## UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

BEFORE HONORABLE DANA M. SABRAW, JUDGE PRESIDING

LANA RAE RENNA, ET AL.,

PLAINTIFF,

CASE NO. 21CV2190-DMS

VS.

ROB BONTA, IN HIS OFFICIAL,
CAPACITY AS ATTORNEY GENERAL
OF CALIFORNIA; AND BLAKE GRAHAM,
IN HIS OFFICIAL CAPACITY AS
ACTING DIRECTOR OF THE
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
BUREAU OF FIREARMS,

DEFENDANTS.

SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA FEBRUARY 10, 2023 1:30 P.M. CALENDAR

REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS

## MOTION HEARING

REPORTED BY:

LEE ANN PENCE, OFFICIAL COURT REPORTER UNITED STATES COURTHOUSE 333 WEST BROADWAY, ROOM 1393 SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA 92101 COUNSEL APPEARING:

FOR PLAINTIFF: BENBROOK LAW GROUP, PC

BENBROOK LAW GROUP, PC BY: BRADLEY A. BENBROOK, ESQ. 701 UNIVERSITY AVENUE SUITE 106 SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA 95825

FOR DEFENDANT: ATTORNEY GENERAL

STATE OF CALIFORNIA

OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL BY: GABRIELLE D. BOUTIN, ESQ. 600 WEST BROADWAY SUITE 1800 SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA 92101

## SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA - FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 2023 - 1:30 P.M. THE CLERK: CALLING NO. 17 ON THE CALENDAR, CASE NO 20CV2910, RENNA ET AL V BECERRA ET AL. THE COURT: GOOD AFTERNOON. MAY I HAVE APPEARANCES, PLEASE? MR. BENBROOK: GOOD AFTERNOON, YOUR HONOR. BRADLEY BENBROOK FOR THE RENNA PLAINTIFFS. THE COURT: THANK YOU. MS. BOUTIN: GOOD AFTERNOON, YOUR HONOR. GABRIELLE BOUTIN ON BEHALF OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL. THE COURT: GOOD AFTERNOON. I HAVE READ EVERYTHING, I APPRECIATE THE BRIEFING. I HAVE A COUPLE OF PRELIMINARY QUESTIONS. PRELIMINARY INJUNCTION VERSUS SUMMARY JUDGMENT. I UNDERSTAND THE PLAINTIFFS WOULD BE CONTENT TO GO EITHER WAY. YOUR POSITION IS THERE ARE REALLY NO DISPUTED FACTS. THE COURT CAN TAKE THIS PRELIMINARY INJUNCTION, COLLAPSE THE HEARING INTO A PERMANENT INJUNCTION HEARING TODAY, OR TREAT IT AS A RULE 56 MOTION AND ENTER SUMMARY JUDGMENT. MR. BENBROOK: THAT'S RIGHT, YOUR HONOR. THAT IS OUR POSITION. AND I AM HAPPY TO EXPAND ON WHY IT IS APPROPRIATE TO GO TO THE MERITS RIGHT NOW, IF YOU ARE READY FOR THAT, OR I CAN WAIT.

THE COURT: LET ME INQUIRE OF DEFENSE COUNSEL.

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WHAT ARE THE DISPUTED FACTS? YOU HAD MENTIONED THAT

IF IT IS CONVERTED TO A RULE 56 MOTION YOU WOULD NEED

ADDITIONAL TIME FOR EXPERT TESTIMONY AND HERE --

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MS. BOUTIN: ONLY POSSIBLY, YOUR HONOR. I MEAN, WE BELIEVE THAT, AS A MATTER OF LAW, THEIR CLAIM FAILS. SO FOR THAT REASON WE CERTAINLY DON'T THINK THAT THEY ARE ENTITLED TO PRELIMINARY INJUNCTION.

SO THERE IS ESSENTIALLY A TWO-PRONG TEST IN BRUEN. WE BELIEVE THIS SHOULD BE DECIDED AS A MATTER OF LAW ON THE FIRST PRONG. ON THE SECOND PRONG WE ALSO BELIEVE WE SHOULD PREVAIL ON THE MOTION.

BUT IF YOUR HONOR BELIEVES THAT THE STATE HAS NOT SHOWN ENOUGH EVIDENCE, IN THAT EVENT WE WOULD ASK FOR ADDITIONAL TIME FOR MORE EXPERT DISCOVERY. AND WE WOULD BE PREPARED TO TALK ABOUT WHY THAT WOULD BE NECESSARY.

THE COURT: WHAT WOULD THAT EXPERT DISCOVERY LOOK LIKE? BECAUSE I HAVE THE DECLARATIONS NOW, A VERY THOROUGH ONE FROM PROFESSOR CORNELL.

MS. BOUTIN: SURE. YOUR HONOR, I WOULD IMAGINE THAT IT WOULD LOOK LIKE A MORE IN-DEPTH REPORT FROM PROFESSOR CORNELL. HE CERTAINLY IS IN-DEPTH IN TERMS OF PROVIDING BACKGROUND AS TO SPECIFIC LAWS, HE SIMPLY DIDN'T HAVE ENOUGH TIME TO DO AS THOROUGH RESEARCH AS HE WOULD HAVE LIKED FOR US TO GATHER ALL OF THE LAWS. WE WOULD BE HAPPY TO FILE A COMPENDIUM.

AND, IN ADDITION, IN MANY OF THESE CASES A LOT OF TIMES THERE IS MORE THAN ONE EXPERT INVOLVED IN THESE MATTERS AND THERE IS MORE THAN ONE -- THERE IS MORE THAN ONE HISTORIAN THAT OPINES ON THESE MATTERS. YOU KNOW, I THINK, IN OTHER CASES BEFORE DISTRICT COURTS RIGHT NOW, THERE MIGHT BE FIVE OR SIX EXPERTS. SO THESE ARE NOT SIMPLE ISSUES.

IF YOU LOOK AT THE BRUEN DECISION ITSELF, THE AMOUNT OF THE DECISION THAT IS TAKEN UP BY AN INCREDIBLY IN-DEPTH AND COMPLEX HISTORICAL ANALYSIS IS PRETTY IMPRESSIVE.

AND I THINK -- YOU KNOW, THERE IS ALSO A DIFFERENCE, I THINK, BETWEEN -- I MEAN, ESSENTIALLY HERE THE MOTION WAS FILED A LITTLE BEFORE THE HOLIDAYS. SO THERE IS THAT AMOUNT OF TIME. AND THEN OUR -- THEN OUR OPPOSITION WAS DUE JUST A COUPLE OF WEEKS AGO. SO THERE WAS REALLY A LITTLE OVER A MONTH. AND SO YOU DO WHAT YOU CAN IN A MONTH BUT YOU DON'T CREATE A PLAN FOR WHAT THE FULL SCALE WOULD LOOK LIKE.

SO IT IS NOT -- YOU KNOW, EVEN IF WE WERE TO GET,
YOU KNOW, ANOTHER TWO MONTHS, THAT WOULDN'T BE THE SAME AS
HAVING THREE MONTHS OUT OF THE GATE. SO IT IS JUST A MATTER
OF AS -- AS JUDGE WU SAID IN HIS OPINION IN DEFENSE
DISTRIBUTED, YOU KNOW, IT IS NOT -- I MEAN, THAT IS NOT REALLY
POSSIBLE FOR THE STATE TO DO IN 30 DAYS, MUCH LESS, I THINK HE
SAID, 56 DAYS, GIVEN THE COMPLEXITY OF WHAT IS REALLY INVOLVED
IN THE ANALYSIS.

THE COURT: THE SEARCH REALLY WOULD BE FOR ANALOGOUS

REGULATIONS, AND MAKING THE ARGUMENT THAT THE REGULATIONS YOU FIND ARE HISTORICALLY CONSISTENT WITH THE UHA.

MS. BOUTIN: THAT'S RIGHT, YOUR HONOR.

THE COURT: HASN'T THERE BEEN, WITH ALL OF THESE PENDING CASES, I KNOW OTHER JUDGES HAVE ORDERED ALL OF THE LAWS.

MS. BOUTIN: THAT WOULD DEFINITELY HELP, YOUR HONOR.

BUT I DO THINK WHEN YOU ARE TALKING ABOUT ANALOGOUS LAWS YOU

HAVE TO LOOK AT WHAT TYPE OF LAW ARE YOU TRYING TO ANALOGIZE

TO. SO THERE ISN'T -- AREN'T NECESSARILY THE SAME ANALOGOUS

LAWS OUT THERE.

IF WE ARE TALKING ABOUT IN THIS CASE, WHERE WE ARE TALKING ABOUT PREVENTING ACCIDENTS DUE TO FIREARM COMPONENTS AND HOW THEY ARE STORED, AS OPPOSED TO A CASE WHERE YOU ARE TALKING ABOUT, YOU KNOW, ASSAULT WEAPONS AND WHERE YOU CAN BAN DANGEROUS UNUSUAL WEAPONS, AND WHAT THE HISTORY OF THOSE LAWS IS.

SO IT IS CERTAINLY -- THERE IS CERTAINLY -- AND I KNOW DR. CORNELL WOULD SPEAK TO THIS. THERE IS CERTAINLY A LOT MORE RESEARCH TO BE DONE. ALTHOUGH HE IS CONTINUING RIGHT NOW, YOU KNOW, HE ALREADY -- HE HAS COMPILED A MUCH LENGTHIER LIST OF GUNPOWDER LAWS.

AND I DON'T WANT TO GET TOO MUCH -- INTO TOO MUCH

DETAIL RIGHT HERE, BUT THIS ALSO -- THIS DOES BRING ME ALSO TO

A POINT THAT I HOPE YOUR HONOR IS AWARE OF, THE BONTA CASE

HAPPENING RIGHT NOW IN THE CENTRAL DISTRICT. THAT ALSO IS CHALLENGING PROVISIONS OF THE UNSAFE HANDGUN ACT. AND THERE IS ALSO A MOTION FOR PRELIMINARY INJUNCTION PENDING IN THAT CASE RIGHT NOW. I WANTED TO MAKE SURE THAT WAS ON YOUR RADAR.

THE COURT: I WASN'T AWARE OF THAT CASE. WHAT'S THE CHALLENGE THERE?

MS. BOUTIN: IT IS TO -- THE CASE IS A LITTLE BIT SIMILAR TO THIS ONE IN THAT IN THEIR PAPERS THEY APPEAR TO CHALLENGE A WIDE SWATH OF PROVISIONS. IN THEIR -- AT THEIR PRELIMINARY INJUNCTION HEARING I BELIEVE THEY NARROWED IT DOWN TO CHALLENGING THE CHAMBER LOAD INDICATOR, MAGAZINE DISCONNECT MECHANISM, AND MICROSTAMPING REQUIREMENTS IN THAT CASE.

THE COURT: HOW COME THEY ARE BEING HEARD IN TWO DIFFERENT DISTRICTS?

MS. BOUTIN: THIS CASE WAS FILED FIRST, AND THEN THE OTHER PLAINTIFF, IT IS A SEPARATE GROUP OF PLAINTIFFS. SO NO OVERLAP ON THAT SIDE WITH THE PARTIES, I UNDERSTAND. SO THAT IS HOW.

THE COURT: IS THERE POTENTIAL FOR INCONSISTENT RULINGS? WHAT DO YOU KNOW ABOUT THAT OTHER CASE?

MR. BENBROOK: THERE ARE OVERLAPPING CLAIMS.

I AM NOT INVOLVED IN THAT. MY FIRM IS NOT INVOLVED.

THERE ARE NO OVERLAPPING PLAINTIFFS, I AM CONFIDENT

OF THAT.

AND SO, YES, WE WERE FILED BEFORE AND WE ARE

PRESSING AHEAD. 1 2 THE COURT: IS THERE THE IDEA OF A MOTION TO 3 TRANSFER OR STAY, OR DO YOU KNOW? 4 MR. BENBROOK: THERE HASN'T BEEN ONE FILED. 5 THE COURT: ALL RIGHT. 6 AND THAT CASE IS PENDING BEFORE JUDGE WU? 7 MS. BOUTIN: NO. THAT CASE IS PENDING BEFORE JUDGE 8 CARNEY, I BELIEVE. 9 THE COURT: OKAY. 10 MR. BENBROOK: AND IF I JUST -- I BELIEVE THERE IS STILL FURTHER BRIEFING TO BE DONE IN THAT CASE. 11 12 THE COURT: YES. 13 MR. BENBROOK: THEY ARE BEHIND US IN TERMS OF THE 14 SCHEDULING. 15 THE COURT: SO ANOTHER -- JUST SPEAKING 16 HYPOTHETICALLY. IF THE COURT WERE TO GRANT PRELIMINARY INJUNCTION, IT COULD SET A HEARING FOR A PERMANENT INJUNCTION 17 AND ADDITIONAL RESEARCH, EXPERT TESTIMONY COULD BE GATHERED 18 19 BETWEEN NOW AND THEN. 20 MS. BOUTIN: THAT'S RIGHT, YOUR HONOR. 21 THE COURT: OKAY. 22 MR. BENBROOK: YOUR HONOR, MAY I TALK A LITTLE BIT 23 ABOUT THE MILLER CASE? 24 THE COURT: YES.

MR. BENBROOK: IT IS WORTH EMPHASIZING. I DON'T

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THINK IT IS FAIR TO SAY THAT IS AN ENTIRELY SEPARATE EXERCISE.

THE STATE CATALOGED, ON JANUARY 11, A MASSIVE COMPILATION OF LAWS THAT THEY CONTEND ARE POTENTIALLY RELEVANT TO THE ASSAULT WEAPONS BAN. 95 PAGES OF SMALL PRINT IDENTIFYING 316 LAWS.

I WOULD RESPECTFULLY SUBMIT, IF THERE WAS A LAW

THAT -- OUT THERE THAT THE STATE THOUGHT COULD SUPPORT THEIR

THEORY HERE, IN ADDITION TO WHAT THEY HAVE ALREADY IDENTIFIED,

IT WOULD HAVE BEEN ON THAT LIST AND WOULD HAVE BEEN -- WOULD

HAVE BEEN CITED HERE.

I MEAN, THE STATE HAS BEEN DIGGING INTO HISTORY IN MULTIPLE CASES SINCE THE DAY AFTER BRUEN WAS DECIDED. AND WHAT COUNSEL -- AND COUNSEL AFFIRMS THAT. IN ALL OF THESE CASES THE HISTORY IS BEING DUG UP, AND I THINK THAT CUTS AGAINST THE STATE HERE.

THE COURT: ALL RIGHT.

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DIFFERENT OUESTION HERE.

I WENT ON THE WEBSITE, THE ATTORNEY GENERAL'S
WEBSITE, YESTERDAY AND FOUND IT SAYS RECENTLY ADDED HANDGUN
MODELS TO THE ROSTER. AND THERE ARE TWO OF THEM?

MS. BOUTIN: I HAVE NOT LOOKED RECENTLY, BUT I WOULD ASSUME THOSE ARE MOST LIKELY EITHER -- THOSE ARE MOST LIKELY EITHER NOT SEMIAUTOMATIC PISTOLS, SO EITHER REVOLVERS OR SINGLE-SHOT PISTOLS, OR THEY ARE WHAT THEY CALL SIMILARS, WHICH IS WHERE THERE IS ONLY A COSMETIC DIFFERENCE.

THE COURT: THEY APPEAR TO BE SEMIAUTOMATIC. ONE IS 1 A FRANKLIN ARMORY 9MMX19 PISTOL, 3.9-INCH BARREL. THE MODEL 2 3 IS CA320. AND THEN THERE IS A P320 9MM PISTOL, 3.9-INCH 4 BARREL. 5 MOST OF THESE 9 MILLIMETERS ARE SEMIAUTOS. 6 THE FIRST ONE, FRANKLIN, IT SAYS DATE ADDED FEBRUARY 7 3 OF THIS YEAR. THE OTHER ONE IS MANUFACTURER SECOND AMENDMENT, P320, ADDED JANUARY 18 THIS YEAR. 8 9 SO JUST LOOKING AT THIS, DOES THAT MEAN THAT THERE 10 ARE TWO MODELS THAT MANUFACTURERS HAVE COMPLIED WITH THE THREE 11 FEATURES? 12 MS. BOUTIN: NOT NECESSARILY, YOUR HONOR. 13 MODELS CAN ALSO BE ADDED TO THE ROSTER IF THEY ARE 14 WHAT IS CALLED A, QUOTE, SIMILAR; WHICH MEANS ITS DIFFERENCES 15 WITH A MODEL ALREADY ON THE ROSTER ARE -- ARE MERELY COSMETIC. 16 THE COURT: THAT IS PROBABLY THE CASE. 17 MS. BOUTIN: YES. MR. BENBROOK: YES. AND THE EVIDENCE, I BELIEVE, 18 19 ESTABLISHES HERE THERE IS NO GUN ON THE MARKET THAT HAS ALL THREE OF THOSE FEATURES. 20 21 THE COURT: RIGHT. 22 SO WITH THESE TWO NEW GUNS BEING ADDED, THAT MEANS 23 DOJ WILL DROP SIX OFF. NO? 24 MS. BOUTIN: NO, YOUR HONOR. 25 THE ONLY TIME THEY DROP OFF MODELS IS WHEN THERE IS

A SEMIAUTOMATIC PISTOL ADDED THAT DOES HAVE ALL THREE. 1 2 THE COURT: THAT'S RIGHT. OKAY. THANK YOU. 3 SO I THINK WHEN I LOOKED AT THIS I -- YOU HAVE 4 ANSWERED MY QUESTIONS. IT IS PROBABLY NOT WHAT IT APPEARED TO 5 BE. IT IS NOT DISPUTED THAT THERE ARE NO NEW MODELS OF 6 7 GUNS THAT HAVE BEEN ADDED TO THE ROSTER SINCE 2013. IS THAT 8 RIGHT? 9 MS. BOUTIN: THERE HAVE BEEN MODELS OF HANDGUNS -- I 10 GUESS -- IS YOUR OUESTION IT IS NOT DISPUTED THERE HAVE BEEN NO MODELS ADDED THAT HAVE THE THREE SAFETY FEATURES WE HAVE 11 BEEN TALKING ABOUT? 12 13 THE COURT: YES. 14 MS. BOUTIN: YES, I BELIEVE THAT IS CORRECT. 15 YOUR HONOR, MAY I POINT OUT SOMETHING --THE COURT: YES. 16 MS. BOUTIN: -- THAT I THINK IS IMPORTANT THAT IS 17 RELATED TO THAT, THOUGH? 18 19 THE COURT: YES. 20 MS. BOUTIN: WE POINTED OUT IN OUR BRIEF THAT IT IS IMPORTANT TO LOOK AT THE VARIOUS PROVISIONS OF THE UHA 21 2.2 SEPARATELY. WE CAN CALL THEM THE UHA, BUT IT HAS BEEN A 23 SERIES OF ENACTMENTS. WE ARE NOT TALKING ABOUT ONE ENACTMENT, SO IT IS NOT EVEN TECHNICALLY ABOUT SEVERABILITY AMIDST ONE 24

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ENACTMENT.

AND I THINK IT IS IMPORTANT TO NOTE, I THINK EVEN
ONE OF THE PLAINTIFFS' DECLARATIONS TALKED ABOUT HE BELIEVES
AT ONE POINT THE ROSTER HAD AROUND 1300 MODELS ON IT.

AND, I APOLOGIZE, I WOULD BE WILLING TO -- I WOULD BE HAPPY TO SUBMIT A SUPPLEMENTAL DECLARATION. BUT OUR WITNESS, THE SPECIAL AGENT SUPERVISOR SAL GONZALEZ OF THE BUREAU OF FIREARMS, TOOK A LOOK. AND I THINK IT IS IMPORTANT TO NOTE THAT --

BACKING UP ONE MOMENT.

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OVER TIME, VARIOUS PROVISIONS WERE ADDED TO THE ACT.

THE CLI AND MDM REQUIREMENTS WENT INTO PLACE IN 2006, 2007.

THE MICROSTAMPING REQUIREMENT BECAME EFFECTIVE IN 2010.

AND BETWEEN THAT TIME APPROXIMATELY -- THE NUMBER OF MODELS ON THE ROSTER ROSE APPROXIMATELY FROM ABOUT 1,000 TO 1300.

SO WHEN WE ARE TALKING ABOUT LOOKING AT WHICH PROVISION MIGHT BE CAUSING ANY NUMBER OF HANDGUNS TO GO DOWN WHICH -- WE DON'T -- WE DON'T BELIEVE YOU HAVE TO GET TO THAT STEP.

BUT IF, TO THE EXTENT THAT THAT MATTERS, THE NUMBERS CONTINUED TO RISE EVEN ONCE THE CLI AND MDM REQUIREMENTS WENT IN -- AND IT IS UNDISPUTED THAT THERE ARE SOME HANDGUNS WITH THOSE FEATURES ON THERE.

SO I THINK WHEN WE LOOK AT EACH REQUIREMENT IT IS IMPORTANT TO LOOK AT WHAT THE POSSIBLE -- WHAT HAS BEEN

ACTUALLY SHOWN BY THE PLAINTIFFS AS FAR AS CAUSATION GOES WITH THE HANDGUN -- THE NUMBER OF HANDGUNS ON THE ROSTER.

THE COURT: IT IS NOT DISPUTED THAT SINCE 2013 THERE WERE APPROXIMATELY 1300 HANDGUNS; NOW THERE ARE JUST OVER 800. BUT YOU ARE SAYING THAT IS FOR A VARIETY OF REASONS.

MS. BOUTIN: RIGHT. BUT -- BUT -- AND MY POINT IS

JUST THAT PRIOR TO -- THAT -- THAT -- THAT DATE THAT YOU ARE

LOOKING AT SINCE IT HAS GONE DOWN IS WHEN MICROSTAMPING WENT

INTO PLACE. BEFORE THAT OTHER PROVISIONS OF THE UHA WERE IN

PLACE, AND THE ROSTER NUMBERS HAD CONTINUED TO GROW.

SO THAT IS WHY IT IS IMPORTANT TO LOOK AT, OKAY, WHICH PROVISION ARE WE TALKING ABOUT COULD ACTUALLY BE CAUSING THE NUMBER OF HANDGUNS ON THE ROSTER TO DECREASE.

WE CAN'T -- YOU KNOW, PRETTY MUCH ALL SEMIAUTOMATIC PISTOLS HAVE, YOU KNOW, A SAFETY OR, YOU KNOW, THE ONES THAT, YOU KNOW, MY UNDERSTANDING IS THEY GENERALLY PASS THE LAB TESTING REQUIREMENTS BECAUSE, YOU KNOW, THEY ARE IMPORTANT REQUIREMENTS.

YOU KNOW, THOSE -- THERE HAS BEEN NO SHOWING THAT
THOSE CAUSE ANY HANDGUNS NOT TO MAKE IT ONTO THE ROSTER. AND
BECAUSE IF YOU LOOK AT THE NUMBERS, THE CLI AND THE MDM
REQUIREMENTS ALSO FALL INTO THAT BUCKET OF THERE SIMPLY HAS
BEEN NO SHOWING THAT THOSE PROVISIONS HAVE CAUSED PLAINTIFFS
NOT TO BE ABLE TO KEEP AND BEAR ANY PARTICULAR HANDGUN MODEL.

THE COURT: THE STATE CHARACTERIZES THE CLI AND MDM

AS SAFETY FEATURES, AND THE MICROSTAMPING AS INVESTIGATIVE, PROMOTING LAW ENFORCEMENT INVESTIGATION.

MS. BOUTIN: YES, I THINK THAT RIGHT -- THAT IS RIGHT. I THINK THEY ALL FALL INTO, YOU KNOW, THE BROADER CATEGORY OF PUBLIC SAFETY.

BUT WHEN WE ARE TALKING ABOUT WHAT MAKES A
PARTICULAR HANDGUN SAFER, THE CLI AND MDM FALL IN THAT
CATEGORY. AND MICROSTAMPING IS JUST A LITTLE BIT DIFFERENT
BECAUSE IT HAS TO DO WITH AIDING LAW ENFORCEMENT WHEN THERE
HAS BEEN A SHOOTING CRIME.

THE COURT: AND DO YOU DISPUTE THAT THE UHA, TAKING ALL OF THE PROVISIONS, PROHIBITS THE SALE OF HUNDREDS OF MODELS OF HANDGUNS THAT ARE IN COMMON USE IN THE UNITED STATES?

MS. BOUTIN: FRANKLY, YOUR HONOR, THAT'S AN ISSUE
THAT, ONE, I DON'T THINK IS RELEVANT BECAUSE THE ISSUE OF
COMMON USE IS A LIMITATION ON THE RIGHT TO OWN WEAPONS. SO I
DO NOT THINK THAT IS RELEVANT.

BUT IF ONE WERE TO THINK THAT IS RELEVANT, I WOULD SAY THAT THERE HAS BEEN NO PRIMA FACIE SHOWING OF COMMON USE BY PLAINTIFFS. THEY HAVE THE BURDEN OF PERSUASION, THEY HAVE THE BURDEN OF PRODUCTION ON THIS ISSUE IF IT WERE RELEVANT.

SO, YOU KNOW, ON ONE HAND PLAINTIFFS SAY THE MODEL
OF HANDGUN MATTERS BECAUSE THEY ARE SO DIFFERENT FROM ONE
ANOTHER THAT THERE IS A DIFFERENCE IN HOW -- HOW WELL THEY CAN

BE USED FOR SELF DEFENSE; BUT THEN, ON THE OTHER HAND, THEY
DON'T WANT TO HAVE TO MAKE THE SHOWING AS TO WHICH MODELS ARE
ACTUALLY IN COMMON USE. THEY ARE JUST TRYING TO SAY THAT
THERE -- THERE ARE LOTS OF ADDITIONAL MODELS THAT ARE IN
COMMON USE, AND JUST KIND OF MAKE THAT SUFFICIENT FOR THEIR
SHOWING.

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SO, AGAIN, TO SUM UP, WE DON'T THINK THE COMMON USE ISSUE IS RELEVANT HERE BECAUSE IT IS A LIMITATION ON THE SECOND AMENDMENT RIGHT. IT IS NOT -- IT DOESN'T -- IT'S NOT SUFFICIENT TO SATISFY THE RIGHT. BUT WE CERTAINLY DON'T THINK THEY HAVE MET THEIR BURDEN ON THAT ISSUE ANYWAY.

THE COURT: WHAT ABOUT THE DECLARATION THAT WAS PROVIDED. SO IN THAT THE DECLARANT STATES, FOR EXAMPLE, THAT THERE ARE HUNDREDS OF MODELS THAT ARE IN COMMON USE THROUGHOUT THE UNITED STATES THAT ARE PROHIBITED FROM SALE IN CALIFORNIA UNDER THE UHA.

AND THEN SPECIFICALLY HE TALKS ABOUT THE GLOCK F43, THE SIG 320, AND THE SPRINGFIELD HELLCAT, THAT THESE ARE IN COMMON USE THROUGHOUT THE REST OF THE NATION. IS THAT DISPUTED?

MS. BOUTIN: I THINK THE MORE GENERAL STATEMENT

ABOUT ALL -- WELL, THERE ARE SEVERAL PARTS TO THAT, SO PLEASE

LET ME KNOW IF I MISSED A PART.

I WILL SAY FOR THE -- FOR THE SPECIFIC HANDGUNS, I WOULD SAY I DON'T THINK THAT REACHES THE LEVEL OF PRIMA FACIE

EVIDENCE. I THINK THAT IS A VERY CONCLUSORY STATEMENT THAT IS NOT BACKED UP BY SALES OR ANY OTHER KIND OF NUMBERS BY PLAINTIFF. AND I THINK IF YOU LOOK, I BELIEVE IN OUR RESPONSE TO SEPARATE STATEMENT WE HAD CASE LAW CITATIONS OF WHAT CONSTITUTES SUFFICIENT PRIMA FACIE EVIDENCE.

AND AS FAR AS THE MORE GENERAL STATEMENTS MADE, I
MEAN, I THINK WE HAVE -- THERE IS CERTAINLY -- THERE HAS JUST
CERTAINLY BEEN NO DISCOVERY. AND, AGAIN, NOTHING -- NO
REPRESENTATION ON NUMBERS OF WHAT CONSTITUTES COMMON USE.

ARE THERE A NUMBER OF HANDGUNS THAT ARE SOLD IN

OTHER STATES AND MAYBE -- MAYBE WIDELY USED? PROBABLY. BUT I

DON'T KNOW WHICH ONES AND I DON'T KNOW WHAT THE NUMBERS ARE.

AND, AGAIN, I ALSO THINK IT IS IMPORTANT IN THIS

CASE -- YOU KNOW, AGAIN, WE HAD ONLY A LITTLE OVER A MONTH TO

RESPOND, BUT THERE IS NO SCHEDULING ORDER IN THIS CASE. THERE

HAS BEEN NO NOTICE AS TO WHAT OUR DEADLINES ARE IN ORDER TO

CONDUCT THAT DISCOVERY.

SO, AGAIN, I DON'T THINK COMMON USE IS A RELEVANT ISSUE IN THIS CASE. BUT IF THIS COURT WERE TO FIND THAT IT WERE, WE CERTAINLY WOULD WANT TO PROBE AND UNDERSTAND WHAT THEIR EVIDENCE OF COMMON USE IS.

THE COURT: AND IF COMMON USE IS RELEVANT, ISN'T
THAT SOMETHING THE COURT COULD PERHAPS EVEN JUDICIALLY NOTICE?
I MEAN, ANYONE CAN RESEARCH AND GO TO ARIZONA AND LOOK AT THE
SIG 320, LOOK AT HOW MANY HAVE BEEN SOLD. AND DETERMINING

WHETHER, GEE, THAT SOUNDS LIKE A LOT, IS --

MS. BOUTIN: YEAH. I THINK, YOUR HONOR, I THINK -
I THINK WHAT WOULD -- IF THIS WERE -- IF THIS WERE RELEVANT WE

WILL TAKE THAT AS AN UMBRELLA -- UMBRELLA PREFACE TO THESE

STATEMENTS.

IF THEY WERE RELEVANT I THINK THE PROPER WAY TO HANDLE IT WOULD BE FOR PLAINTIFFS TO SUBMIT THE RAW DATA AS FAR AS SALES GO, AND ANY OTHER -- YOU KNOW, POTENTIALLY THERE MIGHT BE OTHER METRICS THAT ARE RELEVANT AS WELL, FOR THEM TO PRESENT THE DATA.

PERHAPS THAT CAN BE STIPPED. THE DATA ITSELF, YOU KNOW, WE MAY NOT CHALLENGE.

AND THEN, OF COURSE, THERE IS THE ISSUE OF WHAT CONSTITUTES COMMON USE BECAUSE, YOU KNOW, A RAW NUMBER OF SALES, HOW DOES THAT COMPARE TO TOTAL NUMBER OF SALES. IS THERE DATA ABOUT HOW MANY -- WHAT GUNS ARE ACTUALLY USED AS OPPOSED TO JUST PURCHASED.

YOU KNOW, IT IS NOT NECESSARILY A MATTER OF ONE FIGURE, YOU KNOW, THIS MODEL SOLD 1,000 UNITS LAST YEAR. OH, WELL, THAT SOUNDS LIKE -- THAT SOUNDS LIKE A LOT OF SALES, THEREFORE THEY MUST BE IN COMMON USE.

I MEAN, OBVIOUSLY IT IS JUST MUCH MORE COMPLICATED THAN THAT.

SO I THINK AS FAR AS THE -- YOU KNOW, CERTAIN RAW DATA IS CONCERNED, I DON'T THINK THAT NECESSARILY HAS TO BE

DISPUTED. BUT I THINK, ONE, THERE HASN'T BEEN ANY PRESENTED AT THIS STAGE. AND, TWO, I CAN'T -- YOU KNOW, I CAN'T SAY THAT IF THEY PRESENTED RAW DATA WE WOULD NECESSARILY BE ABLE TO SAY, OKAY, YES, THAT SHOWS COMMON USE.

THE COURT: YOUR VIEW IS THE DECLARATION SUBMITTED IS NOT SUFFICIENT.

MS. BOUTIN: THAT'S RIGHT, YOUR HONOR.

THE COURT: WHY NOT?

MS. BOUTIN: WELL, I THINK IF YOU LOOK AT THE

STANDARD FOR WHAT IS PRIMA FACIE EVIDENCE, I THINK IT IS -
AND AGAIN, YOUR HONOR, IF YOU WERE TO FIND THAT IT WAS

SUFFICIENT PRIMA FACIE EVIDENCE WE WOULD SIMPLY JUST ASK FOR

MORE TIME IF THIS WERE FOUND TO BE RELEVANT. BUT -
PARDON ME, YOUR HONOR. THERE ARE A LOT OF DOCUMENTS

IN THIS CASE.

THE COURT: YES.

MS. BOUTIN: SO IT IS IN OUR RESPONSE TO OUR
SEPARATE STATEMENT WE CITED CASES SAYING WHEN THE MOVING PARTY
HAS THE BURDEN OF PROOF ON AN ISSUE, E.G., WHEN A PLAINTIFF
SEEKS SUMMARY JUDGMENT ON A CLAIM FOR RELIEF, THE MOVING
PARTY'S SHOWING MUST BE SUFFICIENT FOR THE COURT TO HOLD THAT
NO REASONABLE FACT FINDER COULD FIND OTHER THAN FOR THE MOVING
PARTY.

AND I THINK HERE A REASONABLE FACT FINDER CERTAINLY COULD. THEY COULD SEE A DECLARATION THAT SAYS, WITH RESPECT

TO THAT -- I THINK THE ONE OR TWO GUNS THAT WERE SPECIFICALLY ADDRESSED, HE JUST SAID THEY WERE TOP SELLING AND IN COMMON USE. I DON'T THINK IT WOULD BE UNREASONABLE TO FIND THAT THAT IS NOT SUFFICIENT EVIDENCE TO FIND COMMON USE.

AND THEN THE OTHER DECLARATION AS TO ALL OTHER MODELS DOESN'T DISTINGUISH ONE MODEL FROM ANOTHER. THERE COULD BE A HANDGUN -- A PARTICULAR HANDGUN MODEL THAT WAS SOLD THAT WAS -- THERE WAS ONE MADE. THAT IS NOT NECESSARILY COMMON USE. SO THERE IS -- THAT -- WHY SHOULD THAT WEAPON, MAYBE IT IS A PARTICULARLY DANGEROUS WEAPON, IT DOES -- HAS NO SAFETY FEATURES, WHY SHOULD THAT BE PERMITTED. YOU KNOW, THAT WOULD -- THAT WOULD MAKE IT DANGEROUS AND UNUSUAL, PERHAPS.

SO -- SO, YOU KNOW, FOR THOSE REASONS I DON'T THINK THEY MADE AN ADEQUATE SHOWING.

THE COURT: THE STATE RELIES FAIRLY HEAVILY ON PENA, AS DID THIS COURT IN ITS ORDER DENYING THE MOTION TO DISMISS.

DO YOU CONTEND THAT PENA IS STILL VALID, IN ANY WAY, FOLLOWING BRUEN?

MS. BOUTIN: YOUR HONOR, IN CERTAIN WAYS I THINK IT IS -- STATEMENTS REGARDING THE ESTABLISHED EFFECTIVENESS AND IMPORTANCE OF THE SAFETY FEATURES IS ACTUALLY RELEVANT, NOT TO ANY KIND OF MERITS BALANCING AS FAR AS LIKELIHOOD TO SUCCEED, BUT CERTAINLY AS TO THE OTHER WINTER FACTORS FOR AN INJUNCTION; SO PUBLIC INTEREST AND BALANCE OF THE EQUITIES. ITHINK CERTAINLY RELEVANT FOR THAT.

I THINK THERE ARE PROBABLY OTHER ONES.

YOU KNOW, WE WERE -- WE TRIED TO BE CAREFUL WITH OUR BRIEFING. WE TRIED NOT TO LOOK AT, YOU KNOW, THE SECTION OF -- OF THE PENA DECISION THAT DID GO TO THAT INTERMEDIATE SCRUTINY BALANCING. WE TRIED NOT TO CITE IT FOR THE PURPOSE OF BALANCING, OF MERITS BALANCING, I SHOULD SAY.

SO I THINK WHERE WE CITED IT IN THE BRIEF IS WHERE WE BELIEVED IT WAS RELEVANT.

THE COURT: ALL RIGHT.

IF WE COULD GO TO BRUEN, AND INITIALLY THE FIRST PRONG, THE TEXTUAL ARGUMENT.

BOTH PARTIES CITE BRUEN AND HELLER. THE PLAINTIFFS ARGUE THAT BRUEN STATES THAT HELLER STATES, QUOTE -- WELL, THAT HELLER, QUOTE, FOUND IT FAIRLY SUPPORTED BY THE HISTORICAL TRADITION OF PROHIBITING THE CARRYING OF DANGEROUS AND UNUSUAL WEAPONS. THAT THE SECOND AMENDMENT PROTECTS THE POSSESSION AND USE OF WEAPONS THAT ARE IN COMMON USE AT THE TIME.

SO ISN'T BRUEN SAYING IF A WEAPON, AN ARM, IS IN COMMON USE AT THE TIME, TODAY, THAT THE SECOND AMENDMENT PROTECTS IT?

MS. BOUTIN: I THINK YOU HAVE TO LOOK -- I THINK
THERE -- YOU HAVE TO LOOK AT THAT STATEMENT FROM HELLER IN
EVERY CONTEXT IN WHICH IT COMES UP: IN HELLER, IN THE
MCDONALD CASE, WHICH IS INTERVENING, AND IN BRUEN.

THE PASSAGE CITED BY PLAINTIFFS WAS THE ONLY TIME WHERE IT LOOKS MAYBE ARGUABLY MAYBE A LITTLE BIT AMBIGUOUS. EVERY OTHER INSTANCE -- AND WE CITED -- WE ATTEMPTED TO CITE THEM ALL IN OUR BRIEF.

EVERY OTHER INSTANCE, IF YOU GO TO THAT PAGE AND YOU LOOK AT THE PARAGRAPH IT IS IN, IT IS VERY CLEAR THAT THE ISSUE COMES UP IN THE CONTEXT OF, WHAT ARE THE CATEGORIES THAT THE SECOND AMENDMENT DOES NOT COVER. SO THE DANGEROUS AND UNUSUAL WEAPONS, COMMERCIAL SALE OF FIREARMS.

IN HELLER IT LISTS OUT THOSE CATEGORIES AND IT SAYS ANOTHER LIMITATION TO THE SECOND AMENDMENT IS. AND THEN IT SAYS WEAPONS THAT ARE NOT IN COMMON USE.

AND IT SAYS THIS IS FAIRLY SUPPORTED BY THE DANGEROUS AND UNUSUAL WEAPONS.

AND EVERY OTHER -- EVERY OTHER INSTANCE IN WHICH THAT QUOTATION COMES UP, OTHER THAN THE ONES CITED BY PLAINTIFFS, IT IS CLEAR THAT THAT IS MEANT TO BE A LIMITATION.

THERE IS ANOTHER INSTANCE IN THE MAJOR -- I SHOULD SAY THE PLURALITY -- I BELIEVE IT IS THE PLURALITY OF THE BRUEN OPINION IN WHICH THAT IS MORE CLEAR. AND ALSO IN THE CONCURRENCE BY JUSTICE KAVANAUGH, HE ALSO REITERATES THE LARGER STATEMENT FROM HELLER MAKING CLEAR THAT THESE ARE THE CATEGORIES -- THESE -- THIS IS A NONEXHAUSTIVE LIST OF CATEGORIES THAT IS NOT AFFECTED BY BRUEN AS FAR AS CHANGING THE FACT THAT THESE ARE OUTSIDE THE SCOPE OF THE SECOND

AMENDMENT.

AND IT LISTS THOSE CATEGORIES AND IT SAYS,

ANOTHER -- ANOTHER LIMITATION TO THE SECOND AMENDMENT'S

PROTECTION IS WEAPONS THAT ARE NOT IN COMMON USE.

SO, AGAIN, IF YOU LOOK AT WHAT IS BEING QUOTED, IF
YOU LOOK AT EVERY ONE BUT ARGUABLY ONE CITATION TO IT, IT IS
CLEAR THAT THAT COMMON USE IS MEANT TO BE NECESSARY FOR A
WEAPON, OR FOR KEEPING AND BEARING A PARTICULAR WEAPON, FOR
THAT TO BE PROTECTED. BUT IT IS CERTAINLY NOT SUFFICIENT. IT
IS NOT THAT ANY WEAPON IN COMMON USE IS PROTECTED.

THE COURT: ALL RIGHT. SO MORE WITH BRUEN.

BRUEN ALSO SAYS -- WELL, FIRST, THE CONDUCT AT ISSUE HERE IS THAT PLAINTIFFS WISH TO ENGAGE IN KEEPING AND BEARING ARMS NOT LISTED ON THE ROSTER FOR SELF-DEFENSE. AND THEY CITE BRUEN. AND THE ARGUMENT IS THAT ARMS, AT ISSUE, ARE COVERED AS THE SECOND AMENDMENT, QUOTE, EXTENDS TO ALL INSTRUMENTS THAT CONSTITUTE BEARABLE ARMS, END QUOTE.

THAT IS BRUEN.

AND THEN THEY ARGUE THAT ARMS, ACCORDING TO BRUEN, QUOTE, COVERS MODERN INSTRUMENTS THAT FACILITATE ARMED SELF-DEFENSE. CITING BRUEN AT PAGE 2132.

AND THE ARGUMENT IS, THE TEXTUAL ARGUMENT, THAT SINCE THESE ARE BEARABLE ARMS, AND THEY ARE CERTAINLY MODERN INSTRUMENTS THAT FACILITATE SELF-DEFENSE, THAT THEY FALL WITHIN THE PLAIN TEXT OF THE SECOND AMENDMENT. AND THEN WE

ARE INTO PRONG TWO.

HOW DO YOU RESPOND TO THAT? DOESN'T BRUEN REALLY MAKE THE STATE'S POSITION HERE VERY DIFFICULT, GIVEN THE LANGUAGE WITHIN BRUEN ITSELF, THAT THIS UHA DOESN'T FALL WITHIN THE PLAIN TEXT OF THE SECOND AMENDMENT OR IS NOT COVERED BY THE SECOND AMENDMENT?

MS. BOUTIN: NOT AT ALL, YOUR HONOR. OUR POSITION IS THAT THESE PROVISIONS DO NOT KEEP PLAINTIFFS FROM KEEPING AND BEARING HANDGUNS. THERE ARE A MULTITUDE OF HANDGUNS, AND WE ARE TALKING ABOUT MINOR DIFFERENT -- VERY MINOR DIFFERENT VERSIONS OF THEM. IN THE BOLAND CASE MR. GONZALEZ TALKED ABOUT THIS BEING LIKE THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN AN IPHONE 13 AND AN IPHONE 14.

YOU KNOW, ANOTHER WAY -- ANOTHER IMPORTANT ASPECT OF HOW TO LOOK AT THIS IS THE UHA ALSO ISN'T BANNING ANY PARTICULAR MODEL, PER SE. FOR THESE PARTICULAR MODELS IF THE -- IF THE MANUFACTURER WERE TO ADD THE FEATURES THAT WERE REQUIRED, AGAIN, THEY WOULD NOT BE BANNED.

I THINK THE SCOPE OF THE ALTERNATIVE APPROACH TO SAY
THAT ANY TIME -- ANY TIME THERE IS ANY REQUIREMENT AS TO THE
ARM WHATSOEVER THAT'S UNCONSTITUTIONAL, I MEAN, I THINK THAT
GETS INTO A LITTLE BIT OF BROAD TERRITORY. THEY ARE
CHALLENGING THE REQUIREMENT FOR HANDGUNS THAT THEY HAVE A
SAFETY. SO, YOU KNOW, THAT RAISES THE QUESTION, IN THEORY,
IS, YOU KNOW, WOULD THAT NOT BE VIABLE.

HERE I DON'T THINK THAT IS AS MUCH OF AN ISSUE
BECAUSE, AGAIN, THEY HAVE NOT PROVIDED ANY EVIDENCE WHATSOEVER
THAT A SAFETY THAT THE LAB TESTING -- AND THAT THE CLI AND MDM
REQUIREMENTS ACTUALLY DO PREVENT THEM FROM HAVING ANY
PARTICULAR MODEL OF HANDGUN. SO I DON'T THINK CERTAINLY -FRANKLY, THERE HAS BEEN NO SHOWING FOR ANYTHING EXCEPT
MICROSTAMPING.

SO I DO THINK IT IS IMPORTANT, ONCE AGAIN, TO CIRCLE BACK, THAT EVEN IF YOU WERE TO ACCEPT THE INTERPRETATION THAT YOU SET FORWARD A MOMENT AGO, THAT STILL WOULDN'T APPLY TO, YOU KNOW, 90 PERCENT OF THE -- MORE THAN THAT OF THE PROVISIONS THAT THEY ARE CHALLENGING. BECAUSE, AGAIN, THEY HAVEN'T SHOWN THAT THE PROVISION, WHETHER IT IS A REQUIREMENT FOR SAFETY, WHETHER IT IS A REQUIREMENT FOR DROP SAFETY TESTING IN A LAB, HAS PREVENTED THEM FROM KEEPING OR BEARING ANY MODEL OF HANDGUN.

THE COURT: ISN'T THAT A CHOICE ARGUMENT, THOUGH.

SO THAT IF THE PLAINTIFFS HAVE A CHOICE, YOU ARE SAYING IF THE UHA ELIMINATES A CHOICE OF A CERTAIN KIND OF HANDGUN THAT DOESN'T FALL WITHIN THE PLAIN TEXT OF THE SECOND AMENDMENT BECAUSE THEY CAN STILL BUY THESE 800 ON THE ROSTER.

MS. BOUTIN: YES, I THINK THAT IS PROBABLY ACCURATE

TO SAY. ALTHOUGH IT IS ALSO WORTH EMPHASIZING THERE ARE

NUMEROUS EXCEPTIONS, INCLUDING BUYING IN A PRIVATE -- IN A

PRIVATE --

THE COURT: PRIVATE SALE. 1 2 MS. BOUTIN: -- TRANSACTION. 3 SO IF IT IS YOUR PREFERENCE YOU CAN STILL OBTAIN IT. 4 IT IS -- LIKE I SAID, IT IS NOT -- IT IS NOT A BAN. 5 THE COURT: IT IS BANNING THE SALE, THOUGH, OF GUNS, EFFECTIVELY SINCE 2013. SO THESE NEWER MODEL GUNS HAVE BEEN 6 7 BANNED BY THE UHA. AND WHAT'S ON THE ROSTER ARE PRE-2013 GUNS, FOR THE MOST PART. 8 9 MS. BOUTIN: I THINK THERE IS -- THERE IS -- I THINK 10 WHAT YOU ARE TALKING ABOUT IN EFFECT THAT HAPPENING, I DON'T COMPLETELY DISPUTE THAT. BUT I DO THINK IT IS IMPORTANT TO 11 12 NOTE THAT THERE IS -- THERE IS -- THERE IS KIND OF A MISSING STEP OF CAUSATION THERE. WE DON'T KNOW WHY THE MANUFACTURERS 13 14 AREN'T MAKING -- AREN'T ADDING THESE DEVICES TO THEIR 15 FIREARMS. 16 AND, AGAIN, WE ALSO DON'T KNOW IF THE MICROSTAMPING 17 REOUIREMENT WEREN'T IN PLACE IT -- MAYBE THEY WOULD ALL ADD THESE OTHER REQUIREMENTS TO THE -- SORRY. 18 19 MAYBE THEY WOULD ADD CLI'S, MDM'S TO ALL OF THE OTHER HANDGUNS BECAUSE THEN THEY COULD GET THEM ALL IN 20 21

CALIFORNIA BECAUSE THEY HAVE BEEN CLAIMING THAT IT IS NOT POSSIBLE TO DO MICROSTAMPING.

SO MAYBE IT IS ONLY MICRO -- I MEAN, AGAIN, THIS IS

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HYPOTHETICAL. BUT THIS IS JUST TO POINT OUT THE CAUSATION

PROBLEM WE HAVE HERE BECAUSE THERE IS A MISSING STEP OF WHY

ARE MANUFACTURERS NOT ADDING THESE FEATURES, RIGHT.

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SO IF WE SAW THAT THE ROSTER WAS GOING UP, UP, UP, UNTIL MICROSTAMPING, YOU KNOW, I DON'T KNOW HOW WE SAY THAT THE OTHER SAFETY MECHANISMS ARE WHAT IS CAUSING MANUFACTURERS TO NOT INCLUDE THE SAFETY DEVICES ON THEIR HANDGUNS -- I SHOULD SAY ON THEIR SEMIAUTOMATIC PISTOLS.

THE COURT: THE ARGUMENT THAT THE STATE MAKES,
THOUGH, ABOUT PLAINTIFFS STILL HAVE A RIGHT TO BUY CERTAIN
KINDS OF HANDGUNS, THIS CHOICE ARGUMENT, HOW IS THAT A TEXTUAL
ARGUMENT. BECAUSE BRUEN INSTRUCTS THAT THE FIRST OBLIGATION
OF THIS COURT IS TO DETERMINE WHETHER THE REGULATION AT ISSUE
IS COVERED BY THE SECOND AMENDMENT, AND CHOICE DOESN'T HAVE
ANYTHING TO DO WITH THAT.

MS. BOUTIN: WELL, THE PLAIN TEXT IS IS THAT, YOU KNOW, THE STATE CANNOT INFRINGE KEEPING -- THE RIGHT TO KEEP AND BEAR ARMS. AND WE DON'T INFRINGE THE RIGHT TO KEEP AND BEAR HANDGUNS. THEY CAN -- AND THE -- AS THE SUPREME COURT SAYS, THE HANDGUN IS THE QUINTESSENTIAL SELF-DEFENSE WEAPON.

AND I THINK ANOTHER THING THAT IS IMPORTANT IS THERE HAS BEEN NO -- WHEN WE ARE TALKING ABOUT CHOICE, OKAY, LET'S SAY, ONE, THE MODELS THAT ARE OFF THE ROSTER ARE, YOU KNOW, TEN TIMES BETTER AT SELF-DEFENSE THAN THE ONES THAT ARE ON THE ROSTER. LET'S SAY THAT WERE THE CASE. OKAY. MAYBE THAT WOULD BE A CLOSER CALL.

BUT THERE HAS BEEN NO SHOWING OF ANY REAL MATERIAL

DIFFERENCE. AND THE CORE -- AS THE SUPREME COURT SAID, THE CORE OF THE SECOND AMENDMENT RIGHT IS THE ABILITY TO DEFEND YOURSELF, THE ABILITY TO DEFEND YOURSELF IN THE HOME AND TO BEAR A GUN IN PUBLIC. AND IT DOES NOT KEEP PEOPLE FROM -- KEEP -- PREVENT PEOPLE FROM KEEPING AND BEARING HANDGUNS IN, YOU KNOW, IN YOUR HOME OR IN PUBLIC.

AND I THINK IF YOU LOOK AT BRUEN AND HELLER, WHICH INVOLVED COMPLETE BANS WHICH, AS THE COURT POINTED OUT, WAS ON AN ENTIRE CLASS OF ARMS, YOU ARE JUST TALKING ABOUT AN ENTIRELY DIFFERENT SITUATION.

THE COURT: AS PLAINTIFFS ARGUE IT, THOUGH, IT IS A COMPLETE BAN ON ALL OF THE NEW GUNS SINCE 2013, BASICALLY. SO IT IS NOT A BAN ON HANDGUNS, BUT IT IS A BAN ON A CLASS OR GROUP OF HANDGUNS, THE NEWER MODELS SINCE 2013.

MS. BOUTIN: BUT, AGAIN, I THINK -- I THINK -- I
UNDERSTAND THE POINT YOU ARE MAKING. AND, AGAIN, I WOULD JUST
POINT TO THE FACT WHEN WE SAY IT -- IT -- IT IS A BAN, ALL OF
THE PROVISIONS ARE NOT -- IT IS NOT A BAN.

IT -- IF ONE WERE TO TAKE -- TAKE THE PLAINTIFFS'
POINT OF VIEW I THINK IT WOULD BE FAIR TO SAY MANUFACTURERS
CHOOSE NOT TO INCLUDE THESE -- INCLUDE THESE SAFETY DEVICES
WITH THE CERTAIN MODELS THEY MANUFACTURE. AND AS A RESULT OF
THAT CHOICE THEN THOSE GUNS ARE NOT AVAILABLE TO BE, YOU KNOW,
PURCHASED IN CALIFORNIA. I THINK THAT IS FAIR.

BUT, AGAIN, WHEN WE SAY IT IS A BAN I THINK IT IS

REALLY IMPORTANT THAT WE KNOW WHAT LAW WE ARE TALKING ABOUT.

ARE WE TALKING ABOUT THE REQUIREMENT THAT A HANDGUN HAVE A

SAFETY? NO. ARE WE TALKING ABOUT -- YOU KNOW, WHAT ARE WE

TALKING ABOUT, BECAUSE WE CAN'T TAKE ABOUT THE UHA AS ONE LAW

BECAUSE IT IS NOT ONE LAW. CERTAINLY IT IS VERY CLEAR IN THE

CONTEXT OF INJUNCTIONS IT HAS TO BE AS NARROWLY TAILORED AS

POSSIBLE.

AND THESE WERE VARIOUS ENACTMENTS OVER TIME THAT, AS WE KNOW FROM THE NUMBERS, HAD DIFFERENT AFFECTS ON -- ON THE NUMBER ON THE ROSTER.

SO I DO THINK IT IS IMPORTANT WHEN WE TALK ABOUT SOMETHING, YOU KNOW, CAUSING AN AFFECT ON THE SECOND AMENDMENT.

THE COURT: DON'T ALL OF THESE LAWS THAT COME IN AT DIFFERENT TIMES, THOUGH, COME TOGETHER. BECAUSE THE PLAINTIFFS' ARGUMENT IS THAT WHEN YOU LOOK AT THEM ALL COLLECTIVELY, AND THEN UNDER THE ROSTER PROVISION, CALIFORNIA IS BANNING THE SALE OF THESE HANDGUNS UNLESS THEY HAVE THESE THREE CRITERIA MET, AND THEN IT GOES INTO THE THREE-FOR-ONE ROSTER. SO IT SEEMS TO PULL THE WHOLE THING TOGETHER.

MS. BOUTIN: I THINK THERE ARE KIND OF TWO LEVELS OF ANSWER TO YOUR OUESTION.

ONE IS, I THINK YOU ARE REFERRING TO THE MAGAZINE
DISCONNECT MECHANISM, CHAMBER LOAD INDICATOR, AND
MICROSTAMPING AS A BUBBLE. THEY ARE ALSO CHALLENGING NUMEROUS

OTHER STATUTES AND SUBSECTIONS OF STATUTES THAT ARE WITHIN THE 1 2 UHA. 3 SO I THINK THOSE NEED TO BE KIND OF TAKEN OUT OF THE 4 EQUATION BECAUSE, AGAIN, THERE HAS BEEN NO SHOWING OF 5 CAUSATION THAT ANY OF THOSE CAUSE HANDGUNS NOT TO BE ON THE 6 ROSTER. 7 BUT THEN, AGAIN, WHEN YOU LOOK AT THESE THREE, DO WE KNOW FOR SURE THAT ALL OF THEM ARE CAUSING HANDGUNS NOT TO BE 8 ADDED TO THE ROSTER; OR, YOU KNOW, COULD IT BE THAT 9 10 MANUFACTURERS JUST DON'T WANT TO PRODUCE ONE OF THEM. THEY HAVE NOT PROVEN THAT IT IS ALL THREE, 11 12 ESPECIALLY WHEN YOU LOOK AT WHAT THE NUMBERS ARE. 13 THE COURT: ALL RIGHT. 14 SO PERHAPS I CAN TURN TO YOU, MR. BENBROOK. 15 IT IS NOT REALLY A SEVERABILITY ARGUMENT, BUT I THINK THE STATE IS FAIRLY ASKING FOR PRECISION AS TO WHAT 16 WOULD THE INJUNCTION BE FOCUSED ON, EACH OF THESE VARIOUS 17 PROVISIONS COLLECTIVELY, OR HOW WOULD THIS WORK. 18 19 MR. BENBROOK: YES, YOUR HONOR. AND IF I MAY 20 ADDRESS THAT, AND THEN GO BACK TO SOME OF THE THINGS YOU HAVE 21 BEEN SPEAKING ABOUT. 22 THE COURT: YES. 23 MR. BENBROOK: SO YOUR HONOR IS RIGHT. 24 CHALLENGE THE UHA AS A WHOLE. ALL OF THESE PROVISIONS WORK

TOGETHER TO BAN GUNS IN COMMON USE FROM BEING AVAILABLE FOR

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SALE AT LICENSED FIREARM DEALERS.

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THE WAY FOR THE STATE TO TRY TO SAVE SOME OF THOSE PROVISIONS IS THROUGH THE SECOND STEP IN BRUEN. IF THEY WANTED TO TRY TO ANALOGIZE TO SOME OF THE PARTICULAR PROVISIONS AND SAY, WELL, PERHAPS THAT -- I MEAN, PERHAPS THAT IS A WAY FOR THEM TO GO ABOUT IT. WHETHER YOU CALL IT UNDER A SEVERABILITY UMBRELLA OR NOT, YOU FIT IT WITHIN BRUEN, IF THE STATE WERE TO SAY, WELL, THERE IS -- THERE IS A WELL-ESTABLISHED TRADITION OF THIS TYPE OF REGULATION SO THIS PART OF THE UHA SHOULD SURVIVE.

BUT, UNDER BRUEN, WE HAVE -- WE HAVE TO SHOW THAT THE OPERATION OF THIS LAW HAS -- HAS IMPACTED THE CONDUCT WE WANT TO ENGAGE IN AS COVERED BY THE -- BY THE SECOND AMENDMENT.

THE CONDUCT WE WANT TO ENGAGE IN, AS YOUR HONOR QUOTED FROM OUR PAPERS, IS PURCHASE, KEEPING, AND BEARING ARMS THAT ARE CURRENTLY BANNED BY THE ROSTER.

AND THE ROSTER PROHIBITS GUNS FOR ALL KINDS OF -FOR MANY OF THESE REASONS. SO THAT CAN'T BE DISPUTED.

THE COURT: A NARROW FOCUS WOULD BE ON THE ROSTER PROVISION, THE MOST RECENT ONE WHICH BANS, IN CONJUNCTION PERHAPS WITH ANOTHER STATUTE, BANS THE SALE OF HANDGUNS IN CALIFORNIA UNLESS IT HAS THOSE THREE FEATURES.

MR. BENBROOK: WELL, TO BE FAIR, YES, THAT

CLEARLY -- I DON'T THINK IT CAN BE DISPUTED THAT THAT HAS THE

LARGEST IMPACT ON THE HUGE NUMBER OF HANDGUNS THAT AREN'T AVAILABLE FOR SALE. BUT I DON'T THINK THE STATE PUBLICIZES REASONS WHY EACH ONE ISN'T ON THE ROSTER.

AND SO THE POINT, THE THRUST OF THE ARGUMENT, THE THRUST OF OUR CASE IS, BANNING GUNS IN COMMON USE, FOR WHATEVER REASON, VIOLATES THE SECOND AMENDMENT.

AND IT IS UP TO THE STATE TO JUSTIFY THE BAN BY POINTING TO HISTORY, A WELL-ESTABLISHED TRADITION OF ANALOGOUS REGULATION.

THE COURT: SO WHETHER IT IS MICROSTAMPING OR CLI OR MDM, THE ARGUMENT IS GUNS THAT DON'T HAVE ANY ONE OF THOSE THREE ARE IN COMMON USE THROUGHOUT. AND UNDER THE PLAIN TEXT THEY ARE COVERED BY THE SECOND AMENDMENT, AND NOW THE STATE HAS TO JUSTIFY ANY ONE OF THESE PROVISIONS.

MR. BENBROOK: EXACTLY. YES.

SO CAN I TALK FOR A LITTLE WHILE ABOUT COMMON USE? THE COURT: YES.

MR. BENBROOK: BECAUSE I THINK A LOT OF THE THREADS

THAT ARE -- THAT WERE BEING DISCUSSED EARLIER KIND OF

CONGREGATE AROUND COMMON USE, AND THE ANSWERS WILL BECOME

CLEAR ON A NUMBER OF THESE POINTS.

SO, WE STATED IN THE COMPLAINT, IN THE BRIEFING AND IN THE PHILLIPS DECLARATION, THAT OFF-ROSTER HANDGUNS ARE IN COMMON USE.

WE DID NOT NEED TO DO THAT BECAUSE HELLER

ESTABLISHES THAT HANDGUNS, AS A CATEGORY, ARE IN COMMON USE, AT 554 U.S. AT 629.

BRUEN REAFFIRMS THIS POINT, 142 SUPREME COURT AT 2143.

AND HELLER SHOWS THAT HANDGUNS IN COMMON USE CANNOT BE BANNED.

NOW, AND THIS GETS TO THE DISCUSSION ABOUT
LIMITATION. IT SPRINGS FROM HELLER'S STATEMENT THAT THE
SECOND AMENDMENT IS NOT UNLIMITED. IT DOESN'T CARRY -- IT
DOESN'T COVER -- IT DOESN'T CREATE THE RIGHT TO KEEP AND CARRY
ANY WEAPON WHATSOEVER IN ANY MANNER WHATSOEVER AND FOR
WHATEVER PURPOSE. BUT IT FOLLOWED UP IMMEDIATELY WITH THE
STATEMENT THAT THE SORTS OF WEAPONS PROTECTED BY THE SECOND
AMENDMENT WERE THOSE IN COMMON USE AT THE TIME THE SECOND
AMENDMENT WAS ADOPTED. AND THEN THERE IS A SEPARATE
DISCUSSION ABOUT THAT MEANS IT STILL APPLIES TO WEAPONS IN
COMMON USE TODAY.

SO WHAT HELLER IS SAYING IS, IF IT IS IN COMMON USE IT IS PROTECTED BY THE SECOND AMENDMENT AND IT CAN'T BE BANNED.

THE LIMITATION IS A LIMITATION ON THE SCOPE OF THE SECOND AMENDMENT AND SO WHAT THAT PASSAGE THAT COUNSEL CITES -- SUPPORTS OUR CASE. IT SAYS THE WEAPONS PROTECTED BY THE SECOND AMENDMENT ARE THOSE IN COMMON USE; THAT MEANS IT IS WITHIN THE PROTECTION OF THE SECOND AMENDMENT. AND FOR THAT

PROPOSITION IT CITES MILLER, THE MACHINE GUN CASE. SO IF IT IS COMMON THEY ARE PROTECTED.

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AND SO THIS SPILLS OVER, THEN, INTO THE STATE'S DISCUSSION ABOUT SUGGESTING THAT MORE EVIDENCE IS NEEDED AS TO WHETHER OFF-ROSTER HANDGUNS ARE IN COMMON USE.

WE DON'T NEED TO INTRODUCE ANY EVIDENCE ABOUT THAT.

THIS CASE DOESN'T TURN ON HOW MANY OF A SINGLE GUN OR 50 GUNS

OR 200 GUNS ARE SOLD IN 47 OTHER STATES. HANDGUNS, AS A

CATEGORY, ARE IN COMMON USE. OFF-ROSTER HANDGUNS ARE

HANDGUNS, AND HELLER ESTABLISHES THAT THEY ARE IN COMMON USE

AND THEREFORE CAN'T BE BANNED.

AND SO JUST TO POINT OUT HOW THIS REALLY IS AN EFFORT TO DELAY, THEY REALLY DON'T ACTUALLY, IN THEIR PAPERS, DISPUTE THAT OFF-ROSTER HANDGUNS ARE IN COMMON USE THROUGHOUT THE 47 OTHER STATES.

AND I WOULD NOTE, JUST AS A TECHNICAL MATTER, THERE HASN'T BEEN COMPLIANCE WITH RULE 56 TO SAY, WE NEED DISCOVERY INTO THIS BECAUSE WE THINK WE ARE GOING TO FIND A, B, AND C.

THEY DON'T DISPUTE THAT THESE GUNS, THESE OFF-ROSTER HANDGUNS, ARE IN COMMON USE. AND IF YOU GET DOWN IN THE WEEDS AND LOOK AT THE THIRD-AMENDED COMPLAINT AND THE ANSWER, IT IS ANOTHER REASON WHY THIS ARGUMENT DOESN'T WORK.

I MEAN, HELLER IS THE ULTIMATE REASON WHY IT DOESN'T WORK, BUT THIS IS A TECHNICAL LOGISTICAL MATTER HERE AMONG THE -- IN THE LITIGATION.

PARAGRAPHS 80 TO 83 OF THE THIRD-AMENDED COMPLAINT GO THROUGH THE DIFFERENT FEATURES REQUIRED BY THE LAW AND SAY HANDGUNS WITHOUT THOSE FEATURES ARE STILL IN COMMON USE.

PARAGRAPH 109, THIRD-AMENDED COMPLAINT, SUMS IT ALL UP AND SAYS THIS FUNDAMENTAL INDIVIDUAL RIGHT TO KEEP AND BEAR FIREARMS INCLUDES THE RIGHT TO ACQUIRE MODERN HANDGUNS IN COMMON USE FOR LAWFUL PURPOSES. INDEED, ARMS THAT ARE LAWFULLY SOLD AND POSSESSED THROUGHOUT THE UNITED STATES, SUCH AS THOSE THE HANDGUN BAN PREVENTS THE COMMON LAW-ABIDING CITIZENS FROM PURCHASING.

SO LOOK AT THE STATE'S ANSWER TO THESE ALLEGATIONS. IN EACH CASE, PARAGRAPHS 80 TO 83 AND PARAGRAPH 109, THE STATE SAYS THE ALLEGATION CONSISTS OF LEGAL ARGUMENTS AND/OR CONCLUSIONS THAT DO NOT REQUIRE ADMISSION OR DENIAL. TO THE EXTENT DENIAL IS REQUIRED, DEFENDANTS DENY THE ALLEGATIONS.

IF THIS WAS REALLY SUBJECT TO DISPUTE, LIKE AN ADJUDICATED FACT THAT WOULD BE SUBJECTED TO EVIDENCE, YOU CAN BE ASSURED THE STATE WOULD HAVE DISPUTED IT. IT IS NOT SUBJECT TO DISPUTE BECAUSE IT IS A LEGISLATIVE FACT THAT HELLER ALREADY ESTABLISHED.

IF YOUR HONOR WOULD LIKE, I CAN PUT A LITTLE MORE MEAT ON THE BONE ABOUT HOW HELLER DID THAT.

THE COURT: THAT'S OKAY.

MR. BENBROOK: SO, LET'S SEE.

THE SHORT ANSWER, OR THE SHORT SORT OF SUM-UP TO

THAT TALK PART, IS MORE TIME IS NOT NEEDED TO GET INTO COMMON USE ISSUES.

AND THE -- ONE THING I HAVE TO RESPOND TO IS THIS -- THIS CAUSATION ARGUMENT. I AM NOT FOLLOWING HOW THAT COULD POSSIBLY WORK.

THE SUGGESTION IS THAT WE DON'T KNOW WHY THE
MANUFACTURERS AREN'T PRODUCING GUNS THAT COMPLY WITH OUR LAW
AND THEREFORE WE CAN'T SHOW THE LAW IS CAUSING IT?

THE REALITY IS, THE LAW EXISTS, THE LAW BANS THE GUNS THAT ARE BEING MANUFACTURED; AND THAT'S THE END OF THE DISCUSSION.

MS. BOUTIN: CAN I RESPOND THAT THAT POINT JUST BEFORE I FORGET MY THOUGHTS ON THAT?

THE COURT: YES.

MS. BOUTIN: THERE HAS BEEN NO SHOWING OF WHICH FEATURES OF THE GUNS DON'T COMPLY WITH THE UHA. THERE IS NO SHOWING OF DO THE GUNS NOT ON THE ROSTER NOT HAVE A SAFETY. COULD THEY NOT COMPLY WITH THE DROP SAFETY REQUIREMENTS.

SO TO SAY THAT THEY DON'T -- THAT THEY DON'T COMPLY WITH THE PROVISIONS AS A WHOLE, MAYBE THEY WOULD -- MAYBE WHEN IT COMES TO DO THEY HAVE A SAFETY, MAYBE THEY ALL HAVE SAFETIES. AGAIN, WE DON'T KNOW.

YOU ARE LUMPING TOGETHER ALL OF THESE REQUIREMENTS

AND SAYING IT IS ONE THING, BUT THEY ARE SEPARATE

REQUIREMENTS. AND JUST BECAUSE THEY ARE IN THE SAME PART OF

THE PENAL CODE DOESN'T MEAN YOU CAN SAY THEY COLLECTIVELY PREVENT THIS WHOLE SET OF FIREARMS FROM BEING LEGAL IN CALIFORNIA TO BE SOLD.

I AM SORRY. I DON'T WANT TO INTERRUPT SINCE YOU ARE STILL GOING, SO PLEASE PROCEED.

MR. BENBROOK: YEAH. I HAVE ALREADY ADDRESSED THAT, YOUR HONOR.

THE GUNS THAT AREN'T ON THE ROSTER ARE IN COMMON USE AND THEREFORE CAN'T BE BANNED. SO THAT'S THE SHOWING WE NEED TO MAKE, WHICH WE HAVE DONE. AND SO, THEREFORE, THE QUESTION THEN COMES TO THE HISTORICAL ANALYSIS, WHICH THE STATE ALSO HAS NOT BEEN ABLE TO CARRY ITS BURDEN.

THE COURT: GUNS THAT ARE IN COMMON USE CAN BE
BANNED IF THE STATE MEETS THE SECOND PRONG. WOULD THAT BE
FAIR? IF SHOWING --

MR. BENBROOK: WELL --

THE COURT: -- HISTORICAL ANALOG.

MR. BENBROOK: ACTUALLY, NO. I DON'T WANT TO SUGGEST THAT BECAUSE WE STATE, AND THE STATE DOESN'T ADEQUATELY RESPOND TO IT, HELLER ESTABLISHES THAT BECAUSE -- HELLER'S HISTORICAL ANALYSIS ESTABLISHES THAT THE DANGEROUS AND UNUSUAL LIMITATION ON THE SCOPE ESTABLISHES THAT GUNS THAT ARE IN COMMON USE ARE PROTECTED BY THE SECOND AMENDMENT; AND, IN OTHER WORDS, CAN'T BE BANNED. I MEAN, THAT'S -- THAT'S OUR SORT OF TOP-LINE ARGUMENT.

THE COURT: WHAT ABOUT HELLER'S -
MR. BENBROOK: BUT EVEN IF YOU DON'T ACCEPT THAT

ARGUMENT WE GO THROUGH THE STEPS.

THE COURT: HELLER ALSO SETS OUT OTHER LIMITATIONS

TO THE SECOND AMENDMENT, INCLUDING FELONS, MENTAL HEALTH

ISSUES, SENSITIVE PLACES, DANGEROUS AND UNUSUAL, AND IT

MENTIONS CONDITIONS ON THE COMMERCIAL SALE OF ARMS.

SO, IN SOME WAYS I THINK THE STATE IS ARGUING, OR MAYBE IT IS DIRECTLY ARGUING, THAT THE UHA OPERATES AS CONDITIONS ON THE COMMERCIAL SALE OF ARMS, AND HELLER WOULD ALLOW FOR SOME CONDITIONS. THESE ARE GOOD CONDITIONS, THEY PROMOTE SAFETY.

HOW DO YOU RESPOND TO THAT ARGUMENT?

MR. BENBROOK: I RESPOND THAT YOUR HONOR CONSIDERED A VERY SIMILAR ARGUMENT IN THIS CASE BEFORE BRUEN AND REJECTED IT AT THE MOTION TO DISMISS STAGE. THAT IS DOCKET NO. 17, PAGES 9 THROUGH 12.

THAT ANALYSIS WAS DONE EVEN BEFORE BRUEN CAME OUT.

AND BRUEN, OF COURSE, ELABORATED AND CLARIFIED ON HELLER WITH

THE TEXT AND HISTORY TEST.

THE SHORTEST, AND I THINK BEST, ANSWER TO YOUR

QUESTION IS THE LANGUAGE IN HELLER THAT SAYS WE DON'T CALL

INTO QUESTION LONGSTANDING REGULATIONS AND -- BUT

COMMERCIAL -- CONDITIONS AND QUALIFICATIONS ON COMMERCIAL SALE

OF ARMS, BECAUSE THERE MAY HAVE BEEN SOME LONGSTANDING

QUALIFICATIONS IT DOESN'T MEAN ANY NEW QUALIFICATION IS
PRESUMPTIVELY LAWFUL. AND THIS PLAINLY IS A VERY NEW STYLE OF
REGULATION.

SO I THINK THAT'S THE SHORTEST AND BEST ANSWER.

THE COURT: ALL RIGHT.

ANY OTHER RESPONSES OR COMMENTS TO THE COURT'S INITIAL QUESTIONS OF THE STATE?

MR. BENBROOK: NOT THAT I FEEL LIKE I NEED TO COVER RIGHT NOW.

THE COURT: ALL RIGHT.

SO IF WE ASSUME THAT THE UHA, ITS VARIOUS
PROVISIONS, ARE COVERED BY THE SECOND AMENDMENT, THEN WE GO
INTO THE SECOND PRONG WHERE THE BURDEN IS ON THE STATE TO
IDENTIFY A REGULATION THAT IS CONSISTENT -- OR TO SHOW THAT
THIS REGULATION, THE UHA AND ITS VARIOUS PROVISIONS, ARE
CONSISTENT WITH THIS NATION'S HISTORICAL TRADITION OF FIREARM
REGULATION.

AND HERE, THE STATE HAS COME FORWARD WITH TWO
PRINCIPAL KINDS OF REGULATIONS. ONE HAS TO DO, I THINK, WITH
THE 1805 LAW IN MASSACHUSETTS DEALING WITH HAVING THE GUN
TESTED TO MAKE SURE IT DISCHARGES, IT IS OPERABLE. AND THEN
IT GETS STAMPED OR SERIALIZED.

AND THEN THE SECOND BATCH OF LAW RELATES TO 19TH
CENTURY FIRE SAFETY REGULATIONS ALLOWING OR PROHIBITING
GUNPOWDER, I THINK ALLOWING FOR SEARCH AND INSPECTION, THAT

KIND OF THING.

AND THE PLAINTIFFS' ARGUMENT IS THAT IS NOT PRECISE ENOUGH. THAT ONE HAS TO DO WITH PREVENTING FIRES WHEN THERE WERE A LOT OF WOODEN HOMES AND CANDLES, AND DOESN'T HAVE ANYTHING TO DO WITH HANDGUN SAFETY. AND THEN THE MASSACHUSETTS LAW HAS TO DO WITH OPERABILITY, MAKING SURE IT WORKS, IT FIRES, BUT IT IS NOT REQUIRING CERTAIN SAFETY FEATURES OR NOT NEARLY THAT NARROW SO THAT THEY ARE GENERALLY OFF TOPIC.

HOW DO YOU RESPOND TO THOSE ARGUMENTS?

MS. BOUTIN: SURE, YOUR HONOR.

JUST HAVING TO DO WITH YOUR LAST POINT, I THINK WHEN WE ARE GETTING INTO THE NUANCES OF THE LAW AND ALSO WHEN WE ARE TALKING ABOUT THEIR JUSTIFICATION AND THEIR PURPOSE,
BECAUSE BRUEN TELLS US WE LOOK TO WHETHER THERE IS COMPARABLE
JUSTIFICATION FOR THE LAW COMPARED TO TODAY'S LAW AND WHETHER
THERE IS COMPARABLE PURPOSE.

I THINK WHAT THIS GOES TO SHOW IS THAT IT IS A MORE COMPLICATED ANALYSIS THAN JUST LOOKING AT THE PLAIN TEXT OF A LAW AND WHERE IT WAS AND WHAT YEAR, AND IT IS WHY HAVING HISTORIANS TAKE A LOOK AT IT AND HAVING HISTORIANS INVOLVED TO BE ABLE TO INTERPRET THE LAWS AND WHAT WAS BEHIND THEM AND WHAT THE BURDEN WAS AND WHAT THE PURPOSE WAS. AND I THINK THAT THAT -- IT SHOWS WHY THAT IS IMPORTANT AND IT SHOWS WHY THIS IS A VERY COMPLEX AND TIME-CONSUMING UNDERTAKING.

BUT TO TAKE A STEP BACK FURTHER. I THINK -- I THINK
YOUR UNDERSTANDING OF WHERE PLAINTIFF IS COMING FROM IS
CORRECT. AND I THINK WHAT IS IMPORTANT TO LOOK AT HERE IS,
AGAIN, THE WAY THAT BRUEN TELLS US TO LOOK FOR THESE
ANALOGIES.

AS BRUEN SAYS, YOU ARE LOOKING FOR HISTORICAL ANALOGS, NOT HISTORICAL TWINS. THAT IS THE PHRASE THAT THE COURT USES. AND IT KIND OF SETS FORTH TWO WAYS IN WHICH AN ANALOGY MAY BE BROAD, AND BROADER THAN WAS THE CASE IN BRUEN BECAUSE THE COURT SAID IN BRUEN THESE —— THESE TWO THINGS DID NOT APPLY. ONE IS THAT THERE ARE TECHNOLOGICAL ADVANCEMENTS SINCE THE HISTORICAL TIMES IN QUESTION; AND, TWO, IF THERE ARE CHANGES IN SOCIETAL CONCERNS. AND BOTH OF THOSE APPLY HERE AND ALLOW FOR BROAD ANALOGY.

IN THE CASE OF TECHNOLOGY, IF WE ARE TALKING ABOUT THE CLI, MDM, AND MICROSTAMPING, AND PERHAPS TO SOME EXTENT IF WE ARE TALKING ABOUT SOME OF THE OTHER TECHNOLOGICAL FEATURES, YOU KNOW, THAT WAS NOT -- THAT WAS NOT TECHNOLOGICALLY FEASIBLE, CERTAINLY AT THE TIME OF THE FOUNDING AND IN MOST TIMES IN HISTORY.

YOU KNOW, HANDGUNS WERE NOT EVEN WIDESPREAD UNTIL
THE 1800'S, SO CERTAINLY HAVING THOSE TECHNICAL FEATURES ON
THE GUNS WAS NOT HAPPENING DURING MUCH OF HISTORY. AND
BECAUSE THEY WERE NOT AS WIDESPREAD THERE WASN'T AS MUCH OF A
SOCIETAL CONCERN ABOUT ACCIDENTAL DISCHARGES AND WHEN IT COMES

TO CHILDREN.

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SO THOSE TWO METRICS SET FORTH BY THE COURT ALLOW FOR A BROADER ANALOGY.

AND THESE GUNPOWDER LAWS THAT WE ARE TALKING ABOUT, IN PARTICULAR, WERE EXTREMELY WIDESPREAD. I THINK WE ONLY SUBMITTED AS EXHIBITS TWO, BUT AS DR. CORNELL SAYS IN HIS DECLARATION, THEY ARE INCREDIBLY PREVALENT. AND HE HAS ALREADY IDENTIFIED MANY MORE, AND MANY MORE HAVE BEEN LISTED IN THE MILLER CASE AND IN OTHER CASES. SO THIS IS A QUESTION OF MANY, MANY WIDESPREAD REGULATIONS OF HOW GUNPOWDER IS STORED.

AND WE ARE TALKING ABOUT -- SO WHAT WE ARE TALKING ABOUT IS LAWS THAT REGULATED HOW YOU KEPT FIREARMS AND THEIR COMPONENTS FROM CREATING ACCIDENTS AND FROM BEING SAFE. THAT IS WHAT WE ARE TALKING ABOUT AS FAR AS ANALOGY.

OF COURSE WE ARE NOT GOING TO HAVE MICROSTAMPING
BACK IN 1776. RIGHT? OF COURSE WE ARE NOT GOING TO HAVE, YOU
KNOW, MAGAZINE DISCONNECT MECHANISM BACK IN 1776.

SO I THINK A BROADER ANALOGY TOWARDS PREVENTING

ACCIDENTS FROM LOADED FIREARMS, WHETHER IT IS, OKAY, YES, THEY

CAUSE FIRES OR IS IT ACCIDENTAL DISCHARGE, I MEAN, FRANKLY, IT

PROBABLY -- STORAGE OF GUNPOWDER PROBABLY HELPED BOTH

PROBLEMS. BUT, EITHER WAY, WE ARE TALKING ABOUT ACCIDENTS

THAT HAPPEN FROM LOADED GUNS.

SO I THINK THAT KIND OF ANALOGY IS FINE, IT DOESN'T

HAVE TO BE A HISTORICAL TWIN TO BE JUSTIFIED.

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AND, AGAIN, THEN THAT NEXT STEP. I SPOKE BEFORE
ABOUT COMPARABLE BURDENS AND COMPARABLE JUSTIFICATIONS, AGAIN,
THE JUSTIFICATION IS -- IS COMPARABLE. WE ARE TALKING ABOUT
KEEPING WEAPONS AND PEOPLE WHO HAVE WEAPONS IN THEIR HOMES
SAFE.

AS FAR AT THE BURDEN GOES, AGAIN, WE ARE TALKING ABOUT HAVING 800 DIFFERENT MODELS OF IPHONES 13'S AVAILABLE AS OPPOSED TO ALSO HAVING SOME IPHONE 14'S AVAILABLE. SO IT IS GENUINELY NOT A LARGE BURDEN TO THE CORE SECOND AMENDMENT RIGHT OF SELF-DEFENSE.

THE COURT: THE GUNPOWDER LAWS, DID IT RELATE TO ARMS THAT WERE LOADED, OR WAS THE FOCUS MORE ON GUNPOWDER.

BECAUSE THEN, AT THAT TIME, YOU HAD TO PUT POWDER DOWN THE MUSKET AND YOU HAD TO STORE POWDER. SO WEREN'T THEY FOCUSED MORE ON THE --

MS. BOUTIN: THERE IS SO MANY --

THE COURT: -- PREVALENCE OF POWDER?

MS. BOUTIN: THERE IS SO MANY DIFFERENT KINDS OF LAWS, I DON'T WANT TO MAKE A REPRESENTATION THAT ISN'T ACCURATE ON THAT.

I DON'T KNOW, WITH CERTAINTY. THERE MAY WELL

HAVE BEEN -- I AM SURE THAT -- I KNOW FOR A FACT SOME HAVE TO

DO WITH STORING, YOU KNOW, LARGER QUANTITIES. THAT IS TRUE.

BUT I DON'T KNOW, SITTING HERE TODAY, HOW MANY OF THEM HAD TO

DO WITH WHETHER OR NOT YOU CAN KEEP GUNPOWDER IN THE ACTUAL GUN. THE COURT: AND WHAT ABOUT THE 1805 MASSACHUSETTS LAW DEALING WITH TESTING TO SEE IF THE GUN DISCHARGES, AND THEN IS STAMPED. HOW IS THAT ANALOGOUS? MS. BOUTIN: SO THAT'S CERTAINLY ANALOGOUS TO, I THINK, SEVERAL OF THE LAWS HAVING TO DO WITH SAFETY. I MEAN, YOU ARE MAKING SURE A GUN WORKS PROPERLY. YOU ARE INSPECTING IT, YOU ARE TESTING IT, AND YOU ARE GIVING IT THE GOVERNMENT AND THE -- AND I AM GOING TO SAY IT WRONG -- IMAPREMATURE [PH.] TO SAY, YES, THE GOVERNMENT APPROVES OF THIS WEAPON, THIS WEAPON IS LEGAL FOR SALE BECAUSE IT PASSES OUR SAFETY TEST. SO THAT IS A VERY, VERY CLOSELY ANALOGOUS LAW TO WHAT WE ARE TALKING ABOUT HERE. THE COURT: ARE THERE ANY OTHER LAWS OR REGULATIONS, OTHER THAN THESE TWO GENERAL CATEGORIES? MS. BOUTIN: AT THIS TIME THOSE CATEGORIES ARE THE ONES WE HAVE BEEN ABLE TO IDENTIFY. BUT, AS I HAVE SAID BEFORE, WE WOULD LIKE ADDITIONAL TIME TO CONTINUE THE RESEARCH. THE COURT: ALL RIGHT. IF I CAN INVITE YOUR RESPONSE.

MR. BENBROOK: THANK YOU, YOUR HONOR.

SO, IT IS CORRECT THAT BRUEN DOES NOT REQUIRE THE

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ANALOGICAL TWIN. THE REASON -- PART OF THE REASON WHY IT EVEN CONSIDERS ANALOGY IS TO ADDRESS THE ADVANCEMENTS THAT COUNSEL SPOKE ABOUT IN TECHNOLOGY AND OTHER THINGS. BUT BRUEN CAUTIONED THAT, NOTWITHSTANDING THAT, WHEN YOU ARE DOING THIS HISTORICAL ANALYSIS TO LOOK FOR AT LEAST AN ANALOGOUS TRADITION. IT HAS TO BE WELL-ESTABLISHED AND REPRESENTATIVE.

AND TO BE SUFFICIENTLY ANALOGOUS IT HAS TO HAVE A SIMILAR HOW AND WHY, AS THE -- AS THE COURT SAID. REGULATE IN A SIMILAR WAY FOR SIMILAR REASONS. AND THE BURDEN, IT STRESSED, NEEDS TO BE COMPARABLE.

SO THE WHY HERE IS VERY IMPORTANT. THE STATE IS

VERY CANDID THAT THE MAIN REASON IT HAS THIS LAW IS TO CHANGE

THE GUN MARKET, TO CHANGE THE WAY MANUFACTURERS OFFER

FIREARMS, OFFER HANDGUNS.

BUT, IN ANY EVENT, LET'S JUST LOOK AT WHAT THEY PUT UP --

ACTUALLY, BEFORE WE DO THAT, TO RETURN TO THE QUESTION OF TIME.

PROFESSOR CORNELL IS NOT BASHFUL ABOUT TALKING ABOUT HIS QUALIFICATIONS AND KNOWLEDGE OF THE HISTORY OF GUN REGULATIONS. SO THEY HAVE HIRED A PROFESSOR WHO HOLDS HIMSELF OUT AS AN EXPERT ON THE HISTORY OF GUN REGULATIONS.

AND THAT'S HIS -- THAT'S WHAT HE DOES FOR A LIVING.

HE SUBMITS DECLARATIONS ALL AROUND THE COUNTRY IN SECOND

AMENDMENT CASES. SO HE IS -- HE KNOWS WHAT THE REGULATIONS

ARE, IS WHAT I AM GETTING AT. AND SO WE DON'T NEED MORE TIME.

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BUT, IN ANY EVENT, WE HAVE ADDRESSED THE PROVER LAW,
THE 1805 LAW IN MASSACHUSETTS. BUT JUST TO REITERATE, IT
CAN'T BE A WELL-ESTABLISHED TRADITION BECAUSE IT IS ONE LAW IN
ONE STATE. IT IS A TOTALLY DIFFERENT KIND OF REGULATION. IT
TESTED FIRING AT TWO DIFFERENT ANGLES TO MAKE SURE THE GUNS
ACTUALLY WORKED AS INTENDED.

IT DID NOT REQUIRE ANY FEATURES OF HANDGUNS, MUCH LESS SAFETY FEATURES, AS COUNSEL IS CLAIMING. IT IS NOT A SAFETY LAW, IT IS A LAW -- THE TESTING IS TO SEE IF AT TWO DIFFERENT ANGLES THE GUN FIRED A SPECIFIED NUMBER OF FEET. AND IT DIDN'T SAY, WE ARE NOT GOING TO TEST GUNS THAT DON'T HAVE CERTAIN FEATURES.

ANY GUN -- AND HERE IS ANOTHER IMPORTANT LIMITATION.

IT IS NOT ANY GUN MANUFACTURED IN MASSACHUSETTS, IT IS ANY GUN

MANUFACTURED IN MASSACHUSETTS, OTHER THAN GUNS AT THE

SPRINGFIELD ARMORY, WHICH PROFESSOR CORNELL SAYS WAS BY FAR

THE LARGEST MANUFACTURER IN THE STATE. SO IT DOESN'T EVEN

COVER ALL OF MASSACHUSETTS.

THE COURT: WHY DID THEY IMPLEMENT THAT LAW? AT
THAT TIME THE GOVERNMENT WAS REALLY ENCOURAGING THE
MANUFACTURE OF MUSKETS AND OTHER THINGS. AND WAS THERE FRAUD
ON THE MARKET, A LOT OF JUNK GUNS, OR DO YOU KNOW?

MR. BENBROOK: I DON'T KNOW THE ANSWER TO THAT.

WHAT IT REALLY SMACKS OF IS ALMOST PROTECTING THE MARKET OF

THE SPRINGFIELD ARMORY FROM COMPETITION, POTENTIALLY.

THE COURT: OR THE SPRINGFIELD ARMORY COULD BE KNOWN AS A RELIABLE GUN MANUFACTURER.

MR. BENBROOK: YES, THAT IS POSSIBLE AS WELL.

AND THE STAMPING REQUIREMENT THERE CANNOT POSSIBLY BE ANALOGIZED TO THE MICROSTAMPING FEATURE HERE. IF A GUN PASSED THE TEST UNDER THE 1805 MASSACHUSETTS LAW, THE PROVER WOULD STAMP HIS INITIALS ON THE BARREL OF THE GUN WITH ORDINARY ENGRAVING TOOLS OF THE TIME.

HERE, THE PURPOSE OF THE MICROSTAMPING REQUIREMENT,
AS HAS BEEN STATED AND IS STATED IN THE BRIEFING, IS TO HELP
SOLVE CRIMES. IT IS NOT ABOUT SAFETY OR OPERABILITY OF GUNS.

AND THERE WAS SOME SUGGESTION THAT THE GUNPOWDER STORAGE LAWS WERE -- FELL IN THE CATEGORY OF LAWS TO, QUOTE, KEEP FIREARMS SAFE AND TO PREVENT ACCIDENTS FROM LOADED GUNS.

THAT CAN'T BE THE CASE WITH GUNPOWDER LAWS.

GUNPOWDER LAWS, SUCH AS THE ONE CITED IN EXHIBIT 5 TO

PROFESSOR CORNELL'S DECLARATION, IS JUST SIMPLY A LIMIT ON THE

AMOUNT OF GUNPOWDER THAT YOU CAN KEEP IN YOUR HOUSE. AS YOUR

HONOR STATED, THAT IS PLAINLY A FIRE SAFETY REGULATION.

THE SEPARATE ONE THAT WAS CITED, THE MASSACHUSETTS
LAW PROHIBITING STORING LOADED WEAPONS IN BOSTON HOUSES,
HELLER ALREADY TALKED ABOUT THAT AND SAID IT IS NOT ABOUT
SAFETY IT IS ABOUT ASSISTING FIREFIGHTERS AND PREVENTING
FIRES. AND THE TEXT OF THE LAW SAYS IT RIGHT ON ITS FACE IT

IS ABOUT FIRE SAFETY.

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SO THESE -- THESE LAWS ARE NOT SUFFICIENTLY ANALOGOUS TO SAVE THE UHA, YOUR HONOR.

THE COURT: AND IF THAT IS CORRECT, TELL ME AGAIN WHAT IS THE SCOPE OF THE INJUNCTION, WHAT IS ENJOINED.

BECAUSE IN THE ARGUMENT IN THE BRIEFING THE PLAINTIFFS CABINED TOGETHER ALL OF THE VARIOUS PROVISIONS, AND THEN CHARACTERIZE IT AS A HANDGUN BAN. BUT ANY INJUNCTION HAS TO BE SPECIFIC.

MR. BENBROOK: WELL, YES. WE ARE ASKING TO PREVENT THE OPERATION OF EACH OF THESE FEATURES TO PREVENT -- THAT PREVENT GUNS FROM BEING AVAILABLE FOR SALE -- GUNS IN COMMON USE ELSEWHERE IN THE COUNTRY FROM BEING AVAILABLE FOR SALE IN CALIFORNIA.

THE NOTICE ASKS FOR AN INJUNCTION ENJOINING
ENFORCEMENT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA'S PROHIBITION ON THE
RETAIL SALE OF HANDGUNS THAT ARE NOT LISTED ON THE ROSTER.
THAT'S THE SCOPE.

THE COURT: THAT WOULD INCLUDE ALL OF THESE VARIOUS PROVISIONS.

MR. BENBROOK: YES.

THE COURT: BECAUSE IN SOME WAY, SHAPE, OR FORM THEY ARE REGULATING GUNS IN COMMON USE; WHICH THEY CANNOT DO, THE ARGUMENTS YOU HAVE MADE.

MR. BENBROOK: THAT'S RIGHT, YOUR HONOR.

THE COURT: THEN GIVE ME YOUR SPECIFIC ARGUMENT AS

TO THE ROSTER. THAT IS, OF COURSE, A SEPARATE PROVISION, THE THREE-TO-ONE.

MR. BENBROOK: WELL, SO, RESPECTFULLY, THAT'S REFERRED TO AS THE ROSTER REMOVAL PROVISION.

THE COURT: RIGHT.

MR. BENBROOK: AS OPPOSED TO THE ROSTER.

AND IF THE -- IF WE ARE SUCCESSFUL AS TO OUR THEORY, THAT WOULD NECESSARILY GO AWAY BECAUSE THE ROSTER GOES AWAY.

AT SOME POINT I WANT TO TALK ABOUT THE OTHER

PRELIMINARY INJUNCTION FACTORS, UNDERSTANDING THAT I -- THAT

OUR HOPE IS THAT YOUR HONOR IS -- WILL BE PREPARED TO ADDRESS

THIS AS A SUMMARY JUDGMENT MOTION. BUT I DON'T WANT TO JUMP

THE -- JUMP THE GUN. PARDON ME FOR SAYING THAT. BUT WHEN THE

TIME IS RIGHT, PLEASE ALLOW ME TO ADDRESS THAT.

THE COURT: ALL RIGHT.

TURNING TO THE STATE FOR A MOMENT.

FIRST, DO YOU HAVE ANY RESPONSES, TOP OF MIND, TO MR. BENBROOK, ANY COMMENTS HE MADE?

MS. BOUTIN: THANK YOU, YOUR HONOR.

I THINK THE MAIN ONE IS -- AND I THINK THIS MAY COME FROM TWO SESSIONS AGO FROM COUNSEL. BUT HE SAID THAT WHEN IT COMES TO LOOKING AT INDIVIDUAL PROVISIONS OF THE UHA, YOU CAN LOOK AT THOSE AT THE SECOND STEP. AND HE SAYS BANNING GUNS FOR ANY REASON IS AGAINST THE SECOND AMENDMENT.

IT IS PLAINTIFFS' BURDEN TO SHOW, FOR EACH PROVISION

THAT THEY WANT ENJOINED, IT IS THEIR BURDEN TO SHOW, UNDER THEIR THEORY OF THE -- OF PLAIN TEXT READING, THAT THAT PROVISION OF THE UHA, LET'S SAY HAVING A -- REQUIRING A SAFETY ON A GUN, ACTUALLY DOES BAN A GUN. THAT'S THEIR BURDEN IN STEP ONE OF THE ANALYSIS UNDER BRUEN, THEY HAVE TO PROVE THAT THE LAW STOPS THEM FROM KEEPING AND BEARING AN ARM.

IF IT ONLY BROUGHT THIS SUIT CHALLENGING THE STATUTORY PROVISION REQUIRING SAFETIES IT WOULD BE OBVIOUS.

THEY HAVE NOT SHOWN EVIDENCE THAT THAT REQUIREMENT STOPS THEM FROM PURCHASING ANY HANDGUNS THAT THERE IS. IT JUST DOESN'T.

SO I THINK SAYING THAT THAT COMES UP IN STEP TWO IS NOT RIGHT, I THINK IT COMES UP IN STEP ONE. AND THERE IS NO QUESTION THAT THAT IS PLAINTIFFS' BURDEN ON THIS MOTION, AND CERTAINLY WHETHER IT IS PRELIMINARY INJUNCTION OR SUMMARY JUDGMENT.

SO I DO THINK IT IS IMPORTANT TO BE CLEAR, THAT IS A STEP-ONE ISSUE.

ANOTHER POINT I THINK WE ARE -- I THINK WE ARE GOING TO GET IN A MINUTE TO THE OTHER WINTER FACTORS. I THINK, HOPEFULLY, WE ARE HONING IN ON THE END OF THE MERITS ARGUMENT.

I DO WANT TO -- I DO HAVE TWO BROADER POINTS I JUST WANT TO BRING UP TO MAKE SURE THAT I DON'T FORGET TO SAY THEM.

ONE, WE ACTUALLY DID COMPLY WITH RULE 56 WHEN IT COMES FOR ASKING FOR DISCOVERY. WE SUBMITTED AN APPLICATION ALONG WITH OUR OPPOSITION TO THAT MOTION SO THAT -- THE ISSUE

OF THAT COMPLIANCE IS -- THAT SHOULD NOT BE AN ISSUE.

AND THE OTHER IS SIMPLY -- AND I JUST DON'T WANT TO FORGET TO SAY THIS. IF YOUR HONOR IS INCLINED TO GRANT A PRELIMINARY INJUNCTION, OR EVEN SUMMARY JUDGMENT, WE WOULD CERTAINLY ASK THAT THE JUDGE STAY THAT RULING PENDING AN APPEAL, FOR THE RECORD.

MR. BENBROOK: YOUR HONOR, IF --

THE COURT: YES.

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MR. BENBROOK: IF WE ARE IN THE CLEANUP MODE ON THIS PART.

THE COURT: YES.

MR. BENBROOK: JUST TO BE CLEAR, OUR -- AS I HAVE STATED AT LEAST ONCE, OUR POSITION IS THAT HELLER ESTABLISHED THAT HANDGUNS IN COMMON USE CAN'T BE BANNED. THAT HELLER HAS DONE THE HISTORICAL ANALYSIS. SO, YOU KNOW, MY DISCUSSION ABOUT HISTORY IS IF YOUR HONOR DOESN'T AGREE WITH US ON THAT BROAD TOP-LINE POINT, SO THAT'S MY -- I JUST WANT TO CLARIFY THAT AGAIN.

ONE LAST POINT ON THE HISTORY POINT THAT I THINK

NEEDS TO BE EMPHASIZED IS THE STATE IS TRYING TO CATEGORIZE

ALL OF THESE HISTORICAL LAWS UNDER THE BROAD RUBRIC OF SAFETY,

SAY THE STATE HAS REGULATED SAFETY SO WE CAN REGULATE

SAFETY -- EXCUSE ME. HISTORICALLY GOVERNMENTS HAVE REGULATED

SAFETY SO THEREFORE WE CAN REGULATE SAFETY.

I JUST WANT TO EMPHASIZE, THAT IS FAR TOO BROAD A

LEVEL OF GENERALITY TO SATISFY WHAT BRUEN CALLS FOR, AS I -- AS I SPECIFIED EARLIER.

THE COURT: IS THAT YOUR OBJECTION, IN PART, TO
PROFESSOR CORNELL? HE MAKES THE ARGUMENT THAT HISTORICALLY
THE STATES HAVE FREELY EXERCISED POLICE POWER TO PROMOTE
SAFETY AND THEY HAVE DONE IT IN THE FIELD OF FIREARMS, AND SO
THAT THEY OUGHT TO BE ABLE TO REGULATE HERE, AS THEY ARE,
UNDER THE UHA.

MR. BENBROOK: ABSOLUTELY. MUCH OF HIS DECLARATION IS ALONG THOSE LINES, AS WE NOTED IN THE REPLY BRIEF. AND THAT IS TO THE EXTENT HE DID TRY TO IDENTIFY PARTICULAR REGULATIONS IN THE PAST, THOSE ARE THE ONES WE HONED IN ON IN OUR REPLY.

THE COURT: ALL RIGHT.

WHAT IS YOUR RESPONSE, IF THE COURT WERE TO GRANT PRELIMINARY INJUNCTION OR THE RULE 56 MOTION, THAT IT OUGHT TO BE STAYED PENDING APPEAL?

MR. BENBROOK: I THINK THAT KIND OF FOLDS IN WITH
THE OTHER WINTER FACTORS, FRANKLY, GIVEN THE CONSIDERATIONS ON
A STAY. AND THE ARGUMENT -- SO THE STATE'S MAIN ARGUMENT, I
BELIEVE, IF THAT WERE TO HAPPEN, JUST I THINK HAS BEEN
PREVIEWED ALREADY; WHICH IS, WE CAN'T HAVE THIS ENJOINED
BECAUSE IF WE DO ALL OF THESE UNSAFE HANDGUNS, IN QUOTES,
UNSAFE HANDGUNS, WILL FLOOD THE MARKET.

SO LET'S UNPACK WHAT THAT ARGUMENT WOULD LOOK LIKE.

ALL OF THE SEMIAUTOMATIC HANDGUNS THAT ARE BANNED CURRENTLY HAVE ALL OF THE SAME BASIC FEATURES AS THE HUNDREDS OF HANDGUNS THAT ARE GRANDFATHERED IN. HANDGUN, ROUGHLY COMPARABLE LENGTH, FIRES ONE BULLET AT A TIME; THEY ARE IN THE SAME CLASS OR CATEGORY OF HANDGUNS.

SO WHAT THE STATE IS SAYING IS WE CAN'T LET NEW GUNS DEVELOPED OVER THE PAST 15 YEARS TO BE SOLD SINCE THEY PROBABLY DON'T HAVE TWO OF THE FEATURES THAT ARE REQUIRED: A CHAMBER LOAD INDICATOR OR THE MAGAZINE DISCONNECT.

AND THERE IS NO DISPUTE THEY DON'T ALSO HAVE THE MICROSTAMPING. AND NEVER MIND THAT NO GUN HAS ALL THREE.

BUT THIS ARGUMENT BREAKS DOWN WHEN YOU CONSIDER THE GRANDFATHERING OF GUNS THAT ARE ON THE ROSTER.

THE GONZALEZ DECLARATION, AT PARAGRAPH 19, SHOWS
THAT 829 GUNS ARE ON THE ROSTER CURRENTLY, AND ONLY 32 OF THEM
HAVE BOTH FEATURES THAT THE STATE SAY ARE CRITICAL, THE CLI
AND THE MAGAZINE DISCONNECT MECHANISM. IN OTHER WORDS, 797 OF
THE GUNS DON'T HAVE EITHER.

SO THIS GRANDFATHERING DOOMS THE ARGUMENT THAT UNSAFE GUNS WILL POUR IN. AND THE ROSTER REMOVAL, I MEAN -- WELL, SCRATCH THAT.

NEXT POINT.

WE POINT OUT, THROUGH THE PHILLIPS DECLARATION, THE
PERVERSE REALITY THAT BY NOT ALLOWING ANY NEW GUNS FOR 15
YEARS THE STATE HAS MISSED OUT ON ACTUAL SAFETY IMPROVEMENTS

THAT MANUFACTURERS HAVE MADE. SO, RESPECTFULLY, YOUR HONOR, SCAREMONGERING FROM THE STATE IS NOT A BASIS FOR NOT ENJOINING OR FOR STAYING PENDING APPEAL.

THE COURT: ALL RIGHT.

ALTHOUGH, OF COURSE, THE STATE, IF A STAY WERE NOT ISSUED HERE, WOULD SIMPLY SEEK ONE WITH THE NINTH CIRCUIT.

MR. BENBROOK: LIKELY WOULD, YES. THAT WOULDN'T BE A SURPRISE.

THE COURT: A QUESTION. I THINK I KNOW THE ANSWER, BUT WANTED TO GET YOUR THOUGHTS ON THIS, AS WELL.

IN THE MOTION, I THINK YOU NOTED THAT HAVING A CHOICE IN THE TYPE OF FIREARM IS NEITHER RELEVANT NOR NECESSARY. WHAT DID YOU MEAN BY THAT?

MR. BENBROOK: WHERE DID I SAY THAT -- WHERE DID WE SAY THAT?

THE COURT: THERE IS A POINT HERE IN THE MOTION FOR PRELIMINARY INJUNCTION AT PAGE 10. I THINK WHEN THE STATE WAS POINTING OUT THAT PLAINTIFFS DON'T GET TO PICK AND CHOOSE WHICH HANDGUNS THEY WANT, THAT THEY STILL HAVE HANDGUNS ON THE ROSTER THEY CAN PURCHASE.

THE ARGUMENT, I THOUGHT, WAS BY THE PLAINTIFF THAT HAVING A CHOICE IN TYPE OF FIREARM IS NEITHER RELEVANT NOR NECESSARY, AT PAGE 10. I THINK THAT MIGHT BE IN THE REPLY.

MR. BENBROOK: YEAH. THAT DOESN'T SOUND LIKE SOMETHING -- THAT SOUNDS INCONSISTENT WITH WHAT WE ARE

ARGUING, YOUR HONOR. THAT IS WHY IT WOULD BE GREAT IF WE COULD FIND AN ACTUAL CITE.

THE COURT: IF I MAY GET THAT FOR YOU. I THINK IT IS IN YOUR MOTION AT PAGE 10. I AM NOT FINDING IT NOW.

MR. BENBROOK: WELL, IF THAT STATEMENT WERE MADE SOMEWHERE, THAT DOES NOT SOUND CONSISTENT WITH WHAT WE ARE ARGUING.

THE COURT: YES.

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MR. BENBROOK: INDEED, CHOICE IS INHERENT IN THE RIGHT TO SELF-DEFENSE.

THE COURT: OKAY. LET ME TAKE ONE OTHER LOOK HERE. WELL, THAT'S ALL RIGHT.

I THINK I HAVE ALL OF MY QUESTIONS ANSWERED. I WAS GOING THROUGH MY NOTES THERE.

ARE THERE ANY ADDITIONAL COMMENTS OR POINTS TO MAKE BEFORE WE CLOSE THE HEARING?

MS. BOUTIN: I WOULD LIKE TO RESPOND, YOUR HONOR.

THE COURT: YES.

MS. BOUTIN: THANK YOU.

ONE LAST POINT ON THE HISTORICAL ANALOGY ISSUE THAT I THINK IS IMPORTANT IS THAT THE ANALOGOUS CATEGORY OF LAWS IS NOT JUST SAFETY. CERTAINLY FOR MANY OF THE UHA PROVISIONS IT IS NOT JUST LAWS ABOUT SAFETY, IT IS LAWS ABOUT CONTROLLING THE VOLATILITY OF FIREARMS AND THEIR COMPONENTS IN THE -- AND MAKING IT SAFER IN THE HOME TO HAVE THOSE PARTS. IT IS NOT

JUST GENERAL GUN SAFETY.

I THINK EVERYONE AGREES THAT, YOU KNOW, GUNS HAVE
THE POTENTIAL TO BE DANGEROUS. AND SO, YES, A BROAD CATEGORY
-- SAFETY IS A FAIRLY BROAD CATEGORY IN THIS CONTEXT. BUT
CERTAINLY WHEN WE ARE ANALOGIZING TO A LOT OF THE PROVISIONS
YOU CAN GO A LOT NARROWER THAN THAT.

THE NEXT POINT. WHEN WE WERE TALKING ABOUT THE INJUNCTION FACTORS PLAINTIFFS' COUNSEL SPOKE ABOUT THE BURDEN ON THE STATE SAYING THAT, YOU KNOW, UNSAFE HANDGUNS AREN'T GOING TO, YOU KNOW, POUR IN IF THERE IS, I GUESS -- AN INJUNCTION AND STAY ARE SIMILAR IN A SENSE BECAUSE IN BOTH CASES WE ARE TALKING ABOUT PENDING A DECISION ON THE MERITS WHETHER OR NOT THE LAW WILL BE ENJOINED.

BUT, I MEAN, PURCHASING NEW -- EXCITING NEW MODELS
OF HANDGUNS WITHOUT THESE COMPONENTS IS EXACTLY WHAT
PLAINTIFFS ARE SEEKING TO DO. SO I THINK -- I THINK CLAIMING
THAT THERE WON'T BE A LOT OF PURCHASES OF A LOT OF NEW
HANDGUNS THAT DON'T HAVE THESE SAFETY FEATURES DOESN'T REALLY
RING TRUE.

AND, YOU KNOW, THERE MIGHT BE SOME ASPECTS OF
CERTAIN HANDGUNS THAT MAKE HANDGUNS SAFER, INCLUDING POSSIBLY
CERTAIN ASPECTS OF OFF-ROSTER HANDGUNS. THAT IS POSSIBLE.
BUT WE KNOW THAT THESE FEATURES CAN SAVE LIVES, ESPECIALLY OF
CHILDREN IN HOMES. WE KNOW THAT. THERE HAS BEEN STUDIES ON
THAT.

SO TO SAY THAT THEY ARE SIMILAR AND THEY ARE NOT TALKING ABOUT BIG DIFFERENCES BETWEEN THESE HANDGUNS, THERE ARE MAJOR DIFFERENCES BETWEEN THESE HANDGUNS.

AND IT IS A BELL YOU CAN'T UNRING BECAUSE IF -- IF THE INJUNCTION IS ABLE TO TAKE EFFECT, THE HANDGUNS COULD THEORETICALLY BE PURCHASED. AND THERE IS NOTHING IN THE UNSAFE HANDGUN ACT THAT OUTLAWS POSSESSION OF THESE HANDGUNS SO YOU CAN'T TAKE THEM AWAY FROM PEOPLE ONCE THEY ARE PURCHASED.

SO THAT IS WHY AN INJUNCTION IS NOT APPROPRIATE HERE IN TERMS OF THE PUBLIC INTEREST, WHY A STAY WOULD BE APPROPRIATE, IF NECESSARY.

AND, PARTICULARLY, I THINK, ALSO LOOKING AT THE STATUS QUO AND THE FACT THAT THIS -- THESE REQUIREMENTS HAVE BEEN THE STATUS QUO FOR, YOU KNOW, SOMETHING OVER 15 YEARS AS COMPARED TO THE TIMELINE WE ARE LOOKING AT BETWEEN NOW AND -- AND GETTING MORE INSIGHT INTO WHAT THE FINAL JUDGMENT MAY BE.

THE COURT: MANY OF THESE BANNED HANDGUNS ARE

ALREADY IN THE MARKET THROUGH THE EXCEPTIONS, THE FAMILIAL

EXCHANGE EXCEPTION AND LAW ENFORCEMENT BUYING THEM AND THEN

SELLING THEM. AM I CORRECT?

MS. BOUTIN: YOUR HONOR, I'M NOT -- I DON'T KNOW THE NUMBERS. I CAN'T SAY IF "MANY" IS AN ACCURATE REPRESENTATION OR NOT.

I DO KNOW, WITH RESPECT TO LAW ENFORCEMENT, THE

LAW -- THE EXCEPTIONS ARE DIFFERENT FOR DIFFERENT TYPES OF LAW ENFORCEMENT. SO A POLICE OFFICER, PER SE, THE EXCEPTION PROBABLY IS A LITTLE BIT MORE BROADLY AS FAR AS WHAT HE CAN DO WITH THE HANDGUN AS OPPOSED TO OTHER TYPES OF OFFICERS THAT ARE COVERED BY THE EXCEPTION. SO THEY ARE NOT UNLIMITED AS TO PUBLIC SAFETY OFFICERS.

THE COURT: ALL RIGHT.

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MR. BENBROOK, ANYTHING IN ADDITION?

I AM COMFORTABLE WITH THE BALANCE OF THE WINTER FACTORS, SO I DON'T FEEL THE NEED FOR ANY DISCUSSION THERE. I WAS REALLY FOCUSED MORE ON THE MERITS DISCUSSION.

MR. BENBROOK: YOUR HONOR, I HAVE ADDRESSED THESE

POINTS MULTIPLE -- IN SOME CASES MULTIPLE TIMES ALREADY, SO I

AM READY TO STOP TALKING.

THE COURT: ALL RIGHT.

MR. BENBROOK: AND I APPRECIATE YOUR CLOSE ATTENTION TO THE PAPERS.

THE COURT: YOU ARE WELCOME. THE BRIEFING WAS

EXCELLENT, MUCH APPRECIATED. THESE ARE GREAT ISSUES. VERY

PRINCIPLED DIFFERENCES. AND, OF COURSE, THE COURT'S

OBLIGATION IS A NARROW ONE, NOT MAKING POLICY DETERMINATIONS

OR POLITICAL CONSIDERATIONS BUT SIMPLY DOING AS I AM

INSTRUCTED, UNDER THE LAW, AND MAKING THE BEST JUDGMENT I CAN.

SO I WILL TAKE EVERYTHING UNDER SUBMISSION. ISSUE
AN ORDER, I HOPE FAIRLY SOON. AND CONSIDER ALL OF THESE

1	VARIOUS ISSUES INCLUDING, IF AN INJUNCTION IS GRANTED, BOND
2	AND STAYS, AND ALL OF THOSE ISSUES I WILL TAKE UNDER
3	SUBMISSION.
4	THANK YOU VERY MUCH.
5	MS. BOUTIN: THANK YOU, YOUR HONOR.
6	THE COURT: HAVE A GOOD WEEKEND.
7	MR. BENBROOK: THANK YOU, YOUR HONOR.
8	
9	* * *
10	I CERTIFY THAT THE FOREGOING IS A CORRECT
11	TRANSCRIPT FROM THE RECORD OF PROCEEDINGS IN THE ABOVE-ENTITLED MATTER.
12	S/LEEANN PENCE 2/21/2023 LEEANN PENCE, OFFICIAL COURT REPORTER DATE
13	LECANN PENCE, OFFICIAL COORT REPORTER DATE
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