

What Now? Gun Violence Prevention Policy Options After *Bruen*, *The Bipartisan Safer Communities Act*, and the Results of the 2022 Mid-Term Elections

November 17 @ 7:00 pm - 9:00 pm

The [Temple Sinai Gun Violence Prevention Group](#) hosts a virtual Webinar panel discussion with:

* **Joe Danielsen**, New Jersey Assemblyman (D-Middlesex, Somerset), a chief sponsor of New Jersey bill S4769 to require New Jersey gun owners to purchase liability insurance and also a “recreational hunter who supports both the Second Amendment and public safety”

* **Josh Horwitz**, Co-Director, Johns Hopkins Center for Gun Violence Solutions

* **Kelly Sampson**, Senior Counsel & Director of Racial Justice, Brady Campaign

* **Dr. Michael Siegel**, M.D., M.P.H., Professor, Public Health and Community Medicine, Tufts University, School of Medicine, and author of a new report issued by the new GVP group 97Percent entitled “*Finding the Common Ground in Gun Safety*”

* **Rob Wilcox**, Federal Legal Director, Everytown for Gun Safety

* **Steve Klitzman**, Chair, Temple Sinai GVP Group, Moderator.

Now that the Supreme Court in June 2022 [struck down](#) New York’s “concealed carry” limits on who may carry guns in public (*New York State Rifle & Pistol Assn., Inc. v.*

Bruen decided on 06/23/2022), state lawmakers in California, Connecticut, Delaware, Hawaii, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York, Rhode Island, and possibly in other states, are reviewing and in some cases strengthening their concealed carry permit laws to deter further gun violence. Justice Clarence Thomas’s majority opinion made clear that the constitutionality of gun restrictions is grounded in “history and tradition” and “[settled](#)” in “sensitive places” such as legislatures, courtrooms and polling locations. “Modern regulations” may “prohibit” the carry of firearms in “new” places. Given that, a number of states are enacting a more expansive list of “sensitive places” where guns may not be carried. Though Justice Thomas did not specify which those might be, during oral arguments in November 2021, several justices posited that they might include [public transportation](#), [crowded venues](#), [university campuses](#) and places where [alcohol is served](#).

Moreover, Justice Brett Kavanaugh noted in a concurrence joined by Chief Justice John Roberts that while states may not impose restrictions that prevent “[ordinary, law abiding citizens](#)” from

carrying a gun to defend themselves, states can still enact rigorous requirements for a public carry permit, such as stringent background and mental health records checks and completion of regular training courses.

Another promising reform for state and local governments to consider would be to require gun owners to purchase

[firearm liability insurance](#). Not only would such a requirement ensure that victims of gun violence can recover for their losses and “[provide financial incentives for responsible arms carrying](#),” but it also draws strong historical support from a host of 19th century “surety laws” which Justice Thomas cited in his opinion. These were laws requiring gun owners to post bond in order to carry a gun.

See, e.g., two, first-of-its-kind local ordinances enacted by San Jose, CA in January 2022 that require all San Jose gun owners to purchase gun liability insurance and to pay a \$25 licensing fee to support community violence intervention programs. A U.S. District Court in August 2022 denied a gun rights group motion for a preliminary injunction blocking the two ordinances and in October 2022 dismissed the 2nd amendment claim, because the complaint was submitted before the Supreme Court’s *Bruen* decision. But the court allowed gun rights advocates to refile their dismissed claims under the Court’s new “history and tradition” standard. See *National Association for Gun Rights, Inc. v. City of San Jose*, No. 5:22-CV-00501.

See also bills pending in the California General Assembly, SB No. 505, and the New Jersey General Assembly, *A4769*, as noted above, that would require all state gun owners in California and New Jersey to purchase liability insurance.

A distinguished panel of GVP policy experts will discuss these and other state and local responses to the *Bruen* decision as well as implementation of the provisions of the *Bipartisan Safer Communities Act* enacted in June 2022, and the implications of the results of the 2022 mid-term elections regarding further progress on gun safety reforms on the federal, state and local levels.

For more information please contact [Steve Klitzman](#), Chair, Temple Sinai GVP Group.

[Register](#)

[Add to calendar](#)

[-