c	ase 2:23-cv-10169-SPG-ADS Document 38	Filed 03/20/24	Page 1 of 7	Page ID #:1366		
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11	CALIFORNIA RIFLE & PISTOL ASSOCIATION, INCORPORATED;	Case No. 2:23	8-cv-10169-9	SPG-ADS		
12	THE SECOND AMENDMENT FOUNDATION: GUN OWNERS OF	DEFENDAN		NGELES		
13	AMERICA, INC.; GUN OWNERS FOUNDATION; GUN OWNERS OF	COUNTY SI DEPARTME		HERIFF		
14 15	CALIFORNIA, ÍNC.; ERICK VELASQUEZ, an individual; CHARLES	ROBERT LU PLAINTIFF				
16	MESSEL, an individual; BRIAN WEIMER, an individual; CLARENCE RIGALI, an individual; KEITH REEVES	OBJECTION	NS TO DEF	ENDANTS		
17	an individual, CYNTHIA GABALDON, an individual; and STEPHEN HOOVER,	⁷ LOS ANGEI SHERIFF'S				
18	an individual,	SHERIFF R SURVEY OF				
19	Plaintiffs,	LICENSE R	EQUIREM	ENTS AND		
20	V.	MOTION TO JUDICIAL N				
21	LOS ANGELES COUNTY SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT; SHERIFF ROBERT	[ECF No. 32-	.11]			
22	LUNA, in his official capacity; LA VERNE POLICE DEPARTMENT; LA VERNE CHIEF OF POLICE COLLEEN	•				
23	FLORES, in her official capacity; ROBERT BONTA, in his official	Judge:	Hon. She Garnett	rilyn Peace		
24 25	capacity as Attorney General of the State of California; and DOES 1-10,	Hearing Date Hearing Time	-			
23 26	Defendants.	Courtroom:	5C	•		
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С	ase 2:23-cv-10169-SPG-ADS Document 38 Filed 03/20/24 Page 2 of 7 Page ID #:13	367
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	LA COUNTY'S RESPONSE TO EVIDENTIARY OBJECTIONS Cal. Rifle & Pistol Ass'n v. Los Angeles County Sheriff's Dep't, No. 2:23-cv-10169	-)

With their reply in support of their motion for preliminary injunction, Plaintiffs filed "evidentiary objections and motion to strike or deny judicial notice of" a document that Defendants Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department and Sheriff Robert Luna (together, LASD) submitted with their opposition to Plaintiffs' preliminary injunction motion. See ECF No. 32-11. The document Plaintiffs challenge—ECF No. 27-9—catalogues for the Court's convenience 60 historical licensing laws that LASD separately submitted to the Court through primary source reprintings for judicial notice (ECF No. 27-10). The Court should reject Plaintiffs' objections and deny their motion to strike, for at least three reasons.

First, Plaintiffs' objections and motion are non-substantive. Plaintiffs agree that the primary source reprintings of the historical licensing laws (ECF No. 27-10) are proper candidates for judicial notice. See ECF No. 32-11 (Pls' Evidentiary Obj.) at 3 n.3 ("Reprintings or copies of the laws themselves are properly the subject of judicial notice under FRE 201."). These primary source reprintings are 14 all that LASD asked this Court to judicially notice. See ECF No. 27-8. What Plaintiffs object to, and move to strike, is only the non-substantive chart that catalogues those same historical licensing laws for the Court's convenience. See ECF No. 27-9. But LASD is not asking the Court to judicially notice this compilation. Plaintiffs' objections to this separate demonstrative document therefore have no substantive force behind them-the Court could simply take unopposed judicial notice of the historical licensing laws themselves and deny Plaintiffs' objections and motion as moot.

Second, the Court can likewise summarily overrule Plaintiffs' objections to the compilation under Federal Rules of Evidence 401, 601, 602, 701, 702, and 704. LASD submitted this compilation purely for the Court's convenience, much as it would a table of contents. LASD is not arguing that the compilation should be

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entered into the record as evidence, only the public records of the enacted 2 legislation. Indeed, LASD does not cite the compilation anywhere in its briefing.

Third, even taken on its merits, Plaintiffs' motion to strike should be denied. Apart from the evidentiary objections, the only argument for striking the compilation that Plaintiffs make is that it allegedly contains attorney argument beyond the Court's page limitations. Mot. at 5. On that front, Plaintiffs' very narrow objection is to the single-sentence summaries of the historical laws included in the chart. But those summaries are not argument; they are objective, short descriptions of the laws offered, again, for the Court's convenience when using the document.

As their only example, Plaintiffs characterize as argumentative the description of an 1876 Sacramento law, accusing LASD of "improperly expand[ing]" its ambit in the summary of it. Mot. at 4. The description that LASD provided states: "Allowing police to issue a license to carry a concealed weapon to a 'peaceable person, whose profession or occupation may require him to be out at late hours of the night, to carry concealed deadly weapons for his protection." ECF No. 27-9 at 10. The complete text of Section 3 of the law—the section authorizing the issuance of a license-provides: "The Police Commissioner of the City of Sacramento may grant written permission to any peaceable person, whose profession or occupation may require him to be out at late hours of the night, to carry concealed deadly weapons for his protection." ECF No. 27-10 at 147. Plaintiffs complain that LASD did not also summarize Section 1 of the law, which imposes the threshold prohibition on concealed carry,¹ but LASD was not citing

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¹ Section 1 provides: "It shall be unlawful for any person, not being a public office or traveler, or not having a permit from the Police Commissioners of the City of Sacramento, to wear or carry, concealed, any pistol, dirk, or other dangerous or deadly weapon." ECF No. 27-10 at 147.

the law to show a history of prohibiting concealed carry—LASD was citing it to show a history of licensing regimes. LASD cited, and summarized accurately,
fully, and objectively, the section of the law concerning licensing. Plaintiffs'
complaint about improper legal argument is meritless.

If anything, it is Plaintiffs, not LASD, who are subject to that criticism. In response to LASD's short, objective summaries, Plaintiffs have engaged their purported expert Clayton Cramer to offer interpretations of five of the 60 regulation descriptions in LASD's overview. *See* ECF No. 32-5 at 6-8. The Court should disregard Mr. Cramer's opinions. The Court does not need help interpreting statutes, even historical ones—especially not from Mr. Cramer, who "has written of his hope to win 'the battle' for gun rights" by offering opinions in Second Amendment cases that have been found to be "poorly reasoned and suggesting a lack of true expertise." *Baird v. Bonta*, 2023 WL 9050959, at *16, *40 (E.D. Cal. Dec. 29, 2023); *cf. United States ex rel. Miller v. ManPow, LLC*, 2023 WL 9005796, at *9 (C.D. Cal. Nov. 22, 2023) (holding that an expert opinion that is "rife with impermissible statutory and regulatory interpretations ... clearly is excludable as improper expert testimony on the meaning of statutes or regulations").

For these reasons, Plaintiffs' evidentiary objections to LASD's overview of historical license requirements (ECF No. 27-9) should be overruled, and the motion to strike or deny judicial notice should be denied.

Dated: March 20, 2024

Respectfully submitted,

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LOCAL RULE 11-6.2 CERTIFICATE OF COMPLIANCE

The undersigned, counsel of record for Defendants, certifies that this brief does not exceed 25 pages in length using Times New Roman 14-point font, which complies with this Court's Standing Order of October 24, 2023.

Dated: March 20, 2024

<u>/s/ Mark Selwyn</u> Mark Selwyn