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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA
SOUTHERN DIVISION

STEVEN RUPP, et al.,

Plaintiffs,

vs.

ROB BONTA, in his official capacity
as Attorney General of the State of
California,

Defendant.

Case No.: 8:17-cv-00746-JLS-JDE

**PLAINTIFFS' COMBINED REPLY TO
DEFENDANT'S COMBINED
OPPOSITION TO MOTIONS TO
EXCLUDE TESTIMONY**

Hearing Date: April 28, 2023
Hearing Time: 10:30 a.m.
Courtroom: 8A
Judge: Josephine L. Staton

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1 **I. INTRODUCTION**

2 The State's opposition bends the *Bruen* analysis in order to allow it to engage
3 in interest balancing arguments that it is no longer supposed to engage in. The
4 experts that Plaintiffs seek to disqualify offer no opinions that are relevant under
5 *Bruen*. And the indicated provisions of Dr. Cornell's testimony are either not
6 appropriate expert opinion (but legal argument) or address subject matter that he has
7 not established himself as an expert in. Such testimony should not be considered by
8 this Court under Rule 702.

9 **II. ARGUMENT**

10 **A. The State Misrepresents the Bruen Test in Order to Smuggle**
11 **Forbidden Interest Balancing Back into the Analysis**

12 None of the testimony that Plaintiffs seek to have disqualified informs the
13 analysis that *Bruen* demands. The State misrepresents the *Bruen* test multiple ways
14 to try to frame its proffered expert testimony as relevant. This Court should not
15 allow it.

16 **First**, the State argues that this case does not implicate the Second
17 Amendment at all because the Banned Rifles are so similar to the M-16 military
18 machine gun that they fall outside the scope of the right to keep and bear arms.
19 State's Opp. at 9. Even if that was a valid argument, which Plaintiffs dispute, none
20 of the experts that Plaintiffs seek to disqualify offers any opinions explaining why
21 the Banned Rifles are so similar to the M-16. Nor do any claim to be experts in
22 military arms like the M-16, or to even have any experience in using such arms. The
23 only witness that the State has proposed with experience using such weapons is
24 Colonel Tucker, whom Plaintiffs do not seek to disqualify; even though they
25 consider much of his testimony inaccurate and will rebut it.

26 Regardless, the Supreme Court has already resolved the analysis in Plaintiffs'
27 favor. "[T]he Second Amendment protects the possession and use of weapons that
28 are 'in common use [today].'" *N.Y. State Rifle & Pistol Ass'n. v. Bruen*, 142 S.Ct.

2111, 2128 (2022) (quoting *District of Columbia v. Heller*, 554 U.S. 570, 627 (2008)); *McDonald v. City of Chicago*, 561 U.S. 742 (2010) (incorporating Second Amendment). “[A]ll instruments that constitute bearable arms, even those that were not in existence at the time of the founding,” come within the ambit of the Second Amendment. *Heller*, 554 U.S. at 582, 624-25. If an arm is “typically possessed by law-abiding citizens for lawful purposes” today, then it may not be banned. *Id.* That is the irreducible minimum of the fundamental “right of the people to keep and bears Arms.” See U.S. Const. amend. II. A state may not “prohibit[] ... an entire class of ‘arms’ that is overwhelmingly chosen by American society for [a] lawful purpose.” *Heller*, 554 U.S. at 628 That makes this an easy case, because that is exactly what California has done. The Supreme Court has made clear that when a court confronts a flat ban on the possession of a type of arm, the only question is whether the arm at issue is “typically possessed by law-abiding citizens for lawful purposes.” *Id.* at 625. If the answer is yes, then the ban is unconstitutional, because a state cannot prohibit ordinary law-abiding Americans from possessing what the Constitution explicitly entitles them to “keep.”

Banned Rifles are commonly owned by millions of Americans and thus presumptively protected by the Second Amendment. According to recent research by the Washington Post, 6% of American adults (approximately 16 million citizens) own an AR-15-style rifle. Emily Guskin, Aadit Tambe, and Jon Gerberg, The Washington Post, *Why do Americans own AR-15s?* (March 27, 2023) (available at bit.ly/3G0vbG9). And of course, the AR-15 represents just one type of rifle affected by the State’s expansive law. Yet even if only AR-15s were affected, these numbers are easily sufficient to earn presumptive Second Amendment protection. When it comes to whether a particular arm is covered by the Second Amendment, the number in circulation among civilians is the “relevant statistic”. *Caetano v. Massachusetts*, 577 U.S. 411, 420 (2016) (Alito, J., concurring). And given that just “hundreds of thousands” of stun guns were sufficiently in common use to earn

1 protection, *id.*, then certainly the most common rifle in the country qualifies. None
 2 of the testimony that Plaintiffs challenge address the commonality of Banned Rifles.
 3 The State points to paragraph 15 of Klarevas’s report. State’s Opp. at 12. But
 4 nothing in that paragraph discusses commonality. It merely discusses the supposedly
 5 disproportionate use of Banned Rifles in comparison to its levels of ownership.

6 Given that none of the challenged experts actually offer any opinion on either
 7 the supposed similarities of the Banned Rifles with the M-16 machine gun or on the
 8 commonality of the Banned Rifles, their testimony is not relevant even assuming the
 9 State’s arguments are valid. The State quite obviously wants to include such
 10 testimony in order to smuggle in forbidden interest balancing arguments under the
 11 guise of a plain text analysis. It shouldn’t be allowed to do so.

12 **Second**, the State misconstrues *Bruen* as only protecting firearms commonly
 13 *used* today for self-defense. State’s Opp. at 12. Individual self-defense is, of course,
 14 the “central component” of the Second Amendment right, *Bruen*, 142 S. Ct. at 2118,
 15 constituting its “core.” *Id.* But *Heller* recognized not only that the Second
 16 Amendment protects firearm related conduct beyond self-defense for other
 17 “traditionally lawful purposes” but also protects arms that are “typically *possessed*
 18 by law-abiding citizens for lawful purposes.” *Heller*, 554 U.S. at 625, 627 (bold
 19 added). Whether they are actually used for that purposes is irrelevant, it only matters
 20 why Americans choose to own them. *See Del. State Sportsmen's Ass'n, Inc. v. Del.*
 21 *Dep’t of Safety & Homeland Sec.*, 2023 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 51322, at *16-17 (2023).
 22 (“[T]he relevant question here is ‘what the people choose’ for lawful purposes,
 23 rather than a weapon's objective suitability for those purposes...consequently, I do
 24 not think it matters, for the purposes of this analysis, that assault weapons are
 25 seldom fired in self-defense. What matters is that they are commonly owned for the
 26 purpose of self-defense...”).

27 Thus, any expert testimony that is intended to discuss whether or not the
 28 firearms at issue are actually *used* for self-defense is not relevant, both because other

1 lawful purposes exist (as none of the State’s experts suggest these firearms aren’t
 2 used for sporting purposes), and because they are commonly *owned* for the purpose
 3 of self-defense, regardless of whether they are actually used for that purpose. But
 4 even if such testimony were relevant, the experts Plaintiffs seek to disqualify offer
 5 no relevant testimony on this point because they do not claim to be experts in self-
 6 defense or what firearms are best suited for self-defense. Nor has any of the
 7 produced credentials to suggest they have such expertise.

8 **Third**, the testimony of the State’s experts that Plaintiffs challenge is not
 9 relevant to establishing whether a “more nuanced approach” is necessary here.
 10 *Bruen*, 142 S. Ct. at 2132. While “cases implicating unprecedented societal concerns
 11 or dramatic technological changes may require a more nuanced approach” that
 12 permits analogizing to other laws that make the challenged law “comparably
 13 justified” with those historical analogues, the State’s experts offer no opinion that
 14 mass killings (including shootings) are “unprecedented” nor that the Banned Rifles
 15 constitute dramatic technological changes. The State seems to assume both of those
 16 conclusions without any basis. To be sure, some of the experts opine that the use of
 17 Banned Rifles increases the number of mass killings and make such events worse.
 18 But the standard is “unprecedented” concerns. And each of the experts is silent on
 19 how the Banned Rifles are dramatic technological changes from the past; because
 20 none of them even purports to have the background on that subject.

21 At bottom, the experts that Plaintiffs seek to disqualify testimony pertaining
 22 only to forbidden interest balancing that does not help the State establish that there is
 23 an “*unprecedented* societal concern” or a “dramatic technological change” that make
 24 the law at issue “comparably justified” with historical analogues that the State may
 25 later propose.¹ Their testimony thus does not “help the trier of fact to understand the
 26 evidence or to determine a fact in issue” and should be excluded. Fed. R. Evid. 702.

27
 28 ¹ With the exception of Dr. Cornell, as Plaintiffs seek to exclude portions of
 his report for inappropriately offering legal opinions.

B. Ryan Busse Offers No Testimony Relevant Under *Bruen*, and has Already Proven to be Unreliable.

The State acknowledges that Mr. Busse offers no historical testimony, but argues that he addresses several issues still relevant under *Bruen*. The State says Mr. Busse’s testimony is relevant to whether the firearms at issue are covered by the plain text of the Second Amendment. State’s Opp. at 9. But as established above, that is an open-and-shut question. And while Mr. Busse includes some discussion of the features of so-called “assault weapons” he does not opine on whether those features represent a “dramatic technological change” that would allow the State to engage in the “more nuanced approach.” *Bruen*, 142 S. Ct. at 2132.

The State also exposes its shocking ignorance about the very firearms it regulates when it attempts to equate only caliber with power, while suggesting both of those are apparently unrelated to velocity. State’s Opp. at 15-16. Every child in this country at some point learns Newton’s second law, which is that force equals mass times acceleration. The caliber of a bullet pertains to its mass (though is not totally determinative of it, as .223 and .22LR have similar calibers but very different projectile weights), and the speed at which a particular mass moves determines how forcefully it impacts the intended target. It is not Plaintiffs’ “view” that .223 Remington is one of the weaker centerfire cartridges, State’s Opp. at 15. It is an indisputable *fact* that it is.² That is why, as Plaintiffs showed in their motion, a handful of states actually banned .223 for deer hunting out of fear it was not

² David Kopel, a renowned scholar whose work was cited favorably in *Bruen*, recently published an article on the relative power of AR rifle ammunition. He explained: “As with all centerfire rifle bullets, AR bullets strike with much higher kinetic energy than handgun bullets. But among rifle bullets, the .223 and 5.56 bullets strike with much *less* kinetic energy, despite their higher velocity. This is due to their smaller bullet size. For example, common hunting caliber bullets (.270, .308, .30-06) strike with around twice the energy of AR bullets. Larger rifle bullets (.300 Win Mag, .338 Win Mag, .338 Lapua Mag) strike with three or more times the energy of AR bullets.” David Kopel, *AR rifle ammunition is less powerful than most other rifle ammunition*, Reason Magazine, (April 11, 2023, 9:24 P.M.), <https://reason.com/volokh/2023/04/11/ar-rifle-ammunition-is-less-powerful-than-most-other-rifle-ammunition/?post_type=volokh-post&utm_medium=email> (As of April 12, 2023).

1 powerful enough to reliably kill a deer, unlike far more powerful common centerfire
 2 rifle rounds like .308. *See., e.g. Thompson v. Va. Dep't of Game & Inland Fisheries*,
 3 No. 1:06CV00065, 2007 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 23521, at *12-13 (W.D. Va. Mar. 30,
 4 2007) (Virginia argued that their caliber regulation is necessary because the use of
 5 rifles of a caliber less than .23 to dispatch deer would result in an unacceptable
 6 number of crippled wounded and/or lost deer.).

7 Mr. Busse knows all of this. On his Twitter account on July 5, 2022, he
 8 explained that “the typical hunting gun fires a much larger bullet (might be 200
 9 grains or more) some at similarly [to .223] fast speeds. Those rifles are technically
 10 MUCH more powerful than an AR15.”³ Just this week, on April 12, 2023, Mr. Busse
 11 similarly tweeted that “The AR15 does not fire particularly high-power rifle rounds
 12 when compared to single rounds of most hunting rifles. Single .223/5.56 cartridges
 13 of the AR15 are only fractionally ‘as powerful’ as a cartridge like the .30-06.”⁴
 14 Perhaps Plaintiffs should have retained Mr. Busse to rebut Mr. Busse.

15 Given his knowledge, his effort to deceive this Court by comparing the
 16 centerfire .223 round to the far weaker rimfire .22LR, a much slower and smaller
 17 round typically used for hunting small game or low-recoil target shooting,
 18 demonstrates Busse’s unreliability as an expert witness.⁵ And contrary to the State’s
 19 claim that reliability, bias, and credibility are not grounds for exclusion,
 20 “Federal Rules 702 and 703 grant expert witnesses testimonial latitude unavailable
 21 to other witnesses on the ‘assumption that the expert's opinion will have a reliable
 22 basis in the knowledge and experience of his discipline.’ ” *Kumho Tire Co. v.*
 23 *Carmichael*, 526 U.S. 137, 148 (1999) (citing *Daubert v. Merrell Dow Pharm., Inc.*,
 24

25 ³ <https://twitter.com/ryandbusse/status/1544334684456247298>, (last accessed
 26 April 12, 2023.)

26 ⁴ <https://twitter.com/ryandbusse/status/1646178717222445056>, (last accessed
 27 April 12, 2023.)

27 ⁵ And, of course, the State’s law doesn’t even ban .223/5.56 ammunition
 28 anyway. It just bans certain firearms that shoot it, while it remains legal to shoot
 .223 in other firearms not covered by the ban. Mr. Busse’s testimony as to .223’s
 capabilities is irrelevant for that reason too.

1 509 U.S. 579, 592 (1993)). By misleading this Court, Mr. Busse shows that
2 regardless of his actual knowledge and experience, he cannot be relied upon to
3 provide honest testimony. *Marria v. Broaddus*, 200 F. Supp. 2d 280, 291 (S.D.N.Y.
4 2002) (concluding that “because the [expert’s] Report is misleading, unhelpful to the
5 trier of fact, and founded on biased and therefore unreliable evidence, [expert’s]
6 testimony is inadmissible.”).

7 Mr. Busse’s testimony should thus be excluded both because it does not offer
8 anything relevant to the *Bruen* analysis, and, even if it did, it is unreliable.

9 **C. The Testimony of Klarevas, Allen, and Donohue is likewise not**
10 **relevant to the *Bruen* Analysis.**

11 Klarevas, Allen, and Donohue do not offer historical testimony and instead
12 focus on mostly statistical arguments that are not relevant to the *Bruen* analysis.

13 **1. Donohue**

14 The State argues that Donohue “provides testimony about the justifications of
15 assault weapon restrictions like the AWCA.” State’s Opp. at p. 11. But that says
16 nothing about whether “assault weapons” are a “*dramatically*” new technology or
17 whether mass shootings are an “*unprecedented*” societal concern. Instead, he is
18 offering his proposed *policy solutions* for addressing societal concerns. That is a
19 quintessential interest balancing argument that is irrelevant under *Bruen* and should
20 thus be excluded. Donohue also oddly opines about the January 6th capitol riot and
21 speculates about how it would have been worse if more rioters were armed, as if that
22 has anything to do with the *Bruen* analysis. Donohue Report, at ¶ 33. This plainly is
23 not testimony that helps the trier of fact “to understand the evidence or to determine
24 a fact in issue” and it should be excluded. Fed. R. Evid. 702. What’s more, such a
25 strange, nakedly political statement also calls into question Donohue’s credibility
26 and thus his reliability.

27 **2. Allen**

28 Allen’s testimony fares no better. A large chunk of it pertains to the number of

1 rounds used for self-defense. Allen Report, at ¶¶ 9-22 (*see also* ¶¶ 38-41 pertaining
2 to the “use of large-capacity magazines in public mass shootings). That has
3 absolutely no relevance to this case, even when considering the State’s stretched
4 justifications for including modern policy arguments. Again, magazine capacity is
5 not at issue in this case. At minimum, even if this Court concludes Ms. Allen’s other
6 testimony should be allowed, those portions of the testimony should clearly be
7 excluded as irrelevant.

8 Her other testimony as to self-defense incidents involving rifles at least
9 involves the correct subject matter, but still only supports forbidden interest
10 balancing argumentation. Essentially, Ms. Allen says that based on a Heritage
11 Foundation database that rifles were used in 51 out of 1,241 self-defense incidents in
12 which the type of firearm used was known. Allen Report, at ¶ 27. Based on that, she
13 asserts it is “rare for a rifle to be used in self-defense.” *Id.* at 23. In other words, Ms.
14 Allen is assisting the State in arguing that the relative *burden* on self-defense is light,
15 while later claiming the State’s *need* for restrictions is high due to mass shootings.
16 Again, this is exactly the type of interest balancing that the Supreme Court forbade.
17 *Bruen*, 142 S. Ct. at 2131 (citing *Heller*, 554 U. S., at 635). And of course, it entirely
18 ignores the other lawful purposes like target shooting and hunting that receive
19 Second Amendment protection.

20 Finally, it is worth noting that even in a case involving magazine capacity,
21 Allen’s testimony was deemed unreliable because she “acknowledges the shoddy
22 state of empirical research on large capacity magazine use.” *Duncan v. Becerra*, 265
23 F. Supp. 3d 1106, 1129 (S.D. Cal. 2017). Here, Ms. Allen is using similar sources,
24 including NRA data that she acknowledged is “not compiled scientifically.” *Id.*

25 **3. Klarevas**

26 As for Klarevas, the State almost comes right out and admits it seeks to
27 include him for the purposes of interest balancing arguments, noting that: “he has
28 conducted extensive, peer-reviewed research into the efficacy of gun-safety

1 interventions, including restrictions on large-capacity magazines.”⁶ State’s Opp. at
2 12. The “efficacy of gun-safety interventions” has no bearing on the *Bruen* analysis.
3 Under *Bruen*, experts can discuss relevant history, or whether an “unprecedented
4 societal concern” or “dramatic technological change” is present that allows the State
5 to engage in analogical reasoning without being limited to “distinctly similar”
6 historical laws. *Bruen*, 142 S. Ct. at 2132.. That’s it. Their opinions on policy
7 efficacy are not a part of what this Court must (or even may) consider.

8 The State counters that Professor Klarevas’s opinion that mass shootings are
9 rising is relevant to establishing a new societal concern. State’s Opp. at 13. But
10 increased frequency of an event does not mean that the event was “unprecedented,”
11 which is the standard under *Bruen*. Klarevas nowhere says mass killings (even with
12 firearms) are unprecedented concerns in American society.

13 In any event, Klarveas’s testimony as to the increased prevalence of mass
14 shootings is just a small part of his report. Klarevas Report, ¶ 13. The rest uses a
15 tortured definition of “mass shooting” (including the rare incidents involving only
16 six or more killed) to argue that “assault weapons” are responsible and thus should
17 be banned. Klarevas even argues that “assault weapons” are used in “100% of all
18 high-fatality mass shootings resulting in more than 40 deaths,” *Id.* at ¶ 16, neglecting
19 to mention that there were only two such tragedies since 9/11. (And the third worst
20 shooting after those, Virginia Tech, involved 32 people being killed using just
21 handguns). *Id.* at ¶ 13.

22 Like Allen, Klarevas argues that “assault weapons” are almost never used in
23 self-defense, although he specifies it even further by saying they are almost never
24 used in self-defense *during active shootings*. *Id.* at ¶¶ 24-27. While such testimony is
25 not relevant to the *Bruen* analysis for the same reasons already discussed previously,

26 ⁶ It’s truly puzzling why the State and its experts keep bringing up magazine
27 capacity in a case that does not involve magazine capacity restrictions. If this Court
28 agrees with Plaintiffs that California’s “assault weapon” ban is unconstitutional, that
would have no bearing on whether or not its magazine capacity restrictions are
permissible.

1 it should be noted that Klarevas really takes interest balancing to a new level by
2 implying that the burden on the Second Amendment right is small because mass
3 shootings are not stopped frequently enough by people armed with “assault
4 weapons.”

5 Finally, Klarevas concludes with data purportedly showing that states without
6 “assault weapon” bans have higher amounts of annual deaths in “high-fatality mass
7 shootings” per 100 million people. Klarevas Report, at Table 6. While this is itself
8 yet another interest balancing argument, even if Professor Klarevas’s figures are
9 correct, they do not actually identify what he contends the specific reasons for the
10 lower death rate are, given he constantly conflates magazine capacity limits with
11 “assault weapon” bans (and only the latter is at issue in this case).

12 In sum, Donohue, Allen, and Klarevas all make veiled interest balancing
13 arguments that are forbidden by *Bruen*. They also frequently conflate magazine
14 restrictions with “assault weapon” bans, even though the former has no relevance to
15 this case. They offer no historical testimony nor any opinions to help the state
16 establish that “unprecedented societal concerns” exist to open the door to analogical
17 inquiry. Nor do any of them discuss any technological advances that would justify
18 that “more nuanced approach.” *Bruen*, 142 S. Ct. at 2132. Their testimony should
19 thus be excluded.

20 **D. The Portions of Dr. Cornell’s Testimony Pertaining to Legal**
21 **Analysis Must be Excluded.**

22 The Parties agree that much of Dr. Cornell’s testimony is admissible under
23 Rule 702, which is why Plaintiffs never sought to exclude his whole report. But the
24 portions of that report that pertain to legal analysis or conclusions have no place in
25 his testimony nor anyone else’s. And Dr. Cornell is not a modern historian,
26 criminologist, or sociologist, so he is not qualified to discuss modern-day gun
27 regulations like the 1989 origins of the “assault weapon” ban at issue in this case.
28 Yet, he does so anyway. Those portions of his testimony should be disallowed.

1 The State suggests that Dr. Cornell is merely providing background
2 information. State's Opp. at 20. But his report attempts to persuade the Court in how
3 to properly apply *Bruen*, arguing that "*Bruen* differentiates between cases in which
4 contested regulations are responses to long standing problems and situations in
5 which modern regulations address novel problems with no clear historical analogues
6 from the Founding era or the era of the Fourteenth Amendment." Cornell Report, at
7 ¶ 13. While allowing expert testimony on questions of law is never appropriate
8 because that is the "job of judges", *N.Y. State Rifle & Pistol Ass'n v. Bruen*, 142 S.
9 Ct. 2111, 2130 n.6 (2022), it would be particularly inappropriate in this circumstance
10 because Dr. Cornell is extremely biased and only ever testifies in favor of gun
11 control laws. Indeed, he has authored an article in which he does not merely disagree
12 with the *Bruen* ruling, but is downright enraged at the Supreme Court for issuing it,
13 calling the ruling an "ideological fantasy". Saul Cornell, *Cherry-picked history and*
14 *ideology-driven outcomes: Bruen's originalist distortions*, SCOTUSblog (Jun. 27,
15 2022, 5:05 PM), [https://www.scotusblog.com/2022/06/cherry-picked-history-and-](https://www.scotusblog.com/2022/06/cherry-picked-history-and-ideology-driven-outcomes-bruens-originalist-distortions/)
16 [ideology-driven-outcomes-bruens-originalist-distortions/](https://www.scotusblog.com/2022/06/cherry-picked-history-and-ideology-driven-outcomes-bruens-originalist-distortions/). Dr. Cornell continued that
17 "the distortion of the historical record, misreading of evidence, and dismissal of facts
18 that don't fit the gun-rights narrative favored by Thomas are genuinely breathtaking
19 in scope." *Id.* He criticized several other justices individually, saying that Justice
20 Alito selectively stopped reading regulations "mid-sentence" in *McDonald*, and that
21 Justices Gorsuch and Barrett had failed to disprove they were "ideological warriors
22 and political hacks" by signing on to this ruling. *Id.*

23 Even if opining on legal conclusions was the domain of experts, and it isn't,
24 Dr. Cornell's biases prevent him from offering anything useful to this Court. Indeed,
25 Plaintiffs are concerned that even his historical testimony, which they don't deny he
26 is qualified to offer, is colored by his clear antipathy towards Second Amendment
27 rights and his view that the Justices that issued *Bruen* are "hacks." While Plaintiffs
28 only seek to exclude the portions of his testimony listed in their opening papers, this

1 Court should keep his prior statements in mind before accepting Dr. Cornell's other
2 testimony too.

3 **III. CONCLUSION**

4 For the reasons explained in each of the respective moving papers as well as
5 in this combined reply brief, this Court should exclude the testimony of Ryan Busse,
6 John Donohue, Louis Klarevas, Lucy Allen, and portions of the testimony of Saul
7 Cornell.

8
9 Dated: April 14, 2023

MICHEL & ASSOCIATES, P.C.

10
11 /s/ Sean A. Brady

12 Sean A. Brady
13 Attorneys for Plaintiffs
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CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE
IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA
SOUTHERN DIVISION

Case Name: *Rupp, et al. v. Bonta*
Case No.: 8:17-cv-00746-JLS-JDE

IT IS HEREBY CERTIFIED THAT:

I, the undersigned, am a citizen of the United States and am at least eighteen years of age. My business address is 180 East Ocean Boulevard, Suite 200, Long Beach, California 90802.

I am not a party to the above-entitled action. I have caused service of:

**PLAINTIFFS' COMBINED REPLY TO DEFENDANT'S COMBINED
OPPOSITION TO MOTIONS TO EXCLUDE TESTIMONY**

on the following party by electronically filing the foregoing with the Clerk of the District Court using its ECF System, which electronically notifies them.

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I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct.

Executed April 14, 2023.


Laura Palmerin