



# Legal Action

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## Brady Center Files Suit Against Top Seller of Crime Guns

On October 28, 2010, the Brady Center filed a lawsuit against Badger Guns, a West Milwaukee, Wisconsin gun store that has led the nation in crime gun sales for several years. The lawsuit was filed in state court in Wisconsin, on behalf of two police officers injured in a gang-related shooting with a gun sold by Badger Guns.

Officers Alejandro Arce and Jose Lopez III were shot while on duty on November 6, 2007, by Victor Veloz, a 15-year-old member of the Latin Kings gang. Veloz fired a Taurus 9mm pistol that was purchased by a drug-abusing fellow gang member, Jose Fernandez, at Badger Guns a mere 13 days before the shooting. Eight days before buying the Taurus, Fernandez purchased another gun from Badger, along with two high-capacity 30 round magazines, and a flash suppressor, raising additional red flags about the Taurus sale.

Immediately after shooting two members of a rival gang, Veloz fired at a car that he said he thought contained more members of that gang. The car was actually an unmarked police squad car carrying Arce, Lopez, and a third officer, who was uninjured.

Officer Alejandro Arce was shot in the leg and Officer Jose Lopez III was shot in the shoulder. Arce was 26 years old at the time of the shooting and about to be a father for the first time. Lopez was 31 years old and the father of two young children. Both men have continued pain from the shootings.

Veloz stated that he and Fernandez smoked marijuana before the shootings. According to news reports, Fernandez has a history of drug and weapons charges, and he told police he uses drugs daily and has a heroin problem. At the scene of the shootings, police searched Fernandez and found more than 25.59 grams of cocaine, 12.55 grams of marijuana, and a set of keys belonging to a car parked nearby that had been reported stolen. Inside the car was a box of ammunition, a digital scale, 25.85 grams of marijuana, \$1,557 in cash, and several prescription narcotics.

Veloz was charged as an adult and sentenced to 60 years in state prison for the shootings. Fernandez was charged with several felonies and was sentenced to 24 years in state prison.

The last six Milwaukee police officers wounded by gunfire, including Officers Arce and Lopez, were shot with guns sold by Badger Guns or its predecessor, Badger Outdoors. Officer Vidal Colon was shot on April 11, 2009; Officers Graham Kunisch and Bryan Norberg were shot on June 9, 2009; and Officer James Jekanoski was shot on September 30, 2009. More information about Badger's crime gun sales and legal violations can be found in the timeline on page 8.

The lawsuit on behalf of Officers Arce and Lopez alleges causes of action including negligence, civil conspiracy, and public nuisance. Pat Dunphy of the Brookfield, Wisconsin law firm of Cannon & Dunphy is serving as local co-counsel in the case. ●



Injured Milwaukee police officers Alejandro Arce and Jose Lopez III are taking Badger Guns to court.

**Read about our victory in the Kansas Court of Appeals on page 3!**

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**Q** How is a defender of gun laws like a major league pitcher?

Hint: It has nothing to do with fastballs.

Whether you’re the Giants’ Tim Lincecum or the Rangers’ Cliff Lee, even if you dominate opposing teams during a season and in the playoffs, all your good work can be undone with one pitch.

Defending gun laws in the courts can be similar. Since the Supreme Court threw us a curve with its *District of Columbia v. Heller* ruling that the Second Amendment (not withstanding its militia clause) is not limited to participation in a well-regulated militia, the gun lobby and gun criminals have brought over 300 challenges in the courts, seeking to strike down gun laws and prosecutions.

#### The Brady Center to Prevent Gun

**Violence** is a nonprofit, education, research, and legal advocacy organization established in 1983 to reduce the tragic toll of gun violence in America.

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We at the Brady Center’s Legal Action Project have been at the forefront of defending gun laws from these attacks. We are constantly filing briefs, helping prosecutors, State Attorneys General, and local governments and their attorneys marshal arguments in and outside of court. From the U.S. Supreme Court to state trial courts, we have argued forcefully that the Second Amendment still allows for the enactment of strong, reasonable laws to protect communities from gun violence.

And our E.R.A. (or the courtroom equivalent) has been very good. Even though the gun lobby and the criminal defense bar enjoy resources that would make the New York Yankees envious (the Brady Center, by comparison, would be a “small market” franchise), since *Heller*, courts have rejected claims that domestic violence abusers and felons have a right to possess guns, that registration requirements and assault weapon bans are unconstitutional, and that the Second Amendment provides a right to carry guns in public. The gun lobby keeps swinging hard, but they’ve pretty much whiffed.

But when you’re defending gun laws, winning challenges 300-0 may not be good enough. We must constantly be vigilant.

Just take a look at the recent case of *State of Wisconsin v. Schultz*. A state trial judge in Clark County, Wisconsin held on October 12, 2010, that Wisconsin’s ban on carrying concealed weapons is unconstitutional.

The judge’s decision was wrong for many reasons. And not just because he cited as authority Wikipedia entries on cougar and bear attacks! His most fundamental error was his assumption that the Supreme Court recognized a right to carry guns in public places. In fact, the *Heller*

Court’s holding recognized only a right “to carry [] in the home.”

Further, in explaining the limited scope of the Second Amendment right, the *Heller* Court noted approvingly that “prohibitions on carrying concealed weapons were lawful under the Second Amendment or state analogues.” And neither *Heller* nor *McDonald* questioned the Supreme Court’s 1897 statement that “the right of the people to keep and bear arms (article 2) is not infringed by laws prohibiting the carrying of concealed weapons.”

The *Schultz* case is just one state trial court decision, of limited impact — and it did not even involve a gun; the defendant was carrying a concealed knife. But it can still be harmful. In several other cases, including in New York, California, Maryland, and Washington, D.C., the gun lobby is claiming a right to carry loaded guns in public. The Legal Action Project is intensely involved in these cases, doing all we can to make sure that cities and states retain the authority to keep loaded guns off of public streets, parks and sidewalks. But we face a well-funded army of gun lobby lawyers and a creative and able criminal defense bar. We have the better of the arguments, but, unlike our opponents, we have limited resources.

That’s why we need your support. We have every reason to feel proud and reassured that over 300 Second Amendment challenges have failed so far. But like a home run in the bottom of the 9th inning, it only takes one bad decision to cause a whole lot of damage.

**Jonathan E. Lowy**  
Legal Action Project Director

### Brady Center Wins Appeal Against Kansas Gun Dealer Who Armed Child Killer

The Brady Center won a precedent-setting victory in the Kansas Court of Appeals on October 8, 2010, establishing that gun dealers in Kansas may be held legally responsible for shootings resulting from their negligent entrustment of firearms. The victory paves the way for trial against Kansas gun dealer Baxter Springs Gun & Pawn Shop.

In the case, *Shirley v. Glass*, the Court of Appeals reversed a trial court's dismissal of a lawsuit against Baxter Springs and its owners, who sold a shotgun to a felon in a straw purchase. Later that evening, the felon, Russell Graham, used the shotgun to murder his 8-year-old son, Zeus, and then himself. The lawsuit was brought by Elizabeth Shirley, who is Zeus's mother and Graham's estranged wife.

On the morning of September 5, 2003, Graham called Baxter Springs to inquire about shotguns and spoke to co-owner Joe George. Hours later, Graham arrived at the shop accompanied by his grandmother, and identified himself to George as the individual who called earlier in the day. Graham, who had felonies for rape and attempted kidnapping, as well as a domestic violence restraining order against him, selected a shotgun for purchase. According to sworn testimony, George asked Graham if he had a criminal record, to which Graham responded, "I have a felony." This should have stopped the transaction, as it is illegal for felons to possess or buy guns, and it is an illegal straw sale when a gun is bought for another person, but George had

Graham's grandmother fill out the paperwork and undergo a background check to complete the purchase.

That evening, Graham called Elizabeth and told her that if she did not come over to speak with him that he would kill their son. By the time police arrived, Graham had killed Zeus and taken his own life.

The gun shop had a surveillance camera in operation, but when police asked to review videotape of the day of the sale, the Georges told police that their videotaping system had "eaten" the tape. The Court of Appeals held that the Georges' failure to produce the tape could lead to an inference that they illegally sold the gun.

After the murder of her son, Elizabeth sued Baxter Springs and its owners. After the trial court dismissed her suit, the Brady Center was retained, pro bono, to appeal the decision and LAP Director Jonathan Lowy argued the case before the Court of Appeals on July 27, 2010. The Court's ruling reversing the trial court allows the case to go to trial on the cause of action of negligent entrustment. However, as the Court upheld the dismissal of Elizabeth's negligence and negligence per se claims, the Brady Center is seeking review of those decisions to the Kansas Supreme Court.

Elizabeth Shirley is also represented by James Shetlar and Melanie Caro of the Overland Park, Kansas Law Offices of James R. Shetlar. ●

### Brady Center Sues Conn. Gun Shop for Arming Domestic Abusing Killer

The Brady Center is representing the children of Jennifer Magnano in their lawsuit against Wolcott, Connecticut gun shop Sportsmen's Outpost and its owner, Michael Cortigiano, Jr. The suit alleges that the gun shop negligently supplied Scott Magnano with the handgun he used to kill his estranged wife, Jennifer.

Scott Magnano was prohibited from buying guns as he had two restraining orders against him for domestic violence. He visited Sportsmen's Outpost the day after a Connecticut family court issued Jennifer one of these orders. The owner of the gun shop admitted that Scott appeared suspicious, but showed him handguns anyway. Two days later, Scott visited the store a second time, wearing the same clothing as on his prior visit, and he walked out with a Glock handgun without the federally-required Brady background check.

Both federal and Connecticut state gun laws prohibit licensed firearms dealers from transferring firearms

to a person who is subject to a domestic violence restraining order, and ATF requires firearms dealers to fill out appropriate paperwork and run Brady background checks. Sportsmen's Outpost violated all of these legal requirements.

On August 23, 2007, five weeks after obtaining the gun, Scott Magnano used it to murder Jennifer. He intruded into her home, struck her on the head with the gun, dragged her outside, and then shot her multiple times on the front steps, where the couple's fifteen-year-old son found her. Scott Magnano then fled and turned the gun on himself.

The Brady Center's lawsuit against Sportsmen's Outpost alleges that the gun shop acted negligently and in violation of law. Jennifer Magnano's children are also represented by the West Hartford, Connecticut law firm of Seiger Gfeller Laurie. ●

# Brady Center Defends Gun Laws Around

Since the Supreme Court recognized a non-militia related right to arms under the Second Amendment in *Heller*, the Brady Center has filed numerous challenges to gun laws or prosecutions on Second Amendment grounds. The Brady Center's Legal Action defends Second Amendment law to ensure that state, local and federal authorities retain the power to take strong, reasonable

## Challenge by Felon Sex Offender

The petitioner in *State v. Hunter* is challenging the denial of his petition to own and possess firearms based on *Heller*. Hunter pleaded guilty to raping his two younger sisters as a juvenile, and has appealed the denial of his petition to the Washington Supreme Court, who will hear arguments in January 2011.

## Challenge to Wisconsin's Concealed Carry Law

In *Wisconsin v. Schultz*, one of the rare cases in which a court has struck down a law as violative of the Second Amendment, a state trial judge ruled that Wisconsin's ban on concealed carrying of weapons is unconstitutional. However, as is discussed on page 2, this case involved the possession of a concealed knife, not a gun.

## Challenge to California's Handgun Roster Scheme

Plaintiffs in *Pena v. Cid* are alleging that the California roster of firearms approved for sale is unconstitutional because it excludes handguns that fail to meet firing requirements or the drop safety test.

## Challenge to Alameda County Gun Ordinance

The Brady Center filed an amicus brief in the U.S. Court of Appeals for the 9th Circuit in *Nordyke v. King* in support of an ordinance barring the sale or carrying of firearms on county-owned property that a gun show operator is seeking to invalidate.

## Challenge to San Diego County's Concealed Carry Law

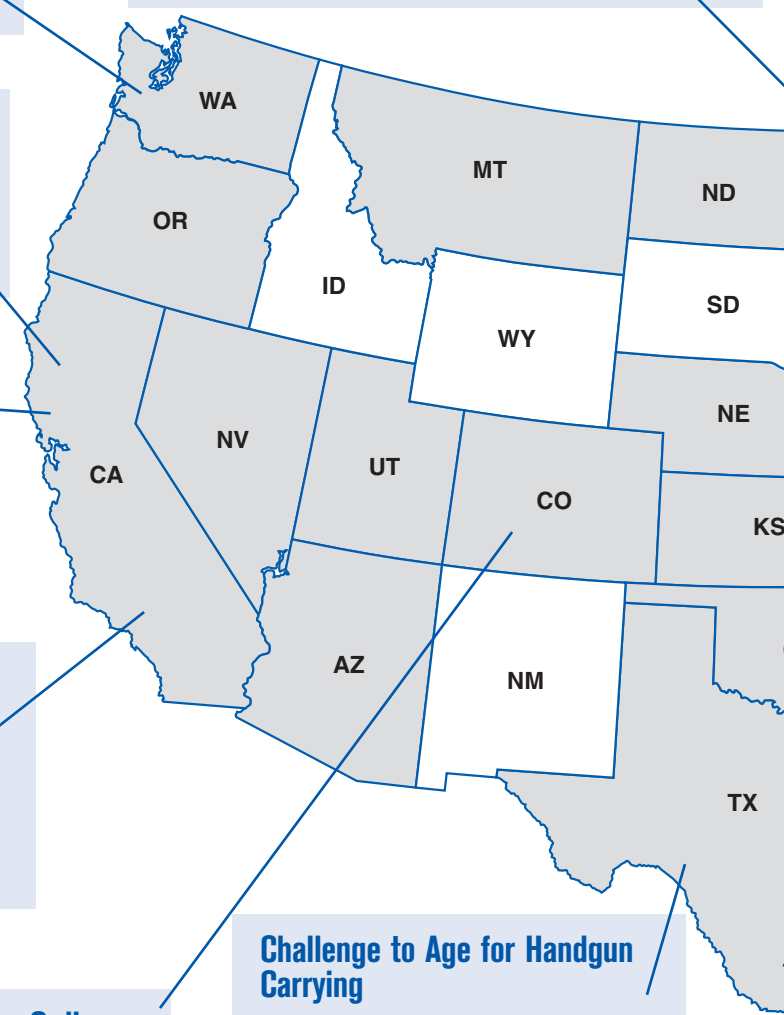
The Brady Center filed an amicus brief in federal court in California in defense of San Diego County's concealed handgun permitting process in *Peruta v. County of San Diego*. Our brief argues that under *Heller* and *McDonald*, the Second Amendment does not recognize a right to carry guns outside the home.

## Challenge to Colorado's Guns on Campus Ordinance

Plaintiffs in *Students for Concealed Carry on Campus v. Regents of Univ. of Colorado*, currently before the Colorado Supreme Court, claim a constitutional right to carry guns on various college campuses in Colorado.

## Challenge to Age for Handgun Carrying

The Brady Center has filed an amicus brief in *D'Cruz v. McCraw*, in which the NRA and other plaintiffs contend that the prohibition on handgun carrying by individuals younger than 21 years of age is unconstitutional.



# the Nation Against Gun Lobby Challenges

Since *District of Columbia v. Heller* (2008) and *McDonald v. City of Chicago* (2010), there have been over 300 legal challenges to gun laws. The Brady Center is spearheading the effort to fend off these challenges and is helping shape developing Second Amendment jurisprudence. Below are some recent actions to prevent gun violence. Below is a sampling of some recently filed Second Amendment cases.

## Challenge to Chicago's Amended Gun Laws

Plaintiffs in *Benson v. City of Chicago* allege that Chicago's new firearms ordinances, enacted to comply with the *McDonald* ruling, violate the Second Amendment.

## Challenge to Pittsburgh Gun Ordinance

The NRA and other plaintiffs sued Pittsburgh over an ordinance requiring the reporting of lost or stolen guns. More information on the case can be found on page 6.

## Challenge to New York's Concealed Carry Law

In *Kachalsky v. Cacace*, the Brady Center has filed an amicus brief and is assisting New York State and Westchester County defend a law which limits concealed carry handgun permits to those who demonstrate proper cause.

## Challenge to Maryland's Concealed Carry Law

In *Woollard v. Sheridan*, the Brady Center has filed an amicus brief and is assisting the State of Maryland defend its law which limits the carrying of concealed handguns in public to those who demonstrate a good and substantial reason.

## Challenge to Washington, D.C.'s Amended Gun Laws

In "*Heller II*," the Brady Center filed an amicus brief in federal appeals court in D.C. arguing that D.C.'s post-*Heller* gun laws are constitutional.

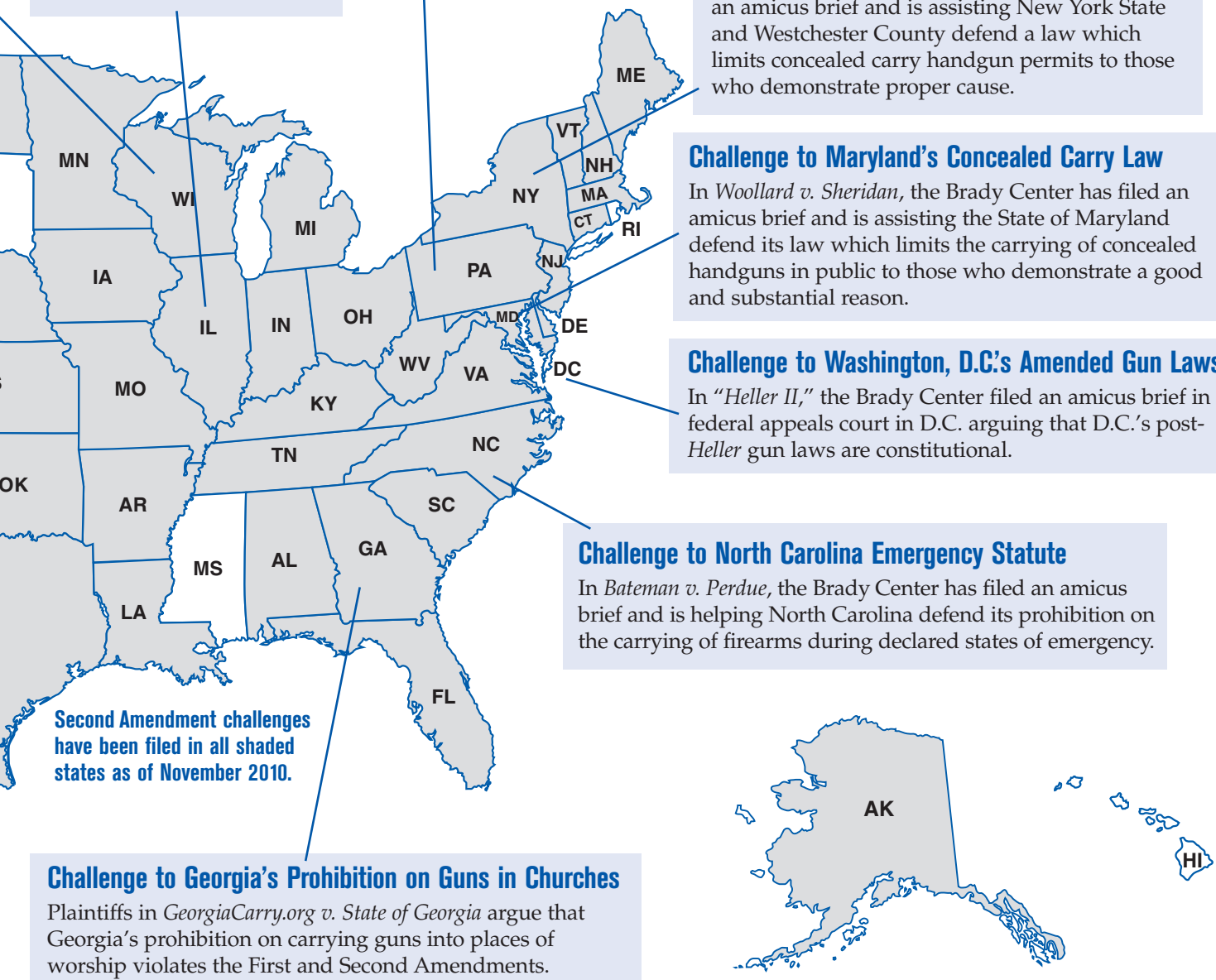
## Challenge to North Carolina Emergency Statute

In *Bateman v. Perdue*, the Brady Center has filed an amicus brief and is helping North Carolina defend its prohibition on the carrying of firearms during declared states of emergency.

Second Amendment challenges have been filed in all shaded states as of November 2010.

## Challenge to Georgia's Prohibition on Guns in Churches

Plaintiffs in *GeorgiaCarry.org v. State of Georgia* argue that Georgia's prohibition on carrying guns into places of worship violates the First and Second Amendments.



## Brady Center Battles the NRA in the Pennsylvania Supreme Court

**A**fter defeating the NRA's efforts to strike down a Pittsburgh gun ordinance in a trial court and an appellate court, the Brady Center is now taking on the gun lobby in the Pennsylvania Supreme Court. In October 2010, Brady Center lawyers urged the Pennsylvania Supreme Court to uphold a decision throwing out a National Rifle Association lawsuit challenging the city's anti-gun trafficking ordinance.

In May 2009, Pittsburgh retained the Brady Center to represent the City pro bono against the NRA's suit, which claims that Pennsylvania state law does not allow Pittsburgh to enact its ordinance requiring that gun owners notify police when their guns are lost or stolen. This measure enables police to quickly investigate and retrieve stolen guns. It also prevents gun traffickers from falsely claiming that their guns were "stolen" after guns they illegally sold are recovered at crime scenes and traced back to them.

In the lower courts, Brady Center attorneys successfully argued that the NRA and other gun owner plaintiffs lack standing to bring the lawsuit because they are unable to prove that the ordinance is likely to cause them harm. Further, Pennsylvania courts have upheld gun laws that

are enacted "for the good order of society and protection of citizens." As the ordinance is a reasonable response to illegal gun trafficking, it is a valid regulation under the Pennsylvania and U.S. Constitutions.

Last July, Judge R. Stanton Wettick of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny County threw out the NRA's case, agreeing with the Brady Center's arguments. On June 25, 2010, the Commonwealth Court affirmed the trial court's dismissal of the NRA's case. The NRA is now asking the Pennsylvania Supreme Court to hear the case.

A similar NRA lawsuit filed against Philadelphia's lost or stolen gun reporting ordinance was also rejected by the Court of Common Pleas of Philadelphia County. The Commonwealth Court affirmed the dismissal of the NRA's case against Philadelphia, and the Pennsylvania Supreme Court rejected the NRA's petition for review of that ruling.

Stolen guns represent a significant source of trafficked guns, with 500,000 guns stolen from private citizens each year. About one of every six trafficked guns are stolen from residences. Guns are stolen in Pennsylvania at a rate of 12 guns per 1,000 households. ●

## Brady Center Helps Defeat Montana's Attempt to Evade Federal Gun Laws

**A**greeing with arguments made by the Brady Center, a federal judge threw out a lawsuit brought by the Second Amendment Foundation and other gun lobby groups that sought to enforce Montana's "Firearms Freedom Act." The law is one of a number of controversial state laws that attempt to exempt guns made in the state from federal gun laws.

The Montana law would have exempted Montana-made guns from the federal Gun Free School Zones law and the ban on guns in federal facilities and courthouses in Montana. Montana teenagers could have possessed Montana-made handguns despite a federal law prohibiting handgun possession by anyone under 18. The law also would have allowed the sale of virtually

untraceable firearms without Brady background checks, records of sale, or serial numbers, endangering public safety and national security.

The judge agreed with the brief filed by the Brady Center, joined by a coalition of Montana and national gun violence prevention, law enforcement, and domestic violence groups, arguing that the Montana law is unconstitutional. Adopting the findings of a federal magistrate who earlier this year recommended that the case be dismissed, the judge found that the plaintiffs lacked standing to challenge Montana's law, and that even if they had standing, the law violated the U.S. Constitution's Supremacy Clause, as a state cannot exempt itself from federal laws. The judge also found

*(continued on page 7)*

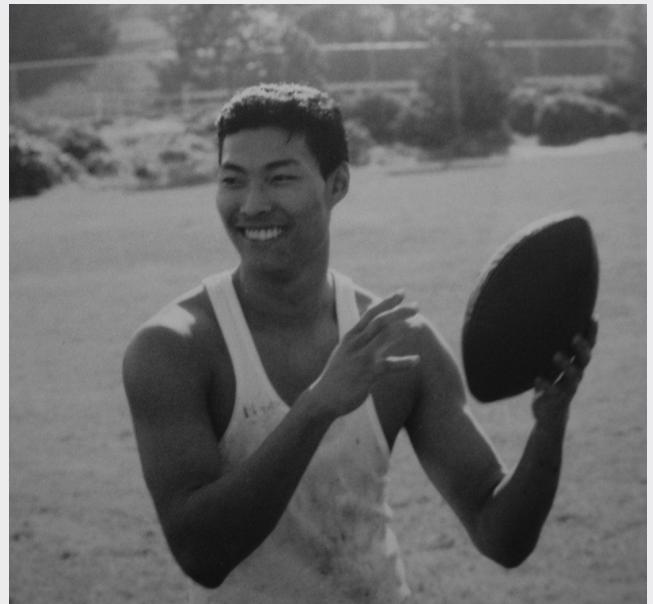
## Brady Center to Appeal Decision Shielding Alaska Dealer from Liability for Arming Killer

The Legal Action Project is asking the Alaska Supreme Court to reverse a trial court's dismissal of a case brought by the family of Simone Kim. Simone was murdered by a drug-addicted fugitive who obtained his firearm in an illegal or negligent transaction from gun dealer Ray Coxe. Even though a jury could find that Coxe illegally sold or negligently entrusted the gun to a criminal, the trial court incorrectly ruled that the Protection of Lawful Commerce in Arms Act ("PLCAA") shields the dealer from liability.

On August 2, 2006, Jason Coday entered Coxe's store in Juneau, Alaska, carrying a garbage bag with his belongings. Although he was prohibited from buying guns, a few minutes later Coday walked out of the store with a Ruger .22 rifle, leaving behind \$200 on the counter, \$5 more than the purchase price — without having undergone a Brady background check. While Coxe has two surveillance systems in place that would have recorded the transaction, Coxe claims that both systems failed that day. Coxe also claims that he left Coday alone with a number of unsecured firearms, and that Coday took the gun, choosing to leave the \$200 purchase price.

The trial judge incorrectly ruled that a jury was required to accept Coxe's version of events, and that the PLCAA prohibited the imposition of liability on the dealer under Coxe's version. The trial judge's ruling runs counter to both Alaska law, under which a jury determines the facts of the case, and federal law, which Coxe violated by transferring the gun without a background check.

Ray Coxe's store has a long history of guns "leaving" without a background check. A 2008 ATF audit discovered that the store could not account for nearly 200 firearms over the previous ten years. Coxe professed ignorance of the laws he was required to follow as a federal firearms licensee, stating: "And if we don't know it, we can't, you know, be expected to do it." Coxe admitted to police officers that: "Sometimes guns are sold and the paper work is either misplaced or not done."



Simone Kim's case will be appealed to the Alaska Supreme Court.

Coxe also admitted that he has not changed his business practices since Simone Kim was murdered with a gun from his shop, including failing to secure long guns on display and allowing customers access to firearms without supervision.

The Brady Center and Juneau, Alaska co-counsel Mark Choate look forward to appealing the erroneous trial court decision to the highest court in Alaska. ●

Similar "Firearms Freedom Acts" have been enacted in Alaska, Arizona, Idaho, South Dakota, Tennessee, Utah, and Wyoming, and have been introduced in at least 19 other states. The Brady Center is committed to keeping these acts from being enforced.

### Brady Center Helps Defeat Montana's Attempt to Evade Federal Gun Laws

*(continued from page 6)*

that the Second Amendment provides no right to make guns that are exempt from federal requirements.

The gun lobby has stated that it will appeal the ruling, in which case the Brady Center will continue to fight this law.

The Proskauer law firm and Montana attorney Cynthia Wolken are representing, pro bono, the Brady Center and other amici who joined the brief: Montanans Against Gun Violence, Montana Human Rights Network, International Brotherhood of Police Officers, National Black Police Association, Hispanic American Police Command Officers Association, and the National Network to End Domestic Violence. ●

# Profile of a Dirty Gun Dealer: Badger Guns



**B**adger Guns, the gun shop being sued by the Brady Center on behalf of Officers Alejandro Arce and Jose Lopez III (see page 1), has a more than 20-year history of federal firearms law violations, but has stayed in operation after a name change and changes in ownership to avoid license revocation. A history of some of the shop's violations is offered in this timeline.

- 1987** – Badger Guns & Ammo opens in West Milwaukee, Wisconsin.
- 1989** – ATF inspection finds violations.
- 1992** – ATF inspection finds violations.
- 1993** – ATF issues warning letter.
- 1999** – The shop is the top seller of crime guns in the nation, selling 1,115 guns traced to crime between 1996-1998.
- 1999** – Co-owner Milton Beatovic starts a company to own and manage the gun shop building.
- 1999** – Name changes to Badger Outdoors.
- 2002** – ATF inspection finds violations.
- 2005** – The shop is the top seller of crime guns in the nation, selling 537 guns traced to crime.
- 2006** – ATF inspection finds discrepancies in inventory. Inspector recommends revocation of license for Badger Outdoors.
- 2007** – Co-owners Milton Beatovic and Walter Allan sell the shop to Allan's son, Adam, to avoid license revocation. Adam employs Walter, and Milton Beatovic still owns the building and is the landlord. Name changes to Badger Guns.
- 2007** – Milwaukee Police Officers Alejandro Arce and Jose Lopez III are shot in November with a gun sold to a drug using gang member by Badger Guns.
- 2008** – ATF inspection finds violations and ATF issues warning letter.
- 2009** – In April, Milwaukee Police Officer Vidal Colon is shot with a gun purchased from Badger Outdoors.
- 2009** – In June, Milwaukee Police Officers Graham Kunisch and Bryan Norberg are shot with a gun sold days earlier by Badger Guns in a straw sale.
- 2009** – Badger Guns sells the most crime guns traced in Milwaukee.
- 2009** – The vast majority of straw buyers prosecuted in Milwaukee state and federal courts made their purchases at Badger Guns or Badger Outdoors.
- 2009** – In September, Milwaukee Police Officer James Jekanoski is shot with a gun sold by Badger Guns.
- 2009** – The Milwaukee Police Department finds that felons frequent Badger Guns and use the shop's shooting range, in violation of federal law.
- 2010** – In October, the Brady Center files suit against Badger Guns on behalf of Officers Arce and Lopez.

## I support the work of the Legal Action Project.

To help wounded police officers take on one of the nation's top sellers of crime guns, and help defend gun laws, I would like to make a tax-deductible contribution in the amount of:

- \$1,000    \$500    \$250    \$100    \$50    \$25    Other \$ \_\_\_\_\_

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Please make your check payable to Brady Center to Prevent Gun Violence and mail in enclosed envelope to:

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