



# Legal Action

SPRING • 2011

## Legal Action Project Responds to Tucson Tragedy

On January 8, 2011, U.S. Representative Gabrielle Giffords was holding a “Congress on Your Corner” event to speak directly with constituents in her district. The event took place at a Safeway supermarket in Tucson, Arizona.

Amid a group of 20 to 25 constituents waiting to speak with the congresswoman was Jared Lee Loughner, a 22-year-old from Tucson. Loughner walked up to Rep. Giffords, and without warning, pulled out his loaded Glock semi-automatic pistol and fired at her. The first shot struck Giffords above her left eye and exited through the back of her skull. He then fired at people waiting in line and did not stop until his ammunition magazine was empty. However, because his gun was equipped with a 32-round large capacity ammunition magazine, he was able to fire 32 rounds in 16 seconds. Loughner had two more magazines, and as he was attempting to re-load his weapon, he was knocked to the ground by two bystanders and the weapon and the magazines were grabbed from him.

Loughner shot 19 people, killing six and injuring thirteen. Among the dead were Christina Taylor Green, a 9-year-old girl, and John Roll, a federal judge for the U.S. District Court for the District of Arizona.

Like so many other shootings, the Tucson tragedy exposed grave weaknesses in our gun laws. Loughner was considered too mentally unstable to attend Pima Community College and was forced out of school, and his friends reported alarming changes in

his mental health leading up to the shooting and were concerned for his well-being. He had a documented drug problem and had been rejected by the Army when he attempted to enlist because of his frequent marijuana use. Nevertheless, Loughner was able to purchase a semi-automatic pistol and large capacity magazines that enabled him to cause such mayhem.

Immediately after the shooting, the Legal Action Project analyzed the incident for its policy implications, including researching Arizona’s gun laws, and federal and state laws that could have prevented or mitigated this attack. Our research helped inform the debate surrounding the shooting, and aided media, activists, and Congress. Our findings helped provide the policy basis for the call to ban large capacity ammunition magazines and legislation introduced by Rep. Carolyn McCarthy in the House and Sen. Frank Lautenberg in the Senate, that would prohibit civilian possession of these military style magazines.

In the aftermath of the shooting, LAP released a report entitled *Broken System*, summarizing how weak gun laws contributed to the Tucson tragedy and explaining what can be



By permission of Mike Luckovich and Creators Syndicate, Inc.

done to prevent or mitigate another similar attack, including banning large capacity ammunition magazines, increasing the number of prohibited purchaser records in the Brady background check system, and regulating concealed and open carry of firearms.

More coverage of LAP’s efforts post-Tucson can be found on page 8. ●

### INSIDE

From the Director	2
Brady Center Lawsuits	3, 6
Guns in Public Spotlight	4-5
Brady Center Report	7
Brady Center in the News	8

Legal Action is published by the Legal Action Project of the Brady Center to Prevent Gun Violence

In the amount of time it will take you to read this sentence, Jared Lee Loughner was able to fire 32 bullets out of a semi-automatic pistol on January 8, 2011, shooting nineteen people, killing six, outside of a Tucson, Arizona grocery store. With as much effort and time as it takes to blow out birthday candles on a cake, lives running the spectrum of experience were snuffed out: 9-year-old aspiring politician Christina Taylor-Green; 30-year-old Congressional staffer Gabriel Zimmerman; 63-year-old federal judge John McCarthy Roll; 76-year-old pastor Dorwin Stoddard; 76-year-old homemaker Dorthy Morris; 79-year-old church volunteer and great-grandmother Phyllis Scheck. And there were 13 other victims, many injured seriously, including 40-year-old U.S. Representative Gabrielle Giffords, who was shot in the head.

All it took was sixteen seconds — and the combined firepower of a Glock handgun, a 32-round large capacity ammunition magazine, and a horrifyingly weak patchwork of state and federal laws that allowed a crazed young man to legally buy a military arsenal; then carry it, hidden, virtually anywhere he wanted; enabling him to engage in an attempted assassination and a large-scale offensive assault. Indeed, up until the moment when he first pulled the trigger, Loughner was in complete compliance with Arizona and federal law.

---

***The inaction of our political leaders may be infuriating, but it should not inspire resignation. It should inspire vigilance, and action.***

---

Tucson was, of course, only the latest recurrence of America’s incessant gun nightmare. In recent years we have found ourselves shocked at mass shootings in virtually every possible location. Schools from Colorado to Vermont: Columbine, West Paducah, Pearl, Springfield, Red Lake, Nickel Mines, and Essex. Law firms in San Francisco and Chicago. Shopping malls in Ulster, Omaha, and Salt Lake City. Factories in Indianapolis, Kansas City, Jefferson City, and Meridian. A parking lot in Tulsa. A concert in Columbus. Virginia Tech. Fort Hood.

“Shock” seems an inappropriate word to describe our reaction to violence that is so continual. If we remain shocked, it is not at the fact that horrific gun violence occurs in America. It is at the fact that our political leaders — even those who know better — refuse to take responsible steps to protect the safety of the American people.

Other countries do not tolerate the incessant widespread killing of their citizens with guns. After mass shootings in England and Australia, for example, the response was strong to protect


citizens from such attacks. But in the U.S., a drumbeat of mass shootings and 30,000 annual gun deaths has not prompted the enactment of the sort of comprehensive laws we need to keep guns off our streets and out of the hands of dangerous people.

The inaction of our political leaders may be infuriating, but it should not inspire resignation. It should inspire vigilance, and action. It also should serve as a reminder of how important the work of the Legal Action Project is, and why we need your support.

As demonstrated again in this issue of *Legal Action*, the Legal Action Project takes on the gun industry and the gun lobby in courts, where decisions are not made by gun lobby bullies and cowardly politicians. Even in states where the gun lobby can intimidate legislatures to relax gun laws, we can defeat their lawsuits that seek recognition of a constitutional right to possess the sort of military weaponry used by the Tucson killer, and that hope to make every state like Arizona, where virtually anyone is allowed to carry loaded guns in public.

After Tucson, we also appeared nationwide on television and radio to explain how our laws need to be strengthened to avoid yet another gun tragedy. We are also creating political pressure by exposing how law enforcement officers are being killed as a result of our current gun laws, with our current report ‘Officers Gunned Down,’ discussed on page 7. And we are standing with police officers and other victims against irresponsible gun dealers who flood the streets with crime guns.

America can awake from its national gun violence nightmare. But we all need to pitch in.

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

**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.

**Sarah Brady**  
 Chair

**Paul Helmke**  
 President

**Dennis A. Henigan**  
 VP for Law and Policy

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

**Daniel R. Vice**  
 Senior Attorney

**Robyn Long**  
 Editor-in-Chief of *Legal Action* &  
 Legal and Policy Researcher

**Katie Shay**  
 Legal Intern

**Dina Shand**  
 Legal Fellow

**Kathleen Miller**  
 Legal Fellow

1225 Eye Street, NW, Suite 1100  
 Washington, D.C. 20005

Phone: (202) 289-7319

Internet: [www.bradycenter.org/legalaction](http://www.bradycenter.org/legalaction)

Copyright © 2011

**Brady Center to Prevent Gun Violence.**  
 All Rights Reserved.

# Brady Center Files Second Lawsuit Against Top Seller of Crime Guns

On December 6, 2010, the Brady Center filed the second in a series of lawsuits against Badger Guns, a West Milwaukee, Wisconsin gun shop that has led the nation in crime gun sales for years. City of Milwaukee Chief of Police Edward Flynn has described Badger Guns as “a cancerous lesion on Milwaukee... the poison it creates is seeping onto our streets and causing havoc.”

The most recent case is on behalf of Officers Graham Kunisch and Bryan Norberg, who were shot while on duty in June 2009. The shooter, Julius C. Burton, was only 18-years-old and was therefore prohibited from purchasing and possessing the Taurus PT 140 Pro .40 caliber handgun he used to severely wound the officers.

The Complaint alleges that because Burton was prohibited from purchasing the Taurus handgun himself, he obtained the weapon by engaging in an illegal straw sale. Jacob D. Collins, who was also prohibited from purchasing firearms due to his illegal drug use, offered to purchase the firearm for Burton in exchange for \$40. According to the Complaint, on May 2, 2009, Collins and Burton went to Badger Guns together, where Burton picked out the Taurus and told Collins, “That’s the one I want.” Collins filled out the ATF Form 4473, first indicating that he was not the actual purchaser of the weapon, putting Badger Guns on notice that this was a straw sale. Federal law prohibits gun sales to someone other than the actual purchaser. Plaintiffs allege that rather than terminate the transaction and contact police about the attempted straw sale, Badger Guns conspired with Collins to change the answer and falsely claim that he was the actual purchaser of the gun. Collins also listed a false address on the form and falsely stated that he did not use marijuana.

A few weeks later, Burton used the handgun he illegally obtained at Badger Guns to shoot officers Norberg and Kunisch. The officers attempted to stop Burton, who was riding a bicycle on the sidewalk in violation of a Milwaukee ordinance. Burton disregarded the officers and continued to ride on the sidewalk. The two officers caught up with Burton and tried to talk to him, but he began to fight aggressively with them and tried to flee. Ultimately, Burton produced and fired the Taurus PT140 Pro .40 caliber handgun Collins had illegally purchased for him at Badger Guns.

Norberg was shot in the face, sustaining a gunshot wound that entered his mouth and exited his right cheek, and a gunshot wound to his right shoulder. Kunisch sustained a number of gunshot wounds, including a through and through shot to the left side of his neck, a grazed shot to the back of his head, a shot to his left shoulder, a shot to



Injured Milwaukee police officers Graham Kunisch and Bryan Norberg are taking Badger Guns to court.

his left hand, and a shot to the left side of his neck that shattered the eye orbit, continued through his brain cavity and exited the top of his head.

Following the shooting, Collins was charged with violating federal gun laws by engaging in the straw sale with Burton. He pled guilty to charges of falsely stating that he was the actual purchaser of the firearm and falsely stating that he was not an unlawful user of controlled substances. Burton was charged with, and pled guilty to, two counts of attempted first-degree intentional homicide.

The last six Milwaukee police officers who have been wounded by gunfire were shot with guns sold by Badger Guns or its predecessor, Badger Outdoors. In October, the Brady Center filed a lawsuit on behalf of Officers Alejandro Arce and Jose Lopez III, who were shot in November 2007, by Victor Veloz, a 15-year-old member of the Latin Kings gang, who fired a Taurus 9mm pistol that was purchased by a fellow gang member at Badger Guns a mere 13 days earlier.

Both lawsuits allege causes of action including negligence, civil conspiracy, and public nuisance. Badger Guns has filed motions to dismiss in both cases, alleging that gun dealers are afforded immunity for the harm that results from illegal sales they make to prohibited persons. The Brady Center has opposed these motions, arguing that federal law does not protect gun dealers who knowingly violate gun laws or negligently entrust guns to straw buyers, and that gun dealers who engage in illegal straw sales are liable for the harm that results. Pat Dunphy of the Brookfield, Wisconsin law firm of Cannon & Dunphy serves as local co-counsel in the cases. ●

# LAP Fights Guns

In *District of Columbia v. Heller* (2008), the Supreme Court held that law-abiding, responsible citizens has never held that there is a constitutional right to guns outside of the home, and has stated that by trying to mandate their “guns anywhere” agenda by claiming a constitutional right to carry guns in the name of emergency, and by teenagers, the gun lobby has been relentless in its efforts. LAP has been fighting gun lobby efforts to diminish public safety. So far, the gun lobby has been defeated in virtually all of these cases. Lovells is assisting LAP in many of these cases.

## COLORADO – Challenge to Ban on Guns on Campus

On December 20, 2010, LAP filed an amicus brief in the Colorado Supreme Court in *Students for Concealed Carry on Campus v. Regents of the Univ. of Colorado* urging the dismissal of a lawsuit claiming that the University is not permitted to bar the carrying of guns on campus. The brief urges the court to overturn an April 2010 appellate ruling allowing the lawsuit to proceed. The trial court had previously dismissed the case, finding that the presence of guns on campus “threatens the tranquility of the education environment and contributes in an offensive manner to an unacceptable climate of violence.”



## National group opposes challenge

By Justin Fenton  
THE BALTIMORE SUN

A national gun control advocacy group weighed in Tuesday on a federal lawsuit that challenges Maryland's handgun permit laws, saying that the changes sought would be “bad law and even worse policy.”

In an amicus brief, the Brady Center to Prevent Gun Violence urges the dismissal

It challenges a Maryland law that grants permits to carry a handgun only to those who show, among other things, that they could be in danger.

The plaintiffs contend that the Maryland regulations are unconstitutional and violate citizens' rights to bear arms, and the suit asks the court to prevent similar denials while granting Woollard the right to

A headline in The Baltimore Sun about LAP's brief arguing for dismissal.

## CALIFORNIA – Challenges to Concealed Carry Laws

On February 11, 2011, LAP filed an amicus brief in *Richards v. Prieto*, a lawsuit brought by the gun lobby seeking to strike down Yolo County, California's concealed firearms carrying permitting process. On April 18, 2011, LAP filed an amicus brief in *Birdt v. Beck*, a similar lawsuit that challenges L.A. County's CCW permitting process. The permit processes require that applicants be assessed for “good moral character” and whether they have “good cause” to carry a concealed weapon. The gun lobby plaintiffs claim that this violates the Second Amendment.

## CALIFORNIA – Victory in Concealed Carry Case!

On December 10, 2010, a federal judge dismissed a gun lobby lawsuit, *Peruta v. County of San Diego*, claiming that the Second Amendment barred the County of San Diego from restricting the carrying of loaded and concealed handguns in public under California law. The judge agreed with an amicus brief filed by LAP. The case is being closely followed in legal circles because it is the first decision in a series of gun lobby-backed lawsuits around the nation claiming that there is a broad right to carry guns in public places. The gun lobby has appealed the decision to the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit. LAP will file another amicus brief on behalf of the County in the appellate court.

## NEW JERSEY – Challenge to Concealed Carry Law

On January 26, 2011, LAP filed an amicus brief in *Muller v. Maenza* urging the dismissal of a gun lobby lawsuit challenging New Jersey's law requiring that people seeking to carry loaded guns in public have a “justifiable need” to do so. The brief explains that New Jersey's strong gun laws have helped the state achieve one of the lowest gun death rates in the nation, less than half the national average.

## GEORGIA – Victory in Guns in Churches Case!

On January 24, 2011, a federal judge in Georgia dismissed a gun lobby case, *GeorgiaCarry.org v. Georgia*, rejecting gun lobby arguments that the state's prohibition on carrying guns into places of worship violated the Second Amendment.

## MARYLAND – Challenge to Concealed Carry Law

On March 22, 2011, LAP filed an amicus brief in *Woollard v. Sheridan* arguing for dismissal of a gun lobby lawsuit. Plaintiffs are challenging the constitutionality of Maryland's law which limits the carrying of concealed weapons in public to those who demonstrate a good and substantial reason.

# in Public Places

... have a constitutional right to guns in the home for self-defense. However, the Supreme Court ... ans on carrying concealed weapons do not violate the Second Amendment. Yet the gun lobby is ... n public. From lawsuits seeking to allow the carrying of guns in churches, during declared states ... ng the gun lobby in these cases each step of the way, working to defend life-saving laws and defeat ... of these cases. Below is a summary of recent activity in public carry cases. The law firm of Hogan



## ...nge to state gun-permit laws

“When individuals enjoy a constitutional ‘right’ to engage in some activity, a license to engage in that activity cannot be conditioned on the government’s determination of their ‘need’ to exercise that right,” Woolard’s attorneys wrote in a court filing. “The state ... cannot reserve for itself the power to arbitrarily decide, in all cases, whether individuals should be able to carry

Gun control advocates say the state’s laws are reasonable. “While the gun lobby may want the courts to make Maryland’s gun laws like Arizona’s, the Tucson shootings are the freshest evidence that overturning the current permitting process would be bad law and even worse policy,” said Helmke, of the Brady center. The Brady group argues that Marylanders have no Second Amendment right ... and carry weapons in public

...ssal of a gun lobby lawsuit in Maryland.

## NORTH CAROLINA – Challenge to Restriction on Gun Carrying During States of Emergency

On December 16, 2010, LAP filed an amicus brief in *Bateman v. Perdue* urging the dismissal of a gun lobby lawsuit seeking a right to take up arms in streets and other public spaces during riots or other emergencies. The lawsuit challenges a longstanding North Carolina law that allows gun carrying on a person’s property but temporarily bars public gun carrying in the vicinity of a riot and during states of emergency. While the court had not ruled on the case by press time, it stated that it deemed LAP’s brief “timely and useful.”

## MARYLAND – Victory in Public Carry Case!

On January 5, 2011, in *Williams v. Maryland*, the highest court in Maryland rejected a criminal defendant’s argument that he had a right to carry firearms in public and ruled that the Supreme Court’s recent Second Amendment decisions in *Heller* and *McDonald* recognized only a limited right to a gun in the home for self-defense. The court said that a law which “prohibits wearing, carrying, or transporting a handgun, without a permit and outside of one’s home, is outside of the scope of the Second Amendment.”

## DELAWARE – Challenge to Restrictions on Guns in Public Housing

On February 28, 2011, LAP filed an amicus brief in *Doe v. Wilmington Housing Authority* urging dismissal of a gun lobby lawsuit claiming a Second Amendment right to carry, use, and even discharge guns in common areas on public housing property for reasons other than self-defense. LAP’s brief argues that there is no Second Amendment right to carry guns outside the home, and the state has the authority, as landlord and owner, to regulate the terms and use of its own property.

## TEXAS – Challenge to Ban on Teenage Handgun Buying

On December 27, 2010, LAP filed an amicus brief in *D’Cruz v. ATF* urging the dismissal of an NRA lawsuit claiming that teens and young persons ages 18-20 have a constitutional right to buy handguns from gun shops. LAP’s brief provides support for the federal ban, citing studies showing that young persons under 21 often lack the same ability as adults to govern impulsivity, judgment, planning for the future, and foresight of consequences, and as a result, arrests for murder, non-negligent homicides and other violent crimes peak from ages 18 to 20.

## VIRGINIA – Victory in Guns on Campus Case!

In a unanimous ruling on January 13, 2011, the Virginia Supreme Court ruled, in *DiGiacinto v. Rector and Visitors of George Mason Univ.*, that George Mason University’s prohibition against guns in campus buildings and at sports and entertainment events does not violate the Second Amendment. The court referenced the language in *Heller* stating that firearms can be prohibited in “sensitive places” like schools and government buildings.

## VICTORY! LAP Lawsuit Against Utah Gun Seller Who Armed Mass Killer Cleared for Trial

On February 28, 2011, a trial court in Salt Lake City, Utah, ruled that a lawsuit against the Sportsman's Fastcash pawnshop may proceed to trial. The suit charges that the pawnshop illegally sold a pistol grip shotgun to Sulejman Talovic, who killed five people and injured four others at the Trolley Square shopping mall in 2007. The suit was brought by the Brady Center and co-counsel on behalf of Carolyn Tuft, who was injured at Trolley Square and whose 15-year-old daughter, Kirsten Hinckley, was killed.

Brady Center senior attorney Daniel Vice successfully argued before Judge Glenn Iwasaki that the pawnshop's sale of the pistol grip shotgun violated federal law prohibiting the sale of those types of firearms to anyone under the age of 21, and Talovic was 18 at the time of the sale. Two weeks after oral argument, Judge Iwasaki agreed with the Brady Center and denied the pawnshop's motion for summary



judgment, which sought to dismiss the lawsuit.

The court ruled that Tuft presented sufficient facts to allow a jury to decide whether the shop violated the law in selling Talovic the firearm.

Jonathan Lowy, Legal Action Project Director, and Mark Williams of the Salt Lake City firm Jones Waldo also represent Carolyn Tuft. ●

## Brady Center Helps West Virginia Cities Defend Life-Saving Gun Laws

The Legal Action Project is assisting several West Virginia cities in defending their gun laws. The West Virginia Citizens Defense League sued Charleston, South Charleston, and Dunbar, claiming that their laws restricting guns in public, limiting handgun sales to one per month, requiring a 72-hour waiting period, and limiting gun sales to criminals and the mentally ill, violate the Second Amendment and the West Virginia Constitution. The West Virginia cities contacted the Brady Center after reading about the Legal Action

Project's successful defense of Pittsburgh gun laws that had been challenged by an NRA lawsuit.

On April 15, 2011, the Brady Center filed an amicus brief in support of Charleston, South Charleston, and Dunbar, urging the court to uphold the laws as reasonable restrictions that help keep deadly firearms away from dangerous people.

The law firm of Hogan Lovells assisted. ●

## LAP Fights Ohio Ruling that Drug Criminals Have Right to Guns

On March 14, 2011, the Brady Center filed an amicus brief in *Ohio v. Tomas*, an appeal of a trial court decision that struck down Ohio's law prohibiting the possession of firearms by those convicted of drug crimes.

The state trial judge held that the Ohio law prohibiting possession of guns by drug criminals was unconstitutional as applied to Tomas, who was found with guns after having been convicted in 1991 of attempted trafficking of marijuana, a first-degree misdemeanor.

LAP's brief argued that both the history of the Second Amendment and lower court decisions following *Heller*

and *McDonald* support holding that Ohio's law is constitutional. LAP's brief also urged the court to not apply strict scrutiny to Second Amendment claims, but apply a reasonable regulation standard of review. This standard of review is appropriate for balancing the individual right to keep and bear arms against the unique and severe risks to public safety posed by firearms. The brief makes clear that Ohio's law should be upheld as constitutional no matter what standard of review the court applies.

The law firm of Covington & Burling assisted. The Brady Center was joined on the brief by the Ohio Coalition Against Gun Violence. ●

## “Officers Gunned Down” Report Highlights Dangers to Law Enforcement Posed by Weak Gun Laws

The Brady Center recently released *Officers Gunned Down*, a report detailing the deadly consequences of America’s weak gun laws on our law enforcement officers.

The report discusses how officers are increasingly at risk of being shot as a result of loopholes in federal law, and weak — often nonexistent — state gun laws that make it far too easy for dangerous people to obtain guns in America. This includes the availability of assault weapons and assault clips, also known as large capacity ammunition magazines, which have been used against law enforcement with increasing frequency since the federal ban expired in 2004; the ease of buying guns without Brady background checks; and severe constraints on law enforcement that allow corrupt gun dealers to continue to fuel the criminal gun market without punishment or license revocation.

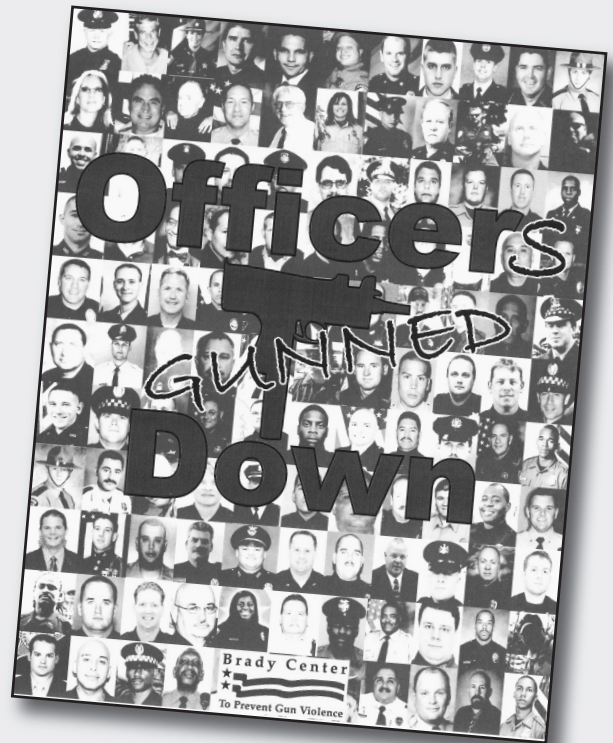
Since February 2009, at least 110 officers have been killed by guns. The report tells the tragic stories of these officers, who have been shot with assault weapons and assault clips, straw purchased and trafficked guns, and guns possessed by prohibited purchasers, including:

### **Poughkeepsie, New York. February 18, 2011.**

Officer John Falcone, 44, arrived at the scene of a shots fired call and encountered Lee Welch holding his 3-year-old daughter and waving a gun. Welch fled, still holding the child, with Officer Falcone in pursuit. Officer Falcone was able to rescue the child before engaging in a struggle with Welch as other officers arrived at the scene. During the struggle, Officer Falcone was fatally shot in the head before Welch committed suicide. The suspect’s wife, Jessica Welch, was found in a nearby car with a fatal gunshot wound to the head.

### **Mexico City, Mexico. February 15, 2011.**

U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement Special Agents Jaime Zapata, 32, and Victor Avila, Jr., were assigned to the U.S. Embassy and were traveling between Mexico City and Monterrey when they were forced off the road, apparently by members of the Zetas drug cartel. The cartel members opened fire, fatally wounding Agent Zapata and injuring Agent Avila, who was shot twice in the leg. Agent Zapata was the first U.S. agent killed in Mexico since 1985. Authorities say the pistol used to shoot the agents was purchased in Joshua, Texas and illegally trafficked to Mexico.



### **Indianapolis, Indiana. January 23, 2011.**

Officer David Moore, 29, pulled a vehicle over and after learning that it was stolen, instructed the driver, Thomas Hardy, to exit the car. As both men stood outside, Hardy, a 60-year-old parolee, immediately started shooting. He fired four shots, paused, then fired three more times. Moore was shot four times — in the chest, the leg, and twice in the head — and was killed before he could even unholster his weapon. Hardy then fled the scene and about 50 minutes later robbed a Dollar General store. He was apprehended and has been charged with murder for Officer Moore’s death, armed robbery and possession of a firearm by a felon. An affidavit states that the night before the shooting, Hardy was given the murder weapon by a man who had traded crack cocaine for two guns and said he gave one to Hardy because he did not need both.

*Officers Gunned Down* concludes with effective policy solutions that would prevent criminal access to guns, and thereby reduce the risks posed to law enforcement and help keep our officers safe. These solutions include banning the sale of assault clips, closing the gun show loophole, and repealing gun industry protections that make it harder for law enforcement officers to do their jobs and shut down rogue gun dealers. ●

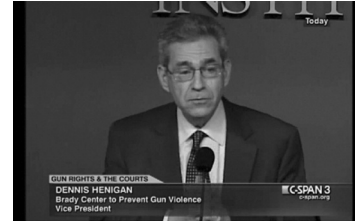
# Brady Center In The News

In the aftermath of the Tucson shooting, where thirteen people were wounded, including Representative Gabrielle Giffords, and six more killed, including a 9-year-old girl and a federal judge, the Legal Action Project of the Brady Center to Prevent Gun Violence was in the forefront debating the policy implications of the attack on television, radio, and in the print media.

■ Legal Action Project Senior Attorney Daniel Vice's interview on MSNBC was featured on The Colbert Report on January 17, 2011.



■ Dennis Henigan participated in a debate at the CATO Institute titled "Gun Rights and The Courts" on January 20, 2011.



■ On January 14, 2011, Brady Center Vice President and LAP founder Dennis Henigan appeared on MSNBC's Countdown with Keith Olbermann.



■ Paul Helmke discussed legislation to ban large capacity ammunition magazines on Capitol Hill with Rep. Carolyn McCarthy and other supporters on January 18, 2011.



■ Brady Center President Paul Helmke appeared on MSNBC's The Ed Schultz Show on January 10, 2011.



■ Legal Action Project Director Jonathan Lowy appeared on Voice of America television on January 13, 2011.



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

To help keep guns off our streets and out of the hands of danerous people, I would like to make a tax-deductible contribution in the amount of:

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

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

City, State, Zip Code \_\_\_\_\_

E-Mail \_\_\_\_\_

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

1225 Eye Street, NW  
Suite 1100  
Washington, D.C. 20005

or donate online at  
[www.bradycenter.org/donate/actionreport](http://www.bradycenter.org/donate/actionreport)