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8
9 **IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**
10 **CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**
11 **WESTERN DIVISION**

12 MICHELLE FLANAGAN, SAMUEL
13 GOLDEN, DOMINIC NARDONE,
14 JACOB PERKIO, and THE
CALIFORNIA RIFLE & PISTOL
15 ASSOCIATION,

16 Plaintiffs,

17 v.

18 CALIFORNIA ATTORNEY
GENERAL KAMALA HARRIS, in
her official capacity as Attorney
19 General of the State of California,
SHERIFF JAMES McDONNELL, in
20 his official capacity as Sheriff of Los
Angeles County, California, and
21 DOES 1-10,

22 Defendants.

Case No.: 2:16-cv-06164-JAK-AS

**PLAINTIFFS’ OMNIBUS
OPPOSITION TO DEFENDANT
HARRIS’ MOTION TO DISMISS
COMPLAINT AND DEFENDANT
MCDONNELL’S MOTION TO
DISMISS COMPLAINT**

Date: February 13, 2017
Time: 8:30 a.m.
Courtroom: 750
Judge: The Hon. John A. Kronstadt

Action Filed: August 17, 2016

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INTRODUCTION

1
2 This suit seeks to vindicate Plaintiffs’ Second Amendment right to bear arms
3 beyond the home for self-defense. California completely bars Plaintiffs from
4 carrying firearms openly and Defendant McDonnell’s state-sanctioned policy
5 denies them the license required to carry a concealed firearm. Collectively, these
6 restrictions operate to wholly destroy Plaintiffs’ Second Amendment right to carry
7 a firearm for self-defense. They also violate the Equal Protection Clause because
8 they authorize certain individuals to exercise the right to bear arms beyond the
9 home, while denying that fundamental right to others—with no valid basis for the
10 distinction.

11 Defendants ask this Court to dismiss what they call “Plaintiffs’ concealed-
12 carry challenge” in light of a divided en banc panel opinion in *Peruta v. Cnty. of*
13 *San Diego*, 824 F.3d 919 (9th Cir. 2016). But Plaintiffs are not bringing a
14 “concealed-carry challenge.” As the complaint makes unmistakable, Plaintiffs
15 claim that the Defendants’ regulatory scheme *as a whole* violates the Second
16 Amendment because it prevents Plaintiffs from carrying *either openly or concealed*.
17 The en banc decision in *Peruta* expressly reserved that question, *see id.* at 927, 941,
18 and accordingly provides no basis for dismissing Plaintiffs’ claim here.

19 Defendants also argue that Plaintiffs’ Equal Protection claim is barred by a
20 distinguishable ruling in *Teixeira v. Cnty. of Alameda*, which upheld the dismissal
21 of an Equal Protection claim that was simply redundant of a Second Amendment
22 claim. 822 F.3d 1047, 1052 (9th Cir. 2016). Defendants’ reliance on this case stems
23 from a broader misunderstanding of Plaintiffs’ Equal Protection claim. Plaintiffs do
24 not merely restate their Second Amendment claim that Plaintiffs have a right to
25 bear arms beyond the home. Rather, they challenge Defendants’ restriction of
26 Plaintiffs’ right to bear arms to their homes, while authorizing other individuals to
27 exercise that right beyond their doorsteps with no valid basis for that disparate
28 treatment. *Teixeira* accordingly does not compel dismissal here. At bottom,

1 Plaintiffs have alleged a valid claim that Defendants’ disparate treatment
2 concerning their accommodation of the right to bear arms beyond the home violates
3 the Fourteenth Amendment.

4 As set forth in greater detail below, the Court should deny Defendants’
5 motions.

6 **STATEMENT OF FACTS**

7 **I. DEFENDANTS’ COMPREHENSIVE CARRY PROHIBITIONS**

8 With very limited exceptions, California generally bars residents from
9 carrying firearms for self-defense beyond the home. It does so regardless of
10 whether the firearm is loaded or unloaded or whether it is carried concealed or
11 openly, unless the individual has a license to carry a firearm (“Carry License”)
12 issued by the local sheriff or chief of police. Defendant McDonnell refuses to issue
13 Carry Licenses to anyone but the tiny fragment of the population that can show
14 “convincing evidence of a clear and present danger.” Thus, ordinary, law-abiding
15 residents of Los Angeles County, including Plaintiffs, may not lawfully carry a
16 firearm beyond the home.

17 **A. Loaded Firearm Restriction**

18 The State generally prohibits law-abiding citizens from carrying a loaded
19 firearm on the person or in a vehicle in public. Cal. Penal Code § 25850. Although
20 California law authorizes the carriage of loaded firearms in certain limited
21 circumstances and by specific classes of individuals, like peace officers, these
22 exceptions do not allow ordinary, law-abiding citizens to carry operable, loaded
23 firearms for self-defense in public during the course of their daily lives without a
24 valid Carry License. *See id.* §§ 26000-26055; Compl. ¶¶ 38-40.

25 **B. Concealed Firearm Restriction**

26 California law also prohibits the carrying of concealed firearms in any place
27 outside one’s residence, place of business, or other private property. *Id.* §§ 25400,
28 25605. Like the narrow exceptions to California’s loaded firearm restrictions, the

1 limited exceptions to California’s concealed carry restrictions do not authorize
 2 ordinary, law-abiding citizens to carry concealed firearms in public for self-defense
 3 without a valid Carry License. *Id.* §§ 25505-25645; Compl. ¶¶ 41-43.

4 **C. Unloaded Open Carry Restrictions**

5 California further prohibits the carriage of unloaded, exposed handguns in
 6 any public place, except in unincorporated areas where the discharge of firearms is
 7 allowed. *Id.* § 26350. None of the exceptions to this prohibition authorize ordinary,
 8 law-abiding citizens to generally carry a firearm in public, even if it is unloaded and
 9 thus inoperable for self-defense. *Id.* §§ 26361-26391; Compl. ¶¶ 44-45.¹

10 **D. Carry Licenses**

11 California authorizes city police chiefs and county sheriffs (“Issuing
 12 Authorities”) to issue Carry Licenses to their residents, allowing licensees to carry a
 13 loaded handgun beyond the home, subject to restrictions. To qualify for a Carry
 14 License, a resident must, among other requirements, *id.* §§ 26150-26185, establish
 15 “good cause” for the license as defined by the local Issuing Authority. *Id.* §
 16 26150(a). Under California law, Issuing Authorities exercise unfettered discretion
 17 in deciding whether an applicant has “good cause” to be issued a Carry License.
 18 Compl. ¶¶ 49-52.

19 Issuing Authorities in counties with populations over 200,000, like Los
 20 Angeles County, can only issue licenses to carry a concealed firearm. California
 21 law prohibits them from issuing licenses to carry a loaded handgun in an exposed
 22 manner. *Id.* §§ 26150(b)(2), 26155(b)(2); Compl. ¶ 53.

23 Because California law generally prohibits the carrying of firearms in public
 24 in *any* manner, a Carry License is the *only* means by which individuals may

25 _____
 26 ¹ California law also generally prohibits the carriage of unloaded long guns.
 27 *Id.* §§ 16505, 26400, 26400(c). With slight variations, the same narrow exceptions
 28 to California’s restrictions on openly carrying unloaded handguns in public apply to
 California’s restrictions on the carrying of unloaded long guns. *Id.* § 26405; Compl.
 ¶¶ 46-47.

1 generally carry a firearm for self-defense in public during the course of their daily
2 lives. Compl. ¶ 55.

3 **E. Defendant McDonnell’s Carry License Policy**

4 According to his official written policy, and the denials of Plaintiffs’
5 applications for Carry Licenses, Defendant McDonnell refuses to issue Carry
6 Licenses where an applicant asserts a general desire for self-defense as his or her
7 “good cause”—even if the applicant is a law-abiding, responsible Los Angeles
8 County resident who satisfies all other statutory requirements for the license. To
9 even potentially satisfy Defendant McDonnell’s “good cause” standard, applicants
10 must provide “convincing evidence of a clear and present danger.”² Compl. ¶¶ 44-
11 45.

12 Defendant McDonnell uses his state-sanctioned “good cause” policy to deny
13 Carry Licenses to nearly all law-abiding adults by denying their applications or, in
14 many cases, informing potential applicants that applying would be futile because
15 they would not satisfy his policy. Compl. ¶¶ 5.

16 **II. ELIMINATION OF PLAINTIFFS’ RIGHT TO BEAR ARMS OUTSIDE THE HOME**

17 Plaintiffs and members of Plaintiff CRPA (“Plaintiffs”) are law-abiding
18 residents of Los Angeles County who, despite being eligible to own firearms under
19 California and federal law, are prohibited from carrying a firearm in public for self-
20 defense in any manner. Compl. ¶¶ 13-14, 58-66.

21 Because California law prohibits Plaintiffs from openly carrying a firearm in
22 public for self-defense, Plaintiffs’ only option for carrying a firearm for self-
23 defense is via a concealed Carry License. Accordingly, Plaintiffs applied to
24 Defendant McDonnell for a concealed Carry License, asserting self-defense as their

25
26 ² Concealed Weapon Licensing Policy, Los Angeles County Sheriff’s
27 Department, available at [http://shq.lasdnews.net/content/uoa/SHQ/Concealed
28 WeaponLicensePolicy.pdf](http://shq.lasdnews.net/content/uoa/SHQ/ConcealedWeaponLicensePolicy.pdf) (last visited November 29, 2016).

1 “good cause” for their respective licenses. Defendant McDonnell denied each of
2 Plaintiffs’ applications solely because he concluded they did not satisfy his
3 restrictive “good cause” policy. Compl. ¶¶ 13-23.

4 As a result of Defendants’ collective carry restrictions, Plaintiffs are
5 prohibited from carrying a firearm in public for self-defense, whether openly or
6 concealed. Compl. ¶¶ 65.

7 **III. PLAINTIFFS’ CONSTITUTIONAL CLAIMS**

8 Plaintiffs’ Second Amendment claim seeks to remedy the complete denial of
9 their right to bear arms in case of confrontation, as articulated by the Supreme
10 Court in *District of Columbia v. Heller*, 554 U.S. 570 (2008). Compl. ¶¶ 30-36.
11 Because California law prohibits them from openly carrying firearms, and
12 Defendant McDonnell denies them the only lawful means of carrying a concealed
13 firearm, Plaintiffs are completely barred from carrying a firearm for self-defense—
14 in any manner. Compl. ¶¶ 58-66. Plaintiffs are entitled to relief from the complete
15 denial of this fundamental right and have accordingly challenged Defendants’
16 restrictions, which collectively destroy their right to carry a firearm for self-defense.
17 Compl. ¶¶ 71-80.

18 Plaintiffs also allege that Defendants’ unequal treatment concerning the
19 exercise of the right to bear arms, without justification, violates the Equal
20 Protection clause. Compl. ¶¶ 81-87. Specifically, Defendants’ restrictions
21 distinguish between individuals who can publicly carry a concealed firearm for self-
22 defense, and those who cannot, based upon their individualized demonstration of
23 “good cause” as interpreted by Defendant McDonnell. Compl. ¶¶ 56-57. Similarly,
24 the State distinguishes between individuals who can publicly carry an exposed
25 firearm for self-defense, and those who cannot, based upon the population of their
26 county of residence. Compl. ¶¶ 4, 53. Defendants cannot justify their policies that
27 authorize some individuals to exercise the right in public, while denying the
28 exercise of that right in public to others. Compl. ¶ 86.

STANDARD OF REVIEW

1
2 “To survive a motion to dismiss for failure to state a claim under Rule
3 12(b)(6), a complaint generally must satisfy only the minimal notice pleading
4 requirements of Rule 8(a)(2).” *Porter v. Jones*, 319 F.3d 483, 494 (9th Cir. 2003).
5 Rule 8(a)(2) merely requires that a plaintiff provide a short and plain statement
6 showing that he is entitled to relief to give a defendant fair notice of the claims and
7 the grounds for the claims. Fed. R. Civ. P. 8(a)(2). Under Rule 12(b)(6), a
8 defendant may challenge a complaint by claiming that it fails to specify a claim for
9 relief. At this stage in the proceedings, district courts are required to construe the
10 allegations in the complaint in the light most favorable to the Plaintiffs. *See Lazy Y*
11 *Ranch Ltd. v. Behrens*, 546 F.3d 580, 588 (9th Cir. 2008). The plaintiff “receives
12 the benefit of imagination, so long as the hypotheses are consistent with the
13 complaint.” *Bell Atlantic Corp. v. Twombly*, 550 U.S. 544, 563 (2007) (quoting
14 *Sanjuan v. American Bd. of Psychiatry & Neurology*, 40 F.3d 247, 251 (7th Cir.
15 1994)).

ARGUMENT

I. PLAINTIFFS ALLEGED A VALID CLAIM THAT DEFENDANTS’ ELIMINATION OF PLAINTIFFS’ RIGHT TO BEAR ARMS VIOLATES THE SECOND AMENDMENT

16
17
18
19 Plaintiffs’ Second Amendment claim in this case is straightforward. It seeks
20 to remedy the complete abrogation of Plaintiffs’ right to bear arms as articulated by
21 the Supreme Court in *District of Columbia v. Heller*, 554 U.S. 570 (2008). In
22 *Heller*, the Court confirmed that the Second Amendment guarantees the individual
23 right of responsible, law-abiding citizens to keep *and bear* arms for self-defense. *Id.*
24 at 595. Significantly, the Court interpreted the phrase “bear arms” to mean “wear,
25 bear, or carry . . . upon the person or in the clothing or in a pocket [i.e., openly or
26 concealed] for the purpose of . . . being armed and ready” in case of conflict with
27 another person. *Id.* at 584 (quoting *Muscarello v. United States*, 524 U.S. 125, 143
28 (1998)). *Heller* thus instructs that the Second Amendment guarantees to all

1 responsible, law-abiding citizens the right to carry arms for self-defense in case of
2 confrontation, at least in non-sensitive, public places. *Id.* at 592, 626-27. And
3 because the rights enshrined in the Second Amendment are “fundamental to *our*
4 scheme of ordered liberty,” the Court later held that the Second Amendment is fully
5 incorporated to shield against state and local infringements. *McDonald v. Chicago,*
6 *Ill.*, 561 U.S. 742, 767 (2010).

7 Because California prohibits Plaintiffs from carrying firearms openly and
8 Defendant McDonnell’s state-sanctioned “good cause” policy denies them the only
9 lawful means of carrying a concealed firearm, Plaintiffs are completely prohibited
10 from exercising their right to carry a firearm for self-defense outside their homes.
11 Compl. ¶¶ 1-6, 37-66, 71-80. These restrictions, which effectively destroy the right
12 to *bear* arms, just like restrictions that destroy the right to *keep* arms, cannot be
13 sustained. *See Heller*, 554 U.S. at 629; *see also Moore v. Madigan*, 702 F.3d 933,
14 936-42 (2012) (striking down Illinois’ prohibitory carry scheme barring law-
15 abiding citizens from carrying a firearm for self-defense in any manner). Plaintiffs
16 have thus alleged a valid claim that Defendants’ total elimination of Plaintiffs’ right
17 to bear arms violates the Second Amendment, and they have accordingly
18 challenged Defendants’ statutes and policies that collectively destroy their ability to
19 carry a firearm in any manner. Compl. ¶¶ 8-12, 71-80.

20 Defendants argue that any challenge to Defendants’ concealed carry
21 restrictions is foreclosed by the decision of a divided en banc panel of the Ninth
22 Circuit in *Peruta v. Cnty. of San Diego*, 824 F.3d 919 (9th Cir. 2016) (en banc).
23 State Mem. P. & A. Supp. Mot. Dismiss (“State Mot.”) 5-6; McDonnell Mem. P. &
24 A. Supp. Mot. Dismiss (“McDonnell Mot.”) 3-5. Because *Peruta* held that “the
25 Second Amendment does not preserve or protect the right of a member of the
26 general public to carry concealed firearms in public,” State Mot. 5:10-6:13 (quoting
27 *Peruta*, 824 F.3d at 924), the State urges this Court “to dismiss with prejudice” the
28 Second Amendment challenge to “the concealed-carry laws (i.e., paragraphs 73 and

1 76-80 of the Complaint).” State Mot. 6:10-13.

2 Similarly, Defendant McDonnell argues that *Peruta* bars Plaintiffs from
3 challenging his restrictive “good cause” policy that prevents Plaintiffs and other
4 law-abiding citizens from obtaining a permit to carry a concealed firearm.
5 McDonnell Mot. 3:15-5:11. In light of *Peruta*, and because it is the State that
6 prohibits Defendant McDonnell from issuing Plaintiffs a permit to a carry a firearm
7 openly, he asks the court to dismiss Plaintiffs’ Second Amendment claim against
8 him. *Id.*

9 These arguments rest on a misunderstanding both of *Peruta* and of Plaintiffs’
10 complaint. The en banc majority in *Peruta* construed the plaintiffs’ complaint in
11 that case to “challenge only policies governing concealed carry,” and accordingly
12 decided “only the question whether the Second Amendment protects, in any degree,
13 the ability to carry concealed firearms in public.” *Peruta*, 824 F.3d at 927. The
14 majority expressly did “not reach the question whether the Second Amendment
15 protects *some* ability to carry firearms in public, such as open carry.” *Id.* (emphasis
16 added); *see id.* (“The Second Amendment may or may not protect, to some degree,
17 a right of a member of the general public to carry firearms in public.”); *id.* at 941
18 (“we do not decide” whether the Second Amendment “protect[s] the right of a
19 member of the general public to carry a firearm in public”). Nor did it reach the
20 question of what remedy would be appropriate if a State’s laws operate to wholly
21 foreclose the exercise of that Second Amendment right.

22 To be sure, the plaintiffs and dissenting judges in *Peruta* vigorously
23 disagreed with the majority’s narrow reading of the complaint, which conflated the
24 plaintiffs’ proposed remedy with their asserted right, in fundamental contradiction
25 with both Ninth Circuit and Supreme Court jurisprudence on individual rights. *See,*
26 *e.g., Cal-Almond, Inc. v. Dep’t of Agric.*, 67 F.3d 874, 879 (9th Cir. 1995) (courts
27 should not “confuse[] the distinction between right and remedy”), *cert. granted and*
28 *judgment vacated on other grounds*, 521 U.S. 1113 (1997). But there can be no

1 such dispute about the nature of the challenge asserted in this case. Plaintiffs have
2 not confined their challenge solely to the State’s concealed carry restrictions; nor
3 have they confined their challenge to Defendants’ open carry restrictions. Instead,
4 Plaintiffs have brought a single claim for relief under the Second Amendment
5 asserting that Defendants’ carry restrictions *as a whole* violate their right to bear
6 arms, *see* Compl. ¶¶71-80, and seek a “declaration that denying all manners of
7 publicly carrying a firearm for self-defense to law-abiding citizens violates the
8 Second Amendment,” Prayer for Relief ¶2. In other words, Plaintiffs ask this Court
9 to decide whether the Second Amendment protects *some* right to carry firearms
10 beyond the home—exactly the question that the en banc majority reserved in
11 *Peruta*. *See* 824 F.3d at 927, 941.

12 That is no accident. Plaintiffs filed their complaint after the en banc decision
13 in *Peruta* and designed their challenge expressly to address the question that *Peruta*
14 reserved, so that a court can resolve—once and for all—whether the Second
15 Amendment protects the right to carry a firearm outside the home in some manner,
16 either openly or concealed. Defendants’ attempt to bifurcate Plaintiffs’ single
17 Second Amendment claim into two component parts is irreconcilable with the
18 complaint and with the reasoning in *Peruta*. It is also irreconcilable with cases
19 making clear that, when analyzing a restriction on constitutional rights, ““the effect
20 of the challenged restriction ... ha[s] to be evaluated in the context of the entire
21 regulatory scheme, rather than in isolation.’ ” *World Wide Rush, LLC v. City of Los*
22 *Angeles*, 606 F.3d 676, 686-87 (9th Cir. 2010) (quoting *Greater New Orleans*
23 *Broad. Ass’n v. United States*, 527 U.S. 173, 192 (1999)).

24 Moreover, dismissing the concealed carry aspects of the claim (to the extent
25 such a fractional dismissal of a single claim is even possible) could ultimately lead
26 to the perverse result of confining the Court’s available remedies for the Second
27 Amendment violation that Plaintiffs allege. Although Plaintiffs necessarily
28 challenged each component of Defendants’ public carry ban as a result of the

1 *Peruta* decision, Plaintiffs are not insisting that this Court must strike down all of
2 Defendants' carry restrictions. Rather, Plaintiffs simply allege that their right to
3 bear arms must be accommodated *in some manner*, and have made clear that they
4 would accept either open or concealed carry. By asking this Court to confine its
5 analysis solely to the open carry restrictions, Defendants would deny this Court—
6 and themselves—the flexibility to let the State determine which manner of carry to
7 make available.

8 Should this Court nonetheless determine that it is bound to dismiss those
9 aspects of Plaintiffs' Second Amendment claim that reference Defendants'
10 concealed carry restrictions, Plaintiffs do not waive their challenges to those
11 restrictions and expressly wish to preserve them for consideration in the appropriate
12 venue. Finally, because paragraphs 77-80 of Plaintiffs' Complaint address both
13 open and concealed carry restrictions, any potential dismissal of those paragraphs
14 against the State can apply only to its concealed carry restrictions.

15 **II. PLAINTIFFS ALLEGED A VALID CLAIM THAT DEFENDANTS' DISPARATE**
16 **TREATMENT CONCERNING THE EXERCISE OF THE RIGHT TO BEAR ARMS**
17 **VIOLATES THE EQUAL PROTECTION CLAUSE**

18 Separate and apart from their Second Amendment claim, Plaintiffs have
19 alleged that Defendants' unequal treatment of the right to bear arms outside the
20 home violates the Equal Protection Clause. Compl. ¶¶ 81-87. At its core, the Equal
21 Protection Clause is a directive that "all persons similarly situated should be treated
22 alike." *City of Cleburne, Tex., v. Cleburne Living Ctr.*, 473 U.S. 432, 439 (1985)
23 (citation omitted). "[W]here fundamental rights and liberties are asserted under the
24 Equal Protection Clause, classifications which invade or restrain them must be
25 closely scrutinized." *Hussey v. City of Portland*, 64 F.3d 1260, 1265 (9th Cir. 1995)
26 (quoting *Harper v. Va. Bd. of Elections*, 383 U.S. 663, 670 (1966), and citing
27 *Kramer v. Union Free School Dist.*, 395 U.S. 621, 633 (1969)). Such classifications
28 "will be sustained only if they are suitably tailored to serve a compelling state

1 interest.” *Cleburne*, 473 U.S. at 440 (citations omitted). Accordingly, Plaintiffs
2 have properly alleged that Defendants’ carry scheme authorizes certain individuals
3 to exercise the right to bear arms beyond the home, while denying that fundamental
4 right to others, with no valid basis for the classification.

5 Defendants argue that Plaintiffs’ Equal Protection claim should be dismissed
6 because they are simply repeating their Second Amendment claim. State Mot. 8:8-
7 11; McDonnell Mot. 6:10-13. Defendants are mistaken. Plaintiffs’ Equal Protection
8 claim is that—even if Defendants could justify completely prohibiting all people
9 from carrying a firearm outside the home—policies that authorize some individuals
10 to exercise the right to bear arms beyond the home, while denying it to others,
11 violate the Equal Protection Clause unless Defendants establish a valid reason for
12 the disparate treatment.

13 Misunderstanding the nature of Plaintiffs’ Equal Protection claim,
14 Defendants rely heavily on a recent Ninth Circuit decision affirming the dismissal
15 of an Equal Protection claim that the panel described as “a Second Amendment
16 claim dressed in Equal Protection clothing.” *Teixeira v. Cnty. of Alameda*, 822 F.3d
17 1047, 1052 (9th Cir. 2016) (citing *Orin v. Barclay*, 272 F.3d 1207, 1213 n. 3 (9th
18 Cir. 2001)). In *Teixeira*, several individuals sought to operate a firearm retail
19 business at a location that was restricted by a local zoning ordinance prohibiting
20 *anyone* from opening a firearm retail business within certain parameters. 822 F.3d
21 at 1049-52. These individuals and several organizations challenged the ordinance
22 on both Second Amendment and Equal Protection grounds. After concluding that
23 “this is not a situation where one group is being denied a right while another” is
24 not, the Ninth Circuit acknowledged that plaintiffs’ Equal Protection claim would
25 be “more appropriately analyzed under the Second Amendment.” *Id.* at 1052.

26 Unlike *Teixeira*, Plaintiffs’ Equal Protection challenge does not raise issues
27 identical to their Second Amendment claim. While *Teixeira* challenged the denial
28 of an alleged Second Amendment right to sell firearms at retail, the zoning

1 ordinance prohibited *any* business owner from opening their doors to sell firearms
2 in the restricted areas. *Id.* Here, by contrast, Plaintiffs’ Equal Protection claim is not
3 simply challenging the denial of their right to carry a firearm outside the home for
4 self-defense. Rather, it challenges Defendants’ confinement of Plaintiffs’ right to
5 bear arms to the home, while allowing others to exercise that same right outside the
6 home. Compl. ¶¶ 4, 52, 81-87. Plaintiffs’ Equal Protection claim is thus distinct and
7 *Teixeira* does not warrant its dismissal.

8 Moreover, the Supreme Court has made clear that an Equal Protection claim
9 properly lies in such circumstances. Even where the government might validly
10 argue that it does not have to permit the exercise of a constitutional right in a
11 particular context or setting—once that right is afforded to some, the government
12 bears the burden of justifying its preferential treatment. *See Kramer*, 395 U.S. at
13 628-29, 631. In *Kramer*, the Supreme Court struck down a law limiting eligible
14 voters in school district elections to property owners and parents of school children.
15 *Id.* at 622. The Court held that, although school districts are not required to select
16 their board members via elections, “once the franchise is granted to the electorate,
17 lines may not be drawn which are inconsistent with the Equal Protection Clause of
18 the Fourteenth Amendment.” *Id.* at 629 (citing *Harper*, 383 U.S. at 665). Because
19 the right to vote is fundamental, once it is afforded, any classification made that
20 bars certain people from exercising that right must satisfy appropriate constitutional
21 scrutiny under the Equal Protection Clause. *Id.* at 626-27. Similarly, because the
22 right to bear arms is fundamental, *Heller*, 554 U.S. at 595, even if the exercise of
23 that right might permissibly be prohibited outside the home, once that right is
24 afforded to some, the basis for the government’s denial of that right “must be
25 closely scrutinized.” *Hussey*, 64 F.3d at 1265 (quoting *Harper*, 383 U.S. at 670).

26 Here, Defendants’ restrictions distinguish between individuals who can
27 publicly carry a concealed firearm for self-defense, and those who cannot, based
28 upon their demonstration of “good cause” interpreted by Defendant McDonnell as

1 “convincing evidence of a clear and present danger.” Compl. ¶¶ 56-57. But that
2 distinction cannot withstand any level of heightened scrutiny. Under Defendants’
3 scheme, a gang member threatened by a rival could meet the “good cause”
4 standard, but a woman who walks home from work late at night in a high-crime
5 neighborhood could not. And the State’s standard-less “good cause” criterion
6 authorizes local officials to subjectively enforce different standards that allow some
7 Californians to carry a firearm for self-defense, while others cannot. Further, State
8 law distinguishes between individuals who can publicly carry an exposed firearm
9 for self-defense, and those who cannot, based upon the population of their county of
10 residence. Compl. ¶¶ 4, 53. Because Defendants’ restrictions recognize the right to
11 bear arms outside the home by individuals who can satisfy these classifications, but
12 deny the same exercise of the right to others, Defendants bear the burden of
13 justifying their disparate treatment of these classes under heightened scrutiny.

14 Defendants also argue that Plaintiffs cannot allege an Equal Protection claim
15 concerning Defendants’ concealed carry restrictions because the Ninth Circuit has
16 determined that the Second Amendment does not protect a free-standing right to
17 carry a concealed firearm. State Mot. 5-6; McDonnell Mot. 3-5. But as explained
18 above, *Peruta* does *not* foreclose Plaintiffs’ challenge to Defendants’ statutes and
19 policies that collectively destroy their ability to publicly carry a firearm for self-
20 defense in any manner whatsoever. *See supra*, Part I. Likewise, it does not foreclose
21 Plaintiffs’ Equal Protection challenge to Defendants’ concealed carry restrictions
22 that, together with California’s open carry restrictions, bar Plaintiffs from carrying a
23 firearm for self-defense, while authorizing individuals who have been granted a
24 Carry License to do so. Compl. ¶¶ 56-66, 81-87.³

25
26 ³ As with Plaintiffs’ Second Amendment claim, if this Court determines it is
27 bound to dismiss Plaintiffs’ challenge to Defendants’ concealed carry restrictions,
28 Plaintiffs do not waive their Equal Protection claim stemming from Defendants’
concealed carry restrictions. Any potential dismissal of this portion of Plaintiffs’

1 Finally, the State argues that Plaintiffs failed to sufficiently allege that
2 California’s open carry laws prohibit Plaintiffs from openly carrying a firearm for
3 self-defense—while permitting others to exercise that right—without valid
4 justification for the distinction. State Mot. 8-9. This argument fails on its face.
5 Plaintiffs allege that Defendants’ comprehensive open and concealed carry
6 restrictions prohibit them “from publicly carrying a firearm for self-defense *in any*
7 *manner*, while allowing other law-abiding citizens to carry a firearm for self-
8 defense.” Compl. ¶¶ 81-87.

9 Indeed, California law expressly prohibits Plaintiffs from obtaining a permit
10 to openly carry a firearm for self-defense because they reside in a county with a
11 population exceeding 200,000, while authorizing residents of other counties to
12 obtain a license to openly carry a firearm. Compl. ¶¶ 4, 53. To the extent that the
13 right to publicly bear arms may only be accommodated through open carry under
14 *Peruta*, the State cannot afford some California residents a means of exercising the
15 right, while categorically denying it to others, without justifying the basis for its
16 disparate treatment. And Plaintiffs have alleged that Defendants cannot justify this
17 classification, which unequally deprives Plaintiffs of their right to publicly bear
18 arms for self-defense, while affording it to others. *San Antonio Indep. Sch. Dist. v.*
19 *Rodriguez*, 411 U.S. 1, 29 (1973); Compl. ¶¶ 85-86.

20 As the State acknowledges, discovery will appropriately provide more detail
21 concerning the specifics of Plaintiffs’ open carry claims. State Mot. 5, n.1. At the
22 pleadings stage, however, where inferences are drawn in the light most favorable to
23 the Plaintiffs, *Barker v. Riverside Cty. Office of Ed.*, 584 F.3d 821, 824 (9th Cir.
24 2009), Plaintiffs’ allegations satisfy the minimal notice requirements of Rule
25 8(a)(2). In any light, Plaintiffs’ Complaint provides fair notice that Defendants’

26
27 Equal Protection claim should be limited to the allegations concerning Defendants’
28 concealed carry restrictions.

1 open-carry laws—which on their face prohibit Plaintiffs from openly carrying a
2 firearm for self-defense, while permitting others to do so—create a classification
3 concerning the exercise of a fundamental right that cannot be justified. If the Court
4 disagrees, Plaintiffs should be afforded an opportunity to amend.

5 In sum, Plaintiffs have alleged a valid claim that Defendants’ disparate
6 treatment concerning their accommodation of the right to bear arms in public
7 violates the Fourteenth Amendment. The Court should deny Defendants’ request to
8 dismiss Plaintiffs’ Equal Protection claim, in whole or in part.

9 **CONCLUSION**

10 While the right to bear arms, like other constitutional rights, may be subject
11 to regulation, it is not subject to elimination. To this end, Plaintiffs’ have alleged a
12 valid claim that Defendants’ open and concealed carry policies—which collectively
13 destroy Plaintiffs’ right to publicly bear arms for self-defense—violate the Second
14 Amendment. The Court should deny Defendants’ requests to dismiss the concealed
15 carry aspects of their Second Amendment challenge. If the Court is not so inclined,
16 any potential dismissal of this claim against the State should be limited to the
17 State’s concealed carry restrictions.

18 Finally, Plaintiffs’ Equal Protection claim is distinct and not barred as a
19 matter of law. The Court should reject Defendants’ invitation to dismiss this claim.
20 If the Court finds this claim deficient, Plaintiffs respectfully request leave to amend.

21
22 Dated: December 1, 2016

MICHEL & ASSOCIATES, P.C.

23
24 /s/C.D. Michel
C.D. Michel
25 Attorneys for Plaintiffs
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**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA
WESTERN DIVISION**

MICHELLE FLANAGAN, SAMUEL
GOLDEN, DOMINIC NARDONE,
JACOB PERKIO, and THE
CALIFORNIA RIFLE & PISTOL
ASSOCIATION,

Plaintiffs,

v.

CALIFORNIA ATTORNEY
GENERAL KAMALA HARRIS, in her
official capacity as Attorney General of
the State of California, SHERIFF
JAMES McDONNELL, in his official
capacity as Sheriff of Los Angeles
County, California, and DOES 1-10,

Defendants.

Case No.: 2:16-cv-06164-JAK-AS

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

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 E. Ocean Blvd., Suite 200, Long Beach, California 90802.

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

**PLAINTIFFS' OMNIBUS OPPOSITION TO DEFENDANT HARRIS'
MOTION TO DISMISS COMPLAINT AND DEFENDANT MCDONNELL'S
MOTION TO DISMISS COMPLAINT**

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 on December 1, 2016.

/s/ C.D. Michel
C.D. Michel
Attorney for Plaintiffs