Case 2:17-cv-00903-WBS-KJN Document 123-2 Filed 03/31/23 Page 1 of 8

	1	George M. Lee (SBN 172982)		
	2	gml@seilerepstein.com SEILER EPSTEIN LLP		
	3	4 Embarcadero Center, 14th Floor		
		San Francisco, CA 94111		
	4	Phone: (415) 979-0500 Fax: (415) 979-0511		
	5	1 ux. (413) 515 0511		
	6	Raymond M. DiGuiseppe (SBN 228457)		
	7	law.rmd@gmail.com THE DIGUISEPPE LAW FIRM, P.C.		
		4320 Southport-Supply Road, Suite 300		
	8	Southport, North Carolina 28461 Phone: (910) 713-8804		
	9	Fax: (910) 672-7705		
	10	Att C. Di.: (CC		
	11	Attorneys for Plaintiffs		
	12	UNITED STATES	DISTRICT COURT	
ط	13	FOR THE EASTERN DIS	TRICT OF CALIFORNIA	
SEILER EPSTEIN LLP Attorneys at Law	14	WILLIAM WIESE at al	Case No. 2:17-cv-00903-WBS-KJN	
EIN	15	WILLIAM WIESE, et al.,	Case No. 2.17-cv-00903- w b3-kJN	
LER EPSTEIN L Attorneys at Law	16	Plaintiffs,	STATEMENT OF UNDISPUTED MATERIAL	
R E		VS.	FACTS IN SUPPORT OF PLAINTIFFS' MOTION FOR SUMMARY JUDGMENT	
ILE] Atto	17	vo.	MOTON FOR BUNINARY SUDGMENT	
SE	18	DOD DON'TA : 1: CC : 1	[FRCP 56]	
	19	ROB BONTA, in his official capacity as Attorney General of California, et al.,	Date: July 10, 2023	
	20	Theories conorm of curronna, et al.,	Time: 1:30 p.m.	
	21	Defendants.	Judge: Hon. William B. Shubb	
			Courtroom 5, 14th Floor	
	22		1	
	23	Pursuant to Fed. Rule Civ. Pro. 56, and E	E.D. Cal. L.R. 260(a), plaintiffs William Wiese,	
	24	Jeremiah Morris, Lance Cowley, Sherman Maca	ston, Clifford Flores, L.O. Dang, Frank	
	25	•		
	26	Federeau, Alan Normandy, Todd Nielsen, The C	•	
		Firearms Policy Foundation, and Second Amend	lment Foundation ("Plaintiffs") hereby submit	
	27	this Statement of Undisputed Material Facts in s	upport of their Motion for Summary Judgment,	
	28			

filed herewith.

2	No.	UNDISPUTED MATERIAL FACT	SUPPORTING EVIDENCE
3	1	Defendant Rob Bonta is the head of the California Department of Justice ("DOJ") which, along with its Bureau of Firearms, regulates and enforces state law related to the sales, transfer, possession and	California Const., art. 5, § 13; Defendants' Answer to Third Amended Complaint ("TAC") ¶ 24.
4			
5			
6			
7		ownership of firearms.	
8	2	Defendant Allison Mendoza is sued in her official capacity as the Acting Director of the Bureau of	Defendants' Answer to TAC, ¶ 25.
9			
10		Firearms.	
11	3	California law defines a "large capacity magazine" ("LCM") as "any ammunition feeding device	Cal. Pen. Code § 16740.
12			
13		with the capacity to accept more than 10 rounds" of ammunition.	
14	4	Since 1999, through passage of	Cal. Pen. Code § 32310(a) (formerly §
15	•	Sen. Bill 23, California prohibited	12020(a)(2)).
16		the manufacture, importation, sale, or receipt of LCMs.	
17	5	California law did not prohibit	Plaintiffs' Request for Jud. Notice ("RJN"),
18		persons from acquiring LCMs that	Exh. A, p.1; Exh. B, p. 4; Exh. E, ¶ 12.
19		had been legally acquired, prior to Jan. 1, 2000.	
20	6	In 2016, the Legislature passed	Plaintiffs' RJN, Exh. B, p. 4; C.
21		Sen. Bill 1446, which amended	Trainents Tory, Earl, B, p. 1, C.
22		Pen. Code § 32310(b) to make it a criminal offense to possess a	
23		LCM, effective Jan. 1, 2017.	
24	7	Proposition 63, a measure banning the possession of LCMs, was approved by the voters in an	Plaintiffs' RJN, Exh. A, p. 1; Exh.
25			
26		election on November 9, 2016.	
27	8	Proposition 63 amended Pen. Code § 32310 to impose criminal penalties on persons possessing	Pen. Code § 32310(c); Plaintiffs' RJN, Exh. E, p. 8.
28			

No.	UNDISPUTED MATERIAL FACT	SUPPORTING EVIDENCE
	LCMs on or after July 1, 2017.	
9	Plaintiffs Wiese, Morris, Cowley, Macaston, Flores, Dang, Federau, Normandy, and Nielsen ("Individual Plaintiffs") all acquired LCMs for firearms, in California, prior to 2000.	Wiese Decl., ¶ 4; Macaston Decl., ¶ 5; Flores Decl., ¶ 4; Dang Decl., ¶ 4; Federau Decl., ¶ 4; Normandy Decl., ¶ 4; Nielsen Decl., ¶ 4.
10	Individual Plaintiffs would otherwise acquire additional LCMs for their existing firearms for lawful purposes.	Wiese Decl., ¶¶ 5-6; Morris Decl., ¶¶ 5-6; Macaston Decl., ¶ 8; Flores Decl., ¶ 9; Dang Decl., ¶ 7; Federau Decl., ¶¶ 5-6.
11	A magazine is a receptacle for a firearm that holds cartridges or shells under spring pressure preparatory for feeding into the chamber of a firearm.	Sporting Arms and Ammunition Manufacturers' Institute (SAAMI) Glossary, available at https://saami.org/saami-glossary/?letter=M .
12	Magazines may take many forms, such as box, drum, rotary, or tubular, and may be fixed or removable.	Id.
13	Modern, semi-automatic firearms today are designed to be used, and are sold with magazines.	Decl. of D. Allen Youngman (Lee Decl., Exh. A) ("Youngman Decl."), ¶ 1.
14	A magazine is an inherent operating part of a functioning firearm.	$Id.$, \P 7.
15	Many new handguns sold by retailers in California cannot be fired without a magazine inserted, according to California law.	Youngman Decl. at ¶ 7; Cal. Pen. Code § 31910(b)(4)-(6).
16	In most other states, firearms, including many of the most popular pistols and rifles, are sold with standard capacity magazines.	<i>Id.</i> , ¶ 8.
17	Examples of such firearms	<i>Id.</i> , ¶ 8.

1	No.	UNDISPUTED MATERIAL FACT	SUPPORTING EVIDENCE
2		include: the Glock 17 pistol (with	I I I I I CI ' D C D' (2010
3		17-round magazines); the Glock 19 pistol (with 15-round	Jerry Lee and Chris Berens, <i>Gun Digest 2018</i> 374, 386-88, 408 (72nd ed. 2017) (Lee Decl.,
4		magazines), the SIG Sauer P226 pistol (with 15-round 9mm	Exh. D).
5		magazines), and the Beretta 92-	
6		series pistol (with 15, or 17-round magazines).	
7	18	The most popular rifle in	David B. Kopel, The History of Firearm
8	10	American history is the AR-15	Magazines and Magazine Prohibitions, 88 Alb.
9		platform, a semiautomatic rifle with standard magazines of twenty	L. Rev. 849, 859 (2015), (Lee Decl., Exh. G, and available online at
10		or thirty rounds.	https://davekopel.org/2A/LawRev/2015/History-of-firearms-magazines-and-magazine-
11			prohibition.pdf)
12	19	A study by the National Shooting	Commonly Owned: NSSF Announces Over 24
13		Sports Foundation (NSSF)	Million MSRs in Circulation, The Firearm
14		estimated that there were over 24 million "modern sporting rifles" (MSRs) in circulation in the	Indus. Trade Ass'n (July 20, 2022(Lee Decl., Exh. E, and available at:
15		United States as of 2022.	https://bit.ly/3QBXiyv).
16	20	A 2022 NSSF survey of MSR	Modern Sporting Rifle Comprehensive
17	20	owners showed that over half	Consumer Report at p. 31 (Lee Decl., Exh. F,
18		(52%) of MSR owners reported they possessed magazines with 30	and available at https://bit.ly/3GLmErS).
19		round capacities, followed by 17% who said they owned magazines	
20		with 20 round capacities. When	
21		asked why they chose their respective capacity, most frequent responses were related to their popularity/standard and being	
22			
23		readily available.	
24	21	Magazines holding more than 10	Youngman Decl. at \P \P 7-8.
25		rounds of ammunition are, in virtually every other state of the Union, in common use by lawabiding for lawful purposes.	This fact is not subject to genuine dispute. See, <i>Duncan v. Bonta</i> , 19 F.4th 1087, 1097 (9th Cir. 2021) (en banc), cert. granted, judgment vacated, 142 S. Ct. 2895 (2022), and vacated
26			
27			
28			and remanded, 49 F.4th 1228 (9th Cir. 2022);

No.	UNDISPUTED MATERIAL FACT	SUPPORTING EVIDENCE
		Heller v. District of Columbia, 670 F.3d 1244, 1261 (D.C. Cir. 2011) (Heller II) ("[w]e think it clear enough in the record that semi-automatic rifles and magazines holding more than ten rounds are indeed in 'common use,' as the plaintiffs contend'); Colorado Outfitters Ass'n v. Hickenlooper, 24 F. Supp. 3d 1050, 1068 (D. Colo. 2014) ("lawfully owned semi-automatic firearms using a magazine with the capacity of greater than 15 rounds number in the tens of millions"); Shew v. Malloy, 994 F. Supp. 2d 234, 246 (D. Conn. 2014) (semi-automatic rifles such as the AR-15 as well as magazines with a capacity greater than 10 rounds "are 'in common use' within the meaning of Heller and, presumably, used for lawful purposes"); Fyock v. City of Sunnyvale, 25 F. Supp. 3d 1267, 1276-1277 (N.D. Cal. 2014) (such magazines are "typically possessed by law-abiding citizens for lawful purposes"); N.Y. State Rifle & Pistol Ass'n, 990 F. Supp. 2d at 365 (presuming use for lawful purposes). "An issue is 'genuine' only if there is sufficient evidence for a reasonable fact finder to find for the non-moving party." Far Out Productions,
		Inc. v. Oskar, 247 F.3d 986, 992 (9th Cir. 2001) (citing Anderson v. Liberty Lobby, Inc., 477 U.S. 242, 248-49 (1986).
22	It is generally well-known, well-accepted, and generally	Youngman Decl., ¶ 9.
	indisputable that magazines capable of holding more than 10 rounds are commonly owned by millions of persons in the United States, for a variety of lawful purposes, including recreational target shooting, competition, home defense, collecting and hunting.	This fact is not subject to genuine dispute. See the authorities cited <i>supra</i> in support of Undisputed Material Fact No, which are incorporated as though set forth herein.
23	The NSSF estimated that between 1990 and 2015 there were 230 million pistol and rifle magazines	Decl. of James Curcuruto in Support of Plaintiffs' Motion for Preliminary Injunction (Lee Decl., Exh. B) ("Curcuruto Decl."), ¶ 8.

No.	UNDISPUTED MATERIAL FACT	SUPPORTING EVIDENCE
	as the reasons for owning such devices: recreational target shooting, home defense, hunting, and defense outside the home.	
30	In California, the California DOJ estimated that as of December 16, 2016, "[t]here are likely hundreds of thousands of large capacity magazines in California at this time."	Finding of Emergency promulgated on or about December 16, 2016 (RJN Exh. A), p. 1.
31	The DOJ expected that "many gun owners" would be affected by a new ban on LCMs.	Id.
32	Prior to passage of SB 1446, the Senate Public Safety Committee considered and rejected the idea that the LCM ban would constitute a "takings" under the Fifth Amendment's Takings Clause.	California Senate Rules Committee, Office of Senate Floor Analyses - Analysis published 5/19/16 re SB 1446 (Plaintiffs' RJN Exh. B), at pp. 4-6.
33	Under the new law, owners of LCMs in the State of California, unless exempt, must: (1) Remove the large-capacity magazine from the state; (2) Sell the large-capacity magazine to a licensed firearms dealer; or (3) Surrender the large-capacity magazine to a law enforcement agency for destruction.	Cal. Pen. Code § 32310(d).
34	The law does not offer to compensate owners of LCMs for their surrender to a LCM for destruction.	Id.
35	Individual Plaintiffs are unwilling to destroy or surrender their lawfully-acquired LCMs in their possession.	Wiese Decl., ¶¶ 5-6; Morris Decl., ¶¶ 5-6; Macaston Decl., ¶ 8; Flores Decl., ¶ 9; Dang Decl., ¶ 7; Federau Decl., ¶¶ 5-6.

No.	UNDISPUTED MATERIAL FACT	SUPPORTING EVIDENCE
36	Unless enjoined, enforcement of Pen. Code § 32310(c) will cause Individual Plaintiffs to suffer permanent physical deprivation of their personal property.	Wiese Decl., ¶ 8; Macaston Decl., ¶ 11; Flores Decl., ¶ 11; Dang Decl., ¶ 10; Federau Decl., ¶ 8; Morris Decl., ¶ 8.
37	Some Individual Plaintiffs have "pre-ban" magazines of substantial value, either intrinsically or because they have historical value.	Dang Decl., ¶ 5; Flores Decl., ¶¶ 4-5.
38	Some of these magazines are the only magazines that these Individual Plaintiffs may have for that particular firearm.	Dang Decl., ¶ 5; Flores Decl., ¶ 4; Macaston Decl., ¶ 6.
39	Some of these magazines are the only magazines that were ever made for that particular firearm.	Dang Decl., ¶ 5; Macaston Decl., ¶ 6.
Dated: March 31, 2023		SEILER EPSTEIN LLP
		/s/ George M. Lee
		George M. Lee
		THE DIGUISEPPE LAW FIRM, P.C.
		/s/ Raymond M. DiGuiseppe Raymond M. DiGuiseppe
		Attorneys for Plaintiffs