



THE DEFENDER



A publication of
Virginia Citizens Defense League
Defending Your Right To Defend Yourself

Summer 2020

New Virginia Universal Background Check and What It Means For You

By Board of Directors Member (and FFL) Pat Webb

The 2020 legislative session saw a bunch of new gun control bills. Most were defeated by the determination of VCDL members, like you, writing your Senators and Delegates, but a few managed to get signed into law. One of these new laws is the universal background check (UBC).

WHO MUST DO A BACKGROUND CHECK

There has been a great deal of confusion about what this law says. This has been exacerbated by the fact that the bill underwent many changes during the legislative process, and the final law is vastly different from the original bill. So to clear up any confusion, here is the new law in a (rather large) nutshell.

First off, the law applies to **any** private sale. Even if you sell a gun to your son, daughter or spouse. If anything of value changes hands, the transfer **must** go through a background check.

This means if you swap your Glock 19 for your best buddy's Glock 23, you must **both** undergo a background check. If your cousin cuts your grass for a month in exchange for your Palmetto State VCDL AR-15, she must go through a background check. You get the idea.

Gifts are exempt. If you **give** a gun to someone, there is no background check required.

THE PROCESS

When you sell or trade a gun to someone, you will have to go to a participating gun dealer or a gun show to do a background check. Right now, the gun shows are few, so gun stores may be your only option. Here's the rub. A licensed gun dealer does not have to participate in the private sale transfer. The new state law limits dealers' fees to \$15.00. Many dealers cannot afford to complete transfers for this sum. So call ahead and see if the dealer is doing private transfers. There is a list on the State Police website of dealers who have said they will offer the service, but the list is likely not all-inclusive.

When you actually go to perform the background check, you will need to take the firearm with you. The seller and buyer

must be present. The buyer will fill out the 4473 and the SP-65, just like any other firearms purchase or transfer. Once the transaction is approved, the dealer will log the gun into the Acquisitions & Dispositions Book, commonly called an A&D book or bound book, and log it out to the purchaser. They will need a photo identification from both the seller and the purchaser.

Here's where it gets tricky. If the transaction is delayed, there are a few options, each with its own caveat. The buyer and seller can hang around and wait for a disposition. However, these days we are seeing wait times that are anywhere from 4 hours to 16 hours. Sometimes more. So waiting may not be an option.

VCDL Public Meeting Dates Planned

For the foreseeable future, meetings will continue to be held online. EM and Social Media Director Ed Levine reports VCDL Live meetings are now simultaneously broadcast on both the VCDL Facebook page and the VCDL YouTube channel. Our provider just offered this service and we jumped at the chance to serve our members better.

Meetings—both online and those held in person throughout the state—are announced in VA-ALERT and posted on the calendar at www.vcdl.org/calendar.

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FROM THE EDITOR

Our membership team has been working incredibly hard to get all membership packets processed and mailed. We went from around 6,000 members to around 35,000 in the space of a few months, which even necessitated migration to a more robust database and payment processing system. Because of the delays, the Board of Directors authorized a one-year extension (to 2021) for those whose memberships were delayed. The new system allows a few improvements, like a members-only place to post the most current issue of The Defender.

If you don't want to receive a paper copy of The Defender, notify the membership team (membership@vcdl.org). We will post a .pdf version on the members-only section of the website as soon as possible after it arrives in members' mailboxes. Go to vcdl.org, click "member area" and then "member forum". Older issues will continue to be found under the "Media" tab. The next issue should be out right after Labor Day.

Those new to VCDL might want to check out the Winter 2020 issue for a quick overview of the organization you've joined. Don't forget to follow us on your preferred social media platforms. We're on Facebook, Instagram, reddit, Twitter, Parler, MeWe, and YouTube. Our live meetings are now being simulcast on Facebook Live and YouTube.

Speaking of social media, we can use a reddit user to help monitor, start discussions, and answer questions on the VCDL subreddit. If you're interested, please contact Brendan Mooney (Brendan.Mooney@vcdl.org).

After our last issue, Member J. Root contacted us about the **Jury Nullification** article by Mark Firestone. Ms. Root wanted to let our members know about the Fully Informed Jury Association (fija.org); those who are interested in learning more about the strategy can find resources there. Mr. Firestone and attorney Gilbert Ambler expound a bit on jury nullification and firearms law in this issue.

Tess Ailshire
Editor



PRESIDENT'S PEN

While several bad gun-bills became law on July 1, 2020, those that affected everyday gun owners the most allow for gun control at the local-government level. Localities can now ban guns and ammunition in local government buildings, parks, community and recreation centers, and at permitted events and adjoining streets. A confusing and inconsistent cobweb of gun laws crisscrossing the state is a real possibility!

Gun controllers want this kind of confusion not to save lives, but to discourage both gun ownership and the carrying of firearms for self-defense.

To combat this situation, VCDL has created a model resolution to be passed by localities saying they will not implement any local gun-control, even though they now have the power to do so. The resolution, while non-binding, is basically a covenant with the citizens of the locality to protect and not infringe on their right to self-defense.

As of writing this article, the early evening of August 10, 13 localities have passed the VCDL "No local gun-control" resolution and 4 localities which don't need the resolution due to the wording in their Second Amendment Sanctuary resolution passed earlier. Here are the localities, so far, opposing any local gun-control:

- Amherst (county)
- Appomattox
- Bedford (county), covered by Sanctuary resolution
- Colonial Heights, covered by Sanctuary resolution
- Culpeper (county)
- Goshen
- Halifax
- King William
- Patrick
- Pittsylvania
- Powhatan
- Pulaski (county), covered by Sanctuary resolution
- Rappahannock
- Rocky Mount
- Scott
- Southampton, covered by Sanctuary resolution
- Wythe

Four more localities are hearing the resolution tonight.

Three localities have passed local gun-control so far: Alexandria, Richmond, and Newport News. There will be more, but hopefully we can keep the majority of the state from implementing any local gun-control if gun-owners do their part.

VCDL also implemented Watch Teams for Local Government a few months ago, with at least one person in every locality watching for anything coming up in local government that deals with firearms, either positively or negatively. That will allow VCDL to rally gun owners and have them contacting their local government before any action is taken by the local government on firearms.

Information on sending your locality an email in support of the resolution can be found on the VCDL website at <http://vcdl.org/2AResolutions>

We are in a long term fight for the soul of our state and country. Gun owners need to be active in that fight if we are to prevail.

Philip A. Cleave

UPCOMING GUN SHOWS AND EVENTS

If you'd like to work a show, email the coordinator and ask to be put on the mailing list used for volunteers. Volunteers get free admission to the show, and some vendors offer discounts to other vendors, including our volunteers.

Verify all schedules; this list is planned as of press time.

- CHANTILLY**—Dulles Expo Center
Aug 21-23 Oct 2-4 Nov 20-22
- DALE CITY**—VFW Post 1503
Oct 10-11 Dec 19-20
- DOSWELL**—Farm Bureau Center at Meadow Event Park
Oct 17-18 Dec 19-20
- FISHERSVILLE**—Augusta Expo
Sep 12-13 Dec 5-6
- FREDERICKSBURG**—Fredericksburg Expo & Conference Center
Oct 24-25 Dec 12-13
- HAMPTON**—Hampton Roads Convention Center
Sep 12-13 Nov 28-29
- HARRISONBURG**—Rockingham County Fairgrounds
Oct 31-Nov 1
- LYNCHBURG**—Macy's at the River Ridge Mall
Jun 27-28
- RICHMOND**—Richmond Raceway Complex
Aug 22-23
- ROANOKE**—Berglund Center
Oct 17-18
- SALEM**—Salem Civic Center
Oct 10-11 Dec 19-20
- VIRGINIA BEACH** — Convention Center
Oct 10-11
- WEYERS CAVE**—Weyers Cave Community Center
Sep 19-20
- WINCHESTER** — Winchester Sportsplex
Oct 10-11
- WOODSTOCK**—Woodstock Moose Lodge
Aug 29-30 Nov 14-15

COORDINATORS

- Chantilly—**Danny Paulson**—gunshows.chantilly@vcdl.org
Dale City—**Richard Kroh**—gunshows.dalecity@vcdl.org
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Fredericksburg — **John Beck**—gunshows.fredericksburg@vcdl.org
Harrisonburg /Weyers Cave/Fishersville—**Seth Hower**—
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State Gun Show Coordinator—**Mike Wilburt**—
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PROMOTERS

Showmasters Gun Shows www.showmastersgunshows.com
Sporting Shows Unlimited sportingshowsunlimited.com

THANK YOU

A special thanks to those members who used their time to help spread the VCDL word.

Salem July 17-18. For the first time in months, a gun show was actually held. Don Beheler, Walter Drew, Sam Hollingsworth, Bob Lutjen, Rick Pollack, Teresa Ray, Dave Smith, Kathy Smith, Al Steed, Jr., Scott Young, and two other volunteers who did not sign in, made the VCDL voice heard.

On **June 13**, Robert Allen, Fred Deady, Kim deBey, Mike Debay, Dave Eckart, Diane Forrest, Tom Gee, Cathrine Geukguezian, Leonard Hart, Dan Helm, Brendan Mooney, Pat Murphy, Robert Weaver, Virginia Welch, and Marcus White all spent the day stuffing membership materials and **Fulfillment Center** orders for mailing. On **July 4**, Todd Binette, Christina Bott, Fred Deady, Diane Forrest, Anne Hooker, Chris Karanski, Jim Larkin, Pat Murphy, John Pickney, and Stanley Walker, plus a few who did not want to be publicly named, did it again. These efforts went a long way to ensuring new members finally got their membership materials.

The **Social Media** team wants to recognize Brendan Mooney, Ed Levine, Joanna Colasurdo Smith, Kieth Wallace, Mike Castellano, Paul J. Kershaw, Theron Keller, and Todd V. Banks, who moderate the VCDL presence, answer questions, and ensure a convivial social media presence.

Speaking of social media, we can use a reddit user to help monitor, start discussions, and answer questions on the VCDL subreddit. If you're interested, please contact Brendan Mooney (Brendan.Mooney@vcdl.org).

Bryan Dunn and Theron Keller, and John Wilburn spent **August 1-2** at the **Glock Sport Shooting Foundation's Virginia Ballistic Challenge** in **Bluefield, VA**. Congressman Morgan Griffith stopped by to say "hi" and show his support.



Congressman Morgan Griffith with VCDL Member and volunteer Theron Keller.

At the **Militia Muster** in **Roanoke August 8**, Walter Drew, Richard McNamara, Ken Modica, Al Steed, Jr., Noah Tickle manned a VCDL table.

RANGE TIME—Part V

By EM Kenneth Van Wyk

Welcome back to our series on getting the most out of our range time. Today, as an ignoble tribute to the Covid-19 pandemic, we're going to discuss drills you can do with new firearms. After all, these past few months of lockdown/isolation and leftist mobs rioting and burning down our cities have seen record-setting gun sales with some 40% of the buyers being first-time buyers.

As such, I welcome all newcomers here and to VCDL. I hope you'll spend a few minutes and go back through this series from its inception. This is the 5th article in the series, in addition to the initial announcement article where I laid out an agenda for many such articles through the foreseeable future. (As I write that, I realize just how ludicrous the term "foreseeable future" seems, but I digress.)

And yes, in Part IV of this series, I said I'd focus next on drills for common scenarios such as carrying groceries. After consideration, I decided instead to address our newcomers here and come back to those other scenarios later, particularly in light of the thousands of new VCDL members who joined us leading up to our January 2020 Lobby Day and throughout 2020's tumultuous events. To you newcomers, welcome aboard. I hope you'll all share this article with other new gun owners as well.

All that being said, let's talk about what to do with new firearms while we're at the range. Let's focus on three specific areas:

- New firearm break-in and testing
- Malfunction drills
- Reloading drills

Especially since we're primarily concerned here about guns that will be used for defensive tools, I'm a huge fan of running all new guns through a break-in period. I've had guns that required it — they exhibited various failure modes for the first hundred rounds or so. I've had guns that were extremely reliable right out of the starting gate. Either way, before I am willing to carry a gun with me to be used to defend life and limb, I require it to go through a proving period before I'm willing to trust it.

Most importantly, I want to make sure the action cycles cleanly and reliably every time. Having an equipment failure during a life-and-death emergency can be catastrophic.

I also want to make sure there aren't any glitches I need to know about. That can include magazine release latches that can come undone by contacting my clothing or holster just wrong or some such.

Basically, I want to be so familiar with my firearm I'm confident carrying it with me everywhere, all the time. I want to know it's not going to surprise me in a really bad way and at the worst possible time. That can only come from spending considerable quality time with it at the range and at home

doing dry fire drills with it (see Range Time article III for a discussion about dry firing).

To break-in a brand new gun, I like to start by field stripping, cleaning, and lubricating the gun before I ever take it to the range. I like to get all the manufacturing residue off the gun and use a lightweight, high quality lubricant on all of the metal-to-metal moving parts such as where the slide rails contact the frame. Yes, I'm mostly assuming here you're using a semi-automatic pistol. You revolver owners probably don't need quite so much to lubricate a new gun. You should still, however, spend some quality time with your new gun to become fully confident with it and how it interacts with your holster, clothing, etc.

With my clean and lubed pistol in tow, I head to the range and do some shooting. At this point, it's not all that important what kind of shooting drills I do. I'm more interested in the number of rounds I fire. My rule of thumb is I like to see 500 failure-free rounds through a gun before I'll carry it. You might think that's draconian; you might think that's nowhere near enough. You be the judge. So, during the break-in period, I will shoot a lot, and I'll use that time to see how the sight alignment works for me. Am I consistently shooting low, left, etc.? If the gun has adjustable sights, I might tweak them a bit to zero the sights for my eyes and grip.

Once the gun has proven itself to be sufficiently reliable, or even during the break-in period, I also like to spend some time with it to see how it performs in my holster(s), with my clothing, during common malfunctions like "stovepipes," and so on.

I like to practice drawing from holster many times during this period, starting with dry firing at home and moving on to live fire drills at the range. Again, be sure your range allows for live fire holster drills before you do this. Many ranges do not, and many that do have significant restrictions like strong-side outside the waistband only. I like to be sure to include drills with my common street clothing here, just in case my new firearm snags me in unanticipated ways.

It's also a good idea to practice common failure modes like stovepipes here. This is generally easier to do at home dry firing with practice (inert) cartridges like snap caps, perhaps augmented with some empty shell casings. I put a shell casing in the ejection port opening to simulate a stovepipe, and then practice clearing the malfunction quickly and efficiently, getting a fresh snap cap into battery reliably. This should become second nature so I am confident I can clear malfunctions during emergencies.

It's also good to spend some range time practicing reloading new guns. Perhaps you routinely carry a firearm and one or two spare magazines. Since every gun feels just a little different, make sure to practice reloading your new gun. In doing so, you're also making sure all your magazines are functioning properly. For this, I like to have my magazine

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(RANGE TIME: Continued from page 4)

holster on my weak side and my pistol on my strong side. I'll start with just a couple of rounds in each magazine and rapidly fire until empty, followed by a quick reload to another magazine. I do this with one or two rounds in each magazine, but I also will run through drills with full magazines.

Lastly, and to raise my own level of comfort and confidence that last little bit, I like to repeat the reload and malfunction drills at home in a pitch dark room. I load up a couple of magazines with snap caps — this is a dry fire only sort of drill — holster my firearm and go into a pitch dark room. I then practice drawing, firing, and reloading in darkness. (All the better if your firearm has night sights.)

I'll only carry a gun that I have rigorously broken in and practiced at the range and dry fired at home. I spend the break-in time with each new gun wisely by running through all of these drills. Remember my mantra. It's not enough to practice until you get it right. You should practice until you cannot fail.

RECOGNITION AND RECIPROCITY

By EM Tess Ailshire

Does Virginia have reciprocity with all other states? No. Does this mean your brother visiting from out-of-state must consult a lawyer to discover if his permit is good here? No.

There's been some confusion recently about whether Virginia's permits are accepted in other states, and other states' permits here. That leads to the "recognition" and "reciprocity" discussion.

Reciprocity is a mutual agreement, usually written but not always easily found, between two states that each will treat a concealed handgun permit holder as if it that person were a resident of that state. It does not absolve an individual from knowing and following the laws of the jurisdiction s/he's in, and it doesn't change any laws. Virginia does not publish a list of states with which it has reciprocity; you must contact the other state.

Recognition is not mutual. One state may recognize another state's permit, even though that other state doesn't recognize its.

Virginia recognizes all other states' permits (Virginia Code section 18.2-308.014) if issued to an individual age 21 or older. In fact, for this purpose, 'State,' when applied to a part of the United States, "includes any of the 50 states, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, and the United States Virgin Islands." If you're lucky enough to have a Puerto Rico permit, you can carry in Virginia, according to Virginia laws.

(UBC: Continued from Page 1)

If the seller decides to leave the gun with the dealer pending disposition, and the sale is not approved - or the buyer changes his mind - the seller must then go through a background check to get his own gun back.

If the seller leaves, taking the gun with him, and the sale is declined, then no harm no foul. But if the sale is approved, the seller must go back to the dealer and leave the gun there or meet the buyer there.

This is further complicated by the fact that some people may have to drive an hour or more each way to find a dealer who will facilitate private transfers. Or if you do your transaction on a Sunday at a gun show and it is delayed past closing time...well, you get the picture. I suppose the State Police could pull rank and get the pending transaction moved to the front of the line, but will they? That remains to be seen. And if they don't, when and where would you be able to complete the transaction once it is approved?

WHAT ELSE COULD GO WRONG?

Another problem with this law is that it created a de facto ban on handgun purchases by people 18 to 20 years old. While it is perfectly legal for an 18, 19 or 20-year-old person to purchase, own and openly carry a handgun in Virginia, federal law prohibits licensed dealers from transferring a handgun to anyone under 21. VCDL and GOA have won an injunction blocking this portion of the law and stipulating that someone who sells a handgun to a buyer over 18 but not yet 21 cannot be prosecuted for violation of the UBC. For the time being, if you sell a handgun to someone in that 18-to-20-year-old age bracket, the transaction is not subject to the UBC. However, the injunction does not apply to the sale of rifles, receivers, shotguns, etc. If you sell a long gun to an 18-to-20-year-old, it must go through the UBC. Receivers and things classified as "other" like the TAC-14 cannot be sold to someone in that age bracket.

WHAT ARE WE DOING ABOUT IT?

The case to challenge the entire law is still working its way through the court system and we will update you as we have more news. Stay tuned to the VA-ALERTs for updates. And if you want to help fight this and other assaults on our rights you can visit vcdl.org/donate and contribute much-needed funds. These legal battles don't come cheap. Even the smallest contributions help. As always, we thank you for your support and your activism.

NOTE: Transfers at gun shows are facilitated by the Virginia State Police under a 2018 policy, and cost \$2 per transfer, cash only, not including admission fee.

More On Jury Nullification

By VCDL Member Mark Firestone with Gilbert Ambler, Esq.

*Editors Note: DO NOT rely on The Defender for legal advice. While our members are intelligent, often well-schooled in the law, and some are even attorneys, they are not *your* attorney. If you need legal help, consult a qualified attorney.*

I wrote an article on jury nullification which appeared in the last issue of *The Defender*. Even though it was clearly written from a layman's point of view, I do hope, at the very least, it generated some interest in alternatives that might be available in the fight against "common sense" gun control.

It **did** get the attention of Gilbert Ambler, Esquire, who was good enough to contact me and clarify a few things about the legal process that occurs when one is arrested for firearms violations. Mr. Ambler suggested we collaborate on a follow-up article spelling out, from an expert point of view, the reality of firearms violations arrests and the subsequent legal process that occurs in the court system. What follows is Mr. Ambler's synopsis of what one can realistically expect upon having the misfortune of being arrested on a firearms violation.

Last issue we discussed the idea that jury nullification may be a path toward innocence for gun owners convicted of firearm violations in states with draconian gun laws. But what path does a criminal trial take, and how does the jury decide nullification is warranted?

As a refresher, jury nullification allows a jury to find a person who they believe actually committed the crime in question innocent when circumstances justify exoneration. Often these circumstances are not legally recognized, but the jury decides that justice requires a finding of innocence because the law requiring conviction is unjust. This is a powerful tool and a way for jurors to take action against unjust laws, even when the slow-moving mechanism of a constitutional challenges to the law has not caught up.

When charged with a crime, it can be a long road to actually have a case tried in front of a jury. The vast majority of cases (something like 97%) will never go before a jury for a variety of reasons, often due to overcharging and plea bargaining.

It is rare for someone charged with a crime to receive just one charge. Charges are often brought together (think brandishing and assault & battery), and as one heads toward trial, the Commonwealth can actually add charges. The Commonwealth Attorney will then offer to drop one of the extra charges for a guilty plea to the other charge. Often this type of plea bargaining can keep someone out of jail, and possibly even preserve their gun rights. At times like this, such an offer can be attractive as a way to end the stress of the ongoing criminal case.

For misdemeanor charges in Virginia, one will not have an

opportunity for a jury to hear the case until after a judge has heard and decided the case. Virginia courts are split, with misdemeanors initially tried with a bench (judge heard) trial in General District Court, and only after a loss and on appeal to Circuit Court could a jury hear the case. On the other hand, all felony charges must be resolved in Circuit Court.

Even if a case is a felony, and must be resolved in Circuit Court, there may be a compelling reason to ask for a judge alone to hear the case. A judge understands the power he has to manipulate a sentence (even after a finding of guilty) while a jury does not. Judges (but not juries) can utilize something called sentencing guidelines, which are often quite complicated, to determine what a recommended sentence should be. The sentencing guidelines will evaluate the type of crime, whether a weapon was used, and whether there are any prior convictions, before offering a recommended sentence. Often, especially for first offenders, the sentencing guidelines may be below the sentencing range prescribed in the statute.

For example, even when a statute authorizes a punishment of 1-5 years, a judge, based on sentencing guidelines, may sentence someone to only probation. Alternatively, when a jury decides someone is guilty in Virginia, they must decide what the sentence will be based solely on the statute and arguments about sentencing factors, but without seeing or learning about sentencing guidelines. Therefore, if a statute authorizes 1-5 years' punishment after conviction, a jury may think they are being lenient by sentencing someone to the low end authorized by the statute. In this same case, a judge, with the assistance of sentencing guidelines, may sentence to probation only. After a jury decides a sentence, it is possible for a judge to alter it. However, this type of judicial action is rare, because judges generally uphold the will of the jury.

Another factor at play is that a judge has the power to suspend a sentence (essentially giving you probation with the condition that if you violate probation you may have to serve all the suspended time you are given). Typically juries have no idea that a sentence can be suspended, so they send people to jail for the full duration of the sentence.

You can see why many people will opt for a bench trial which offers an anticipated shorter sentence if they lose — or even take a plea deal when facing criminal penalties.

If a case does go to trial, as a juror you may wonder why the defense attorney is not bringing up jury nullification. Why is the defense not talking about suspended sentences or sentencing guidelines? Unfortunately, criminal defense attorneys cannot bring these concepts up to a jury in Virginia. This means that as jurors in Virginia, if a concept such as jury nullification (finding someone innocent even when the evidence points to guilt because the law is unjust) is going to be raised, it is going to have to come from within the jury box.

Being a juror in Virginia is a great civil responsibility, and if selected for a jury, you should take your duty seriously. But you should also remember that you have more power as a juror than you have been told.

VCDL Membership Application

<p>RECRUITER MEMBER # _____</p> <p>____ New ____ Renewal (Member # _____)</p> <p>Name _____</p> <p>Address _____</p> <p>City _____ State _____ Zip _____</p> <p>Phone (____) _____</p> <p>Email _____</p> <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 60%;">____ 1 VCDL membership:</td> <td style="text-align: right;">\$ 25.00</td> </tr> <tr> <td>____ Donation to VCDL:</td> <td style="text-align: right;">\$ _____</td> </tr> <tr> <td>____ Donation to PAC:</td> <td style="text-align: right;">\$ _____</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total Enclosed:</td> <td style="text-align: right;">\$ _____</td> </tr> </table> <p>VCDL-PAC is required by law to collect certain information. This information is not made public unless your combined annual contributions total more than \$100.00. If you are making a VCDL- PAC donation please supply this information in the spaces to the right. The VCDL-PAC cannot accept anonymous donations. Thank you for your support!</p> <p><i>(Note: Membership processing can take 10-12 weeks)</i></p>	____ 1 VCDL membership:	\$ 25.00	____ Donation to VCDL :	\$ _____	____ Donation to PAC :	\$ _____	Total Enclosed:	\$ _____	<p>Method of payment</p> <p>____ Cash (Do not send cash through the mail.)</p> <p>____ Check (Make checks payable to VCDL)</p> <p>____ Charge: ____ American Express</p> <p>____ MasterCard ____ Visa</p> <p>Credit Card Number: _____</p> <p>Expiration Date: _____</p> <p>Name as it appears on the card _____</p> <p>Signature of Card Holder _____</p> <p>Mail to: VCDL Membership Processing Center P.O. Box 5752 Fredericksburg VA 22403</p> <p>Or save postage by using a credit card at vcdl.org/join</p> <p>VCDL-PAC Required Information:</p> <p>Occupation (what you do, not your job title) _____</p> <p>Employer & Employer's principle location (city/state) _____</p>
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PAC CORNER

Governor Northam is at it again. He has called the Virginia General Assembly into special session on August 18. While the premise for this session is the budget and criminal and social justice reform, we here at VCDL-PAC have little faith that this session will conclude without a second bite of the anti-gun apple, such as House Bill 961 – the Assault Weapons Ban.

In conjunction with Virginia Citizens Defense League (VCDL.org), the VCDL-PAC continues to fight for you and our collective 2A rights. In January when dozens of anti-2A bill were introduced in the General Assembly, we spoke with our legislators, sent emails and we showed up at Lobby Day. An estimated 30,000 people attended our peaceful rally. Both VCDL and VCDL-PAC followed up with local leaders in every county, town and city and through our efforts, 147 of them became Second Amendment Sanctuary areas!

All 2A supporters felt the sting of losing both the House of Delegates (HOD) and Senate to a majority of anti-gun legislators last year. Millions of dollars of special interest money poured into Virginia in 2019. These leftist groups demanded payback in the form of gun bans and tighter restrictions on our sacred rights.

2021 is right around the corner and solid 2A candidates must run for every seat in the HOD and we must help fund them to win. We must do the same in the race for Governor, Lt. Governor and Attorney General. This can only happen with your help. I've been fighting for our 2A rights for nearly 20 years, beginning with a march down Constitution Avenue with a group of 2A supporters during the famed "Million Mom March". I've never let anyone deter me from a fight. But I can't do it alone. I need you to join me now.

If you have donated to the VCDL-PAC previously, thank you. You know the good work we do, and now, I ask you to double down! New, and current, donors – thank you! Donate at: <https://vcdl.org/PAC-donate/>

Yours in Liberty, Cathy McNickle VCDL-PAC Chair

**VIRGINIA CITIZENS
DEFENSE LEAGUE, INC.**

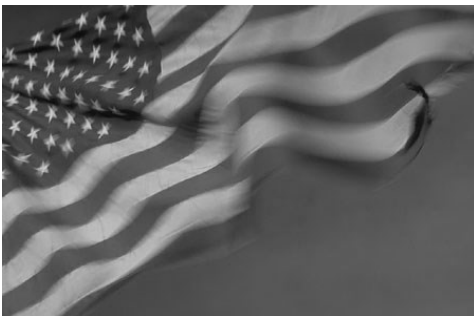
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Pat Webb

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Board of Directors
As of June 2019**

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Please feel free to contact any of the Officers or Directors should you have any questions or if you would like to volunteer your services in VCDL.

CHP RENEWALS

Virginia law provides that you can get the full five years of your Concealed Handgun Permit if you apply for renewal at least 90, but no more than 180, days prior to expiration of your current permit. (Section 18.2-308.010)

EXPIRES	RENEW IN
January	August-October
February	September-November
March	October-December
April	November-January
May	December-February
June	January-March
July	February-April
August	March-May
September	April-June
October	May-July
November	June-August
December	July-September



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