

**IT DOESN'T HAVE TO MAKE SENSE
ITS JUST THE LAW**

INTO THE WEEDS

K. L. Jamison Esq.

President Trump is distracted by impeachment. The NRA is distracted by internal disputes. This year the right of self-defense will be a matter of self-defense. Grass-roots group are needed for defense. Grass-roots work is not in cool green grass; it is a matter of getting into the weeds.

The first step in grass-roots action is to have a group. It is simple to piggyback on an existing group. Neal Knox told how he became "the gun lobby" when the president of his gun club decided they needed a committee to protect gun rights and he was in charge.

Without a parent group the new gun lobby must invoke the "eagle strategy." Ross Perot said that "Eagles don't flock, you have to find them one at a time." Anyone passionate about our rights knows other persons with the same beliefs. Culling out the ones who want to do something about it is the problem. There are any number of people who will declare that "They will take my gun from my cold dead hand." That is the extent of the effort they will put into saving their rights for their grandchildren; a declaration without action. If they are unwilling to attend a meeting or rally they are unlikely to show up in a cold ditch waiting for government tanks. Spend little time with such persons.

Some will state that they don't need to fight for their rights, they have the Second Amendment. We live in a society in which politicians claim that the Second Amendment protects the absolute Constitutional right to join the National Guard. Presidential candidates announce their intent to seize guns from inoffensive citizens. The Second Amendment does not enforce itself. It requires people to stand up for it. People claiming the Second Amendment is the last word on the subject are delusional. It should be the last word. It is not.

Some will express concerns about being on "a list." We are all on a list. Anyone who has bought ammunition, holsters or accessories with a credit card is on a list. Subscribers to outdoor or gun magazines are on a list. Merchants use these lists to send out catalogues, mailers and increasingly e-mail. If the government does not automatically have these lists, it can form a company and buy them; it has done so before. We are all on a list. Make it worth something.

Some persons asked about gun rights speak enthusiastically about a second civil war. Such romantic fantasies will not survive the first shot. They are a distraction to persons working to avoid that first shot.

Look for your eagles among those who have already done something. People write letters to newspapers and magazines. People call in to talk radio. This shows some level of activity. These people may be looking for a forum. Persons who have been abused or insulted by authority or the media are a fertile ground for recruitment.

The internet bulges with contributors declaring their devotion to gun rights; often in capital letters. These persons content themselves with blasts to other contributors of like mind. They are unlikely to crawl out in the daylight and deal with real people. Computers are essential for organizing and communicating with other activists. They are a means to an end. Some people consider approval of a pro-rights post an end in itself.

Gun shops and gun shows may allow recruiting literature to be put out. Patrons of such places are basically our people. Do not treat the business as a billboard. Drop by frequently. Talk to the staff. Buy something. Support the store that supports us; even if the big box store is a nickel cheaper.

The group can be formed for any number of reasons. The Second Amendment may not be threatened by local authorities, but hunting, range protection and other issues may be the catalyst. Once formed around issues of local concern, the group can expand as needed. Someone may claim that all that is necessary is to proclaim themselves "Sovereign Citizens," which is alleged to make a person exempt from all laws of which he disapproves. Another will insist that forming a militia will restore all firearm rights.

A quick review of federal cases finds scores of cases in which "Sovereign Citizens" lost and lost big; they had to pay the government's attorney fees. There are no reported cases they won. A group calling itself a militia may assist in local defense or disaster. However, politicians will not talk to them. The brand has been irrevocably tarnished by the Oklahoma City bombing. Certain groups have announced that membership in a militia allowed them to have machine

guns. They have gone to prison. After gathering a half-dozen dissidents in a room, the group begins to form. The moderator or chairperson of the meeting can be the person who organized the gathering or some respected local person. This person's job is to gently guide the proceedings through suggestions. Giving orders to shooters promotes laughter but little else. The chairman will open by stating that organization will help prevent discrimination against gun owners as potential killers.

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...dedicated to the restoration of the inalienable right to keep and bear arms as guaranteed by the 2nd Amendment

The Alliance is a regionally-based, grass-roots organization that seeks to:

- 1. Counter the designs of malicious legislators.
2. Confront the media's twisted portrayals of gun rights issues.
3. Politicize and activate gun owners in defense of their rights.
4. Acquaint the public with the true nature of the Second Amendment.
5. Network with other pro-gun groups to coordinate local, state and national strategies.
6. Train people in basic firearm safety and handgun defense.
7. Sponsor and support pro-gun legislation
8. Make politicians aware that gun owners are awakening from their accustomed apathy and WILL TOLERATE NO FURTHER EROSION OF THEIR FREEDOMS

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COMING EVENTS

WMSA

General Membership Meeting

7:00 PM

Jan. 28, 2020

March 24, 2020

May 26, 2020

July 28, 2020

Sept. 22, 2020

Nov. 24, 2020

Bass Pro Conservation Room
Independence, MO

MVACA

Missouri Valley Arms Collectors Assn.

July 25-26, 2020

KCI Expo Center
Kansas City, MO

R. K. Shows

KCI Expo Center

Jan. 11-12, 2020

Feb. 15-16, 2020

March 28-29, 2020

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The second speaker will say something to the effect that he is tired of claims that he is a massacre waiting to happen.

The third speaker will say that he is tired of entertainment and media portraying gun owners as buffoons and psychotics.

Conversation will continue in the same vein. This may appear to be wasted time, with everyone saying the same thing. It is essential for the group to bond in this way. When all agree on the problem, the next step is the solution. An initial Board of Directors is selected. A third of this Board will be elected each year. This practice typically prevents a faction packing a meeting and drastically changing the direction of the group. By drawing lots, each Board member determines if he has a one, two or three year term. The number of Board members is determined by the number thought necessary. A small group functions better than a congress. The actual number may be a function of the various interests forming the group. It should be an odd number to prevent tie votes. The Board can be supplemented with *ex officio* members, extra members on the Board by virtue of special tasks performed. These members have a voice in the group's affairs, but do not vote.

The Board will elect officers from among its number. The basics, president, vice-president, secretary and treasurer are all that are needed to start. One person can hold multiple offices, although things are easier if the load is equally distributed. Specialty offices such as press officer, spokesman, newsletter editor and webmaster are essential but creating a legal entity comes first.

The organization requires a name. There is a school of thought that the name should be a generic safety or civil rights label which does not refer to guns. This theory holds that these are socially acceptable terms which will gain the group entry into certain circles. But it is not "certain circles" the group must enter. The group must raise a banner to rally gun owners. The name must state the purpose of the organization. The name must be short and specific. It need not be an acronym. One organization called itself Gun Rights for Individuals Now (GRIN), the Gun Owner's Action League (GOAL) is a successful Massachusetts group and the Western Missouri Shooters Alliance (WMSA) has the advantage of being geographically as well as issue specific.

The grass-roots group will come into existence when incorporated with the secretary of state where it is headquartered. The National Rifle Association is incorporated in New York even though its headquarters is now in Virginia. State laws differ, but a not for profit group can be organized with as few as a single person. It makes it easier to recruit people for an existing organization. The organizer(s) files paperwork and a new organization is born. This is how men give birth.

Incorporation will prevent the group's name from being hijacked by some other group. A not-for-profit organization is incorporated with paperwork obtained from the Secretary of State. Street addresses of the incorporators are required.

Nearly all clubs incorporate as a not-for-profit corporation. State law governs the operation of not-for-profit groups. A review of the state statutes might be useful. In order to qualify as a charity, the not-for-profit must have specific language in its incorporation document. This language appears in IRS Publication 557 which is available on their website. A set of by-laws will be needed. Sample by-laws can be copied from other groups and adapted to local needs.

The shiny new organization needs a registered agent, a taxpayer ID number, a bank account, a phone number, a web site and post office box. It does **not** need a physical office. Few grass-roots organizations depend on walk-ins, only a means of contact.

The registered agent can be any person with a physical address. This person receives communications for the group. There are certain businesses which provide this service, but the expense is usually unnecessary.

To have a bank account the organization must have a taxpayer ID number. The taxpayer ID is often called a Federal Employer ID number (FEID). That is the most confusing part of getting one. Go to the IRS web site, fill out the appropriate form, and a number is provided. It works very much like a gumball machine. There is no fee. Without this number the organization cannot open a bank account, obtain insurance or perform other mundane tasks. It is obtained with a half hour's work on the IRS web site.

The group will ultimately have to declare its status for the purpose of the tax code. The two likely choices are 501(c)(3) or 501(c)(7). Under 501(c)(3) contributors to the group can deduct contributions from their taxes. Since the government loses money on this status it can be difficult to obtain. Under this status the group can engage in "educational" activities, but cannot support candidates for office. Endorsing candidates for office is a purpose of grass-roots political organizations. Educational activities can include referrals to the websites of political organizations.

Under 501(c)(7) contributions to the group are not tax deductible, but the group can endorse political candidates. This declaration is made on IRS Form 1024 and is available with instructions in Publication 557 at www.IRS.gov/charities.

Until recently not for profit groups did not have to file tax returns unless they brought in over \$25,000 per year. Currently such groups must file an electronic "postcard return", Form 990-N. Instructions for the postcard are on the IRS website. The kinder, friendlier IRS has gone from being no problem at all to being a postcard-sized problem.

The bank account must require two signatures for a check to be valid. This prevents the treasurer from making impulsive payments or holding the organizations finances hostage to a particular action. These things have happened.

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The two-signature rule helps keep honest people honest. For convenience multiple officers may be on the signature card. A bank with multiple branches is convenient. When the treasurer changes, and he will, his replacement may find a convenient branch without changing the account.

All aspects of the organization must be in the name of the organization. A member may put his name on the post office box or phone line and even pay the bills as a contribution to the group. However if the member dies or becomes disenchanted the disruption to the organization can be fatal.

Any number of companies offer telephone systems. Someone must collect the messages. A website also requires some attention. An organization does not exist in the 21st century unless it has a website.

A post office box should be established at some central location. The person assigned to pick up the mail will change over time. The cost of a mass mailing is greatly reduced if the options are discussed with the post office.

The organization requires a newsletter. The newsletter provides information about the group and local events and issues. The newsletter must reflect Board policy. The editor does the work, but the Board sets the message. The newsletter must stick to the gun rights issue. Contributors will be tempted to address other issues in passing, but this must be limited. The risk of offending some members or blurring the purpose of the organization is too great. As the Bible says, "For if the trumpet give an uncertain sound, who shall prepare himself to the battle?" When more than one approach to solving a gun rights issue exists, or two equally favorable candidates for office run against each other, the newsletter may offer a forum for debate. The group will get a great deal more done if everyone has an opportunity to have their say. But when the decision is made, that is the end of it. The power of a group is that it acts as a group. A member cannot be forced to participate in a project, but should not work to undermine it and shall not be allowed to use the organization's assets to do so. Every member will disagree with some Board decision at some point but at the end of the day they are all on the same side and must "ride for the brand."

Some organizations have had success by sending newsletters by e-mail. This saves on postage but the newsletter is the only physical benefit of membership. It is something for the members to hold, to show to friends, to leave in public places. Extra copies of the newsletter can be distributed to potential members. It can be a semi-professional publication, or a photocopied sheet of paper. Five or six sheets of paper weigh an ounce and can be mailed with a single stamp. The post office will mail identical pieces of mail, from the same post office, at the same time, at a reduced rate. A minimum number of pieces must be mailed to qualify for this program.

The bank account must be fed. Membership dues typically cover little more than the costs of the newsletter. A donation jar can be put out at gun shops or gun shows but at some point a fundraising project is required. Raffles are popular fund raising efforts; however, they are illegal in some states and limited in the others. Often a raffle can get by if it is a "drawing" and the tickets contain language saying, "No purchase is required, for a free ticket send a self-addressed stamped envelope to (the organization's address)." A single ticket is returned in each envelope. This often takes the exchange out of the gambling definition. The tedious nature of the transaction discourages opposition persons from grabbing handfuls of tickets. The legality of drawings should be investigated before starting one. Just because a church or PTA gets away with a raffle does not mean that an organization devoted to annoying politicians can do the same.

A great Missouri legislator once said that what a politician needs most is not money or power, it is friends. When a legislator gets a letter on a subject, he believes it signifies an issue he must watch. When he receives ten on the same subject he believes it signifies a crisis and he must have a position. When these same ten correspondents form an organization it signifies a groundswell of public opinion which he must placate. By the simple process of organizing advocates increase their effectiveness, and encourage more advocates.

An organization means a network of influence, a mailing list, willing workers, fund raising, endorsements and more; friends. This is why politicians both fear and covet organizations.

Grassroots groups must be nonpartisan. This gives the group more flexibility. There are persons in both major parties who favor us and who hate us. Working both major parties against each other can be useful. Being nonpartisan does not mean non-political, quite the contrary. To be effective the group must be political.

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The group will set out to establish influence with politicians. States post computerized directories listing the state legislators, officials, employees and offices. It may also list state news organizations, which will be valuable to the press officer. The internet will provide the group some background on the politicians before they appear in his or her office.

It is surprisingly easy to see a politician. Even without an appointment, when legislators are told that a group of constituents would like a word they scurry to curry favor. Meetings are often in small rooms which increases intimacy. The group should not squander the opportunity with strong aftershave or perfume; legislators have complained of such odors. No matter how strong the group believes in an issue, the legislator does not react well to demands or shouting. Excruciatingly polite interactions with the legislator and his staff, especially the staff, are called for.

The priority of a politician is re-election, not the issues in the headlines. They will say, or not say, anything to achieve their priority. During Missouri's long fight for concealed carry a legislator told the advocates that he was their guy and would have the law passed. The advocates later received evidence that the legislator had told the opposition that he was *their* guy and would see that the law would not pass. When faced with opposition or duplicity the organization cannot threaten to defeat the politician in the next election. If the threat cannot be carried out, the organization will lose credibility. Some districts are so safe that the party could run a yellow dog for office, a *dead* yellow dog, and it would be elected. In some elections the cemetery precincts have been crucial to the outcome. But these matters require effort and money. The more opposition a politician has, the greater the effort and money he must raise to rally the party faithful, and it is even more expensive to rally the zombie vote. Telling the politician that the organization cannot support him tells him that his life has become more complicated and complicated by a group that knows how the game is played.

The group will be asked how many members it has. A vague answer leads to exaggerations of the group's strength. One group claimed that its membership "Was in three figures." When it was discovered that the group boasted exactly three members the claim lost its luster. It can be accurately stated that the group consists of the activists representing all the gun owners in the legislative district.

It is wise to establish a working relationship with the NRA-ILA state legislative liaison. Some groups have not been able to do so. This appears to be a failure to coordinate efforts. The movement may have many voices, but there must be only one message. The NRA representative may be dismissed as an outside agitator, but the grassroots organization consists of local True Believers. The group represents local votes, people who put out signs, pass out literature and form wildly cheering crowds when such crowds are needed. They are a local face for the message.

The late Speaker of the House Tip O'Neal famously said, "All politics is local". He was not our friend, but he was right.

More information can be found in the book *Nonprofit Kit for Dummies* by Stan Hutton & Frances Phillips, Wiley Publishing Inc Hoboken NJ 2006. The book contains a CD with sample forms.

Montana Supreme Court finds localities cannot go rogue and enact extreme gun control

The National Rifle Association's Institute for Legislative Action (NRA-ILA) today applauded a decision by the Montana state Supreme Court protecting the rights of law-abiding gun owners in that state. In an NRA-backed case, the justices held, in a 5-0 decision, that the City of Missoula's attempt to impose extreme gun control measures was a clear violation of state law.

"This is a huge victory for Montana gun owners and everyone who cherishes freedom in Big Sky Country," said Jason Ouimet, executive director, NRA-ILA. "The unanimous ruling from Montana's Supreme Court confirms that politicians cannot usurp a constitutional framework by contemptuously enacting gun control at the local level."

Montana, like more than 40 other states, has a preemption law restricting local governments from passing gun control measures that are more restrictive than state law. Preemption laws protect law-abiding gun owners from dealing with a confusing patchwork of laws that can make it nearly impossible to carry a firearm for home and self-defense.

The City of Missoula's gun control ordinance would have criminalized virtually all private firearms transfers in the city, even between relatives, friends, and co-workers.

Earlier this month, in an NRA-backed case, a Washington court similarly ruled that the state preemption law prohibits local governments from regulating the storage of firearms.

The NRA has led the fight to enact state preemption laws across the country to ensure uniformity in state gun laws.

"These cases underscore the peoples' need for judges who will faithfully interpret the law in defense of their freedom," Ouimet concluded.



Missouri Pre-Filed Bills for 2020 as of 12/23/2019**Support:****HB 1295** – Firearm Safety Instruction

This bill requires schools to offer instructions on hunter safety with a firearm safety component as a required part of sixth, seventh, or eighth grade physical education courses, beginning in school year 2021-22.

HB 1301 – School Protection Officers

This bill adds other designated school personnel to the list of employees a school district may designate as a school protection officer

HB 1567 Prohibits an employer from terminating an employee for having a firearm in the employee's vehicle on the employer's premises

HB 1722 – Firearms on Public Transit

This bill allows a concealed carry permit holder to lawfully carry firearms on public transportation, as defined in the bill. Anyone with a permit may also carry a firearm while traveling by bus. A person with or without a permit may transport a firearm in a nonfunctioning state by bus if ammunition is not available.

SB 663 – Unlawful Use of Concealed Weapons

This act repeals provisions prohibiting the possession of a concealed firearm in places of worship, any election precinct on any election day, and certain buildings owned or occupied by the state and federal government, or any political subdivision. This act also decriminalizes the offense of carrying a concealed weapon onto any private property without consent of the owner. Finally, this act provides that the offense of unlawful use of a concealed weapon does not include the storage of a firearm in a vehicle, except where prohibited by federal law, so long as the firearm remains stored in the vehicle and is not at anytime brandished.

SB 700 - Current law makes it a crime to board a bus with a dangerous or deadly weapon or carry such a weapon in a terminal. In addition, weapons may not be carried on any facility or conveyance used for a public transportation system of the Bi-State Development Agency. This act provides that a person carrying a concealed firearm who possesses a valid concealed carry permit or endorsement shall not be prohibited or impeded from accessing or using any public transportation system. The person may not be harassed or detained for carrying a concealed firearm on the property, vehicles, or conveyances owned, contracted, or leased by such systems that are accessible to the public.

Strongly Oppose:**HB 1260** Modifies the offense of unlawful possession of a firearm

Adds the federal restriction on owning or possessing a firearm if convicted of domestic abuse or is under a Full Order of Protection.

HB 1261 Repeals provisions that prohibit political subdivisions from adopting orders, ordinances, or regulations relating to firearms (Removes State Preemption)

HB 1267 Modifies provisions relating to the transport and storage of firearms in motor vehicles

Transports or stores a concealed firearm in a motor vehicle loaded and outside of a locked container or locked trunk.

HB 1391 – Unlawfully Storing a Firearm in the presence of a child

This offense is committed if a person, acting with criminal negligence, (1) failed to secure a readily dischargeable firearm or left such a firearm in a place they knew or should have known a child could access, (2) a child gains access to that firearm, and (3) discharges it, and injures or kills him or herself or someone else.

HB 1496 Modifies the offenses of unlawful transfer of weapons and unlawful possession of a firearm

Knowingly sells, leases, loans, gives away, or delivers a firearm to any person whose name appears on the Terrorist Screening Center's No Fly List; or Knowingly sells, leases, loans, gives away, or delivers a firearm to any person who is a member of a group of two or more individuals, regardless if organized, that engages in or has a subgroup that engages in international or domestic terrorism.

HB 1529 Requires that all sales or transfers of firearms be processed through a licensed firearms dealer

HB 1533 Creates a class C felony for manufacturing, importing, possessing, purchasing, sell, or transfer any assault

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weapon or large capacity magazine

HB 1535 Adds public libraries to the list of places CCW permit holders are not authorized to carry concealed weapons

HB 1576 Requires a firearm owner to report lost or stolen firearms

HB 1599 Modifies the offense of unlawful use of a weapon to apply to the open or concealed carrying of a firearm in the City of St. Louis without a concealed carry permit

HB 1646 Establishes a firearm-owner registry under the management of the Attorney General

HB 1676 Requires that all sales or transfers of firearms and ammunition be processed through a licensed firearms dealer (no summary)

HB 1813 Establishes a "Terrorist Offender" registry

HB 1824 Requires a firearm owner to report lost or stolen firearms

HB 1829 Establishes the "Extreme Risk Protection Order Act"

HB 1832 Requires the department of public safety to commission a study on gun violence in the state of Missouri

HB 1833 Prohibits the sale of an assault weapon to a person under the age of 21

HB 1856 Changes the law regarding the sale of firearm ammunition
Requires ammunition sellers to be licensed by the state

HB 1857 Establishes the "Firearm Violence Prevention Act"

A warrant may be issued to search for and seize any firearm in the possession of a person subject to an extreme risk protection order or temporary extreme risk protection order if there is probable cause to believe the person is in possession of one or more firearms.

SB 543 – Firearm Restraining Order (Section 455.010)

This act creates a "firearms restraining order" which prohibits the custody, purchasing, possessing, or receiving of firearms by a person believed to pose a danger of causing injury to himself, herself, or another by use of a weapon.

No Opinion or no current information on bill:

HB 1275 Changes the laws regarding school reporting requirements to law enforcement
Requires schools to report to police drug or weapon possession

HB 1457 Allows persons who can lawfully carry firearms to sue for certain injuries sustained on the property of businesses that voluntarily prohibit firearms (No Summary)

HB 1630 Changes the law regarding concealed carry permits by lowering the age requirement to eighteen or older

HB 1680 Changes the laws regarding firearm offenses (no summary)

HB 1637 Establishes the "Second Amendment Preservation Act," which creates additional protections to the right to bear arms

HB 1669 Changes the laws regarding firearms (no summary)

HB 1805 Changes the laws regarding weapon offenses by defining fugitive from justice

"Fugitive" or "fugitive from justice", any person who flees from law enforcement or from the jurisdiction of a court to avoid being charged or prosecuted for a crime or to avoid giving testimony in a criminal proceeding. "Fugitive" shall include any person who is convicted of a crime and flees to avoid case disposition and any person who has an arrest warrant for failure to appear in court;

SB 538 Under current law, the offense of unlawful possession of a firearm is a Class D felony. This act increases the

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penalty for unlawful possession of a firearm by a person convicted of a dangerous felony, a crime of armed criminal action, or the offense of trafficking drugs to a Class C felony.

SB 562 - Under current law, any person who commits any felony with the use, assistance, or aid of a dangerous instrument or deadly weapon is guilty of the crime of armed criminal action which is punishable by imprisonment for a term no less than 3 years. This act increases the penalty to no less than 5 years.

SB 588 - This act creates the "Second Amendment Preservation Act"

SB 601 - This act provides that any sentence imposed for committing the offense of armed criminal action shall be served consecutive to any sentence to be served for the crime committed by, with, or through the use, assistance, or aid of a dangerous instrument or deadly weapon.

SB 759 - This act increases the penalties for the offenses of unlawful transfer of weapons and fraudulent purchase of firearms. Under current law, the offense of knowingly selling, leasing, loaning, giving away or delivering a blackjack to a person under eighteen years old with the consent of a parent or guardian is a class A misdemeanor. This act increases the penalty to a class E felony. Additionally, recklessly selling, leasing, loaning, giving away or delivering a firearm or ammunition for a firearm to a person who is intoxicated is a class A misdemeanor. This act increases the penalty to a class E felony.

HB 1638 Modifies provisions relating to the concealed carrying of firearms (no bill or summary)

SB 799 Relating to background checks for the sale and transfer of firearms (No Summary)

Gun rights sanctuaries: hope or hype?

From California to Rhode Island, people are getting fed up with gun control by passing gun sanctuary resolutions. They recognize the futility of traditional activist measures used in Congress and some state legislatures. But there is a catch. It should be noted that these resolutions are symbolic in nature.

It was brought to my attention that the gun rights sanctuary resolutions in their current reform are toothless. Here's my take on all of this. Second Amendment movements are behind the curve when it comes to nullification and localism. It's a fact. For decades, they've been brain-washed into believing that federal politicians will save them. And how has that played out?

The National Firearms Act still exists.

The ATF still exists.

The 1968 Gun Control Act still exists.

Background checks still exist.

With the exception of a few elected officials like Thomas Massie and Rand Paul, there isn't much hope at the federal level. So, it will have to come from below. What we have right now for gun sanctuaries is not optimal, but we have to start somewhere. There's a learning curve during this process.

Once you step in the political arena, you're going to make mistakes. That's the game and you better learn it.

Anywho, I see the silver lining in these current political movements, even if they have flaws.

Talk soon,

José Niño

P.S. If you want to correct some of the errors gun rights activists are making on the ground, you better have a solid grasp of gun policy. By no means do you have to be an expert. But you definitely don't want to be a bumbling buffoon like I was when I first got into the political game a decade ago. No joke, these processes ain't easy. The few victories you see are the product of thousands of hours, if not years, of work. So yeah, you're going to likely be starting from the bot-

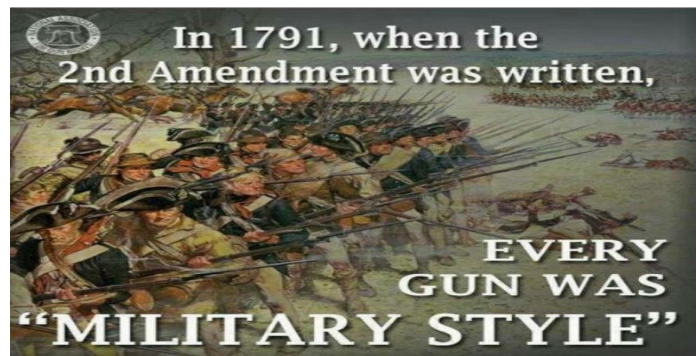
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Bring In the National Guard to Enforce Virginia Gun Control, Says Dem

As you may have heard, Virginia Democrats have promised to pass new gun-control legislation in 2020.

And as you also may have heard, this flagrant assault on the 2A rights of Virginians has created a groundswell of backlash as more than 75 of the state's 95 counties have passed resolutions declaring themselves, "Second Amendment Sanctuaries," meaning they will not observe nor enforce any law that infringes on one's right to keep and bear arms.

This face-off between pro-gun forces at the municipal and grassroots level and their anti-gun opposition in the Legislature raises an obvious question, who wins when the rubber meets the road? Say the Dems do pass all eight proposals (see list below), what happens when a large percentage of the population does not come to heel.

Democratic Gov. Ralph Northam said while there will not be "retaliation" there will be "consequences" for those who openly flout the law.

"There's not going to be retaliation. That's not what I'm about. I'm about making Virginia safer," said Northam on Wednesday.

"If we have constitutional laws on the books and law enforcement officers are not enforcing those laws on the books, then there are going to be consequences," he continued. "But I'll cross that bridge if and when we get to it."

Gov. Northam did not spell out exactly what he meant by consequences. He did clarify that he would not confiscate firearms under the proposed ban on so-called "assault weapons."

"We're not going to take people's guns away," said the governor.

Democratic Virginia Rep. Donald McEachin (4th District) did have some ideas as to what those consequences could be. One way to get counties to fall in line is to cut funding; another, he said, was to bring in the national guard.

"They certainly risk funding, because if the sheriff's department is not going to enforce the law, they're going to lose money. The counties' attorneys offices are not going to have the money to prosecute because their prosecutions are going to go down," he told the Washington Examiner.

"And ultimately, I'm not the governor, but the governor may have to nationalize the National Guard to enforce the law," he continued. "That's his call, because I don't know how serious these counties are and how severe the violations of law will be. But that's obviously an option he has."

Bringing in the National Guard to quell the resistance and arrest citizens who violate these unconstitutional measures would be a disaster. Let us hope that Northam has more sense than that. We'll have to wait and see what happens.

The list of proposed gun control from local news affiliate WSET:

Legislation requiring background checks on all firearms sales and transactions. The bill mandates that any person selling, renting, trading, or transferring a firearm must first obtain the results of a background check before completing the transaction.

Legislation banning dangerous weapons. This will include bans on assault weapons, high-capacity magazines, bump stocks and silencers.

Legislation to reinstate Virginia's successful law allowing only one handgun purchase within a 30-day period.

Legislation requiring that lost and stolen firearms be reported to law enforcement within 24 hours.

Legislation creating an Extreme Risk Protective Order, allowing law enforcement and the courts to temporarily separate a person from firearms if the person exhibits dangerous behavior that presents an immediate threat to self or others.

Legislation prohibiting all individuals subject to final protective orders from possessing firearms. The bill expands Virginia law which currently prohibits individuals subject to final protective orders of family abuse from possessing firearms.

Legislation enhancing the punishment for allowing access to loaded, unsecured firearm by a child from a Class 3 Misdemeanor to a Class 6 felony. The bill also raises the age of the child from 14 to 18.

Legislation enabling localities to enact any firearms ordinances that are stricter than state law. This includes regulating firearms in municipal buildings, libraries and at permitted events.

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REMINDER Next General Meeting is scheduled for Tuesday, Jan. 28, 2020 at 7:00 PM
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CONTACT INFORMATION - *Let them know what you think!*

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