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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON  
AT TACOMA

LAWRENCE HARTFORD; DOUGLAS MITCHELL; BRETT BASS; SPORTING SYSTEMS VANCOUVER, INC.; SECOND AMENDMENT FOUNDATION, INC.; AND FIREARMS POLICY COALITION, INC.,

Plaintiffs,

v.

ROBERT FERGUSON, in his official capacity as Washington State Attorney General; JOHN R. BATISTE, in his official capacity as Chief of the Washington State Patrol; JOHN GESE, in his official capacity as Sheriff for Kitsap County; CLAYTON MYERS, in his official capacity as Sheriff for Kittitas County; JOHN HORCH, in his official capacity as Sheriff for Clark County; ADAM FORTNOY, in his official capacity as Sheriff for Snohomish County; CHAD M. ENRIGHT, in his official capacity as County Prosecutor for Kitsap County; GREG ZEMPEL, in his official capacity as County Prosecutor for Kittitas County; TONY GOLIK, in his official capacity as County Prosecutor for Clark County; and JASON CUMMINGS, in his official capacity as County Prosecutor for Snohomish County,

Defendants.

CASE NO. 3:23-cv-05364-RJB

ORDER DENYING MOTION FOR PRELIMINARY INJUNCTION

This matter comes before the Court on the Plaintiffs' Motion for Preliminary Injunction.

Dkt. 10. The Court has considered the pleadings filed regarding the motion and the remaining

1 file. It is fully advised. No party has requested oral argument on this motion under Local Rule  
2 W.D. Wash. 7(b)(4) and argument is not necessary to decide the motion fairly.

3 In this case, the Plaintiffs challenge a recently enacted Washington State assault weapons  
4 regulation, Substitute House Bill 1240 (“HB 1240”), arguing that it violates their constitutional  
5 right to bear arms. Dkt. 1. They now move for an order preliminarily enjoining HB 1240’s  
6 enforcement. Dkt. 10. For the reasons provided below, the motion (Dkt. 10) should be denied.

7 **I. FACTS AND PROCEDURAL HISTORY**

8 On April 25, 2023, HB 1240 was enacted in the State of Washington. 2023 Wash. Sess.  
9 Laws, ch. 162, § 1. HB 1240 prohibits the manufacture, importation, distribution or sale of  
10 “assault weapons” with certain exceptions. *Id.* It does not bar the possession or inheritance of  
11 an “assault weapon.” *Id.* “Assault weapons” are defined in HB 1240 to include specific firearms  
12 like AK-47s, AR15s, and M16s, semiautomatic rifles that have an overall length of less than 30  
13 inches, conversion kits, and semiautomatic weapons that accept a detachable magazine and have  
14 one of several other enumerated accessories. *Id.* While the Plaintiffs maintain that these  
15 weapons are not “assault weapons,” this opinion will refer to the weapons regulated under  
16 HB1240 as “assault weapons” because that is the term that is used, and defined, in the statute.

17 The Plaintiffs, individual gun owners who wish to purchase weapons covered by HB  
18 1240, a gun dealer, and two associations of gun owners dedicated to Second Amendment  
19 advocacy, filed this case on April 25, 2023, arguing that HB 1240 violates their Second  
20 Amendment rights, as applied to enactments of Washington state through the Fourteenth  
21 Amendment. Dkt. 1.

22 Plaintiffs moved for a preliminary injunction on May 5, 2023. Dkt. 10. In addition to  
23 moving for a preliminary injunction, the Plaintiffs move the Court to advance a trial on the  
24

1 merits and consolidate it with the preliminary injunction, or in the alternative, grant summary  
2 judgment to the Plaintiffs. *Id.*

3 In Plaintiffs’ Motion for Preliminary Injunction and supporting documents, they contend  
4 that they have alleged, both directly and impliedly, all of the facts necessary to justify their  
5 position and to pass the test justifying a preliminary injunction. In Defendants’ responsive  
6 pleadings, however, Defendants have alleged facts contrary to Plaintiffs’ showing which raise  
7 fact questions challenging Plaintiffs’ showing.

## 8 **II. DISCUSSION**

### 9 **A. STANDARD ON MOTION FOR PRELIMINARY INJUNCTION**

10 Plaintiffs seeking a preliminary injunction in the Ninth Circuit must establish one of two  
11 tests. *All. for the Wild Rockies v. Pena*, 865 F.3d 1211, 1217 (9th Cir. 2017). The first test  
12 requires plaintiffs to show: (1) that they are “likely to succeed on the merits,” (2) that they are  
13 “likely to suffer irreparable harm in the absence of preliminary relief,” (3) “the balance of  
14 equities tips in [their] favor,” and (4) “an injunction is in the public interest.” *Coffman v. Queen*  
15 *of Valley Med. Ctr.*, 895 F.3d 717, 725 (9th Cir. 2018)(citing *Winter v. Nat. Res. Def. Council,*  
16 *Inc.*, 555 U.S. 7 (2008)). Under the second variant of the Ninth Circuit’s test for a preliminary  
17 injunction, the “sliding scale” version of the *Winter* standard provides that “if a plaintiff can only  
18 show that there are serious questions going to the merits—a lesser showing than likelihood of  
19 success on the merits—then a preliminary injunction may still issue if the balance of hardships  
20 tips sharply in the plaintiff’s favor, and the other two *Winter* factors are satisfied.” *All. for the*  
21 *Wild Rockies* at 1217 (*cleaned up*).

22 A preliminary injunction may only be awarded “upon a clear showing” of evidence that  
23 supports each relevant preliminary injunction factor. *Winter* at 22. Even though a “clear  
24 showing” is required under *Winter*, “[d]ue to the urgency of obtaining a preliminary injunction at

1 a point when there has been limited factual development, the rules of evidence do not apply  
2 strictly to preliminary injunction proceedings.” *Herb Reed Enterprises, LLC v. Florida Entm't*  
3 *Mgmt., Inc.*, 736 F.3d 1239, 1250 n. 5 (9th Cir. 2013). Further, “[i]n deciding a motion for a  
4 preliminary injunction, the district court is not bound to decide doubtful and difficult questions  
5 of law or disputed questions of fact.” *Int'l Molders' & Allied Workers' Local Union No. 164 v.*  
6 *Nelson*, 799 F.2d 547, 551 (9th Cir. 1986).

#### 7 **B. SUCCESS ON THE MERITS/SERIOUS QUESTIONS GOING TO THE MERITS**

8 Adopted in 1791 as part of the Bill of Rights, the Second Amendment to the U.S.  
9 Constitution provides that “[a] well regulated Militia, being necessary to the security of a free  
10 State, the right of the people to keep and bear Arms, shall not be infringed.” At the time of the  
11 Bill of Rights’ adoption, it was understood to only apply to the federal government. *D.C. v.*  
12 *Heller*, 554 U.S. 570, 619 (2008). In 1868, the Fourteenth Amendment was adopted, applying  
13 the Bill of Rights, including the Second Amendment, to the States. *McDonald v. City of*  
14 *Chicago, Ill.*, 561 U.S. 742, 764 (2010).

15 The Second Amendment protects “a personal right to keep and bear arms for lawful  
16 purposes, most notably for self-defense within the home.” *McDonald* at 780. This Second  
17 Amendment right “is not unlimited.” *Heller* at 626. The Supreme Court in *Heller* noted:

18 From Blackstone through the 19th-century cases, commentators and courts  
19 routinely explained that the right was not a right to keep and carry any weapon  
20 whatsoever in any manner whatsoever and for whatever purpose. For example,  
21 the majority of the 19th-century courts to consider the question held that  
22 prohibitions on carrying concealed weapons were lawful under the Second  
23 Amendment or state analogues. Although we do not undertake an exhaustive  
24 historical analysis today of the full scope of the Second Amendment, nothing in  
our opinion should be taken to cast doubt on longstanding prohibitions on the  
possession of firearms by felons and the mentally ill, or laws forbidding the  
carrying of firearms in sensitive places such as schools and government buildings,  
or laws imposing conditions and qualifications on the commercial sale of arms.

1 *Id.* at 626-627. The *Heller* Court also “recognized another important limitation on the right to  
2 keep and carry arms . . . the sorts of weapons protected were those ‘in common use at the time.’”  
3 *Id.* at 627. *Heller*’s list of permitted prohibitions on arms use, possession, and sale does not  
4 purport to be exhaustive. *Id.* at 626 n. 26.

5 In determining whether Washington’s assault weapons regulation violates the Plaintiffs’  
6 Second Amendment rights, a test announced in *New York State Rifle & Pistol Ass’n, Inc. v.*  
7 *Bruen*, 142 S. Ct. 2111, 2138 (2022), applies. First to be considered under *Bruen*, is whether the  
8 “Second Amendment’s plain text covers an individual’s conduct” regulated by the challenged  
9 law. *Bruen* at 2126, 2129-2130. If so, the “Constitution presumptively protects that conduct.”  
10 *Id.* Second, under *Bruen*, the burden shifts to proponents of the law to justify the challenged law  
11 “by demonstrating that it is consistent with the Nation’s historical tradition of firearm  
12 regulation.” *Id.* at 2126 and 2130.

13 The Plaintiffs maintain that they need only show that the “arms” regulated by HB 1240  
14 are “in common use” today for lawful purposes and so are not “unusual.” Dkts. 10 and 50. If  
15 they do, they contend, the weapon cannot be banned under *Heller* and *Bruen*. *Id.*

16 The Plaintiffs misread *Heller* and *Bruen*. *Heller* noted that the right to keep and bear  
17 arms protected under the Second Amendment is limited to the sorts of weapons “in common use  
18 at the time.” *Heller* at 627. It found that this limitation is “supported by the historical tradition  
19 of prohibiting ‘dangerous and unusual weapons.’” *Id.* *Heller* does not hold that access to all  
20 weapons “in common use” are automatically entitled to Second Amendment protection without  
21 limitation. Further, under *Bruen*, if Plaintiffs demonstrate that their proposed conduct, that of  
22 buying and selling weapons regulated by HB1240, is covered by the Second Amendment, the  
23 “Constitution **presumptively** protects that conduct.” *Bruen* at 2126, 2129-2130 (*emphasis*  
24 *added*). This presumption can be overcome. *Id.*

1 This opinion will now turn to the two *Bruen* considerations.

2 1. Whether Plain Text Covers Conduct Regulated by HB 1240

3 The first consideration under the *Bruen* analysis requires inquiry into whether the plain  
4 text of the Second Amendment protects each of the individual Plaintiffs' proposed courses of  
5 conduct. *Id.* at 2126.

6 The Plaintiffs seek to either buy or sell weapons regulated by HB 1240. Dkt. 10. In  
7 support of their theory that the weapons regulated by HB 1240 are protected under the Second  
8 Amendment, the Plaintiffs point to various articles and websites purporting to indicate that there  
9 are millions of assault weapons sold in the United States. Dkts. 10 and 50. They point to court  
10 cases in which the number of assault weapons in the United States is discussed. *Id.* However,  
11 the Plaintiffs' submissions fail to submit any **evidence** in the record before this Court. Their  
12 showing is marked by argument without citations and sources showing that their argument would  
13 be supported by admissible evidence, even under the relaxed rules for preliminary injunctions. It  
14 is wholly unclear whether **all** of the weapons (like conversion kits or semiautomatic pistols)  
15 regulated by HB 1240 are "in common use" based on the Plaintiffs' scant submission. The  
16 Plaintiffs have not made "a clear showing" of evidence (*Winter* at 22) that supports their  
17 contention that all of the weapons covered by HB 1240 are "in common use" and therefore not  
18 "unusual" (*Heller* at 626).

19 Nevertheless, for purposes of this motion only, the Court is willing to assume that  
20 Plaintiffs can produce evidence in support of *Bruen*'s first requirement, that the Plaintiffs had  
21 made a "clear showing" that the Constitution presumptively protected the Plaintiffs' proposed  
22 conduct. That assumption does not end the inquiry. *Bruen* at 2130. This opinion will now  
23 address the second portion of *Bruen* - the burden shifting analysis.

1                   2. Whether the Regulations in HB 1240 are Consistent with Historical  
2                   Regulations

3                   At this stage, the burden shifts to the law’s proponents to “justify its regulation by  
4 demonstrating that it is consistent with the Nation’s historical tradition of firearm regulation.”  
5 *Bruen* at 2126, 2130. In order to show that a law is “consistent with the Nation’s historical  
6 tradition of firearm regulation,” the proponents must point to a historic regulation (or  
7 regulations) that is an analogue for the modern firearm regulation at issue. *Id.* at 2132. This  
8 inquiry “requires a determination of whether the two regulations are relevantly similar” using at  
9 least two metrics: the “how and why the regulations burden a law-abiding citizen’s right to  
10 armed self-defense.” *Id.* at 2133. The proponents need not point to a “historical twin” or a  
11 “dead ringer for historical precursors” to pass constitutional muster. *Id.*

12                   While no U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals has ruled on this issue, other district courts have  
13 held that several regulations in our Nation’s history are sufficiently analogous to newly passed  
14 assault weapons bans to justify those bans and defeat motions for preliminary injunction  
15 consistent with the Second Amendment. *Bevis v. City of Naperville, Illinois*, 2023 WL 2077392,  
16 at \*11-12 (N.D. Ill. Feb. 17, 2023); *Delaware State Sportsmen's Ass'n, Inc. v. Delaware Dep't of*  
17 *Safety & Homeland Sec.*, 2023 WL 2655150, at \*12 (D. Del. Mar. 27, 2023); *Herrera v. Raoul*,  
18 2023 WL 3074799, at \*6 (N.D. Ill. Apr. 25, 2023). The reasoning in these cases is persuasive.

19                   As in *Bevis*, *Delaware State Sportsmen*, and *Herrera*, HB 1240’s proponents have  
20 demonstrated that HB 1240 is arguably consistent with the Nation’s historic tradition of arms  
21 regulation. According to the proponents’ experts, Brennan Rivas, Ph.D. and Robert J. Spitzer,  
22 Ph.D., throughout the Nation’s history, there are times when a new weapon is invented, perhaps  
23 for the military, and then ended up on the commercial market for civilian use. Dkts. 47 at 2-3;  
24 48 at 2-3. Drs. Rivas and Spitzer further note that often these new weapons proliferated and

1 resulted in a rise in criminal violence that terrorized the public. *Id.* They point out that it was  
2 then that States historically stepped in and regulated those dangerous weapons. *Id.*

3 HB 1240’s proponents convincingly point to regulations on trap guns, bowie knives,  
4 clubs, slungshots, multi-shot revolvers, and automatic weapons (like the Thompson submachine  
5 gun or “Tommy Gun”) as historical examples of weapons that, after being invented, their use  
6 proliferated, the weapons began to be used for interpersonal violence, and then States regulated  
7 the weapons. Dkt. 42 (*citing* Dkts. 47 and 48).

8 As early as 1771, twenty years before the Second Amendment was adopted, regulations  
9 banning dangerous weapons existed. According to Dr. Spitzer, in 1771, New Jersey passed a  
10 law that prohibited trap guns, “devices or contraptions rigged in such a way as to fire when the  
11 owner need not be present.” Dkt. 48 at 19. Fifteen more states followed suit over the next  
12 several years. Dkt. 48-2.

13 As stated above, this court is not the only court to consider historical analogues for  
14 assault weapons bans. The *Bevis* court (that was considering whether a state and local ban on the  
15 sale of assault weapons and related accessories violated the Second Amendment) examined over  
16 fifty examples of arms regulation from the Colonial era to the early 20<sup>th</sup> century, including those  
17 that HB 1240’s proponents point to here. Relying on Dr. Spitzer’s opinion (also filed in this case  
18 at Dkt. 48), the *Bevis* court’s review of a portion of those regulations provided, in part:

19 An early example of these regulations concerned the “Bowie knife,” originally  
20 defined as a single-edged, straight blade between nine and ten inches long and  
21 one-and-half inches wide. In the early 19<sup>th</sup> century, the Bowie knife gained  
22 notoriety as a “fighting knife” after it was supposedly used in the Vidalia Sandbar  
23 Fight, a violent brawl that occurred in central Louisiana. Shortly afterwards, many  
24 southerners began carrying the knife in public because it offered a better chance  
to stop an assailant than the more cumbersome guns of the era, which were  
unreliable and inaccurate. They were also popular in fights and duels over the  
single-shot pistols. Responding to the growing prevalence and danger posed by  
Bowie knives, states quickly enacted laws regulating them. Alabama was first,  
placing a prohibitively expensive tax of one hundred dollars on “selling, giving or



1 disposing” the weapon, in an Act appropriately called “An Act to Suppress the  
2 Use of Bowie Knives,” followed two years later by a law banning the concealed  
3 carry of the knife and other deadly weapons. Georgia followed suit the same year,  
4 making it unlawful “for any merchant ... to sell, or offer to sell, or to keep ...  
5 Bowie, or any other kinds of knives.” By 1839, Tennessee, Florida, and Virginia  
6 passed similar laws. The trend continued. At the start of the twentieth century,  
7 every state except one regulated Bowie knives; thirty-eight states did so by  
8 explicitly naming the weapon, and twelve more states barred the category of  
9 knives encompassing them.

10 *Id.* at 10. Dr. Spitzer notes that, all told, fifteen states barred the carrying of a Bowie knife. Dkt.  
11 48 at 9. After noting that state courts uniformly upheld the laws regulating Bowie knives, the  
12 *Bevis* court turned to other laws regulating “melee weapons,” again relying on Dr. Spitzer’s  
13 opinion:

14 As early guns proved unreliable, many citizens resorted to clubs and other blunt  
15 weapons. Popular instruments included the billy (or billie) club, a heavy, hand-  
16 held club usually made of wood, plastic, or metal, and a slungshot, a striking  
17 weapon that had a piece of metal or stone attached to a flexible strip or handle.  
18 States responded to the proliferation of these weapons. The colony of New York  
19 enacted the first “anti-club” law in 1664, with sixteen states following suit, the  
20 latest being Indiana in 1905, which proscribed the use of clubs in sensitive places  
21 of transportation. The city of Leavenworth, Kansas passed the first law regulating  
22 the billy club in 1862. By the early 1900s, almost half of states and some  
23 municipalities had laws relating to billy clubs. Many, such as North Dakota and  
24 the city of Johnstown, Pennsylvania, banned their concealed carry, while others  
outlawed them entirely. “Anti-slungshot” carry laws proved the most ubiquitous  
though. Forty-three states limited slungshots, which “were widely used by  
criminals and street gang members in the 19th Century” because “[t]hey had the  
advantage of being easy to make silent, and very effective, particularly against an  
unsuspecting opponent.” . . .

*Bevis* at 11.

The regulatory pattern continued when multi-shot revolvers became popular.  
According to Dr. Spitzer, “single shot guns were the ubiquitous firearm until after the  
Civil War.” Dkt. 48 at 26. It wasn’t until the 1830s when the “affordable, reliable” Colt  
multi-shot revolver was developed that multi-shot weapons became widely used. *Id.*  
Once revolvers began to spread from the military to the civilian market following the

1 Civil War “and became associated with lawless violence, they were swiftly met by laws  
2 and regulations aimed at curbing their possession and use.” *Id.* at 26 and 30-31; Dkt. 47  
3 at 13-15.

4 Dr. Spitzer opines that it was only in the post-World War I era when multi-shot  
5 semiautomatic and fully automatic long guns, like Tommy guns, began to publicly circulate and  
6 “came to be associated with criminal use that they became a regulatory and public policy  
7 concern, leading to the enactment of anti-machine gun laws in at least 32 states and between  
8 eight and eleven state laws restricting semi-automatic firearms.” Dkt. 48 at 31. As an example  
9 of restrictions on semiautomatic weapons, in the 1920s, Rhode Island enacted a law that  
10 prohibited the manufacture, sale, purchase, and possession of “any weapon which shoots more  
11 than twelve shots semi-automatically without reloading.” 1927 R.I. Pub. Laws 256-57, ch. 1052  
12 §§ 1,4.

13 In response to the rise in crime related to automatic weapons, in 1934, Congress enacted  
14 the National Firearms Act, which imposed extensive regulations on fully automatic weapons.  
15 Dkt. 48 at 42. Later, in 1994, Congress passed the Violent Crime Control Act of 1994, which  
16 imposed a ten-year ban on semiautomatic assault weapons. Pub. L. 103-322. In part, it  
17 prohibited the manufacture, transfer or possession of assault weapons. 18 U.S.C. §  
18 922(v)(1)(*now expired*). Even these late events are part of assault weapon regulation in the  
19 Nation’s history.

20 Each of the above arms restrictions, including bans and restrictions on carrying, arose  
21 from the same historical pattern. The weapon was invented, perhaps for the military, became  
22 widely popular with civilians, was associated with criminal use, and was then regulated by the  
23 States. Dkts. 47 and 48. As has been the case throughout our Nation’s history, HB 1240’s  
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1 prohibition on the manufacture, import, and sale of semiautomatic assault weapons responds to  
2 the same pattern: technological weapons change that sets forth unprecedented social concerns.

3       Semiautomatic assault weapons represent a significant technological change - they allow  
4 a shooter to fire as fast as they can pull the trigger, unlike previous guns. Dkt. 45 at 3-6. While  
5 semiautomatic weapons like the AR-15 were invented in the 1950s, the growth in ownership of  
6 semiautomatic assault weapons proliferated in the late 2000s. *Id.* at 6-15.

7       HB 1240’s proponents have shown that unprecedented social concerns have arisen from  
8 the proliferation of these weapons. These weapons are exceptionally dangerous. Assault  
9 weapons are used disproportionately in mass shootings (Dkt. 46 at 11), police killings (*Bevis* at  
10 15) and gang activity (*Id.*). Mass shootings are on the rise. Dkt. 46 at 6-8. Use of assault  
11 weapons in mass shootings leads to a disproportionately greater likelihood of death. Dkt. 46 at  
12 12. “For instance, assault weapons were used in 80% of all mass public shootings resulting in  
13 more than 24 deaths and 100% of all high-fatality mass shootings resulting in more than 40  
14 deaths.” *Id.* In the last ten years, the use of assault weapons in high-fatality mass shootings and  
15 mass public shootings has resulted, respectively, in 109% and 106% increases in average  
16 fatalities per incident. Dkt. 46 at 14-15. Regulation of assault weapons and their dangerous  
17 accessories, as HB 1240 regulates, is arguably consistent with our Nation’s history and tradition  
18 of exceptionally dangerous arms regulation.

19       The Plaintiffs argue that not all of the regulations recounted above were complete bans so  
20 they are not historical analogues of the type required under *Bruen*. Dkt. 50. This argument is  
21 unavailing. *Bruen* does not require that the historical regulation be the exact same; it is not a  
22 “historical straight jacket.” *Bruen* at 2133. Analogical reasoning requires that the law’s  
23 proponents “identify a well-established and representative historical analogue, not a historical  
24 twin.” *Id.* Further, as explained by Dr. Spitzer in relation to the Bowie knife regulations,

1 complete bans on the possession of certain weapons (as opposed to laws forbidding the carrying  
2 of those weapons) did not occur as much in our early Nation’s history because the federal and  
3 state governments did not have the “maturity, powers, tools, or resources” to implement and  
4 enforce a complete ban. Dkt. 48 at 10. Instead, the chief remedy enacted by the states was to bar  
5 the carrying of knives, “along with the other two categories of weapons that also threatened  
6 public safety, clubs and pistols.” *Id. Bruen* specifically cautioned that in cases of “dramatic  
7 technological changes” or “unprecedented societal concerns,” a “more nuanced approach” may  
8 be necessary. *Bruen* at 2132.

9 The burden imposed by both the historical regulations and HB 1240 are “relevantly  
10 similar:” they impose “comparable burdens” on the right of armed self-defense, and those  
11 burdens are “comparably justified.” *Bruen* at 2133. The burden of HB 1240 on armed self-  
12 defense is slight. The proponents of HB 1240 have pointed to evidence that assault weapons are  
13 rarely used for self-defense. Dkts. 44 and 45. Moreover, the burdens imposed by the historical  
14 regulations listed above and HB 1240 are “comparably justified.” All were enacted to respond to  
15 public safety concerns regarding weapons considered to be extremely dangerous.

16 The Plaintiffs have not shown a “likelihood of success on the merits” or that there are  
17 “serious questions going to the merits” on the issue of whether HB 1240 violates their Second  
18 Amendment rights.

### 19 C. IRREPARABLE HARM

20 The Plaintiffs have not shown that they are “likely to suffer irreparable harm in the  
21 absence of preliminary relief.” While the Plaintiffs maintain that any constitutional violation  
22 results in irreparable harm, the case law cited is from First and Fourth Amendment violations and  
23 not from alleged Second Amendment violations. Dkt. 10 (*citing Elrod v. Burns*, 427 U.S. 347  
24 (1976)(First Amendment violation) and *Melendres v. Arpaio*, 695 F.3d 990 (Fourth

1 Amendment)). The individual Plaintiffs assert that they already own assault weapons and are  
2 harmed because they wish to purchase more. Yet, Plaintiffs have other alternative weapons  
3 available, particularly for self-defense. HB 1240 does not affect several other weapons,  
4 including handguns, which are the “quintessential self-defense weapon.” *Bruen* at 2143.  
5 Moreover, Sporting Systems Vancouver, Inc., the gun dealer Plaintiff, has no independent  
6 Second Amendment right to sell firearms separate from its customer’s right to acquire them.  
7 *Teixeira v. County of Alameda*, 873 F.3d 670, 690 (9th Cir. 2017). The Plaintiffs do not  
8 demonstrate an irreparable harm or a constitutional emergency warranting the “extraordinary  
9 remedy” of a preliminary injunction. *Winter* at 24.

#### 10 **D. BALANCE OF EQUITIES AND PUBLIC INTEREST**

11 When the government is a party, as here, the last two *Winter* factors merge. *Drakes Bay*  
12 *Oyster Co. v. Jewell*, 747 F.3d 1073, 1092 (9th Cir. 2014).

13 The Plaintiffs have not shown that the “balance of equities tips in their favor” or that an  
14 “injunction is in the public interest.” *Winter* at 7. The Plaintiffs wish to buy or sell more assault  
15 weapons. Considering the exceptional dangerousness of these weapons, the public interest in  
16 their regulation by the State outweighs the Plaintiffs’ desire to purchase more assault weapons.  
17 In light of recent mass deaths caused by assailants using assault weapons (Dkt. 44), it is  
18 appropriate for governmental bodies to find ways to protect the public from dangerous weapons,  
19 within the limits of the Second Amendment. Public opinion is apparently strongly divided  
20 between the Plaintiffs and Defendants – between those who wish unfettered access to assault  
21 weapons and those who seek to curtail that access for public protection. From the record here,  
22 neither position reflects the true public interest nor balances the equities in the favor of the  
23 Plaintiffs.

1           **E. CONCLUSION**

2           The Plaintiffs' Motion for Preliminary Injunction (Dkt. 10) should be denied. Plaintiffs  
3 have failed to demonstrate a likelihood of success on the merits of the motion nor have they  
4 raised a serious question on the merits tipping the balance of hardships in Plaintiffs' favor. They  
5 have not pointed to irreparable harm if an injunction does not issue, that the balance of equities  
6 tips in their favor, or that public interest favors a preliminary injunction. Issues raised in this  
7 opinion cannot be resolved on a motion for preliminary injunction.

8           To the extent that the Plaintiffs move to advance a trial on the merits or for summary  
9 judgment, those motions should be denied without prejudice.

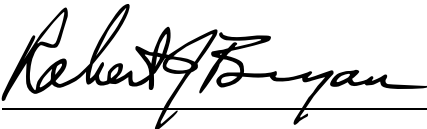
10   **III.    ORDER**

11           It is **ORDERED** that:

- 12                       •    The Plaintiffs' Motion for Preliminary Injunction (Dkt. 10) **IS DENIED**; and  
13                       •    The Plaintiffs' motion to advance to a trial on the merits and/or motion for  
14                       summary judgment (Dkt. 10) **ARE DENIED WITHOUT PREJUDICE**.

15           The Clerk is directed to send uncertified copies of this Order to all counsel of record and  
16 to any party appearing *pro se* at said party's last known address.

17           Dated this 6th day of June, 2023.

18     
19   \_\_\_\_\_

20   ROBERT J. BRYAN  
21   United States District Judge  
22  
23  
24