

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS  
FORT WORTH DIVISION**

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR GUN RIGHTS, INC., )  
TEXAS GUN RIGHTS, INC., )  
PATRICK CAREY, )  
JAMES WHEELER, )

Case No. \_\_\_\_\_

and )

TRAVIS SPEEGLE, )

Plaintiffs, )

v. )

MERRICK GARLAND, )  
IN HIS OFFICIAL CAPACITY AS )  
ATTORNEY GENERAL )  
OF THE UNITED STATES, )  
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, )

STEVEN DETTELBACH, )  
IN HIS OFFICIAL CAPACITY AS )  
DIRECTOR OF THE )  
BUREAU OF ALCOHOL, TOBACCO, )  
FIREARMS AND EXPLOSIVES, )

and )

BUREAU OF ALCOHOL, TOBACCO, )  
FIREARMS AND EXPLOSIVES, )

Defendants. )

\_\_\_\_\_ )

**COMPLAINT FOR DECLARATORY AND INJUNCTIVE RELIEF**

1. Plaintiffs National Association for Gun Rights, Inc., Texas Gun Rights, Inc., Mr. Patrick Carey, Mr. James Wheeler, and Mr. Travis Speegle bring this action against Mr. Merrick Garland, in his official capacity as Attorney General of the United States, the U.S. Department of Justice, Mr. Steven Dettelbach, in his official capacity as Director of the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms,

and Explosives, and the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives under the Administrative Procedure Act, 5 U.S.C. §§ 701, *et seq.* and the Declaratory Judgement Act, 28 U.S.C. §§ 2201 and 2202, seeking declaratory and injunctive relief to end Defendants' arbitrary, capricious, and otherwise unlawful efforts to misclassify Forced Reset Triggers as "machineguns" under the National Firearms Act of 1934.

### **JURISDICTION AND VENUE**

2. The Court has jurisdiction over this action pursuant to 5 U.S.C. § 702 and 28 U.S.C. § 1331. This Court has authority to grant the remedy Plaintiffs seek under 28 U.S.C. §§ 2201 and 2202 and 5 U.S.C. § 706.

3. Venue is proper in this district pursuant to 5 U.S.C. § 703 and 28 U.S.C. § 1391(e) because one or more Plaintiffs resides within the Northern District of Texas and Plaintiff Texas Gun Rights, Inc., is headquartered in the Fort Worth Division.

### **PARTIES**

4. Plaintiff National Association for Gun Rights, Inc. ("NAGR") is a Virginia corporation with its headquarters in Loveland, Colorado. NAGR is organized and operated as a non-profit membership organization that is exempt from federal income taxes under Section 501(c)(4) of the U.S. Internal Revenue Code. NAGR was formed in 2000 to preserve and defend the Second Amendment rights of gun owners. NAGR has over 3,000 members in the Northern District of Texas, including some who own forced reset triggers ("FRTs") or who wish to acquire them and would do so but for the challenged ATF statutory interpretation.

5. Plaintiff Texas Gun Rights, Inc. ("TGR") is a 501(c)(4) non-profit, non-partisan, grassroots citizen organization headquartered in Hudson Oaks, Texas. Its mission is to protect the Second Amendment rights of its members, including protecting the liberty of individuals to defend

themselves, their families, and their property without having to first ask government for permission and to push back on firearms-related licensing requirements. It has over 14,000 members in the Northern District of Texas, including some who own FRTs or who wish to acquire them and would do so but for the challenged ATF statutory interpretation.

6. Plaintiff Patrick Carey is a natural person, a United States citizen, and resident of Zachary, Louisiana.

7. Prior to August 22, 2022, Mr. Carey owned two “FRT 15 – Rare Breed Trigger” forced reset triggers. *See* Exhibit A (Declaration of Patrick Carey).

8. The Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives provided Mr. Carey with a “Warning Notice” dated August 22, 2022 (attached to Exhibit A), informing him that “ATF has information that you have acquired one or more Forced/Hard Reset Trigger (FRT) devices,” that “[t]hese items have been classified as machineguns that were unlawfully manufactured,” that “[p]ossession of these devices is a violation of law due to their illegal manufacture,” and that “*the unlawful receipt and possession of any of these devices is a felony violation of Federal law*” (emphasis in the original).

9. In response to the personalized threat of criminal enforcement, that same day Mr. Carey surrendered two FRTs to the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives.

10. But for the threat of civil and criminal liability, Mr. Carey intends to purchase additional FRTs in the future.

11. Thus, Mr. Carey is harmed by the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives unlawful determination that FRTs are “machineguns,” which compelled him to surrender possession of two FRTs with a market value of approximately \$750 and prevents him from owning and possessing additional FRTs.

12. Plaintiff James “J.R.” Wheeler is a United States citizen, and resident of Crandall, Texas. *See* Exhibit B (Declaration of James Joseph Ross Wheeler).

13. Mr. Wheeler is located in the Northern District of Texas.

14. Mr. Wheeler has a Federal Firearms License and is the 50% owner of a small business selling firearms and ammunition.

15. Mr. Wheeler personally owns one FRT; his business owns two additional FRTs.

16. Mr. Wheeler seeks to maintain lawful possession of his FRTs and intends to continue selling FRTs to U.S. citizens qualified to lawfully possess firearms.

17. Mr. Wheeler is harmed by the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives unlawful determination that FRTs are “machineguns,” which would force Mr. Wheeler to surrender his own FRTs or risk civil and criminal penalties and to cease selling FRTs, which would cause him tangible economic harm.

18. Plaintiff Travis Speegle is an U.S. Citizen and resident of Austin, Texas. *See* Exhibit C (Declaration of Travis Speegle).

19. Mr. Speegle owns 10 FRTs.

20. Mr. Speegle intends to purchase additional FRTs.

21. Mr. Speegle is harmed by the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives unlawful determination that FRTs are “machineguns,” which places him at risk of civil and criminal enforcement and prevents him from purchasing additional FRTs.

22. The individual Plaintiffs, along with the organizational Plaintiffs, their members, and their supporters, will be irreparably harmed if the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives is permitted to continue confiscation, criminal enforcement, and threats thereof against owners of FRTs based on its classification of FRTs as machineguns. Not only will many of the Plaintiffs lose

the monetary value of their possessions (through forced surrender, confiscation, or destruction) and their ability to use them, but all the Plaintiffs will be deprived of the ability to purchase, own, and use FRTs in the future. Plaintiffs who are FRT owners have lost and will continue to lose the use and enjoyment of their belongings, along with the ability to keep and bear firearms equipped with FRTs. Finally, any FRT owner who retains an FRT will be at risk of felony prosecution—and accompanying permanent loss of his or her Second Amendment rights.

23. Defendant Merrick Garland is the Attorney General of the United States. In his official capacity as Attorney General, he oversees the U.S. Department of Justice, including the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives. He also has statutory authority to prescribe rules and regulations concerning firearms. *See* 18 U.S.C. § 926; 26 U.S.C. § 7801(a)(2); 28 U.S.C. § 599A(c)(1); Homeland Security Act of 2002, Pub. L. 107-296, 116 Stat. 2135 (Nov. 25, 2002).

24. Defendant U.S. Department of Justice (“DOJ”) is a federal executive branch agency within the federal government of the United States. DOJ is headquartered at 950 Pennsylvania Avenue NW, Washington, D.C. 20530. DOJ is charged with enforcing federal firearms laws.

25. Defendant Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives (“ATF”) is a component agency of DOJ responsible for enforcing federal criminal laws and regulating the firearms and explosives industries, including the registration and regulation of “machineguns.” *See* 28 U.S.C. § 599A(b)(1); 28 C.F.R. § 0.130. ATF has limited authority under the Gun Control Act and National Firearms Act to promulgate certain regulations. *See* 18 U.S.C. § 926(a); 26 U.S.C. § 7805(a). ATF is headquartered at 99 New York Avenue NE, Washington, D.C. 20226. Homeland Security Act of 2002, Pub. L. 107-296, 116 Stat. 2135 (Nov. 25, 2002).

26. Defendant Steven Dettelbach is the Director of the ATF. In his official capacity as Director of the ATF, he oversees the ATF and its enforcement and regulatory activities.

## STATEMENT OF FACTS

### **Forced Reset Triggers**

27. An FRT is a semi-automatic trigger assembly that allows the trigger to “reset” quicker than it would using a traditional trigger-return spring, in turn allowing the user to fire the firearm quicker than with a traditional trigger. *See* Exhibit D (Declaration of Daniel O’Kelly).

28. For example, in an AR-15 equipped with a standard semi-automatic trigger, the function of the trigger is to release the hammer. This occurs when the trigger is pulled back to the point that a “trigger sear” releases the hammer from its retained position. After being released by the trigger, the hammer pivots to contact a firing pin. The firing pin then strikes a chambered ammunition cartridge or “round,” causing gunpowder in the cartridge to combust and propel the cartridge’s bullet out of the barrel of the firearm, *i.e.*, firing.

29. Once fired, a standard semi-automatic trigger will not fire again until the trigger is “reset.” This is what distinguishes a semi-automatic firearm from a machinegun, which is a fully automatic firearm. In a machinegun, the trigger does not need to reset to fire subsequent rounds after the first and can fire multiple rounds from a single function of the trigger.

30. A standard semi-automatic trigger resets due to its trigger-return spring moving the trigger forward until the trigger sear retains the hammer again. When this occurs, the trigger is in its ready-to-fire or “set” position and can function once again by releasing the hammer.

31. An FRT is a device that forcibly returns the trigger to its “reset” state, *i.e.*, its ready-to-fire or “set” position.

32. In the commercialized FRT designs at issue in this litigation, the trigger is forcibly reset by the hammer when the bolt carrier cycles to the rear. A “locking bar” mechanically locks the trigger in its reset state, preventing the user from moving the trigger rearward to function by

releasing the hammer, until the bolt has returned to the in-battery position and the firearm is safe to fire.

33. When firing multiple shots using an FRT, the trigger must still reset after each round is fired and must separately function to release the hammer by moving far enough to the rear in order to fire the next round.

34. This process is visible in the two videos illustrating the mechanics of an FRT and comparing the operations of an AR-15 fitted with an FRT to a machinegun, available here: <https://dhillonlaw.app.box.com/s/83pwi4a97id478f1nv31rv05okda2ccd>. *See also* Exhibit E (Declaration of Cole Leleux) (describing the videos and creation of same).

### **The Statutory Definition of a “Machinegun”**

35. The 1934 National Firearms Act (26 U.S.C. Chapter 53) (“NFA”) criminalized the possession or transfer of an unregistered firearm, while also prohibiting the registration of firearms otherwise banned by law. *See* 26 U.S.C. §§ 5812(a) (registration prohibited “if the transfer, receipt, or possession of the firearm would place the transferee in violation of law”), 5861 (prohibited acts).

36. In 1968, Congress passed the Gun Control Act (GCA) criminalizing possession of firearms for certain classes of people. *See* 18 U.S.C. § 921 *et seq.*

37. The Hughes Amendment to the 1986 Firearm Owners Protection Act (“the machinegun ban”) amended the GCA to generally prohibit Americans from possessing and transferring machineguns.<sup>1</sup> 18 U. S.C. § 922(o).

38. Thus, with limited exceptions for governmental actors and machineguns that were in existence and registered prior to the effective date of the statute, May 19, 1986, it is a federal felony

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<sup>1</sup> There are exceptions for government actors and machineguns that were in existence and registered prior to the effective date of the statute, May 19, 1986.

offense for any person to “transfer or possess a machinegun.” 18 U.S.C. § 922(o). This offense is punishable by up to 10 years in federal prison for first-time offenders. 18 U.S.C. § 924(a)(2).

39. As defined under both the GCA and NFA, the term “machinegun” means:

any weapon which shoots, is designed to shoot, or can be readily restored to shoot, automatically more than one shot, without manual reloading, by a single function of the trigger. The term shall also include the frame or receiver of any such weapon, any part designed and intended solely and exclusively, or combination of parts designed and intended, for use in converting a weapon into a machinegun, and any combination of parts from which a machinegun can be assembled if such parts are in the possession or under the control of a person.

26 U.S.C. § 5845(b); *see also* 18 U.S.C. § 921(24) (“The term ‘machinegun’ has the meaning given such term in section 5845(b) of the National Firearms Act (26 U.S.C. 5845(b))”).

40. The speed at which a weapon can be fired (i.e., “rate of fire”) is not referred to in the statutory definition of a machinegun.



### Federal Regulations and Statutory Interpretation/Enforcement

41. Until 2018, ATF regulations mirrored the federal definition of the term “machinegun” with respect to firearms manufactured and owned in the United States. 27 C.F.R. §§ 478.11 and 479.11.

For example, 27 C.F.R. § 479.11 (2017) stated:

**Machine gun.** Any weapon which shoots, is designed to shoot, or can be readily restored to shoot, automatically more than one shot, without manual reloading, by a single function of the trigger. The term shall also include the frame or receiver of any such weapon, any part designed and intended solely and exclusively, or combination of parts designed and intended, for use in converting a weapon into a machine gun, and any combination of parts from which a machine gun can be assembled if such parts are in the possession or under the control of a person.

42. In 2018, in an effort to broaden the statutory definition, the ATF “re-interpreted” the statutory definition to add the language shown in italics below:

**Machine gun.** Any weapon which shoots, is designed to shoot, or can be readily restored to shoot, automatically more than one shot, without manual reloading, by a single function of the trigger. The term shall also include the frame or receiver of any such weapon, any part designed and intended solely and exclusively, or combination of parts designed and intended, for use in converting a weapon into a machine gun, and any combination of parts from which a machine gun can be assembled if such parts are in the possession or under the control of a person. *For purposes of this definition, the term “automatically” as it modifies “shoots, is designed to shoot, or can be readily restored to shoot,” means functioning as the result of a self-acting or self-regulating mechanism that allows the firing of multiple rounds through a single function of the trigger; and “single function of the trigger” means a single pull of the trigger and analogous motions. The term “machine gun” includes a bump-stock-type device, i.e., a device that allows a semi-automatic firearm to shoot more than one shot with a single pull of the trigger by harnessing the recoil energy of the semi-automatic firearm to which it is affixed so that the trigger resets and continues firing without additional physical manipulation of the trigger by the shooter.*

27 C.F.R. § 479.11 (2018) (emphasis added); *see also* ATF, *Final Rule: Bump-Stock-Type Devices*, 83 Fed. Reg. 66514 (2018).

43. On July 15, 2021, ATF’s Firearms Technology Criminal Branch (FTCB) issued a Technical Examination report (attached as Exhibit F) in which it purportedly “classified the FRT-15 [version

of a forced reset trigger] as a machinegun as defined by the NFA and the GCA.” *See* Complaint at ¶ 117, *United States of America v. Rare Breed Triggers, LLC, et al.*, Case No. 1:23-cv-00369-NRM-RML (E.D.N.Y. Jan. 19, 2023).

44. On October 21, 2021, FTCB issued a report on the Wide Open Enterprises “WOT” version of an FRT (attached as Exhibit G), opining that the WOT is a machinegun. The WOT operates on the same mechanical principles as the Rare Breed FRT-15. *See* Exhibit D (Declaration of Daniel O’Kelly). The report was similarly flawed and based on the since-rejected statutory interpretation in § 479.11.

45. On March 22, 2022, the ATF issued an “Open Letter to All Federal Firearms Licensees” (“Open Letter”) (attached as Exhibit H) stating the ATF “recently examined devices commonly known as ‘forced reset triggers’ (FRTs) and has determined that *some* of them are ‘firearms’ and ‘machineguns’ as defined in the National Firearms Act (NFA), and ‘machineguns’ as defined in the Gun Control Act (GCA)” (emphasis added). The Open Letter further explained “ATF’s examination found that *some* FRT devices allow a firearm to automatically expel more than one shot with a single, continuous pull of the trigger” and “any FRT that allows a firearm to automatically expel more than one shot with a single, continuous pull of the trigger is a ‘machinegun’” *Id.* (emphasis added). The vague description of “some FRT devices” creates a chilling effect in which purchasers do not know whether (or not) the forced reset trigger they may possess has been condemned by ATF.

46. On April 27, 2023, ATF Firearms and Ammunition Technology Division (“FATD”) issued another report on the Rare Breed Triggers FRT-15 trigger. *See* Exhibit I.

47. FTCB and FATD provide technical support on firearms and ammunition to federal, state, and local law enforcement agencies regarding the GCA and NFA. FTCB and FATD do not have statutory authority to “classify” items or make “determinations” as to whether an item legally

constitutes a machinegun. Instead, FTCB examines and/or tests items and can issue a Technical Examination report that represents the opinion of the ATF.

### **Plaintiffs Face a Credible Threat of Enforcement**

48. Based on these and other similarly flawed reports, ATF has vigorously sought to implement its interpretation of the law.

49. The ATF has sent cease-and-desist letters to multiple companies involved in the manufacture, marketing, and sale of FRTs, including Rare Breed Triggers and 3rd Gen Machine. *See* Complaint at ¶¶ 145, 149, *United States of America v. Rare Breed Triggers, LLC, et al.*, Case No. 1:23-cv-00369-NRM-RML (E.D.N.Y. Jan. 19, 2023).

50. The ATF has sent and continues to send letters to FRT owners demanding surrender of forced reset triggers under threat of criminal prosecution.

51. One of these letters was delivered to Plaintiff Carey and is attached to Exhibit A.

52. ATF has made in-person visits to FRT owners' homes, including the home of Plaintiff Carey. *See* Exhibit A.

53. The ATF has initiated civil proceedings against at least one company and two individuals involved in the manufacture and sale of FRTs. *Complaint, United States of America v. Rare Breed Triggers, LLC, et al.*, Case No. 1:23-cv-00369-NRM-RML (E.D.N.Y. Jan. 19, 2023).

54. The Department of Justice has brought several criminal prosecutions against individuals for possessing FRTs, including at least one prosecution in Texas. *See* Second Superseding Indictment at Count One, *U.S. v. Bruggeman*, 2:22-CR-185 (S.D. Tex. Nov. 9, 2022) (charging defendant with “knowingly possess[ing] a machinegun, that is, six (6) Rare Breed Triggers FRT-15”); *see also* Indictment at Count Two, *U.S. v. Berrios-Aquino*, 3:22-cr-473 (D.P.R. Apr. 20, 2023) (charging

defendant with possession of a machinegun for possessing a Rare Breed FRT-15 trigger); Superseding Indictment at Count One, *U.S. v. Augusto*, 3:22-cr-30025 (D. Mass. Sept. 1, 2022) (charging defendant with possession of a machinegun in part for possessing three Rare Breed FRT-15 forced reset triggers and one Tommy Triggers FRT-15-3 MD forced reset trigger).

55. On August 4, 2023, the DOJ executed a search warrant on the Fargo, North Dakota, office of Rare Breed Triggers, LLC as part of its ongoing campaign against FRT owners, manufacturers, and distributors.

56. Given the ATF and DOJ's specific threats of prosecution and civil enforcement actions against one or more Plaintiffs and their history of prosecution and civil enforcement actions against other individuals and companies selling, manufacturing, or possessing FRTs, Plaintiffs face a credible threat of prosecution from Defendants.

### **Defendant's Interpretation of the Term "Machinegun" is Contrary to Law**

57. Defendants' interpretation of the term "machinegun," which is the basis for the revised version of 27 C.F.R. § 479.11, the Open Letter, and Defendants' hectoring conduct toward Plaintiffs, is contrary to law.

58. In *Cargill v. Garland*, 57 F.4th 447 (5th Cir. 2023) (en banc), *petition for cert. filed* (Apr. 6, 2023) (No. 22-976), the Fifth Circuit held that the ATF's 2018 bump-stock rule, which expanded the meaning of the term "machinegun," violated the Administrative Procedure Act by exceeding the agency's statutory authority.

59. In doing so, the *Cargill* Court examined the statutory text defining "machinegun" and concluded that the statutory term "single function of the trigger" is not synonymous with a single pull of the trigger: "The problem with [the ATF's] interpretation is that it is based on words that

do not exist in the statute. The statute ‘uses single function of the trigger, not single function of the shooter’s trigger finger.’” *Cargill*, 57 F.4th at 459-460 (cleaned up) (internal quotation marks and citation omitted). The *Cargill* Court stated “we are obliged to conclude that the statutory definition of machinegun unambiguously turns on the movement of the trigger and not a trigger finger.” *Id.* at 460. Instead, “the statute requires that a machinegun be capable of firing automatically once the *trigger* performs a single function.” *Id.* at 463 (emphasis in original). *Cargill* further elaborated that the shooter’s input is absent from the statutory “machinegun” definition:

[T]he prepositional phrases [of the statutory definition] define the firing process's requirements from a mechanical perspective. The process must occur by a *single function*, and the single act must be *by the trigger*. In short, there is no mention of a shooter. The grammatical structure continuously points the reader back to the mechanics of the firearm. The statute does not care what human input is required to activate the trigger—it cares only whether more than one shot is fired each time the trigger acts.

*Id.* at 460-61 (emphasis in original). The *Cargill* Court favorably quoted from the Navy-Marine Corps Court of Appeals regarding the definition of a “machinegun:” “‘The statute does not say ‘by a single function of the trigger finger’ nor does it say ‘by a single pull of the trigger in addition to external pressure from the shooter's non-firing hand.’ .... Had Congress wanted to use the phrase ‘by a single pull of the trigger’ for *machine guns*, it could have. But it did not.’ [ *United States v. Alkazahg*, 81 M.J. 764, 780–81 (N.M. Ct. Crim. App. 2021)]. We agree.” *Id.* at 460.

60. *Cargill* is binding precedent on this Court.

61. *Cargill* “unambiguously” rejected the same reasoning Defendants purport to use in classifying forced reset triggers as “machineguns.”

62. In the FATD reports referenced above and the Open Letter, the ATF explicitly claims that FRTs are “machineguns” because they may enable a user to fire multiple rounds with a “single, continuous *pull* of the trigger” (emphasis added). This interpretation is foreclosed by *Cargill*.

63. Defendants have not—and cannot—allege that FRTs allow users to fire multiple rounds by a single function *of the trigger*. An FRT resets after every round is fired and the trigger must engage in a separate function of releasing the hammer for *each and every* round fired.

64. Defendants’ interpretation of the law and their specific actions to threaten and potentially initiate enforcement actions against Plaintiffs are thus arbitrary, capricious, and otherwise contrary to law.

#### **FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION**

#### **DEFENDANTS’ INTERPRETATION AND ENFORCEMENT OF THE NFA AND GCA IS ARBITRARY, CAPRICIOUS, AND OTHERWISE CONTRARY TO LAW**

65. Plaintiffs repeat and incorporate by reference each of the foregoing paragraphs as if fully set forth herein.

66. Plaintiffs sell and/or possess FRTs and intend to continue to do so in the future.

67. Defendants have repeatedly stated that FRTs are “machineguns,” expressly asserting that Plaintiffs’ sale or possession of FRTs is unlawful.

68. Defendants have threatened enforcement against Plaintiffs and have pursued civil and criminal remedies against other similarly situated persons.

69. Defendants’ claim that FRTs are “machineguns” is based on Defendants’ interpretation that a device is a “machinegun” if it enables a user to fire multiple rounds with a single, continuous *pull* of the trigger.

70. Defendants’ interpretation is contrary to the “unambiguous” text of the statutory definition of “machinegun,” as recognized by the Fifth Circuit.

71. Defendants' interpretation, and any continued efforts to enforce Defendants' interpretation, is thus arbitrary, capricious, and otherwise contrary to law.

72. Plaintiffs are therefore entitled to declaratory relief correcting Defendants' unlawful interpretation and to injunctive relief preventing Defendants from continuing their unlawful campaign of harassment, intimidation, and abuse of the legal process through actions directed at enforcing Defendants' unlawful interpretation.

### **PRAYER FOR RELIEF**

WHEREFORE, Plaintiffs request that the Court grant all appropriate relief, including:

a. The issuance of a temporary restraining order preventing Defendants from pursuing civil or criminal enforcement actions against Plaintiffs while responding to this Complaint;

b. The issuance of a preliminary injunction, halting Defendants' enforcement of the challenged statutory interpretation that forced reset triggers are machineguns.

c. A declaratory judgment, pursuant to the Declaratory Judgment Act (28 U.S.C. §§ 2201-2202), 5. U.S.C. § 706, and/or other applicable law, that holds unlawful and sets aside ATF's action, finding that rapid, semi-automatic fire is not fully automatic fire and that FRTs are not machineguns under federal law.

d. An order permanently enjoining Defendants from enforcing, civilly or criminally, the challenged statutory interpretation or in any other way regulating FRTs as "machineguns" under currently existing law.

e. An order requiring that all FRTs seized by or surrendered to the Defendants be returned to their rightful owners or, if destroyed, the rightful owners be compensated for the value of their lost property.

f. An award of attorneys' fees and costs to Plaintiffs pursuant to Equal Access to Justice Act, 28 U.S.C. § 2412(d)(1)(A), and any applicable statute or authority; and

g. Any other relief that this Court in its discretion deems just and proper.

Respectfully submitted,

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*\*Pro hac vice forthcoming*