F		TOTAL FSE FUNDING	 \$	3,543,109	\$	3,146,369		1070
	509	Firearms Safety Account	\$	52.000	2	33,552	•	13%
·	507	Handgun Safety Certification	\$	3,491,109	\$	3,112,816	1/	100%
U	nit Code	Program Title	A	opropriation		Actual Year-End xpenditures		FSE Funding %

1/ Actual year-end expenditures include \$165,793 In statewide ProRata charges.

AGRFP001295 3237

	PACE 720	•	•	PCT USED				9,5	88	8.8	8	88	88	9,8	88			
			•	BALANCE	998	8 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		00	0.	00	8 .	88	66	8.2				
•	ы С	юά		OUTSTRADING ENCOMERANCES				8,6	80	88	8	20	0.0	8.0	89			
	LTSUL TO	TURES AS OF JUN 30, 2015 FOR ENFORCEMENT SPECIAL FUND		Y-T-D C-T-Y	8°28	1,326,792.11		40,068.67	1,519,81	29,113.65 341.73	1,673.00 574 177 52	58,847.55	582,536.85 98,874.18	52,529.93	3,953.50- 8,953.50- 05 166 07		1,819,576.51 	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
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FY 2014 CHAPT 0025 FUND 1	DRITE 7/20/2015	1114년 16:05:42	FROERAM : LAW ENFORCEMENT				OPERATING EXP & BOULD	GENERAL EXPENSE DOTIETING	POSTACE	TRAVEL IN-SIMIE TRAVEL OUT-OF-STRIE	TRAINING CONTRACTOR		CONSULTANT & PROFESSIONAL SVCS-E DEPARTMENTAL SERVICES	INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY CHANDAL AVAILATICHDAATIJE SUBVITICES	CONTRACTOR OF DATA AND AND AND AND AND AND AND AND AND AN			SPEC ILTERS OF EXPRISE INTERNAL COST RECOVERY

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DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE REPORT OF EXPENDIVIERS AS OF JUN 30, 2015 FOR FLREARM SEFETY AND ENFORCEMENT SPECTAL FUND CROSS-REFERENCE NO 000800T CINDA CHAPT 0025 DATE 7/20/2015 TIME 16:05:42 MARCARIC FY 2014

PAGE 721

PROCEEM : LAW ENFORCEMENT FLEMENT : BUREAU OF FIREARAS		•		•		
DESCENTRICON	CURRENT PERIOD EXPENSE	WORKLING APPROPRIATION	SEMILIONEAXI I-L-X	OUTSTANDING FINCUMERANCES	BALANCE	PCT USED
PERSONAL SERVICES CIVIL SERVICE-PERMANENT OVERTIME STAFF BENEFUS	87,693.04 2,736.83 54,643.04	800	836,384.74 5,418,22 484,989.15	88.	898	00,
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CEERSAFFING EXP & ROFF CENNERAL EXPERSE	5 118 65	UC	40 868 67	5	. 8	UU
PRIMIENC PORTAGE	725.00	00	22,943.20	8	88	88
TRAVEL CENTOR	1,061.74	88	29, 113, 65 241 23	88	00	88
	.00 .00	88	1,673.00	6.6		888
T DAY THE STORESSION STORESSION AND	•	80	58,847.55 58,847.55	88.8	8	888
DEPARTMENT & FRATESOLUMEN 34-0-	15,019.29	888	98,874.18	393	0	18 18
INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY CENTRAL ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES	36,379.00	88	165,793.00	00 .	80 -	88
DITER LITENS OF EXPENSE	3,953.50- 9,722.27	00	3,953,50- 95,166,92	00.	88	88
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TAIN TOTAL	944,878.38	3,543,109-00	3,146,368.62	.00	396,740.38	88.80

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CROSS-REFERENCE NC2 DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

PNCE 722

FY 2014 CHAPY 0025 FUND 1008000 DATE 7/20/2015

DATE 7/20/2015

TIME 16:05:42

REFORT OF EXPERIMENTER AS OF JUN 30, 2015 FOR

•	FIREN	FIRERRY SAFELY AND ENFOR	AND ENECROPHENE SPECIAL FUND	0		
PROCRAM : LAW INVERTIMIENT ELEMENT : BURERU OF FIRERANS		CCMPCNENT: BASIC FIRERS' SETT*5070	ERES SETY*5070			
DESCREPTICA	CURRENT PERIOD EXPENSE	MORKING APPROFRIATION	<u>Y-T-D</u> C-T-Y	CUTSPANDING SWUDARANUSS	BALANCE	PCT USED
PERSONAL SERVICES CUTL SERVICE-PERVANENT OVERTIME	86,945.89 2,736.83 54,212.08	888	825,020.74 5,409.12 479,122.68	888	8.00	666
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OPERATING EXP & EQUIP GENERAL EXPENSE PRINTING FOSTAGE FOSTAGE	5,061.32 725,00 26.73 1,061.74	8888	39,834.55 22,943.20 1,432.00 29,113.65	8888	8888	6666
TRAINING PACILITIES OPERATION CONSULTENT & PROFESSIONAL SVCS-I CONSULTENT & PROFESSIONAL SVCS-E	9 9	00.00 00 00 00	1,673.00 674,121.52 53,365.90 582,536.85	8866	8,8,8,8	8888
DEPARTMENTEL SERVICES INFORMENTION TECHNOLOGY COMPEREL ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES EQUIDMENT OTHER TITEMS OF EXPENSE		88888	89,122-08 52,529-93 165,793-00 3,953-50- 94,751-77	8888 8	888 888	ອຸຣຸຣຸຣຸ ຣຸຣຸ
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CRAND TOTAL

FY 2014 CEAPT 0025 FUND 1008000	-	CROSS-REFERENCE NC3	•			:
DATE 7/20/2015	<u>,</u>	EPARTMENT	LESDD TO	ы С	ſ	PAGE 723
虹山峦 16:05:42	REPOI FIREARN	REFORT OF EXPLANTIONES AS OF FOR FIREARN SAFETY AND ENFORCEMENT	TURES AS OF JUN 30, 2015 FOR ENFORCEMENT SPECTAL FUND			
FROCEDM : LAW ENFORTEMENT ELEMENT : HUREAU CF FIREAUNS	g	CONFONENT: FIREARMS SFIT ACCT *5090	SFTY ACCT *5090			•
PESCELPTION	CURRENT PERLOD EXPENSE	WORKING APPRIATION	X-I-D D-J-A	CUESTEMDING ENCUMERANCES	EELANCE	PCT USED
PERSONAL SERVICES CUTL SERVICES OVERTIM SURF EENETIS	747.15 -00 430.96	888	11,364,00 9,10 5,866.47	888	8 00 800 800	888
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OPERATING EXP & EQUIP GENERALI EXPENSE POSTEGE TEAVEL OUT-OF-STRATE CONSULITANT & PROFESSIONAL SVCS-I DEPARIMENETAL SERVICES OTHER TIPMS OF EXPENSE OTHER TIPMS OF EXPENSE	57.33 55.05 55.05 1,481.37 1,481.37	\$\$\$\$ 5 88	234.12 87.81 341.73 5,481.65 9,752.10 415.15	\$66888	<u>ଟ୍ଟ୍ଟ୍</u> ଟ୍ଟ୍ ଟ୍ଟ୍ଟ୍ଟ୍ଟ୍	865566
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DOJ Programs Funded with Firearms Safety Account Special Fund

FY 2014/15 BUREAU OF FIREARMS

Unit Code	Program Title	Apj	propriation	-	Actual 'ear-End penditures		FSA Funding %
509	Firearms Safety Account	\$	339,000	\$	234,059	1/	87%
FIREARMS T	OTAL FSA FUNDING	\$	339,000	\$	234,059		

1/ Actual year-end expenditures include \$15,316 in statewide ProRata charges.

9. 5.

EON EDNERERENCE NCS FUND 0032000 . FY 2014 CEAPT 0025 DATE 7/20/2015

TIME 16:05:42

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

REPORT OF EXPERIMENTS AS OF JUN 30, 2015 FOR FLEEREN SAFETY ACCOUNT

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CERMIN TOFEL

PAGE 409

I, Stephen Lindley, declare:

I am the Director of the Bureau of Firearms of the California Department of Justice. I have read DEFENDANTS ATTORNEY GENERAL XAVIER BECERRA AND BUREAU OF FIREARMS DIRECTOR STEPHEN LINDLEY'S RESPONSES TO REQUESTS FOR PRODUCTION OF DOCUMENTS (SET FOUR). I know their contents and the same are true to my knowledge, information, and belief.

I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of under the laws of the State of California that the foregoing is true and correct and that this Verification was executed on October $(2017, \text{ at } 2017, \text{ a$

TEPHEN LINDLEY

I, Stephen Lindley, declare:

I am the Director of the Bureau of Firearms of the California Department of Justice. I have read DEFENDANTS ATTORNEY GENERAL XAVIER BECERRA AND BUREAU OF FIREARMS DIRECTOR STEPHEN LINDLEY'S RESPONSES TO SPECIAL INTERROGATORIES (SET FOUR). I know their contents and the same are true to my knowledge, information, and belief.

I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of under the laws of the State of California that the foregoing is true and correct and that this Verification was executed on October \underline{Co} 2017, at \underline{Ruesc} , California.

STEPHEN ANDLEY

I, Stephen Lindley, declare:

I am the Director of the Bureau of Firearms of the California Department of Justice. I have read DEFENDANTS ATTORNEY GENERAL XAVIER BECERRA AND BUREAU OF FIREARMS DIRECTOR STEPHEN LINDLEY'S RESPONSES TO FORM INTERROGATORIES (SET FOUR). I know their contents and the same are true to my

knowledge, information, and belief.

I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of under the laws of the State of California that the foregoing is true and correct and that this Verification was executed on October \underline{G} 2017, at $\underline{R}_{112} \rightarrow \underline{G}_{121} \leq \underline{G}_{121}$, California.

SPEPHEN LINDLEY

I, Stephen Lindley, declare:

I am the Director of the Bureau of Firearms of the California Department of Justice. I have read DEFENDANTS ATTORNEY GENERAL XAVIER BECERRA AND BUREAU OF FIREARMS DIRECTOR STEPHEN LINDLEY'S RESPONSES TO REQUESTS FOR ADMISSIONS (SET THREE). I know their contents and the same are true to my knowledge, information, and belief.

I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of under the laws of the State of California that the foregoing is true and correct and that this Verification was executed on October \underline{C} 2017, at $\underline{Dn_{M}} \leq \Delta \underline{S}$, California.

STEPH

LINDLEY

(34-2013-80001667)

\$247

EXHIBIT P

YEARLY TOTAL	2012 DROS Transactions 817,738	<u>Billable (\$19)</u> 735,964	<u>Billable (\$15)</u> 81,774	<u>Revenue</u> \$15,209,927
YEARLY TOTAL	2013 DROS Transactions 960,179	Billable (\$19) 864,161	<u>Billable (\$15)</u> 96,018	\$17,859,329
YEARLY TOTAL	2014 DROS Transactions 931,037	<u>Billable (\$19)</u> 844,128	Difference 86,909	\$16,038,432
YEARLY TOTAL	2015 DROS Transactions 880,603	<u>Billable (\$19)</u> 775,587	<u>Difference</u> 105,016	\$14,736,153
YEARLY TOTAL	2016 DROS Transactions 1,331,322	<u>Billable (\$19)</u> 1,129,959	<u>Difference</u> 201,363	\$21,469,221
YEARLY TOTAL	2017 DROS Transactions 882,585	Billable (\$19) 781,889	Difference 100,696	\$14,855,891

Billable DROS Estimated at 90% of Actual Transactions

DECLARATION OF SERVICE BY E-MAIL and U.S. Mail

Case Name: Gentry, David, et al. v. Kamala Harris, et al. No.: 34-2013-80001667

I declare:

I am employed in the Office of the Attorney General, which is the office of a member of the California State Bar, at which member's direction this service is made. I am 18 years of age or older and not a party to this matter. I am familiar with the business practice at the Office of the Attorney General for collection and processing of correspondence for mailing with the United States Postal Service. In accordance with that practice, correspondence placed in the internal mail collection system at the Office of the Attorney General is deposited with the United States Postal Service with postage thereon fully prepaid that same day in the ordinary course of business.

On <u>February 20, 2018</u>, I served the attached **DECLARATION OF ANTHONY R. HAKL IN SUPPORT OF DEFENDANTS' OPPOSITION BRIEF** by transmitting a true copy via electronic mail. In addition, I placed a true copy thereof enclosed in a sealed envelope, in the internal mail system of the Office of the Attorney General, addressed as follows:

Scott Franklin Michel & Associates, P.C. 180 E. Ocean Boulevard, Suite 200 Long Beach, CA 90802 **E-mail Address:** SFranklin@michellawyers.com

I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of California the foregoing is true and correct and that this declaration was executed on February 20, 2018, at Sacramento, California.

Tursun Bier Declarant

funamber Signature

SA2013113332 12969651.docx

1	C.D. Michel – S.B.N. 144258	FILED/ENDORSED
2	Scott M. Franklin – S.B.N. 240254	
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8	SUPERIOR COURT OF	THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA
9	FOR THE COUN	NTY OF SACRAMENTO
10		
11	DAVID GENTRY, JAMES PARKER, MARK MIDLAM, JAMES BASS, and	Case No. 34-2013-80001667
12	CALGUNS SHOOTING SPORTS	REPLY IN SUPPORT OF PLAINTIFFS'
13	ASSOCIATION,	OPENING TRIAL BRIEF
14	Plaintiffs and Petitioners,	Hearing Date: March 16, 2018 Hearing Time: 9:00 a.m.
15	ν.	Judge: Honorable Richard K. Sueyoshi
16	XAVIER BECERRA, in His Official	Dept.: 28
17	Capacity as Attorney General for the State of California; STEPHEN LINDLEY, in	
18	His Official Capacity as Acting Chief for	
	the California Department of Justice, BETTY T. YEE, in Her Official Capacity	
19	as State Controller, and DOES 1 - 10,	
20	Defendants and Respondents.	Trial Date: March 16, 2018
21		Action Filed: October 16, 2013
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	REPLY IN SUPPORT	OF OPENING TRIAL BRIEF

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1	MEMORANDUM OF POINTS AND AUTHORITIES
2	I. INTRODUCTION
3	Defendants' Opposition consists primarily of two meritless arguments that fill the space
4	left bare as a result of Defendants' refusal to address the clear evidence of unauthorized
5	governmental spending presented by Plaintiffs in this case. Accordingly, the Court should grant
6	the relief Plaintiffs seek for the reasons stated in their Opening Brief and this Reply.
7	II. ARGUMENT
8	A. Defendants Cannot Meet Two of the Three Elements of Claim Preclusion
9	1. The Primary Right Theory Only Potentially Creates a Res Judicata Bar as to
10	Claims Arising from "a Particular Injury[,]" Not, as Defendants Argue, a Particular <i>Type</i> of Injury
11	Defendants correctly state the claim preclusion standard (Opp. at 19:20-25), ¹ but they
12	cannot meet their burden as to two of its three elements. ² Regarding the first element—that there
13	is a second suit involving "the same cause of action" as was brought in a prior action (DKN
14	Holdings, 61 Cal. 4th at 824)—"California law approaches the issue by focusing on the 'primary
15	right' at stake." (Opp. at 19:28-20:6 (citing Cal Sierra Dev., Inc. v. George Reed, Inc., 14 Cal.
16	App. 5th 663, 675 (2017)). "If two actions involve the same injury to the plaintiff and the same
17	wrong by the defendant then the same primary right is at stake[.]" (Id. (italics added).) So when a
18	primary right raised in an action litigated to final judgment is raised in another action, the
19	application of the doctrine of res judicata results in the later-raised "cause [being] merged into the
20	judgment and serves as a bar to further litigation of the same cause of action." (Opp. at 9:12-
21	16, citing Mycogen Corp. v. Monsanto Co., 28 Cal. 4th 888, 896-97 (2002).)
22	Though Defendants repeatedly claim Bauer and this action "concern the same legal wrong
23	1 "Claim mechanics origon if a second suit involves (1) the same server of action (2) between
24	¹ "Claim preclusion arises if a second suit involves: (1) the same cause of action (2) between the same parties (3) after a final judgment on the merits in the first suit." <i>DKN Holdings LLC v</i> .
25	<i>Faerber</i> , 61 Cal. 4th 813, 824 (2015). ² "The burden of proving that the requirements for application of res judicata have been met is
26	upon the party seeking to assert it as a bar or estoppel." <i>Vella v. Hudgins</i> , 20 Cal. 3d 251, 257 (1977). Relatedly, Plaintiffs do not dispute that, as to the third claim preclusion element, the
27	judgment in <i>Bauer</i> was a final judgment on the merits (Opp. at 25:5-22, citing <i>Bauer v. Becerra</i> ,
28	858 F.3d 1216, 1226 (9th Cir. 2017), <i>cert. denied</i> , (U.S. Feb. 20, 2018)). Nonetheless, Plaintiffs do not concede Defendants' characterization of the substance of that judgment is accurate. (<i>Id.</i>).
	7
l	REPLY IN SUPPORT OF OPENING TRIAL BRIEF

1 and injury" (Opp. at 21:19-22 & 9:10-13, 19:26, 20:18, 21:26-28), Defendants never actually 2 identify and compare the injuries at issue in *Bauer* and this action. Doing so would have shown 3 that *Bauer* and this case do not concern "the same . . . injury" at all-they instead only concern 4 the same type of injury, which is not enough to meet the first claim preclusion element. *Planning* 5 & Conservation League v. Castaic Lake Water Agency, 180 Cal. App. 4th 210, 227–28 (2009), as 6 modified on denial of reh'g (Jan. 14, 2010); Frommhagen v. Bd. of Supervisors, 197 Cal. App. 3d 7 1292, 1299–300 (1987); Roam v. Koop, 41 Cal. App. 3d 1035, 1041, (1974); Yates v. Kuhl, 130 8 Cal.App.2d 536, 540 (1955).

9 "The scope of the primary right . . . depends on how the injury is defined. A cause of 10 action comprises the plaintiff's primary right, the defendant's corresponding primary duty, and the 11 defendant's wrongful act in breach of that duty." Fed'n of Hillside & Canyon Ass'ns v. City of Los 12 Angeles, 126 Cal. App. 4th 1180, 1203 (2004). "An injury is defined in part by reference to the 13 set of facts, or transaction, from which the injury arose." Id. The "set of facts, or transaction, from 14 which the injury [in *Bauer*] arose" is completely separate from the "set of facts, or transaction, 15 from which the injury [in this case] arose[.]" Id. As stated in the relevant complaints, the 16 individual Plaintiffs in *Bauer* and in this action alleged injury occurring when they *each* 17 purchased a firearm and were forced to pay the challenged levy. (Decl. of Anthony Hakl in Supp. 18 of Opp. ["Hakl Decl."] at Ex. A, ¶¶ 14, 17, 19, 20; Am. Compl., ¶¶ 21-24.) The fact that *each* 19 plaintiff has a unique injury in and of itself proves there was not a single invasion of a primary 20 right upon which the "same action" requirement could be met.

21 Further, the timing of the injuries pleaded in this action is dispositive as to the whether 22 this case concerns the same invasion of a primary right that was addressed in *Bauer*. That is, each 23 individual Plaintiff herein alleged that, between October 31, 2012, and October 31, 2013, they 24 had purchased a firearm, and in the course thereof were injured because they had to pay the 25 inflated Dealers Record of Sale ("DROS") fee ("DROS Fee"). (Am. Compl., ¶¶ 21-24, 111.). 26 Bauer was filed on August 25, 2011 (Hakl Decl. at Ex. A), well before any of the occurrence of 27 any of the injuries at issue herein. (Am. Compl., ¶¶ 21-24.) Because "a cause of action is framed 28 by the facts in existence when the underlying complaint is filed, res judicata 'is not a bar to claims that arise after the initial complaint is filed." *Planning & Conservation League*, 180 Cal. App.
4th at 227. Indeed, where post-filing injuries violate a plaintiff's rights, "[t]hese rights may be
asserted in a supplemental pleading, but if such a pleading is not filed a plaintiff is not foreclosed
from asserting the rights in a subsequent action." *Id.* at 228. There is simply no merger where "the
second action is on a different cause of action, where there are successive breaches of an
obligation, or . . . new rights accrued since the rendition of the former judgment." 7 Witkin, Cal.
Proc. 5th Judgm. § 404 (2017) (identifying more than a dozen relevant cases).

- *Frommhagen* is particularly instructive. There, the plaintiff brought and litigated a lawsuit
 regarding a "county service area charge" (the "Charge") levied on him for fiscal year 1984-1985
 that was dismissed by the trial court, a decision upheld on appeal. *Frommhagen*, 197 Cal. App. 3d
 1292, 1297-98. Soon after his first case was over, Frommhagen filed a new action regarding the
 assessment of the Charge for fiscal year 1985-1986, and the defendant county raised a res judicata
 argument based on the first action. *Id.* at 1298-99.
- The *Frommhagen* court had little trouble in finding that the "suit attacking the 1985–1986
 charges is not based on the same cause of action as the suit attacking the 1984–1985 charges." *Id.*at 1300. It held that "each year is the origin of a new charge fixing procedure, new charge

17 liability, and, we believe, a new cause of action. In the parlance of the 'primary right theory,'

those paying charges have a primary right to have the charges properly calculated and imposed
each year." *Id.* The rejected res judicata allegations in *Frommhagen* and those made in this action
are patently parallel. Just like each yearly levy of the Charge created a new cause of action (*id.*),³

- 21 each firearm purchase burdened with the payment of the illegally inflated DROS Fee created a
- 22

³ See also Yates, 130 Cal.App.2d at 540 (noting that "it is . . . well established that the doctrine [of res judicata] is limited by the rule that it does not apply to new rights" and holding the doctrine was inapplicable in a case concerning "successive causes of action arising out of the same general subject matter"); *Roam*, 41 Cal. App. 3d at 1041 (holding that, pursuant to "ten separate contracts entered into over a period of approximately two years . . . each may be viewed as involving a separate primary right and thus giving rise to a separate and independent cause of action [even "though they all concerned the same general subject matter"); *Citizens for Open Access to Sand & Tide, Inc. v. Seadrift Ass'n*, 60 Cal. App. 4th 1053, 1069 (1998) ("the application of the doctrine of res judicata 'depends on whether the issue in both actions is the same, not whether the issue arises in the same context."").

new cause of action. Accordingly, because none of the Plaintiffs herein base their claims on the
 fee payments at issue in *Bauer*, Defendants cannot meet the first element and their res judicata
 claim fails for that reason alone.

4

2.

Defendants Cannot Show the Required Privity.

5 Defendants claim that Plaintiffs have a sufficient relationship with the *Bauer* plaintiffs to 6 meet the res judicata privity requirement. (Opp. at 25:3-4.) This assertion is based on three factual 7 allegations: (1) the same law firm (and to some extent, the same specific lawyers) that represents Plaintiffs also represented the plaintiffs in Bauer; (2) Plaintiffs "worked in cooperation with the 8 9 plaintiffs in *Bauer*[;]" and (3) that the entity plaintiffs in this case and *Bauer* "maintain a relationship of privity as a practical matter[.]"(*Id.* at 23:3-25:2). Even if all of those factual 10 11 assertions are true, Defendants have nonetheless failed to show the existence of privity upon 12 which a claim preclusion bar could be applied to Plaintiffs.

13 Defendants' own case law dooms their attempt to show privity. In the res judicata context, 14 "[a] privy is one who, after rendition of the judgment, has acquired an interest in the subject 15 matter affected by the judgment through or under one of the parties, as by inheritance, succession, 16 or purchase." (Opp. at 22:14-16.; citing Cal Sierra, 14 Cal. App. 5th at 672.) Under this 17 definition, Plaintiffs are only privies of the *Bauer* plaintiffs if Plaintiffs "acquired an interest in 18 the subject matter affected by the judgment through or under one of the [Bauer plaintiffs] as by 19 inheritance, succession, or purchase." (Id.) Defendants, however, fail to allege (1) an interest in 20 the "subject matter" obtained by a Plaintiff from a Bauer Plaintiff, let alone one that was obtained 21 (2) "as by inheritance, succession, or purchase." (Id.).

"A party is adequately represented for purposes of the privity rule 'if his or her interests
are so similar to a party's interest that the latter was the former's virtual representative in the
earlier action." *Citizens for Open Access*, 60 Cal. App. 4th at 1070. "This requires more than a
showing of parallel interests—it is not enough that the non-party may be interested in the same
questions or proving the same facts." *In re Yellow Cab Co.*, 212 B.R. 154, 158 (Bankr. S.D. Cal.
1997). "The cases uniformly state that, in addition to an identity or community of interest
between the party to be estopped and the losing party in the first action, and adequate

1 representation by the latter, 'the circumstances must have been such that the party to be estopped 2 should reasonably have expected to be bound by the prior adjudication."" Rodgers v. Sargent 3 Controls & Aerospace, 136 Cal. App. 4th 82, 93 (2006), as modified (Feb. 7, 2006). As the 4 Rodgers court noted, in Vega v. Jones, Day, Reavis & Pogue, 121 Cal. App. 4th 282, 298–299 5 (2004), the court there "discern[ed] no basis for concluding Vega 'should reasonably have 6 expected to be bound by' the adjudication of lawsuits in which he did not participate in any way, 7 in which he had no proprietary or financial interest, and over which he had no control of any 8 sort." Id. (italics added).

9 "This requirement of identity of parties or privity is a requirement of due process of law." 10 [Citation.] 'Due process requires that the nonparty have had an identity or community of interest 11 with, and adequate representation by, the losing party in the first action." Cal Sierra, 14 Cal. App. 12 5th at 673. Richards v. Jefferson County, Ala. 517 U.S. 793, 801-02 (1996), decisively directs that 13 Defendants have not made a sufficient privity showing. In that ruling, the Supreme Court held 14 that the final ruling in a prior taxpayer lawsuit brought by three taxpayers, who acted for their 15 own benefit and not for a class or the public at large, was not res judicata as to a later, 16 substantially similar lawsuit brought by different parties. Id. at 798, 801-02. As the Supreme 17 Court stated, "to contend that the plaintiffs in [the first action] somehow represented [plaintiffs in 18 the second action, let alone represented them in a constitutionally adequate manner, would be 'to 19 attribute to them a power that it cannot be said that they had assumed to exercise." *Id.* at 1768. 20 "Accordingly, [*Richards* holds that] due process prevents the [plaintiffs in the second action] 21 from being bound by the [plaintiffs in the first actions'] judgment" (*id.*), just as this Court should. 22 i. Use of the Same Attorney Is Not Per Se Relevant as to Privity 23 Defendants claim that "the same counsel's representation of different plaintiffs in 24 successive actions is a factor this Court should consider in determining privity[,]" citing Alvarez 25 v. May Dept. Stores Co., 143 Cal. App. 4th 1223, 1238 (2008). (Opp. at 23:13-16.) Defendants do 26 not, however explain why this "factor" weighs in favor of a privity finding in *this* action. As 27 Defendants admit: "[w]hether someone is in privity with the actual parties requires a close 28 examination of the circumstances of each case." (Opp. at 22:26-23:2, citing Citizens for Open 11

1	Access, 60 Cal. App. 4th at 1070.) And yet, Defendants provide no argument supporting their
2	position. Indeed, the idea that an attorney's representation of two similarly situated clients in two
3	similar cases should be the basis for penalizing the second such client is contrary to public policy.
4	That appellant is represented by the same counsel as were the plaintiffs in the prior
5	actions does not, we conclude, suffice to extend the doctrine of privity to his case [T]he representation of different plaintiffs in different cases by the same
6	attorneys is not a factor that justifies imposition of collateral estoppel to preclude litigation of an issue by appellant as a non-party to the prior actions, <i>at least</i>
7	without evidence that through his attorney he participated in or controlled the adjudication of the issue sought to be relitigated. [citation] To find that an identity
8	of attorneys presenting the same issue on behalf of different parties results in issue preclusion would promote attorney shopping, and tend to prevent parties from obtaining representation by chosen counsel familiar with an issue or matter in
9	litigation.
10	<i>Rodgers</i> , 136 Cal. App. 4th at 93–94 (discussing privity vis-à-vis issue preclusion) (italics added).
11	Thus, if this "factor" is relevant at all, it is only relevant to the extent that one of the
12	Plaintiffs used their counsel to "participate[] in or control[] the adjudication" in <i>Bauer. Id.</i>
13	Defendants have not produced even a scintilla of argument of that having occurred. That
14	Plaintiffs chose a law firm with firearms law experience to bring a case concerning firearms
15	law—just as the <i>Bauer</i> plaintiffs did—is of no import to the privity analysis. Indeed, to hold
16	otherwise would cut against the well-established "interest of clients in having the attorney of
17	[their] choice[.]" Howard v. Babcock, 6 Cal. 4th 409, 425 (1993).
18	ii. Cooperation Does Not Evince Privity
19	Defendants' attempt to show privity based on the supposition that Plaintiffs "worked in
20	cooperation with the plaintiffs in Bauer" also fails for the same reason. That is, two sets of
21	plaintiffs "working in cooperation" is not a salient consideration vis-à-vis proving privity unless it
22	shows a plaintiff in one lawsuit participated in, had a proprietary interest in, or had control over
23	another lawsuit. Rodgers, 136 Cal. App. 4th at 93. Defendants claim that Plaintiffs "had access to
24	all of the discovery [responses] in the possession of the Bauer plaintiffs[,]" but such access would
25	not further the assertion of privity-obtaining "presumptively public" ⁴ discovery responses from
26	Bauer does nothing to show a Plaintiff "had a right to make a defense [in], control , [or]
27 28	⁴ "It is well-established that the fruits of pretrial discovery are, in the absence of a court order to the contrary, presumptively public." <i>San Jose Mercury News, Inc. v. United States Dist. Court-N. Dist.</i> , 187 F.3d 1096, 1103 (9th Cir.1999).
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	REPLY IN SUPPORT OF OPENING TRIAL BRIEF 3262

1	appeal" that case. (Opp. at 22:12-14, citing Cal Sierra, 14 Cal. App. 5th at 672.)
2	iii. Defendants Show No Privity between the Entity Plaintiffs
3	Defendants claim their privity assertion is assisted because the "lead organizational
4	plaintiff in Bauer" and the "lead organizational plaintiff in" this case "maintain a relationship of
5	privity as a practical matter, when it comes to lobbying, litigating, and generally advocating to
6	promote firearm rights." (Opp. at 24:8-25:2). First, the claim about "a relationship of privity
7	when it comes to litigating" is speculation: Defendants do not identify a single evidentiary
8	basis for this contention. Second, even assuming Defendants' citation to internet sources did
9	suggest these two entities had a relationship that generally included some aspect concerning
10	litigation, that fact would do nothing to show the Plaintiffs had "adequate representation" of their
11	interests in a particular prior lawsuit, i.e., Bauer. Consumer Advocacy Grp., Inc. v. ExxonMobil
12	Corp., 168 Cal. App. 4th 675, 690 (2008) (citing Richards, 517 U.S. 793, passim).
13	In sum, Defendants offer three arguments to support a finding of privity and each fails.
14	Accordingly, Defendants have not met their burden to show privity, in addition to having failed to
15	show that this action and Bauer concern the same primary right. Therefore, there are two
16	independent, elemental reasons why claim preclusion is inapplicable here.
17	3. The Public Policy/Injustice Exception
18	When the <i>Bauer</i> court determined that the Armed Prohibited Person System ("APPS")
19	"can fairly be considered an 'expense[] of policing the activities in question," relying upon
20	certain First Amendment fee jurisprudence (Bauer, 858 F.3d at 1225), it was ruling on a question
21	
	of law. Bd. of Educ. v. Jack M., 19 Cal. 3d 691, 698 (1977) ("a determination is one of law if it
22	of law. <i>Bd. of Educ. v. Jack M.</i> , 19 Cal. 3d 691, 698 (1977) ("a determination is one of law if it can be reached only by the application of legal principles"). If the Court finds a prima facie issue
22 23	
	can be reached only by the application of legal principles"). If the Court finds a prima facie issue
23	can be reached only by the application of legal principles"). If the Court finds a prima facie issue preclusion claim exists, "public policy considerations warrant an exception to the claim
23 24	can be reached only by the application of legal principles"). If the Court finds a prima facie issue preclusion claim exists, "public policy considerations warrant an exception to the claim preclusion aspect of res judicata." <i>People v. Barragan</i> , 32 Cal. 4th 236, 256, 83 P.3d 480, 495
23 24 25	can be reached only by the application of legal principles"). If the Court finds a prima facie issue preclusion claim exists, "public policy considerations warrant an exception to the claim preclusion aspect of res judicata." <i>People v. Barragan</i> , 32 Cal. 4th 236, 256, 83 P.3d 480, 495 (2004); <i>see also Kopp v. Fair Pol. Practices Com.</i> , 11 Cal. 4th 607, 622 (1995) ("when the issue
23 24 25 26	can be reached only by the application of legal principles"). If the Court finds a prima facie issue preclusion claim exists, "public policy considerations warrant an exception to the claim preclusion aspect of res judicata." <i>People v. Barragan</i> , 32 Cal. 4th 236, 256, 83 P.3d 480, 495 (2004); <i>see also Kopp v. Fair Pol. Practices Com.</i> , 11 Cal. 4th 607, 622 (1995) ("when the issue is a question of law , the prior determination is not conclusive either if injustice would result
 23 24 25 26 27 	can be reached only by the application of legal principles"). If the Court finds a prima facie issue preclusion claim exists, "public policy considerations warrant an exception to the claim preclusion aspect of res judicata." <i>People v. Barragan</i> , 32 Cal. 4th 236, 256, 83 P.3d 480, 495 (2004); <i>see also Kopp v. Fair Pol. Practices Com.</i> , 11 Cal. 4th 607, 622 (1995) ("when the issue is a question of law , the prior determination is not conclusive either if injustice would result or if the public interest requires that relitigation not be foreclosed.") The conclusion reached in

Cal. 4th 866, 874 (1997) (see *infra* Section II.B.1.), and it would be unjust to allow a legal
 determination in a federal action, concerning a claim brought under the United States
 Constitution, to run roughshod over the clear instruction of the California Supreme Court. Thus,
 the public policy/injustice exception should prevent claim preclusion based on *Bauer*.

5

B. The DROS Fee Operates as an Unconstitutional Tax

Before dismantling Defendants' arguments attempting to characterize the DROS Fee as a 6 7 regulatory fee, it is worth noting that Defendants make no real argument that if the DROS Fee is 8 held to be a tax, it would necessarily be an unconstitutional tax. Defendants' only comment on 9 this point is an unsupported claim, raised in a footnote, that "even if article XIII were somehow" 10 implicated, plaintiffs have not cited a single case holding that section 1 (b), 2, or 3(m) applies to 11 firearms." (Opp. at 29:27-28). The non-existence of such a case is patently irrelevant. Just 12 because a court has not had the opportunity to apply the relevant law to a certain factual scenario 13 imparts no indication as to applicability of such law to that scenario. Factual distinctions, e.g., 14 whether a case concerns firearms or some other form of property, mean nothing unless the 15 distinction is legally relevant. See People v. Johnson, 6 Cal. 4th 1, 40-41 (1993); People v. 16 *Byoune*, 65 Cal. 2d 345, 348 (1966). Because Defendants fail to identify a legally relevant 17 distinction between the facts here and the facts in the case law cited by Plaintiffs (Open. Br. at 18 24:8-9, 25:14-18.) the sole disputed issue is whether the DROS Fee is a completely valid 19 regulatory fee—which is Defendants' position (Opp. at 29:7-32:13)—or if it is operating, at least 20 in part, as an unconstitutional tax. The Opposition fails to overcome the reality that the 21 Department is using the DROS Fee to collect an unconstitutional tax.

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- 23

1. Defendants Avoid Admitting that the DROS Fee Is a Tax by Wrongly Claiming the *Sinclair Paint* Standard Does Not Apply

Even though the proper framework for "distinguishing taxes from regulatory fees" is of central importance in this case, Defendants use a footnote to argue that the two-prong approach identified by Plaintiffs "misses the mark." (Opp. 27:23-28.) Defendants claim that: *San Diego Gas & Electric Co. v. San Diego County Air Pollution Control Dist.* 203 Cal. App. 3d 1132, 1146 (1988) is "the case outlining that approach that plaintiffs urge this court to follow[,]" that *San* 14

1	Diego Gas "expressly indicates that it [the two-prong analysis] applies to determining whether a
2	fee is a 'special tax under Proposition 13 (i.e., article XIIIA [of the California Constitution]), and
3	that "the issue in this case is not whether the DROS Fee is a special tax under Proposition 13." ⁵
4	(Opp. at 27:23-28.) What Defendants cobble together here is a textbook strawman argument.
5	San Diego Gas is not "the," i.e., the only, case identified by Plaintiffs that outlines the
6	approach that plaintiffs urge this Court to follow." (Id.; see Mot. at § IV.A (discussing a series of
7	cases going back to 1906, including the pre-Proposition 13 case Un. Busi. Com. v. City of San
8	Diego, 91 Cal. App. 3d 156 (1979) and the seminal case Sinclair Paint). In contrast, the
9	Opposition repeatedly cites a single case (Cal. Farm Bureau Federation v. State Water Resources
10	Control Bd., 51 Cal. 4th 421 (2011), as modified (Apr. 20, 2011), and never identifies an
11	analytical framework in Cal. Farm that could be utilized in this case. (Opp. at 26:8-27:18.)
12	The reason for this omission is clear: Cal. Farm adopts the standard Defendants now urge
13	this Court not to follow, hereinafter referred to as the Sinclair Paint standard. Cal. Farm, 51 Cal.
14	4th at 441 (noting that, "in Sinclair Paint, to determine the tax or fee issue, we directed courts to
15	examine [(1)] the costs of the regulatory activity and [(2)] determine if there was a reasonable
16	relationship between the fees assessed and the costs of the regulatory activity"), 436-37. The Cal.
17	Farm court expressly recognized the two-prong Sinclair Paint standard was valid, concluding that
18	"the question [at issue in Cal. Farm] revolve[d] around [(1)] the scope and the cost of the
19	Division's regulatory activity and [(2)] the relationship between those costs and the fees
20	imposed." Id. Accordingly, Cal. Farm, just like Sinclair Paint, is a Proposition 13 case that
21	nonetheless relies on a "tax v. fee" analytical framework predating Proposition 13 (i.e., the
22	Sinclair Paint Standard)—meaning that framework is necessarily not limited to Proposition 13
23	
24	⁵ As enacted, Proposition 13 created two new constitutional provisions that are worth

⁾ new constitutional pro identifying to understand why Defendants' argument on this point does not hold water. Those two provisions can be summarized as follows: (1) "any changes in State taxes enacted for the purpose 25 of increasing revenues collected pursuant thereto . . . must be imposed by an Act passed by not 26 less than two-thirds of all members elected to each of the two houses of the Legislature" and (2) "Cities, Counties and special districts, by a two-thirds vote of the qualified electors of such 27 district, may impose special taxes on such district[.]" Ballot Pamp., Prim. Elec., text of Prop. 13, p. 57 (June 6, 1978), https://repository.uchastings.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1849&context 28 =ca_ballot_props).

1	and For a womple in Northwest Engrantic which does not acreate Drangettion 12 the second
2	cases. ⁶ For example, in <i>Northwest Energetic</i> , which does not concern Proposition 13, the court
	stated that "the distinction between a tax and a fee has been well-discussed in Proposition 13
3	cases" and then went on to cite and rely on, e.g., Sinclair Paint. Nw. Energetic Servs., LLC v.
4	California Franchise Tax Bd., 159 Cal. App. 4th 841, 857 (2008), as modified on denial of reh'g
5	(Mar. 3, 2008). Therefore, Defendants are wrong as a matter of law in trying to distinguish the
6	San Diego Gas/Sinclair Paint line of cases and the analytical framework it provides.
7	Considering the foregoing, Defendants' well-camouflaged strawman comes into view.
8	Defendants set up this distraction by erroneously implying that <i>Plaintiffs</i> contend "the DROS Fee
9	is a special tax under Proposition 13." (Opp. at 27:27-28.) Because the relevant aspect of
10	Proposition 13 (article XIIIA, section 4) only applies to "Cities, Counties and special districts"
11	(id.), and the California Department of Justice ("Department") is clearly none of those, Plaintiffs
12	are obviously not making such a claim. What Plaintiffs do assert is that, under generally
13	applicable law, the DROS Fee is a tax. That such generally applicable law has been relied upon in
14	Proposition 13 cases in no way operates to limit the use of such law in non-proposition 13 cases.
15	Because the Sinclair Paint standard is applicable here, Defendants' claim that the DROS Fee is a
16	reasonable regulatory fee must be analyzed under that standard. As shown below, that analysis
17	clearly identifies the DROS Fee as a tax.
18	2 Cal Farm Is Distinguishable, and Even Assuming It Is Not. It Would
19	2. <i>Cal. Farm</i> Is Distinguishable, and Even Assuming It Is Not, It Would Support Plaintiffs' Position, Not Defendants'
20	Defendants' attempt to compare this action to Cal. Farm is confounding. First, they assert
21	that in Cal. Farm "the California Supreme Court upheld the state's water right statutes
22	imposing annual fees on those who hold permits and licenses to appropriate water." (Opp. at
23	27:20-23; citing Cal. Farm, 51 Cal. 4th at 446.) That is not an accurate representation of the Cal.
24	
25	
26	⁶ Cal. Farm, 51 Cal. 4th at 436-37 (citing Sinclair Paint, 15 Cal. 4th at 874, 876, 878); Sinclair Paint, 15 Cal. 4th at 878 (citing United Business, 91 Cal. App. 3d at 165, 166-68);
27	<i>United Business</i> , 91 Cal. App. 3d at 165 (noting a municipality could impose a regulatory fee under the police power if "the fee constitutes [(1)] an amount necessary to 'legitimately assist in
28	regulation and [(2)] not exceed the necessary or probable expense of issuing the license and of inspecting and regulating the subject that it covers.")
	16
	REPLY IN SUPPORT OF OPENING TRIAL BRIEF 3266

1	Farm holding. The Cal. Farm court did "affirm the Court of Appeal's judgment holding that the
2	fee statutes at issue [we]re facially constitutional." Cal. Farm, 51 Cal. 4th at 446. But literally the
3	next sentence of that opinion-unmentioned by Defendants-states: "the Court of Appeal's
4	judgment is reversed as to its determination that the statutes and their implementing regulations
5	are unconstitutional as applied." (Id. at 446-47.) That omission is strange; the Opposition later
6	quotes the Cal. Farm court's explanation of why it reversed and remanded. (Opp. at 29:12-17).
7	Second, and stranger still, is that Defendants approvingly quote the portion of Cal. Farm
8	that reiterates the Sinclair Paint standard applies in cases like Cal. Farm: "the [tax or fee]
9	question revolves around [(1)] the scope and the cost of the Division's regulatory activity and
10	[(2)] the relationship between those costs and the fees imposed." (Opp. at 29:12-17, citing Cal.
11	<i>Farm</i> , 51 Cal. 4th at 441.) ⁷
12	Third, Cal. Farm shines little light on this case because there "the record before [the Court
13	wa]s insufficient to resolve the 'tax or fee' question." Cal. Farm, 51 Cal. 4th at 441. Without an
14	application of law to facts, Cal. Farm is little more than a recapitulation of the judicial landscape
15	vis-à-vis the 'tax or fee' question, a landscape that Cal. Farm recognized was (and still is)
16	dominated by Sinclair Paint. Cal. Farm, 51 Cal. 4th at 441. Because Cal. Farm does not include
17	a determination based on a factual analysis intended to resolve the 'tax or fee' question, it has no
18	materiality to this case, and the Court should ignore Defendants' conclusions based on Cal. Farm.
19	3. Section 28225 and the Statute at Issue in <i>Cal. Farm</i> Are Not Analogous
20	For reasons not totally clear, Defendants cite Cal. Farm's statement that the statute at
21	issue there "revealed a specific intention to' impose a regulatory fee[,]' [and that] Penal Code
22	section 28225 ("Section 28225"), also reveals a specific legislative intention to impose a
23	regulatory fee." (Opp. at 27:21-28:4). If Defendants are attempting to claim the legislature can
24	make a tax into a regulatory fee by naming it as such, that assetion is plainly wrong. "Whatever it
25	is and by whatever name it may be called, the character of the tax 'must be ascertained by its
26	⁷ The material quoted by Defendants is directly preceded in the <i>Cal. Farm</i> opinion by this
27	sentence: "Thus, in <i>Sinclair Paint</i> , to determine the tax or fee issue, we directed courts to examine the costs of the regulatory activity and determine if there was a reasonable relationship between
28	the fees assessed and the costs of the regulatory activity." <i>Cal. Farm</i> , 51 Cal. 4th 441 (citation and footnote omitted).
	17

1	incidents and from the natural and legal effect of the language employed in the (legislative
2	enactment)."" Ainsworth v. Bryant, 34 Cal. 2d 465, 473 (1949). Further, Senate Bill 819 (Leno,
3	2011) ("SB 819") plainly shows an intent to create a (special) tax. It states that: "[r]ather than
4	placing an additional burden on the taxpayers of California to fund enhanced enforcement of
5	[APPS], it is the intent of the Legislature in enacting this measure to allow the [Department] to
6	utilize the [DROS] Account for the additional, limited purpose of funding enforcement of
7	[APPS]." Compare 2011 Cal. Stat., ch. 743 § 1(g); with Nw. Energetic, 159 Cal. App. 4th at 857
8	(2008), ("the Legislature's plain intent to impose the Levy in order to make up for lost income tax
9	revenues indicat[e]s that the Levy constitutes a tax rather than a fee.") ⁸
10	More likely, Defendants' strategy is to gloss over critical distinctions between Section
11	28225 and Water Code 1525 (the primary statute at issue in Cal. Farm) so they can (wrongly)
12	conclude that Section 28225 is a facially valid fee like Water Code section 1525 was determined
13	to be. <i>Cal. Farm</i> , 51 Cal. 4th at 438-39.
14	Defendants claim "Section 28225 'carefully sets out that the fee[] imposed shall relate to
15	costs linked to' the eleven categories set forth in subdivision (b)(1) through (11), and it 'lists the
16	recoverable costs in some detail[,]" relying on Cal. Farm's discussion of Water Code section
17	1525. (Opp. at 28:8-10.) That claim may be correct as to some of the categories stated in section
18	28225(b) (which are minimally relevant here), ⁹ but <i>not</i> as to the subsection at the heart of this
19	case, Section 28225(b)(11). Subsection (b)(11) refers to "costs associated with funding
20	Department of Justice firearms-related regulatory and enforcement activities related to the sale,
21	purchase, possession, loan, or transfer of firearms pursuant to any provision listed in Section
22	16580." Defendants admit they view this provision as being broadly applicable to firearm-related
23	activities. (Opp. Pls.' Mot Adj. re: 5th & 9th Causes of Action, 9:9-12, 10:2-7; accord Memo
24	Supp. Defs.' Mot. Summ. Adj. at 21:26-22:15("section 28225 broadly speaks in terms of
25	'costs associated with the sale, purchase, possession, loan, or transfer of firearms.").)
26	⁸ Like the levy at issue in <i>Nw. Energetic</i> , SB 819 was intended to make up for a reduction in
27	available general fund money. (Open. Br., § II.C.).
28	⁹ E.g, Section 28225(b)(8) is a category described "in some detail[:]" "actual costs associated with the electronic or telephonic transfer of information pursuant to Section 28215." 18
	REPLY IN SUPPORT OF OPENING TRIAL BRIEF 3268

1	Water Code section 1525 provides a helpful contrast, as it, unlike Section 28225(b)(11), is
2	actually drafted "in some detail[.]"(Opp. at 28:8-10.)
3	The board shall set the fee schedule authorized by this section so that the total
4	amount of fees collected pursuant to this section equals that amount necessary to recover costs incurred in connection with the issuance, administration, review,
5	monitoring, and enforcement of permits, licenses, certificates, and registrations to appropriate water, water leases, statements of water diversion and use for cannabis
6	cultivation, and orders approving changes in point of discharge, place of use, or purpose of use of treated wastewater
7	Water Code § 1525(c). Thus, Water Code section 1525 is limited to recovery of a narrowly
8	defined class of costs related to processing and enforcing documentary proof of rights related to
9	water (e.g., permits, wastewater-related orders). Id. Further, Water Code section 1525 has a
10	provision-with no analog in Section 28225-requiring "that [the state water board] 'set the
11	amount of total revenue collected each year through the fees authorized by this section at an
12	amount equal to the revenue levels set forth in the annual Budget Act for this activity." Cal.
13	Farm, 51 Cal. 4th at 439-40. Also, "There is a safeguard in subdivision (d)(3) authorizing the
14	[state water board] to "further adjust the annual fees" if it "determines that the revenue collected
15	during the preceding year was greater than, or less than, the revenue levels set forth in the annual
16	Budget Act" Id. at 440. Section 28225 does not include these kinds of limitations.
17	Defendants assert that, [l]ike the situation in" Cal. Farm, the "language [in Section 28225]
18	also allows the [Department] to adjust the amount of the DROS fee as needed." (Opp. at 29:1-2.)
19	This is a false comparison, as Section 28225 does not have the type of "safeguard" language
20	found in Water Code section 1525 that requires a yearly review. If it did, the Department might
21	not have failed to review the amount being charged for the DROS Fee for more than thirteen
22	years. (Ruling of Aug. 9, 2017, at 11:2-5.) And in any event, Defendants do not explain how a
23	regulatory agency's statutory ability to adjust a levy "reveals a specific legislative intention to
24	impose a regulatory fee[.]" (Opp. at 27:22-28:4.) That ability could just as easily support
25	Plaintiffs' observation that Section 28225 violates the Separation of Powers doctrine specifically
26	because the Department can adjust the DROS Fee, which is a tax. (Open. Br. § IV.D.1.).
27	To conclude Defendants' Cal. Farm-centric analysis in Section II.A. of their Opposition,
28	they claim the DROS Fee "is hardly a tax" because "like the fees upheld in California Farm
	19
	REPLY IN SUPPORT OF OPENING TRIAL BRIEF 3269

REPLY IN SUPPORT OF OPENING TRIAL BRIEF

1	Bureau, the DROS Fee authorized by section 28225 is "linked to the activities that [the
2	Department] and other specified agencies perform." (Opp. at 29:4-7; citing Cal. Farm, 51 Cal. 4th
3	at 440.) But Defendants' claim fails to recognize the context in which the quoted material arose.
4	That is, the final paragraph in Cal. Farm's facial challenge analysis concludes that: "the fees
5	charged under section 1525 are linked to the activities the [state water board] performs." Cal.
6	Farm, 51 Cal. 4th at 440. Defendants use this summary statement to argue that, under Cal. Farm,
7	a challenge to a purported tax can be defeated upon nothing more than a showing that the charge
8	"is linked to" activities performed by the relevant agency. (Opp. at 29:4-7; citing Cal. Farm, 51
9	Cal. 4th at 440.) But as the paragraph at issue makes clear, Cal. Farm specifically rejected the
10	idea that "the 'activity' subject to fees under [water code section 1525] could represent all of the
11	[state water board]'s activities[.]" Cal. Farm, 51 Cal. 4th at 439-440. Rather, Cal. Farm's
12	reference to "the activities the [state water board] performs" was limited to the plainly regulatory
13	activities actually identified in Water Code section 1525(a)-(c). Id. Thus, even if Cal. Farm's
14	facial challenge analysis is relevant, Defendants cannot cherry-pick it and ignore the critically
15	important limitation identified above. A fair reading of Cal. Farm shows that it does not support
16	Defendants' interest in using DROS Fee money for activities not listed in Section 28225. ¹⁰
17	Because of the material distinctions-ignored by Defendants-that negate Defendants'
18	attempt to construct an argument based on Water Code section 1525, the Court should ignore it.
19 20	4. Defendants' Confused "Reasonable Relationship" Argument Fails; the Framework that Must Be Applied is the <i>Sinclair Paint</i> Standard,
	Under Which the DROS Fee Is a Tax
21	Section II.B. of the Opposition is the core of Defendants' argument on the "tax or fee"
22	issue. But that section is muddled as to what analytical framework is being applied—assuming
23	one is. The section does quote the Cal. Farm court's restatement of the Sinclair Paint standard
24	(Opp. at 29:12-14), but the remainder of the section does not refer to the <i>Sinclair Paint</i> standard.
25	The latter is consistent with footnote 19 of the Opposition, which (incorrectly) argues the <i>Sinclair</i>
26	$\frac{10}{10}$ Defendents still scene to advocate for a bread interpretation of Section 28225(b)(11) but
27 28	¹⁰ Defendants still seem to advocate for a broad interpretation of Section 28225(b)(11), but Plaintiffs contend that issue was largely, if not completely, resolved when Judge Kenney ordered that the reference to "possession"-related enforcement activates in Section 28225 were limited to "APPS-Based Law Enforcement Activities." (Ruling of Aug. 9, 2017, at 11:2-5.)
	20 REPLY IN SUPPORT OF OPENING TRIAL BRIEF 3270
I	KEFLT IN SUFFORT OF OPENINO TRIAL DRIEF

1 *Paint* standard is inapplicable because it is a Proposition 13 case.

2

Rather, it seems Defendants have manufactured a standard that is based on their faulty 3 "linked to" argument described in the prior subsection. Though Defendants do not cite any 4 authority, they are apparently arguing that the Court should utilize the following standard: a levy 5 [e.g., "the \$19 DROS fee"] is not a tax if it "is reasonably related to all of the costs related to the 6 regulation of the fee payors." (Opp. at 32:12-13; accord Opp. at 29:7-8 & 29:22-23 (italics 7 added.) That "standard" is much broader than the Sinclair Paint standard in at least two ways. 8 First, it changes the scope of costs under consideration from "the reasonable cost of providing 9 services necessary to the activity for which the fee is charged (Sinclair Paint, 15 Cal. 4th at 876 10 (italics added)) "to all of the costs related to the regulation of the fee payors" (Opp. at 32:12-13 11 (italics added)), i.e., costs beyond those for a specific program. Second, the phrase "fee payors" 12 (*id.*) includes *all* fee payers, even those that get no benefit from, nor create a burden on, a relevant 13 program. On the other hand, the phrase "fee payor's" (Sinclair Paint, 15 Cal. 4th at 876) is much 14 narrower and looks at what costs are actually attributable to a particular person.

15 Presumably, Defendants ask the Court to adopt a "novel" standard because they recognize 16 the DROS Fee is a tax under *Sinclair Paint*. Indeed, it is noteworthy that Defendants never even 17 attempt to mount a defense of the DROS Fee in the context of the Sinclair Paint standard.

18 Nonetheless, Plaintiffs now explain why Defendants' factual and legal assertions cannot prevent 19 the DROS Fee from being recognized as a tax.

20

21

i. **Irrelevant Data Cannot Trump Relevant, Undisputed Data** Defendants claim financial data going back five years shows that "all of the costs

22 associated with funding the relevant firearms-related regulatory and enforcement activities

23 actually exceeded the amount of DROS fee revenue [; t] his demonstrates that the \$19.00 DROS

24 fee is proportional to the costs of the regulated activities." (Opp. at 29:25-30:21.) That assertion is 25 pure obfuscation: Defendants provide an answer to a question that no one has asked.

26 The expenditure data Defendants cite (Id. at 30:11-14) is not limited to only expenditures 27 authorized by section 28225, but includes other expenses that, as Plaintiff have already explained 28 (Open. Brief § IV.D.2.; see also Mot. Adj. Pls.' 5th & 9th Causes of Action, § II.F.), are not

1	authorized to be funded via the DROS Fee. (Id.) So when Defendants claim "that the \$19.00
2	DROS fee is proportional to the costs of the <i>regulated activities</i> [,]" Defendants are obfuscating a
3	key issue: both prongs of the Sinclair Paint standard only consider the costs of the regulatory
4	program giving rise to the relevant levy, not some undefined list of regulatory activities
5	performed by the levy-imposing agency. See Sinclair Paint, 15 Cal. 4th at 8767; see also Cal.
6	Bldg. Indus. Ass 'n v. San Joaquin Valley Air Pollution Control Dist., 178 Cal. App. 4th 120, 131,
7	(2009) ("a regulatory fee is charged to cover the reasonable cost of a service or program
8	connected to a particular activity.") In contrast to Defendants' disinformation, Plaintiffs provided
9	the Court undisputed evidence that the Department is spending numerous millions of dollars on
10	activities that are not "regulatory activities" identified in Section 28225. (Open. Brief § IV.D.2.;
11	see also Mot. Adj. Pls.' 5th & 9th Causes of Action, § II.F.)
12	ii. The Compulsory Versus Voluntary Dichotomy
13	To further the claim that the DROS Fee is nothing but a legitimate regulatory fee,
14	Defendants state that "[t]he DROS fee is not compulsory, whereas, one of the hallmarks of a tax
15	is that it is compulsory." (Opp. at 31:12-21.) Plaintiffs do no dispute that "one of the hallmarks of
16	a tax is that it is compulsory," but that is not an absolute requirement. (See Opp. at 26:14-15,
17	quoting Sinclair Paint, 15 Cal. App. At 874 ("[T]he word 'tax' has no fixed meaning Most
18	taxes are compulsory ") (italics added).) more to the point, the issue of "compulsory"
19	payment needs to be understood in context. It is used in contrast to a situation where a levy is
20	charged "in response to a voluntary decision to develop or to seek other government benefits or
21	privileges" and paid "in return for a specific benefit conferred or privilege granted." (Id. at 26:13-
22	14, citing language originally found in Sinclair Paint.)
23	Firearm ownership is an individual right, not a "government benefit or privilege[.]"
24	District of Columbia v. Heller, 554 U.S. 570, 595 (2008). Thus, if there is a "government
25	privilege" here, it is only the "privilege" of having the Department conduct a background check.
26	Accordingly, if the costs to be considered in setting a regulatory fee are the costs of performing
27	background checks, Plaintiffs have produced undisputed evidence that a \$19.00 DROS Fee is so
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	22

- 1 grossly disproportionate to the relevant costs¹¹ and that it therefore violates the first prong of the 2 Sinclair Paint standard. Sinclair Paint, 15 Cal. 4th at 878.

3 If the Court recognizes that there is no "government benefit or privilege" at issue here—a 4 point Defendants implicitly concede¹²—and identifies the levy at issue is burden-based like in 5 Sinclair Paint (id.), only two options will remain as to the compulsory versus voluntary 6 dichotomy issue. The Court could disregard the dichotomy as irrelevant to determining if a 7 *burden*-based levy is a tax. Or, the Court could recognize that the dichotomy presents two 8 mutually exclusive scenarios—which would necessarily lead to the conclusion the non-existence 9 of a voluntarily obtained "benefit or privilege" determines the fee is compulsory, and thus a tax. 10 Either way, the compulsory versus voluntary dichotomy, like all of Defendants' arguments, fail to 11 meet Defendants' "Reasonable Relationship" "standard," let alone the Sinclair Paint standard. In 12 light thereof, the Court should find the DROS Fee is a tax, and that it is unconstitutional.

13

5.

Bauer Cannot Be Used to Avoid the Requirements of Sinclair Paint

14 Once again, context matters. The Court should not be persuaded to disregard California law due to a passage in *Bauer* that was intended to address a Second Amendment claim, 15 16 inasmuch as this case presents no substantive analog to that claim. Defendants ask the Court to 17 deny Plaintiffs' claims based on *Bauer*'s conclusion that "[t]he APPS program is, in essence, a temporal extension of the background check program." (Opp. at 32:1-8.) But the *Bauer* court was 18 not making a broad pronouncement that, for all purposes, there is a relevant connection between 19 20 the background check process (wherein the DROS Fee is charged) and APPS. Rather, it made a 21 judgment only that "the enforcement activities carried out through the APPS program are 22 sufficiently related to the DROS fee under this line of jurisprudence, [i.e.] First Amendment fee jurisprudence[.]" Bauer v. Becerra, 858 F.3d at 1226.¹³ Whether "targeting illegal possession 23 24

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 - ¹¹ (Decl. Scott Franklin Supp. Open. Br. ["Franklin Decl"], Exs. 11 & 12; Open. Br., 10:11-28.)
- 26 ¹² "[D]efendants submit . . . evidence that the fee imposed on firearms purchasers bears a reasonable relationship to the burdens of firearms regulation." (Opp. at 31:26-28.) 27
- ¹³ Plaintiffs contend *Bauer* was wrongly decided, but unless this Court determines it is 28 relevant to analyze the propriety of that ruling, Plaintiffs will not delve into that issue any further.

1 under APPS is closely related to the DROS fee" under First Amendment fee jurisprudence (id. at 2 1225) does not illuminate the issue here—i.e., whether Defendants can prove the DROS Fee is a 3 regulatory fee under Sinclair Paint. Because this Court is not bound to accept the Ninth Circuit's 4 analysis or conclusions (Governor Gray Davis Com. v. Am. Taxpayers All., 102 Cal. App. 4th 5 449, 468 (2002)) and there is no persuasive reason to do so, Bauer should be disregarded. See 6 Busch v. CitiMortgage, Inc., No. 11-CV-03192-EJD, 2011 WL 3627042, at *2 (N.D. Cal. Aug. 7 17, 2011) ("every case arises on different facts; the persuasive value of precedent exists when the 8 legal principles that apply to the facts of one case can be analogized to the facts of another").

9 A comparison of the legal standards at issue here and *Bauer* illuminates Plaintiffs' point. 10 In *Bauer*, the court's salient inquiry, under intermediate scrutiny, was whether there was a 11 "reasonable fit' between the government's stated objective and its means of achieving that goal[; 12 this standard] does not require the least restrictive means of furthering a given end." Id. at 1223. 13 *Bauer*'s "reasonable fit" analysis is expressly based on evaluating DROS Fee payers' "burdens" 14 as a whole. Id. at 1224 ("the unlawful firearm possession targeted by APPS is the direct result of 15 *certain* individuals' prior acquisition of a firearm through a DROS-governed transaction") (italics 16 added). Conversely, in this case, the relevant analysis is much more prescribed than it is under the 17 intermediate scrutiny standard. Sinclair Paint requires the reviewing court must look at an 18 individual fee payer's burden vis-à-vis "the activity for which the fee is charged" (Sinclair Paint, 19 15 Cal. 4th at 876, 881)—here, participation in the background check process. Because the 20 conclusion stated in *Bauer* is based on a materially distinguishable analysis, this Court should not 21 give any weight to the Ninth Circuit's conclusion, as doing so would run afoul of binding 22 California Supreme Court precedent.

23

Coincidentally, the reason the Court should not follow *Bauer* is disclosed in Defendants' 24 attempt to support the supposed relevance of Bauer with a citation to Sinclair Paint. Defendants 25 quote Sinclair Paint's statement that: "case law 'clearly indicates that the police power is broad 26 enough to include mandatory remedial measures to mitigate the past, present, or future adverse 27 impact of the fee payer's operations[.]" (Opp. at 32:8-11, citing Sinclair Paint, 15 Cal. 4th at 877-28 878 [emphasis added].) As discussed above, the second prong of the analysis must be performed

based on the specific "payor's" conduct, *not* the conduct of all fee payors. (*Id.*); *see Sinclair Paint*, 15 Cal. 4th at 881 ("Sinclair will have the opportunity to try to show [at trial] that no clear
nexus exists between *its* products and childhood lead poisoning, or that the amount of the fees
bore no reasonable relationship to the social or economic "burdens" *its* operations generated.")
(emphasis added).

6 Defendants' claim that "[t]his Court should reject [Plaintiffs'] argument just like the Ninth 7 Circuit did" in Bauer v. Beccera, 858 F.3d 1216 (Opp. at 31:1-11) is basically an issue preclusion 8 argument that—if it had been fully briefed—would have shown an elementary deficit. "[The] 9 issue preclusion . . . bar is asserted against a party who had a full and fair opportunity to litigate 10 the issue in the first case but lost." DKN Holdings, 61 Cal. 4th at 826. "[I]ssue preclusion applies: 11 (1) after final adjudication (2) of an identical issue (3) actually litigated and necessarily decided in 12 the first suit and (4) asserted against one who was a party in the first suit or one in privity with 13 that party." *Id.* at 825. Elements 1, 2, and 4 are also found in the claim preclusion standard. 14 Zevnik v. Super. Ct., 159 Cal. App. 4th 76, 82–83 (2008). As shown above in Section II.A., 15 Defendants cannot meet two of the "common elements" shared by claim and issue preclusion: (1) 16 that both actions concerned "identical" claims, and (2) that "the party against whom the doctrine 17 is being asserted was a party or in privity with a party to the prior proceeding." Zevnik, 159 Cal. 18 App. 4th at 82–83.

Defendants' *Bauer* and *Cal. Farm*-based arguments work only as distractions, pulling
attention away from all the evidence cited and arguments raised in the Opening Brief. Because *Sinclair Paint* is controlling and the DROS Fee is an unconstitutional tax thrice over, the Court
should grant Plaintiffs' Sixth, Seventh, and Eighth Causes of Action.

23

C. Allowing Amendment According to Proof Is Appropriate

Notwithstanding Defendants' protests (Opp. § III.), the simple fact is that Plaintiffs did
not recognize the proposed new claims until after the 2017 depositions of Department employees,
wherein new evidence was obtained, viz., that: (1) the Department believes it can adjust the
amount of the DROS Fee based on the costs of a general fund program, i.e., APPS, and (2) the
Department has spent millions of DROS Fee dollars to pay for defense attorneys. (Franklin Decl.;

1	Ex. 3, 1:21, 66:6-67:3; Ex. 4, 1:21, 33:1-11, 71:14-72:1). Further, Plaintiffs have no objection to
2	the Court granting the opportunity for supplemental briefing on the issue, which should be
3	relatively straightforward. That is, the proposed claims are largely, if not completely, are
4	questions of law or depend on facts already at issue. Defendants' opposition on this point is faulty
5	because the cases cited by Defendants, each denying leave to amend, all concern attempts to raise
6	new <i>fact</i> -based issues that would have unreasonably burdened an opponent (Opp. at 33:4-15).
7	Granting leave here would not create any such burden, and Defendants produce no real argument
8	to the contrary. Finally, the proposed new claims concern ongoing wrongs that are not subject to
9	any temporal bar, so it makes sense to hear them in this case rather than a separate action. As
10	such, leave to amend according to proof should be granted.
11	III. CONCLUSION
12	Plaintiffs should be granted relief for the reasons stated herein and in the Opening Brief.
13	
14	Dated: March 1, 2018 MICHEL & ASSOCIATES, P.C.
15	nime The
16	Scott M. Franklin
17	Attorney for Plaintiffs and Petitioners
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	26 REPLY IN SUPPORT OF OPENING TRIAL BRIEF

1	PROOF OF SERVICE		
2	STATE OF CALIFORNIA		
3	COUNTY OF SACRAMENTO		
4	I, Laura Palmerin, am employed in the City of Long Beach, Los Angeles County, California. I am over the age of eighteen (18) years and am not a party to the within action. My business address is 180 East Ocean Blvd., Suite 200, Long Beach, CA 90802.		
5 6			
	On March 1, 2018, the foregoing document described as		
7	REPLY IN SUPPORT OF PLAINTIFFS' OPENING TRIAL BRIEF		
8	on the interested parties in this action by placing		
9	\boxtimes a true and correct copy thereof enclosed in sealed envelope(s) addressed as follows:		
10			
11	Anthony R. Hakl anthony.hakl@doj.ca.gov		
12	Deputy Attorney General 1300 I Street, Suite 125		
13	P.O. Box 944255 Sacramento, CA 94244-2550		
14	Attorney for Defendants		
15			
16	 (<u>BY ELECTRONIC MAIL</u>) As follows: I served a true and correct copy by electronic transmission. Said transmission was reported and completed without error. Executed on March 1, 2018, at Long Beach, California. 		
17	\boxtimes (BY MAIL) As follows: I am "readily familiar" with the firm's practice of collection and		
18	processing correspondence for mailing. Under the practice it would be deposited with the U.S. Postal Service on that same day with postage thereon fully prepaid at Long Beach,		
19	California, in the ordinary course of business. I am aware that on motion of the party served, service is presumed invalid if postal cancellation date is more than one day after date of		
20	deposit for mailing an affidavit. Executed on March 1, 2018, at Long Beach, California.		
21	\boxtimes (STATE) I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of California that the		
22	foregoing is true and correct.		
23	LAURA PALMERIN		
24			
25			
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	27 327		
	PROOF OF SERVICE		

	1	FILED/ENDORSED
1 2	C. D. Michel - S.B.N. 144258 Scott M. Franklin - S.B.N. 240254 Sean A. Brady - S.B.N. 262007	MAY 3 1 2018
3	MICHEL & ASSOCIATES, P.C. 180 E. Ocean Boulevard, Suite 200	By: <u>H. Portalanza</u> Deputy Cferk
4	Long Beach, CA 90802 Telephone: 562-216-4444	Jeputy Crerk
5	Facsimile: 562-216-4445 Email: <u>cmichel@michellawyers.com</u>	
6	Attorneys for Plaintiffs/Petitioners	
7		
8	SUPERIOR COURT OF 1	THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA
9	FOR THE COUNT	ΓΥ OF SACRAMENTO
10		
11	DAVID GENTRY; JAMES PARKER;) MARK MIDLAM; JAMES BASS; and)	CASE NO. 34-2013-80001667
12 13	CALGUNS SHOOTING SPORTS)ASSOCIATION,)	PLAINTIFFS' NOTICE OF MOTION AND MOTION FOR LEAVE TO FILE SECOND
13	Plaintiffs and Petitioners,	AMENDED COMPLAINT FOR DECLARATORY AND INJUNCTIVE RELIEF AND SECOND AMENDED
15	vs.	PETITION FOR WRIT OF MANDAMUS [CONCURRENTLY FILED WITH
16	XAVIER BECERRA, in His Official) Capacity as Attorney General For the State)	DECLARATION OF SCOTT M. FRANKLIN IN SUPPORT THEREOF;
17	of California; STEPHEN LINDLEY, in His) Official Capacity as Acting Chief for the)	{PROPOSED} ORDER]
18	California Department of Justice, BETTY T.) YEE, in Her Official Capacity as State)	Date: June 22, 2018
19	Controller, and DOES 1 - 10, () Defendants and Respondents. ()	Time:10:00 a.m.Dept.:28Judge:Hon. Richard K. Sueyoshi
20)	Action filed: 10/16/13
21	PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that on June	e 22, 2018, at 10:00 a.m. or as soon thereafter as the
22	matter may be heard, in Department 28 of the	Sacramento County Superior Court, located at 720
23	9th Street, Sacramento, CA 95814, Plaintiffs/I	•••
24		ports Association (collectively "Plaintiffs") will and
25 26		ng Plaintiffs leave to file their Second Amended
26 27	Complaint for Declaratory and Injunctive Reli Mandamus (collectively the "Second Amende	
27	Amended Complaint submitted with this Moti	- /
		on oo acomoa mou.
	MOTION FOR LEAVE TO F	1 ILE 2 ND AMENDED COMPLAINT ³²

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1	The Motion is made pursuant to California Code of Civil Procedure section 473(a)(1) and
2	is based on this Notice of Motion, the Memorandum of Points and Authorities, the proposed
3	Second Amended Complaint and proposed order filed herewith, all of the files and records of this
4	action, and on any additional material that may be elicited at the hearing of the Motion.
5	Please take further notice that
6	[p]ursuant to Local Rule 1.06 (A), the court will make a tentative ruling on the
7	merits of this matter by 2:00 p.m., the court day before the hearing. The complete text of the tentative rulings for the department may be downloaded off the
8	court's website. If the party does not have online access, they may call the dedicated phone number for the department as referenced in the local telephone
9	directory between the hours of 2:00 p.m. and 4:00 p.m. on the court day before the hearing and receive the tentative ruling. If you do not call the court and the
10	opposing party by 4:00 p.m. the court day before the hearing, no hearing will be held.
11	Sac. Super. Ct. L.R. 106(A).
12	Dated: May 31, 2018 MICHEL & ASSOCIATES, P.C.
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16	Scott M. Franklin, attorney for Plaintiffs
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	4 3281 MOTION FOR LEAVE TO FILE 2 ND AMENDED COMPLAINT

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MEMORANDUM OF POINTS AND AUTHORITIES

I. **INTRODUCTION**

Plaintiffs seek leave to file the Second Amended Complaint pursuant to California Code of Civil Procedure section 473(a)(1). The proposed Second Amended Complaint filed herewith (Declaration of Scott M. Franklin ["Franklin Decl."] ¶ 2, Ex. 1), is the same as Plaintiffs' prior pleading, except that two new causes of action have been added, and the prayer is amended to reflect the relief sought via the new causes of action. No unfair prejudice will result from the proposed amendment, which is intended to add new legal theories that do not require any additional factual development. Because granting the requested leave will not cause prejudice to any party, and denial of the Motion will unfairly prejudice Plaintiffs, the Motion should be 10 granted.

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II.

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STATEMENT OF FACTS/PROCEDURAL HISTORY

Plaintiffs' Opening Brief on the Merits, filed January 30, 2018, provides a detailed factual 13 and procedural history for this matter. Nonetheless, a summary of that history, in addition to relevant 14 recent events, is provided below. 15

Plaintiffs filed their Complaint for Declaratory and Injunctive Relief and Petition for Writ of 16 Mandamus (the "Complaint") on October 16, 2013. On June 5, 2015, the Court heard argument 17 regarding Defendants' Motion for Judgment on the Pleadings (the "MJOP"). During the hearing, the 18 Court requested the parties draft a proposed order regarding the MJOP ruling and other issues that 19 were before the Court. (See Franklin Decl. ¶ 3.) Defendants submitted a proposed order to the Court, 20 along with an explanation of Plaintiffs' objections thereto, on July 2, 2015. The Court issued an order 21 on July 20, 2015 (the "Order After Hearing"), dismissing Plaintiffs' First Cause of Action and a 22 portion of Plaintiffs' Second Cause of Action, based on a finding that the First Cause of Action 23 (alleging that Senate Bill 819 [2011, Leno] violated article XIII A, section 3, of the California 24 Constitution) failed to state facts sufficient to state a cause of action. (Order After Hearing at 2:11-25 21.) 26

Soon after the issuance of the Order After Hearing, Plaintiffs moved for, an obtained, leave 27 to file the First Amended Complaint. (Order of December 23, 2015.) Later, and upon Judge Michael 28

5 MOTION FOR LEAVE TO FILE 2ND AMENDED COMPLAINT

P. Kenny's suggestion, the parties agreed to bifurcate the action such that the Fifth and Ninth Causes of Action would be tried first, with the remaining causes of action to be tried in a separate trial. (See Bifurcation Order of November 4, 2016, at 2:3-5 in the attached stipulation.) In a ruling issued August 9, 2017, Judge Kenny granted Plaintiffs' Motion for Adjudication as to the Fifth and Ninth Causes of Action, and denied Defendants' motion seeking to have those causes of action dismissed.

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The docket herein reflects the fact that the parties have had multiple discovery disputes. It is Plaintiffs position that Defendants, especially in written discovery responses, have been intentionally vague or evasive (or both) over the course of this action, in an attempt to prevent Plaintiffs from having a clear view of how the Department spends DROS Fee funds, and relatedly, how the Department interprets Penal Code section 28225. For example, it took years for Defendants to even 10 take a partial position as to a keystone issue in this case: how, if at all, law abiding DROS Fee payers 11 (e.g., Plaintiffs) created a burden on, or received a special benefit from, APPS-based law enforcement 12 activities funded via the DROS Fee. (Franklin Dec. ¶ 4, Ex. 2.) 13

But when depositions of Department employees were taken in 2017, Plaintiffs learned of key 14 evidence relevant to the proposed claims. Namely, that: (1) the Department believes it can adjust the 15 amount of the DROS Fee based on the costs of a general fund program, i.e., APPS, and (2) the 16 Department has spent millions of DROS Fee dollars to pay for defense attorneys. (Franklin Decl. ¶ 17 5; Ex. 3.) In light there of, Plaintiffs' Opening Brief, filed January 30, 2018, sought leave to amend 18 the First Amended Complaint to include the new claims in this Action. By order of March 15, 2018, 19 this Court ruled that if Plaintiffs wanted the Court to grant leave to amend to include the new claims 20 in this action, such leave could only be sought by a noticed motion pursuant to Code of Civil 21 Procedure section 473, subdivision (a)(1). Plaintiffs now brings that motion. 22

Plaintiffs' counsel proposed to Defendants' counsel that this hearing for this Motion be set 23 on June 22, 2018, and that trial in this matter be rescheduled for August 24, 2018, which was the first 24 hearing date the Court had available after June 22, 2018. (Franklin Decl. ¶ 6.) Counsel for Defendants 25 agreed to the two hearing dates proposed by Plaintiffs' counsel. (Id.) That agreement specifically 26 included an agreement as to a briefing schedule for supplemental briefing if this motion is granted. 27 (*Id*.) 28

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III.

A.

ARGUMENT

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Background Law Regarding Motions for Leave to Amend a Complaint

"The court may, in furtherance of justice, and on any terms as may be proper, allow a party to amend any pleading[.]" Cal. Civ. Proc. Code § 473(a)(1); see also Cal. Civ. Proc. Code § 576 ("Any judge, at any time before or after commencement of trial, in the furtherance of justice, and upon such terms as may be proper, may allow the amendment of any pleading."). "There is a strong policy in favor of liberal allowance of amendments." Mesler v. Bragg Mgmt. Co., 39 Cal. 3d 290, 296 (1985). "It requires no citation of authority that our decisional law holds that the [statutory law regarding the amendment of pleadings is] to be construed liberally so that cases might be tried upon their merits in one trial where no prejudice to the opposing party or parties is 10 demonstrated." Rainer v. Buena Cmty. Mem'l Hosp., 18 Cal. App. 3d 240, 254 (1971). "It has 11 even been held that no abuse of discretion transpired even though an amendment was permitted at 12 the outset of the trial even though the neglect was not excusable but no prejudice resulted to the 13 opposing party[; s]imilar rulings have been made where the parties objecting to the amendment 14 were not taken by surprise." Id. "Where additional investigation and discovery is not required to 15 meet the new issue, it would appear that it would constitute an abuse of discretion not to permit 16 the amendment of a complaint even at the outset of a trial," if "the amendment merely adds a 17 new theory of recovery on the same set of facts constituting the cause of action." Id. 18

And even though Plaintiffs are not seeking leave to amend *during* trial, the cases 19 addressing that scenario are persuasive in showing that the timing of a request for leave to amend 20 is not itself the critical inquiry when considering if leave to amend should be granted. "The cases 21 on amending pleadings during trial suggest trial courts should be guided by two general 22 principles: (1) whether facts or legal theories are being changed and (2) whether the opposing 23 party will be prejudiced by the proposed amendment." N. 7th St. Assocs. v. Constante, 92 Cal. 24 App. 4th Supp. 7, 10 (2001) (quoting City of Stanton v. Cox, 207 Cal. App. 3d 1557, 1563 25 (1989)). "Frequently, each principle represents a different side of the same coin: If new facts are 26 being alleged, prejudice may easily result because of the inability of the other party to investigate 27

the validity of the factual allegations while engaged in trial or to call rebuttal witnesses." Id. "If the same set of facts supports merely a different theory ... no prejudice can result." Id.

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Adding the Proposed Claims to this Action Will Not Prejudice Defendants

That the amendment sought will not prejudice Defendants is readily apparent from the fact that Defendants agreed to the trial of this action to be scheduled for August 24, 2018, regardless of whether Plaintiffs are granted leave to amend. (Franklin Decl. ¶ 6.) When Plaintiffs' counsel spoke with this Court's clerk to confirm the June 22, 2018, hearing date for this Motion, she indicated that August 24, 2018, was the first available hearing date available after the hearing date reserved for this Motion. (Id.) Accordingly, Defendants' agreement to have this matter tried on the earliest available date—irrespective of whether it has to prepare supplemental briefing or not— shows the proposed amendment will not delay this action at all, which impliedly proves, as otherwise explained below, that there is no potential for prejudice that could justify the denial of this Motion.

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1. Adding a Separation of Powers Claim Will Not Prejudice Defendants

Plaintiffs seek leave to amend to add a cause of action alleging that Penal Code section 15 28225, and specifically the Department's interpretation thereof, violates the separation of powers 16 doctrine. To prove their proposed separation of powers claim, Plaintiffs will have to show the 17 Department's Penal Code section 28225-based conduct violates the nondelegation doctrine. The 18 nondelegation doctrine is violated "when a legislative body (1) leaves the resolution of 19 fundamental policy issues to others or (2) fails to provide adequate direction for the 20 implementation of that policy." Gerawan Farming, Inc. v. Agric. Labor Relations Bd., 3 Cal. 5th 21 1118, 1146 (2017). 22

Both aged and recent cases show taxation is a matter of fundamental policy that cannot be 23 delegated to another branch of the government. See, e.g., Woodward v. Fruitvale Sanitary Dist., 24 99 Cal. 554, 561 (1893) ("[t]he legislature cannot delegate to other than the municipal 25 corporations power to assess [and] collect taxes"); Sav. & Loan Soc. v. Austin, 46 Cal. 415, 515 26 (1873) (Wallace, C.J., concurring but dissenting in part) (noting that "the power to lay taxes 27 under our system is one of the powers of Government which does not belong to either the 28

executive or the judicial department, [a]nd . . . the right to exercise this power cannot be delegated is self-evident"); see also Cal. Chamber v. State Air Resources Bd., 10 Cal. App. 5th 604, 625 (2017) (stating "taxes must be levied by the legislative, not executive, branch"); cf. Abbott Labs. v. Franchise Tax Bd., 175 Cal. App. 4th 1346, 1360 (2009), as modified (Aug. 6, 2009) (stating "the power to tax . . . is vested in the Legislature and cannot be delegated to the courts").

Here, the question of whether the DROS Fee is, at least in part, a tax, is already squarely 7 before the Court because of Plaintiffs' Sixth, Seventh, and Eighth Causes of action, which are 8 allege the DROS Fee is an unconstitutional tax in one way or another. Thus, whether the DROS 9 Fee is operates as a tax, also central to Plaintiffs' proposed nondelegation argument, will be 10 resolved without the need to introduce additional evidence to support that particular argument. In 11 light of that reality, analysis under the standard stated in *Gerawan Farming* would not require the 12 introduction of any factual allegations not already before the Court, meaning there will be no 13 undue prejudice on Defendants if the Court allows leave to amend so Plaintiffs can plead a 14 separation of powers argument. Rainer, 18 Cal. App. 3d at 254. 15

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2. Adding a New Illegal Tax Claim Will Not Prejudice Defendants

Plaintiffs also seek leave to add a cause of action alleging that even prior to its 17 amendment Senate Bill ("SB") 819 (Leno, 2011), Penal Code 28225 operated as a illegal tax in 18 the guise of a regulatory fee, and would continue to operate as a tax regardless of whether the SB 19 819-based revisions to Penal Code section 28225 are held to violate one of the constitutional 20 provisions identified in Plaintiffs' Sixth, Seventh, and Eighth causes of Action. Put simply, this 21 argument is in part parallel to Plaintiffs' previously adjudicated Ninth Cause of Action, which 22 alleged the Department was improperly interpreting the word "possession" (added to Penal Code 23 section 28225(b)(11) via SB 819) much more broadly than the legislature intended, leading to the 24 Department using DROS Fee money for activities outside what the legislature intended SB 819 to 25 cover. 26

Specifically, Plaintiffs now seek to add a cause of action challenging the Department's 27 overbroad interpretation of other language in Penal Code section 28225(b)(11)—"the costs 28

1	activi	ities related to the sale, purchase, [] loan, or transfer of firearms"—which results in the	
2	Department spending DROS Fee money on activities beyond the what the Legislature intended		
3	the quoted language to address. This argument is primarily legal, as it concerns the scope of what		at
4	the Le	egislature intended the relevant statutory language to address. Regardless, to the extent it is	\$
5	releva	ant, Plaintiffs have already developed the factual record about how, separate from the	
6	spend	ling at issue in Plaintiffs' SB 819-based claims, the Department was and is using DROS Fe	e
7	money on statutorily unauthorized costs, e.g., defense attorneys. (Franklin Decl. at ¶ 5, Ex. 3.)		
8	Becau	use the addition of the relevant cause of action will not prejudice Defendants, leave to amen	nd
9	shoul	d be granted. Rainer, 18 Cal. App. 3d at 254.	
10	IV.	CONCLUSION	
11		In light of Plaintiffs' good faith, and the fact that the amendment sought will not prejudic	ce
12	Defer	ndants nor delay this Action, Plaintiffs respectfully request the Court grant this Motion and	
13	allow	Plaintiffs to file the proposed Second Amended Complaint.	
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15	Date	ed: March 31, 2018 MICHEL & ASSOCIATES, P.C.	
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19		Scott M. Franklin, attorney for Plaintiffs	-
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		10	<u>32</u> 8
		MOTION FOR LEAVE TO FILE 2 ND AMENDED COMPLAINT	

1	PROOF OF SERVICE	
2	STATE OF CALIFORNIA	
3	COUNTY OF SACRAMENTO	
5 4 5	I, Laura Palmerin, am employed in the City of Long Beach, Los Angeles County, California. I am over the age eighteen (18) years and am not a party to the within action. My business address is 180 East Ocean Blvd., Suite 200, Long Beach, CA 90802.	
6	On May 31, 2018, I served a true and correct copy of the foregoing document(s) described as:	
7 8 9	PLAINTIFFS' NOTICE OF MOTION AND MOTION FOR LEAVE TO FILE SECOND AMENDED COMPLAINT FOR DECLARATORY AND INJUNCTIVE RELIEF AND SECOND AMENDED PETITION FOR WRIT OF MANDAMUS [CONCURRENTLY FILED WITH DECLARATION OF SCOTT M. FRANKLIN IN SUPPORT THEREOF; {PROPOSED} ORDER]	
10	on the interested parties in this action as follows:	
11	Anthony R. Hakl	
12	anthony.hakl@doj.ca.gov Deputy Attorney General	
13 14	1300 I Street, Suite 125 P.O. Box 944255 Sacramento, CA 94244-2550	
15 16 17 18	X (BY MAIL) As follows: I am "readily familiar" with the firm's practice of collection and processing correspondence for mailing. Under the practice it would be deposited with the U.S. Postal Service on that same day with postage thereon fully prepaid at Long Beach, California, in the ordinary course of business. I am aware that on motion of the party served, service is presumed invalid if postal cancellation date is more than one day after date of deposit for mailing an affidavit. Executed on May 31, 2018, at Long Beach, California.	
19 20	X (VIA ELECTRONIC MAIL) As follows: I served a true and correct copy by electronic transmission. Said transmission was reported and completed without error. Executed on May 31, 2018, at Long Beach, California.	
21	\underline{X} (<u>STATE</u>) I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of California that the foregoing is true and correct.	
22	(<u>FEDERAL</u>) I declare that I am employed in the office of the member of the bar of this	
23	court at whose direction the service was made.	
24	$\bigcap \bigcap \bigcap $	
25	LAURA PALMERIN	
26		
27		
28		
	<u>11</u> 328 PROOF OF SERVICE	

PROOF OF ELECTRONIC SERVICE

Case Name: *Gentry, et al. v. Becerra, et al.* Court of Appeal Case No.: C089655 Superior Court Case No.: 34-2013-80001667

I, Sean A. Brady, am employed in the City of Long Beach, Los Angeles County, California. I am over the age eighteen (18) years and am not a party to the within action. My business address is 180 East Ocean Boulevard, Suite 200, Long Beach, California 90802.

On February 7, 2020, I served a copy of the foregoing document(s) described as: **APPELLANTS' APPENDIX, VOLUME XII OF XVI, (Pages 2998 to 3289 of 4059)**, by electronic transmission as follows:

Robert E. Asperger <u>bob.asperger@doj.ca.gov</u> 1300 I Street Sacramento, CA 95814 Attorneys for Defendants and Respondents Xavier Becerra, et al.

I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of California that the foregoing is true and correct and that this declaration was executed on February 7, 2020, at Long Beach, California.

<u>s/ Sean A. Brady</u>

Sean A. Brady Declarant