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**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**

STEVEN RUPP, et al.,

Plaintiffs,

v.

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

Defendant.

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

**PLAINTIFFS' STATEMENT OF  
UNCONTROVERTED FACTS AND  
CONCLUSIONS OF LAW IN  
SUPPORT OF MOTION FOR  
SUMMARY JUDGMENT**

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

[Filed concurrently with Notice of Motion  
for Summary Judgment; Memorandum of  
Points and Authorities; Request for Judicial  
Notice; Declarations of Sean A. Brady,  
Steven Rupp, Steven Dember, Cheryl  
Johnson, Christopher Seifert, Alfonso  
Valencia, Troy Willis, Dennis Martin, and  
Richard Minnich; Proposed Judgment]

Plaintiffs Steven Rupp, Steven Dember, Cheryl Johnson, Michael Jones, Christopher Seifert, Alfonso Valencia, Troy Willis, Dennis Martin, and the California Rifle & Pistol Association, Incorporated, (“Plaintiffs”) respectfully submit the following Statement of Uncontroverted Facts and Conclusions of Law pursuant to Local Rule 56-1.

**I. STATEMENT OF UNCONTROVERTED FACTS**

No.	Uncontroverted Facts	Supporting Evidence
1	Individual plaintiffs are residents of the State of California, save for Plaintiff Rupp, who now lives outside of California but regularly visits the state.	Willis Decl. ¶ 1; Dember Decl. ¶ 1; Martin Decl. ¶ 1; Rupp Decl. ¶ 1; Valencia Decl. ¶ 1; Johnson Decl. ¶ 1; Seifert Decl. ¶ 1.
2	Individual plaintiffs are law-abiding and are not prohibited from owning firearms under the laws of the United States or the State of California.	Willis Decl. ¶ 2; Dember Decl. ¶ 2; Martin Decl. ¶ 2; Rupp Decl. ¶ 2; Valencia Decl. ¶ 2; Johnson Decl. ¶ 2; Seifert Decl. ¶ 2.
3	All individual plaintiffs have never been found by any law enforcement agency, any court, or any other government agency to be irresponsible, unsafe, or negligent with firearms in any manner.	Willis Decl. ¶ 2; Dember Decl. ¶ 2; Martin Decl. ¶ 2; Rupp Decl. ¶ 2; Valencia Decl. ¶ 2; Johnson Decl. ¶ 2; Seifert Decl. ¶ 2.
4	Plaintiff Troy Willis is a retired reserve officer for the Indio Police Department.	Willis Decl. ¶ 2.
5	Plaintiffs Willis and Seifert each lawfully own a semiautomatic, centerfire rifle with a detachable magazine equipped with one or more prohibited features under the AWCA.	Willis Decl. ¶ 3; Seifert Decl. ¶ 3.

No.	Uncontroverted Facts	Supporting Evidence
6	Plaintiff Dennis Martin lawfully owns a semiautomatic, centerfire rifle with a non-fixed magazine that he registered with the California Department of Justice as an “assault weapon.”	Martin Decl. ¶ 3.
7	Plaintiff Martin is prohibited under the AWCA and its related regulations from replacing his firearm’s “bullet button” with a standard magazine release, and but for these restrictions would immediately do so.	Martin Decl. ¶ 4.
8	Plaintiffs Willis, Martin, and Seifert are each prohibited under the AWCA from engaging in certain activities with their registered “assault weapons” that are otherwise lawful with any other firearm not classified as an “assault weapon,” and but for these restrictions Plaintiffs Willis, Martin, . . . , and . . . would engage in such activities.	Willis Decl. ¶ 5; Martin Decl. ¶ 5; Seifert Decl. ¶ 4.
9	Plaintiff Steven Rupp owns a semiautomatic, centerfire rifle with a non-fixed magazine that he was forced to modify to ensure it was no longer considered an “assault weapon” and therefore lawful to possess in the State of California.	Rupp Decl. ¶ 3.
10	Plaintiffs Rupp and Seifert each lawfully own a frame or “lower receiver” of a firearm that they wish to assemble into fully	Seifert Decl. ¶ 5; Rupp Decl. ¶ 4.

No.	Uncontroverted Facts	Supporting Evidence
	functioning semiautomatic, centerfire rifles with a detachable magazine and either a pistol grip, flash suppressor, or adjustable stock, or in a configuration that has an overall length of less than 30 inches but more than 26 inches.	
11	Plaintiffs Rupp and Seifert are concerned that if multiple intruders attack them while at home, they will be required to immediately reassemble their firearm into such a configuration to effectively protect themselves and others in their home.	Rupp Decl. ¶ 6; Seifert Decl. ¶ 7.
12	Plaintiffs Rupp and Seifert believe that not being able to immediately assemble their frames or “lower receivers” into such a configuration will impact their ability to effectively defend themselves and others in their home.	Rupp Decl. ¶ 7; Seifert Decl. ¶ 8.
13	Plaintiffs Alfonso Valencia, Steven Dember, and Cheryl Johnson each would like to acquire a semiautomatic, centerfire rifle with a detachable magazine having one or more of the features that is prohibited by the AWCA to keep in their home for self-defense and other lawful purposes, including hunting, training, and recreation.	Valencia Decl. ¶ 3; Johnson Decl. ¶ 3; Dember Decl. ¶ 3.
14	Individual Plaintiffs will be	Willis Decl. ¶ 6; Martin Decl. ¶ 6;

No.	Uncontroverted Facts	Supporting Evidence
	continuously and irreparably harmed by the ongoing deprivation of their individual, fundamental right to possess and use commonly possessed firearms for lawful purposes, including in-home self-defense, without risking criminal prosecution.	Rupp Decl. ¶ 8; Seifert Decl. ¶ 9.
15	Individual Plaintiffs would like to acquire new semiautomatic, centerfire rifles with a detachable magazine, having one or more of the features that is prohibited by the AWCA, and were it not for the AWCA and fear of prosecution for violating it, would do so.	Willis Decl. ¶ 7; Dember Decl. ¶¶ 3-4; Martin Decl. ¶ 7; Rupp Decl. ¶ 9; Valencia Decl. ¶¶ 3-4; Johnson Decl. ¶¶ 3-4; Seifert Decl. ¶ 10.
16	Individual Plaintiffs who lawfully own “assault weapons” or firearms they were forced to modify in accordance with the AWCA acquired their firearm for use in their home for self-defense and other lawful purposes such as hunting, training, and recreation.	Willis Decl. ¶ 4; Rupp Decl. ¶ 5; Seifert Decl. ¶ 6; Jones Decl. ¶ 4.
17	Richard Minnich is the Executive Director for Plaintiff California Rifle & Pistol Association, Incorporated (“CRPA”)	Minnich Decl. ¶ 1.
18	Plaintiff CRPA is a non-profit membership and donor-supported organization classified under IRC section 501(c)(4) and incorporated under the laws of California with its headquarters in Fullerton, California.	Minnich Decl. ¶ 1.

No.	Uncontroverted Facts	Supporting Evidence
19	Founded in 1875, CRPA seeks to defend the Second Amendment and advance laws that protect the rights of individual citizens.	Minnich Decl. ¶ 2.
20	Plaintiff CRPA Works to preserve the constitutional and statutory rights of gun ownership, including the right to self-defense, the right to hunt, and the right to keep and bear arms.	Minnich Decl. ¶ 2.
21	Plaintiff CRPA is dedicated to promoting the shooting sports, providing education, training, and organized competition for adult and junior shooters.	Minnich Decl. ¶ 2.
22	Plaintiff CRPA's members include law enforcement officers, prosecutors, professionals, firearms experts, and members of the public.	Minnich Decl. ¶ 2.
23	Plaintiff CRPA works to preserve the constitutional rights of all law-abiding individuals, including the fundamental right to keep and bear commonly owned firearms for the core lawful purpose of self-defense.	Minnich Decl. ¶ 3.
24	Plaintiff CRPA has members who own semiautomatic, centerfire rifles with non-fixed magazines that were forced to register their firearm as an "assault weapon" with the California Department of Justice before July 1, 2018.	Minnich Decl. ¶ 4.

No.	Uncontroverted Facts	Supporting Evidence
25	Plaintiff CRPA has members who are prohibited under the AWCA and its related regulations from replacing their firearm's "bullet button" with a standard magazine release, and but for those restrictions would do so.	Minnich Decl. ¶ 4.
26	Plaintiff CRPA also has members who lawfully own semiautomatic, centerfire rifles with detachable magazines with one or more prohibited features under the AWCA, or firearms specifically identified by their make and model as "assault weapons" under the AWCA.	Minnich Decl. ¶ 5.
27	Plaintiff CRPA has members who lawfully own firearms classified as "assault weapons" who are prohibited under the AWCA and related regulations from engaging in certain activities that are otherwise lawful with any other firearm not classified as an "assault weapon," and but for those restrictions would engage in such activities with their firearms.	Minnich Decl. ¶ 6.
28	Plaintiff CRPA has members who, but for the AWCA and its related regulations, would acquire, transfer, and/or possess firearms classified as "assault weapons," and are continuously and irreparably harmed by the ongoing deprivation of their individual, fundamental right to possess and use commonly	Minnich Decl. ¶ 7.

No.	Uncontroverted Facts	Supporting Evidence
	possessed firearms for lawful purposes, including in-home self-defense, without risking criminal prosecution.	
29	Millions of rifles that are prohibited by the AWCA are in the hands of the American people.	Brady Decl., Ex. 2 [Expert Report W. English]; Ex. 7 [Depo. Tr. B. Graham] at 21:13-21, 25:9-15, 28:3-6; Exs. 11-25; Ex. 8 [DOJ Resp. to Seifert's Reqs. for Admission, Set One] at 4; Ex. 10 [DOJ Second Suppl. Resp. to Willis Interrogs., Set One] at 8; Ex. 49 [English 2021 Report] at 2, 33-34; Ex. 50 [NSSF Report on Rifles in Circulation]; Ex. 51 [Washington Post Survey on AR-15 ownership]; Ex. 53 [Expert Report M. Hanish] at 6; Ex. 58.
30	Americans typically choose rifles prohibited by the AWCA for self-defense.	Brady Decl., Ex. 1 [Expert Report of J. B. Boone] at 5; Ex. 2 [Expert Report of W. English] at 4; Ex. 3 [Expert Report of S. Helsley] at 11-12; Exs. 28-29; 35-37; Ex. 59 [Minter Book Excerpts] at 46-47; Ex. 53 [Expert Report M. Hanish] at 8; Ex. 49 [English 2021 Report] at 2, 33-34; Ex. 50 [NSSF Report on Rifles in Circulation]; Ex. 51 [Washington Post Survey on AR-15 ownership].
31	Americans typically choose rifles prohibited by the AWCA for hunting.	Brady Decl., Ex. 2 [Expert Report of W. English] at 4, 7; Ex. 3 [Expert Report of S. Helsley] at 11-12; Ex. 30-33; Ex. 49 [English 2021 Report] at 2, 33-34; Ex. 50 [NSSF Report on Rifles in Circulation]; Ex. 51 [Washington Post Survey on AR-15 ownership].



No.	Uncontroverted Facts	Supporting Evidence
32	Americans typically choose rifles prohibited by the AWCA for competition.	Brady Decl., Ex. 2 [Expert Report of W. English] at 4; Ex. 3 Expert Report of S. Helsley] at 6; Ex. 22; Ex. 49 [English 2021 Report] at 2, 33-34; Ex. 50 [NSSF Report on Rifles in Circulation]; Ex. 51 [Washington Post Survey on AR-15 ownership].
33	Americans typically choose rifles prohibited by the AWCA for target shooting.	Brady Decl., Ex. 2 [Expert Report of W. English] at 4; Ex. 3 [Expert Report of S. Helsley] at 11-12; Ex. 22; Ex. 49 [English 2021 Report] at 2, 33-34; Ex. 50 [NSSF Report on Rifles in Circulation]; Ex. 51 [Washington Post Survey on AR-15 ownership].
34	The American public has had access to and has commonly owned semi-automatic, centerfire rifles with detachable magazines for more than a century.	Brady Decl., Ex. 3 [Expert Report of S. Helsley] at 3-6.
35	The AR-15 has been available to the American public since at least 1959.	Brady Decl., Ex. 2 [Expert Report of W. English] at 3; Ex. 3 [Expert Report of S. Helsley] at 6.
36	The popularity of AR-15 type rifles has increased since its inception.	Brady Decl., Ex. 3 [Expert Report of S. Helsley] at 11-12.
	<b>Pistol Grips</b>	
37	Rifles commonly come standard with a pistol grip.	Brady Decl., Ex. 3 [Expert Report of S. Helsley] at 7; [Expert Report of W. English] at 3.
38	Pistol grips for rifles are commonly available aftermarket.	Brady Decl., Ex. 3 [Expert Report of S. Helsley] at 11; Ex. 44.
39	Pistol grips do not affect a rifle's rate of fire.	Brady Decl.; Ex. 3 [Expert Report of S. Helsley] at 7-9.

No.	Uncontroverted Facts	Supporting Evidence
40	<i>[SUF 40 intentionally left blank.]</i>	
41	Pistol grips do not affect a rifle's capacity to accept ammunition.	Brady Decl., Ex. 3 [Expert Report of S. Helsley] at 7-9.
42	Pistol grips do not affect the power of the projectile a rifle discharge.	Brady Decl., Ex. 1 [Expert Report of J. B. Boone] at 5-7; Ex. 3 [Expert Report of S. Helsley] at 7-9.
43	Pistol grips are not dangerous per se.	Brady Decl., Ex. 3 [Expert Report of S. Helsley] at 6-9.
44	The purpose of a pistol grip is to position the "trigger finger" for optimum trigger control and help absorb recoil.	Brady Decl., Ex. 3 [Expert Report of S. Helsley] at 7.
45	Pistol grips allow a rifle to be used with one hand.	Brady Decl., Ex. 1 [Expert Report of J. B. Boone] at 12.
46	Pistol grips can accommodate a disabled person.	Brady Decl., Ex. 3 [Expert Report of S. Helsley] at 9.
	<b>Adjustable Stocks</b>	
47	Rifles commonly come standard with an adjustable stock.	Brady Decl., Ex. 3 [Expert Report of S. Helsley] at 10; [Expert Report of W. English] at 3.
48	Adjustable stocks for rifles are commonly available aftermarket.	Brady Decl., Ex. 3 [Expert Report of S. Helsley] at 9; Ex. 45.
49	A "telescoping stock" allows the user of the rifle to adjust the length of a rifle a couple of inches as conditions dictate and has no material effect on the concealability of the rifle.	Brady Decl., Ex. 3 [Expert Report of S. Helsley] at 10; Ex. 7 [Depo. Tr. B. Graham] at 81:2-19.
50	The purpose of a telescoping stock is to allow the user of a rifle to make it a comfortable length	Brady Decl., Ex. 3 [Expert Report of S. Helsley] at 10; [Depo. Tr. B. Graham]

No.	Uncontroverted Facts	Supporting Evidence
	for that user's body type or as conditions dictate.	at 94:1-4; 95:19-21.
51	People of different body sizes may need different length stocks to properly hold a rifle.	Brady Decl., Ex. 3 [Expert Report of S. Helsley] at 9; Ex. 6 [Depo. Tr. M. Mersereau] at 37:2-11; [Depo. Tr. B. Graham] at 95:19-21.
52	What clothing a person is wearing may affect what length stock that person needs to properly hold a rifle.	Brady Decl., Ex. 3 [Expert Report of S. Helsley] at 9; [Depo. Tr. B. Graham] at 94:1-4.
	<b>Flash Suppressors</b>	
53	Rifles commonly come standard with a flash suppressor.	Brady Decl., Ex. 2 [Expert Report of W. English] at 3; Ex. 3 [Expert Report of S. Helsley] at 10-11.
54	Flash suppressors for rifles are commonly available aftermarket.	Brady Decl., Ex. 3 [Expert Report of S. Helsley] at 11; Ex. 46.
55	Flash suppressors do not hide the flash from those in the direct line of fire, but rather from the shooter.	Brady Decl., Ex. 3 [Expert Report of S. Helsley] at 10; Ex. 5 [Expert Report of B. Graham] at 22, 28; Ex. 6 [Depo. Tr. M. Mersereau] at 56:14-18; Ex. 7 [Depo. Tr. B. Graham] at 103:15-20.
56	Flash suppressors only have an effect in low-light conditions.	Brady Decl., Ex. 3 [Expert Report of S. Helsley] at 10; Ex. 6 [Depo. Tr. M. Mersereau] at 56:3-6; [Depo. Tr. B. Graham] at 103:21-24.
	<b>Features Generally</b>	
57	None of the features is inherently dangerous.	Brady Decl., Ex. 3 [Expert Report of S. Helsley] at 6; Ex. 7 [Depo. Tr. B. Graham] at 108:2-16.
58	None of the features becomes inherently dangerous when used in conjunction with any of the	Brady Decl., Ex. 3 [Expert Report of S. Helsley] at 6; Ex. 7 [Depo. Tr. B.

No.	Uncontroverted Facts	Supporting Evidence
	other features.	Graham] at 108:2-16.
59	The features increase accuracy of the rifle.	Brady Decl., Ex. 1 [Expert Report of J. B. Boone] at 8-12; Ex. 3 [Expert Report of S. Helsley] at 6-11, 12; Ex. 4 [Expert Report of M. Mersereau] at 8-11; Ex. 5 [Expert Report of B. Graham] at 19, 22, 26, 28; [Depo. Tr. B. Graham] at 119-123; 124:1-6.
60	The features increase user control of the rifle.	Brady Decl., Ex. 1 [Expert Report of J. B. Boone] at 8-12; Ex. 3 [Expert Report of S. Helsley] at 6-11, 12; Ex. 4 [Expert Report of M. Mersereau] at 8-11; Ex. 5 [Expert Report of B. Graham] at 19, 22, 26, 28; Ex. 6 [Depo. Tr. M. Mersereau] at 36:7-37:11; Ex. 7 [Depo. Tr. B. Graham] at 107:6-14, 108:2-16; [Depo. Tr. B. Graham] at 119-123; 124:1-6.
61	The State's designated expert witness, Blake Graham, opined that the features increase accuracy and the user's control of the rifle.	Brady Decl., Ex. 3 [Expert Report of B. Graham] at 19, 22, 26, 28; Ex. 7 [Depo. Tr. B. Graham] at 107:6-14, 108:2-16; [Depo. Tr. B. Graham] at 119-123; 124:1-6.
62	The State's designated expert witness, Michael Mersereau, opined that features increase accuracy and the user's control of the rifle.	Brady Decl., Ex. 4 [Expert Report of M. Mersereau] at 8-11; Ex. 6 [Depo. Tr. M. Mersereau] at 36:7-37:11.
	<b>"Assault Weapon" Laws</b>	
63	California's Assault Weapon Control Act was adopted in 1989 and was the first "assault weapon" law in the country.	Assemb. B. 357, 1989-1990 Reg. Sess. (Cal. 1989); Brady Decl., Ex. 48.

No.	Uncontroverted Facts	Supporting Evidence
64	The federal “assault weapon” law took effect in 1994.	Req. Jud. Ntc., ¶ 8, Ex. 8.
65	Congress allowed the federal “assault weapon” law to expire in 2004.	Req. Jud. Ntc., ¶ 8, Ex. 8.
66	Federal law does not currently restrict “assault weapons.”	Req. Jud. Ntc., ¶ 8, Ex. 8.
67	Currently, other than California, there are nine states in the country with an “assault weapon” law, plus the District of Columbia.	Req. Jud. Ntc., Exs. 1-11.
68	Every “assault weapon” law in the country other than California’s was originally adopted in the 1990s or later, including three just passed in the last year.	Req. Jud. Ntc., Exs. 1-7 (Conn. Gen. Stat. §§53-202a – 53-202k (first enacted in 1993); D.C. Code Ann. §§7-2501.01(3A), 7-2502.02 (a)(6) (enacted in 2008); Haw. Rev. Stat. Ann. §§ 134-1, 134-8 (first enacted in 1992); Md. Code Ann., Crim. Law §§ 4-301, 4-303 (first enacted in 2002); N.J. Stat. Ann. §§ 2C:39-1w, 2C:39-3 (first enacted in 1999); N.Y. Penal Law §§ 265.00(22), 265.02(7) (first enacted in 1998); Del. Code Ann. tit. 11, § 1466 (first enacted 2022); 720 Ill. Comp. Stat. Ann. 5/24-1.9 (first enacted in 2023); Wash. Rev. Code Ann. § 9.41.010 (first enacted in 2023)).
69	The United States government, through the Director of Civilian Marksmanship, used to operate a program that would sell semiautomatic, centerfire rifles with detachable magazines directly to the public, including some rifles that would be considered “assault weapons” under the AWCA.	Brady Decl., Ex. 3 [Expert Report of S. Helsley] at 5; Exs. 16, 42, 43.
70	Nationally, in 2019, only about 2.6% of murders (364 out of	Brady Decl. Ex. 60 [FBI Crime Data].

No.	Uncontroverted Facts	Supporting Evidence
	13,927) were confirmed to have been committed with <i>any</i> type of rifle, which is below murders using knives (1,476), blunt objects (397), and “hands, fists, and feet” (600), and way below murders using handguns (6,368).	
71	All US soldiers and marines who carry assault rifles are armed with assault rifles that have automatic capability, and not only semiautomatic capability.	Brady Decl., Ex. 52 [Depo. Col. Tucker] at 68:11-15.
72	No military anywhere in the world (with the <i>possible</i> exception of Israel) employs semiautomatic-only rifles like the ones that the AWCA bans for infantry.	Brady Decl., Ex. 52 [Depo. Col. Tucker] at 69:7-12.

Dated: May 26, 2023

**MICHEL & ASSOCIATES, P.C.**

/s/ Sean A. Brady

Sean A. Brady  
Attorneys for Plaintiffs

**CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE**  
IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

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:

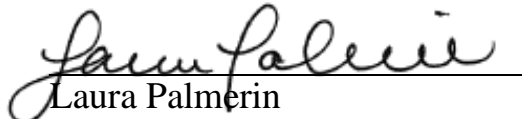
**STATEMENT OF UNCONTROVERTED FACTS AND CONCLUSIONS  
OF LAW IN SUPPORT OF PLAINTIFFS' MOTION  
FOR SUMMARY JUDGMENT**

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 May 26, 2023.

  
Laura Palmerin