

1 C.D. Michel - S.B.N. 144258
2 TRUTANICH • MICHEL, LLP
3 Port of Los Angeles
4 407 North Harbor Boulevard
5 San Pedro, California 90731
6 (310) 548-0410

7 Stephen P. Halbrook
8 LAW OFFICES OF STEPHEN P. HALBROOK
9 10560 Main Street., Suite 404
10 Fairfax, Virginia 22030
11 (703) 352-7276

12 Don B. Kates - S.B.N. 039193
13 BENENSON & KATES
14 22608 North East 269th Avenue
15 Battleground, Washington 98604
16 (360) 666-2688

17 Attorneys for Plaintiffs

18 IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA

19 IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF FRESNO

20 EDWARD W. HUNT, in his official)
21 capacity as District Attorney of Fresno)
22 County, and in his personal capacity as a)
23 citizen and taxpayer; DAVE SUNDY,)
24 former Oakdale Chief of Police, in his)
25 personal capacity as a citizen and taxpayer;)
26 LAW ENFORCEMENT ALLIANCE OF)
27 AMERICA, on behalf of its members whose)
28 duty it is to enforce the law and/or to comply)
therewith, and as citizens and taxpayers;)
CALIFORNIA SPORTING GOODS)
ASSOCIATION, INC., a California non-)
profit corporation; HERB BAUER)
SPORTING GOODS, a California)
corporation; and BARRY BAUER, as)
taxpayer and licensed firearm dealer.)

Plaintiffs,

v.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA; WILLIAM)
LOCKYER, Attorney General of the State of)
California; CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT)
OF JUSTICE; Does 1-100;)

Defendants.

FILED

SEP 18 2001

FRESNO COUNTY SUPERIOR COURT

By _____
K.C. DEPUTY

CASE NO. 01 CE CG 03 182

COMPLAINT FOR DECLARATORY
AND INJUNCTIVE RELIEF

1 **INTRODUCTION**

2 1. This action is brought for injunctive and declaratory relief concerning various aspects
3 of Senate Bill No. 23 (1999-2000 Reg. Sess.) ("SB 23"),¹ which amended the California Penal
4 Code generally to criminalize the transfer and/or possession of firearms that it now defines to be
5 "assault weapons" ("AWs") and the sale or transfer of ammunition magazines that it now defines
6 as "large capacity" ammunition feeding devices.

7 2. Plaintiffs include both the elected District Attorney of Fresno County and an
8 organization representing law enforcement officers who have the duty to enforce these laws. At
9 the same time, it is these plaintiffs' constitutional duty *not* to arrest or to bring prosecutions where
10 the law is so unclear that neither the public nor plaintiffs themselves know what these laws mean.

11 3. By December 31, 2000 owners of the firearms newly defined as AWs were required
12 either to remove or modify the feature(s) that made the firearm an "AW" under new Penal Code
13 section 12276.1,² or to register the firearm as an "AW" under the Assault Weapon Control Act
14 ("AWCA" -- § 12275 et seq.). But the combination of defendants' erroneous or unclear
15 regulations, along with certain provisions of SB 23 itself, make various of SB 23's requirements or
16 prohibitions vague, confusing, and unintelligible. Plaintiffs and others whose duty it is to enforce
17 the law need guidance by way of declaratory relief from the Court, and/or clarifying regulations
18 from defendants, to properly carry out their responsibility to ascertain the meaning of and to
19 enforce the new SB 23 provisions.

20 4. Penal Code section 12276.1 is the portion of SB 23 containing the new definitions of
21 features which, if part of a firearm, bring that firearm under the AWCA. The California Supreme
22 Court has described the AWCA *mens rea* standard as that a criminal defendant reasonably should
23 have known that the firearm possessed "the clearly discernable features described in section
24 12276.1." *In re Jorge M.* (2000) 23 Cal.4th 866, 888 [98 Cal.Rptr.2d 466, 4 P.3d 297]. But as a
25

26 ¹ Senate Bill No. 23 (1999-2000 Reg. Sess.) is codified at Penal Code §§ 12020(a)(2), (b)(19)-
27 (29); 12020(c)(25); 12020.5; and 12276.1 and further defined in California Code of Regulations, title 11,
§§ 12.8.978.10 to 12.8.978.44 (hereinafter "Regulations").

28 ² All further statutory references are to the Penal Code unless otherwise indicated.

1 8. Plaintiff HUNT and DAVE SUNDY, former Chief of Police of the City of Oakdale,
2 also bring suit in their capacities as citizens and taxpayers. All the taxpayer plaintiffs in this suit
3 have been assessed for and are liable to pay, and, within one year before the commencement of the
4 action have paid, taxes to the defendant STATE OF CALIFORNIA. As taxpayers and citizens of
5 the State of California, all the taxpayer plaintiffs desire that the laws and regulations in question
6 be clear so that they can be administered and enforced uniformly, fairly, and consistently with the
7 legislative purposes.

8 9. Plaintiff the LAW ENFORCEMENT ALLIANCE OF AMERICA (LEAA) is a non-
9 profit, non-partisan advocacy organization under section 501, subdivision (c)(4) of the Internal
10 Revenue Code. Its principal offices are in Virginia and its executive director is James J. Fotis, a
11 retired New York police officer. LEAA's members consist of law enforcement professionals and
12 officers, crime victims, and concerned citizens, many of whom reside and work in California and
13 some of whom own firearms that are or may be covered by SB 23. In this action, LEAA
14 represents its California members, inter alia, as officers whose duty it is to enforce the laws
15 uniformly, fairly and consistently with the legislative purposes, and in their personal capacities as
16 citizens and taxpayers whose interest is in having the laws so enforced and as gun owners who are
17 required to obey the laws.

18 10. Plaintiff CALIFORNIA SPORTING GOODS ASSOCIATION, INC. ("CSGA") is an
19 association of California-based firearms dealers, distributors and/or manufacturers'
20 representatives. In this suit CSGA represents its members and their customers whose interest are
21 in clarifying the meaning and application to them and their property of the provisions of SB 23
22 addressed herein. In addition, CSGA sues for itself, its members and their customers as taxpayers
23 and citizens.

24 11. Plaintiff HERB BAUER SPORTING GOODS INC. is a California corporation, its
25 principal place of business being Fresno. BARRY BAUER is a Fresno retail firearms dealer who
26 owns HERB BAUER SPORTING GOODS, INC. BARRY BAUER is licensed by the California
27 Department of Justice to sell firearms, and is subject to loss that license for violation of law, in
28 addition to criminal penalties. In this suit said plaintiffs represents their own interests and those of

1 their customers in clarifying the meaning and application to them and their property of the
2 provisions of SB 23 addressed herein. In addition, said plaintiffs sue for themselves and their
3 customers as taxpayers and citizens.

4 5 **Defendants**

6 12. Defendant WILLIAM LOCKYER, the Attorney General of California, serves as the
7 Chief Law Officer of defendant STATE and head of defendant CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT
8 OF JUSTICE (the "DOJ"), the agency of defendant STATE that administers the AWCA.
9 Pursuant to article V, section 13 of the California Constitution and the AWCA these defendants
10 are to inform the general public, and to supervise and instruct local prosecutors and law
11 enforcement agencies, regarding the meaning of the laws of the STATE, including the AWCA,
12 and ensure the fair, uniform and consistent enforcement of those laws throughout the state.

13 14 **STATUTORY OVERVIEW**

15 **The Assault Weapon Control Act**

16 13. The identification and criminalization of "assault weapons" in California began in
17 1989 with the enactment of the Roberti-Roos Assault Weapons Control Act. Confronted with a
18 choice between identifying banned guns specifically by manufacturer and model on the one hand
19 (the list approach) and generically by design characteristics on the other (the generic approach),
20 the California Legislature initially adopted the list approach in Penal Code section 12276, which
21 bans certain guns by manufacturer and model names.

22 14. Penal Code section 12276.1, enacted in 1999 as part of SB 23, added a set of generic
23 definitions of AWs. The generic list is in addition to and does not displace the section 12276 list
24 approach. Under section 12276.1, subdivision (a) an otherwise ordinary semiautomatic firearm
25 becomes an "AW" if it possesses any of several combinations of technical (often hyper-technical)
26 features. Section 12276.1 reads, in pertinent part:

27 *(a) Notwithstanding Section 12276 "assault weapon" shall also mean any of the*
28 *following:*

- 1 (1) A semiautomatic, centerfire rifle that has the capacity to accept a detachable
 2 magazine and any one of the following
 3 (A) A pistol grip that protrudes conspicuously beneath the action of the weapon.
 4 (B) A thumbhole stock.
 5 (C) A folding or telescoping stock.
 6 (D) A grenade launcher or flare launcher.
 7 (E) A flash suppressor.
 8 (F) A forward pistol grip.
- 9 (2) A semiautomatic, centerfire rifle that has a fixed magazine with the capacity to accept
 10 more than 10 rounds.
 11 (3) A semiautomatic, centerfire rifle that has an overall length of less than 30 inches.
 12 (4) A semiautomatic pistol that has the capacity to accept a detachable magazine and any
 13 one of the following:
 14 (A) A threaded barrel, capable of accepting a flash suppressor, forward handgrip,
 15 or silencer.
 16 (B) A second handgrip.
 17 (C) A shroud that is attached to, or partially or completely encircles, the barrel
 18 that allows the bearer to fire the weapon without burning his or her hand, except a
 19 slide that encloses the barrel.
 20 (D) The capacity to accept a detachable magazine at some location outside of the
 21 pistol grip.
- 22 (5) A semiautomatic pistol with a fixed magazine that has the capacity to accept more than
 23 10 rounds.
 24 (6) A semiautomatic shotgun that has both of the following:
 25 (A) A folding or telescoping stock.
 26 (B) A pistol grip that protrudes conspicuously beneath the action of the weapon,
 27 thumbhole stock, or vertical handgrip.
 28 (7) A semiautomatic shotgun that has the ability to accept a detachable magazine.
 (8) Any shotgun with a revolving cylinder.

Section 12276.1 (d) then provides:

- (d) The following definitions shall apply under this section:
 (1) "Magazine" shall mean any ammunition feeding device.
 (2) "Capacity to accept more than 10 rounds" shall mean capable of accommodating
 more than 10 rounds, but shall not be construed to include a feeding device that has been
 permanently altered so that it cannot accommodate more than ten rounds.

Registration And Other AW Controls

15. In combination with section 12280, subdivision (a), the enactment of section 12276.1
 made it, as of January 1, 2000, a severely punished felony for anyone to transport, import or loan a
 firearm having the section 12276.1 features. By section 12280(a)'s literal terms a four year
 minimum sentence applies to taking an unregistered AW to a shooting range, taking it hunting,
 permitting a friend to examine it, borrowing a friend's firearm at the range or lending or
 borrowing such a firearm for hunting or during a hunt, or selling it to or through a dealer.

16. In combination with section 12280, subdivision (b), the enactment of section 12276.1
 made mere possession of an AW (as defined by new § 12276.1) a felony as of January 1, 2001

1 unless the firearm was registered by December 31, 2000 or unless the offending feature was
2 removed. As will hereinafter be discussed, compliance with the registration and other controls
3 was impeded by defendants' failure to clarify the law by proper and timely regulation (and their
4 affirmative obfuscation of the law by defective regulations).

5 **"Large Capacity" Magazine (And Firearm) Ban**

6 17. In addition to creating the new section 12276.1 generic definition of AWs based on a
7 firearm's features, SB 23 enlarged Penal Code section 12020 to prohibit the sale or transfer of
8 what it described as "large capacity" magazines. This ban in section 12020, subdivision (a)(2) is
9 further defined in subdivision (c)(25) to mean any magazine that accepts more than ten rounds of
10 ammunition. "Tubular" magazines are not exempted. Thus, in addition to separate conventional
11 detachable magazines (a feature of most AWs) this provision makes it illegal to sell, give or loan
12 old-fashioned lever or pump-action rifles of the type illustrated in Exhibit 1 (Gun Digest 2002
13 (56th ed. 2001) pp. 324-330 "*Centerfire Rifles - Lever and Slide;*" pictures and descriptions of
14 selected rifles) or shotguns of the type illustrated in Exhibit 2 (Gun Digest 2002 (56th ed. 2001) pp.
15 390-394, "*Shotguns - Slide and Lever Actions;*" pictures and descriptions of selected shotguns) , if
16 they have non-detachable (tubular) magazines that hold more than ten rounds. Application of the
17 "large capacity" magazine concept to tubular magazine rifles and shotguns raises fundamental
18 problems of definition and uncertainty as will hereinafter be alleged.

19 **Defendants' Failure To Issue Required Clarifying Regulations**

20 18. In enacting SB 23, the Legislature was aware that portions of the law would be too
21 uncertain to be understood by the general public, including public officials whose duty it is to
22 enforce the criminal penalty provisions. The Legislature relied on defendants to issue clarifying
23 regulations to remedy these uncertainties. Because much of SB 23 became effective by January 1,
24 2000, these regulations should have been issued at or before that time. Because the registration
25 (or feature removal) requirement for firearms having the features specified in new section 12276.1
26 had a December 31, 2000 deadline, regulations clarifying section 12276.1's meaning should have
27 been issued well prior to the December 31, 2000 deadline in order to give gun owners a
28 reasonable time to comply with the law as the Legislature intended.

1 19. By early 2000 at the latest, defendants should have issued the necessary clarifying
2 regulations, and should have carried out a meaningful public education campaign as mandated by
3 the AWCA. That campaign could have explained those provisions to the public in general, and to
4 prosecutors and law enforcement in particular. Instead, the Attorney General engaged in a
5 protracted and deeply flawed rule-making procedure. It was only after two failed attempts that the
6 “regulations for Assault Weapons and Large Capacity Magazines” were belatedly adopted *just 24*
7 *days before the registration deadline.*

8 20. It was and is impossible for gun owners, the public, police, or prosecutors to know
9 which firearms are “AWs” under SB 23's new definitions, given defendants’ failure to adequately
10 clarify those definitions through its regulations. As a result of defendants' long delay in issuing
11 clarifying regulations, members of the public were left with less than 30 days to decide whether
12 their firearms fell within any of the section 12276.1 definitions of an "AW." As a result of the
13 defects in defendants' regulations, the general public (including police officers who must register
14 their own personal firearms if they fall under § 12276.1), remains confused, unaware of what
15 section 12276.1 covers, and unable to conform to it. Plaintiffs are informed and believe, and
16 thereupon allege: (a) that defendants themselves are aware of severe on-going public confusion;
17 (b) that defendants have been deluged with queries from the public as to what firearms section
18 12276.1 covers, and what the supposedly clarifying regulations mean; (c) that these queries
19 include many from police officers who are confused as to which of their own personal firearms are
20 “AWs” that must be registered; and (d) that defendants responded to police officer and police
21 union pressure by urging legislators to enact an extension of the registration deadline *for police*
22 *officers only.* The underlying concept would be that the extra 16 months given police officers to
23 register their private guns would allow defendants to provide police officers the clarification and
24 special education as to section 12276.1's new requirements that defendants were supposed to
25 provide the general public during the year 2000.³

26

27 ³ This legislation’s current proposed version provides that law enforcement officers may own
28 AWs *for their personal use* if they have departmental permission. We emphasize that this proposed
amendment authorizes purely non-law enforcement use because existing legislation totally exempts

1 21. Despite being “finalized,” defendants’ third set of regulations did not resolve the
2 ambiguities in the law. Having thrice tried (and thrice failed) to resolve the uncertainties in SB
3 23, defendants could not and did not carry out the educational campaign required to clarify what
4 features render a firearm an AW. Instead, they merely publicized SB 23's existence - - without
5 clarifying what SB 23 requires! In addition, the multiple drafts of ineptly worded or
6 conceptualized regulations have not reduced public confusion, but rather have magnified it.
7 Moreover, one of those regulations wrongly construes certain language of section 12276.1,
8 thereby rendering uncertain what was previously clear.

9 22. Defendants’ failure in this respect is epitomized by their issuance of the “California
10 Attorney General 2000 Assault Weapons Identification Guide” (AWIG) to law enforcement. This
11 Guide is intended to inform and educate those who, like plaintiffs, enforce the AWCA so that they
12 know which firearms are “assault weapons.” As to firearms specifically named by section 12276
13 (which was enacted in 1989, ten years prior to § 12276.1), the AWIG offers 67 pages of
14 description and photographs. But as to which firearms fall within the new section 12276.1 generic
15 characteristic definitions, the AWIG offers no photographs or other guidance to illustrate such
16 things as a “conspicuously protruding” pistol grip, “flash suppressor” designs, and other physical
17 attributes and features specified in the definitions. Instead, the language of section 12276.1 is
18 simply reprinted in the AWIG without further explanation or clarification.

19 23. SB 23 was enacted by the Legislature with the understanding that clarification of
20 certain of its provisions was imperative, that defendants would provide that clarification by
21 promulgating interpretive regulations, and that defendants would carry out an educational
22 campaign to explain the new law and its requirements to the general public so that firearms could
23 be timely registered or modified so as to be outside the AWCA or section 12020 restrictions. But

24 _____
25 officer possession of AWs “for law enforcement purposes, whether on or off duty;” § 12280(g).
26 Moreover, under § 12286 the DOJ currently has authority to issue AW permits to officers to personally
27 own such firearms. The proposed amendment is needed only because DOJ policy is not to issue AW
28 permits to ordinary people, including law enforcement officers in their personal capacities. See
documents set out in Exhibit 3 (Sen. Bill No. 626 (2001-2002 Reg. Sess.) as introduced Feb. 22, 2001)
and Exhibit 4 (Sen. Amend. To Sen. Bill No. 626 (2001-2002 Reg. Sess.) Apr. 26, 2001) hereto which is
incorporated herein as if set out verbatim.

1 defendants' regulations are contrary to law and unconstitutional and imperil the proper
2 enforcement of SB 23. As a result, neither the general public nor those charged with enforcing the
3 law (including plaintiffs) know to which firearms the SB 23 laws apply, nor how they should be
4 applied. Individuals possessing identical firearms in different counties may or will be subject to
5 different standards and risk prosecution based on inconsistent readings of SB 23's requirements by
6 local officials and police. By the same token, individuals acting lawfully in the eyes of the local
7 officials in their own counties may find themselves arrested and prosecuted if they transport their
8 firearm to or through other counties where local officials read SB 23 differently.

9
10 **IRREPARABLE INJURY--NO ADEQUATE REMEDY AT LAW**

11 24. Plaintiff HUNT's duties and his oath of office require that he and his office investigate
12 and prosecute offenses against the law, but forbid him to prosecute where a person's guilt or
13 innocence is not ascertainable or where the person did not have a fair opportunity to understand
14 the law and conform to it. To lawfully perform these duties requires that plaintiff HUNT must
15 himself know the meaning of the law. That, however, is precluded by defendants' inconsistent
16 conduct, and failure to carry out the Legislature's expectation that they would promulgate proper
17 adequate, and timely regulations defining the provisions of SB 23. As a result, plaintiff HUNT is
18 irreparably injured in that:

19 a) he cannot himself proceed, nor can he supervise his office, deputies and investigators in
20 proceeding, to investigate and prosecute possible offenses against certain provisions of SB 23;

21 b) neither can he instruct the forensic laboratories his office uses in the applicable
22 standards for testing whether a firearm has certain of the features specified in section 12276.1
23 because defendants' regulations fail to indicate what the applicable standards are;

24 c) because defendants have issued advice letters or letter rulings that contradict the
25 language of the Act, or contradict the regulations defendants have promulgated thereunder,
26 plaintiff HUNT is placed in the impossible position of receiving inconsistent direction and
27 inconsistent readings of the law from those whom he is supposed to be able to rely upon, and
28 under whose supervisory authority he is supposed to operate;

1 d) in addition, regardless of which legal positions plaintiff HUNT may take in prosecuting
2 certain offenses under SB 23, defense counsel can contradict him based on contrary regulations or
3 DOJ advice letters or letter rulings;

4 e) in such situations even if plaintiff HUNT's legal position is correct, defense counsel will
5 (correctly) interpose the argument that due process precludes conviction where a violation was
6 based on the advice of the agency that administers the law or of the chief law officer of the state;

7 f) in general, defense counsel will assert, and plaintiff HUNT cannot disagree, that in
8 terms of registration of possible "AWs" the Legislature intended that the public have a registration
9 period of more than 27 days and the benefit of a meaningful public education campaign as to what
10 section 12276.1 means, and that defendants' failures in these respects may render some
11 prosecutions unfair and unjust.

12 25. Plaintiffs have no plain, speedy or adequate remedy at law to redress the harms alleged
13 in this complaint. Plaintiff HUNT and the law enforcement officers represented herein by LEAA
14 bring this lawsuit as a necessary aspect of performing their duties which they are unable, and will
15 continue to be unable, to perform as to the laws involved in SB 23, without the relief sought.
16 Concomitantly, plaintiffs LEAA, BAUER and CSGA, Inc. bring this lawsuit because they and
17 their members cannot conduct their affairs without clarification of the law. Plaintiffs and those
18 they represent desire and need to understand the law so that they may conform to it and not be
19 subject to prosecution for violating it.

20 26. Defendants have failed in their duty to provide the necessary clarifying regulations and
21 have worsened the situation by providing regulations and/or advice letters that exacerbate the
22 uncertainty problems. Plaintiffs are irreparably injured in that defendants have shirked their
23 duties; wherefore, in administering and enforcing SB 23 defendants are expending public funds
24 illegally and wastefully.

25

26 **FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION**
27 **On Behalf of All Plaintiffs against All Defendants:**
28 **Declaratory and Injunctive Relief-**
Unauthorized DOJ Redefinition of "Flash Suppressor"

27. All the preceding paragraphs are realleged and incorporated herein by reference as if

1 set out verbatim.

2 28. One of the features by which section 12276.1 establishes that a rifle may be an AW is
3 whether it has a "flash suppressor." Defendants have misdefined "flash suppressor" as "any device
4 that reduces or redirects muzzle flash from the shooter's field of vision." In the process, as set out
5 below, defendants recognized that such a definition was overly broad. See Exhibit 5 (Cal. Dept. of
6 Justice, Firearms Div., Department of Justice Regulations for Assault Weapons and Large
7 Capacity Magazines - Final Statement of Reasons (Feb. 2000) p.2).

8 29. "Flash suppressor" is a technical term with an established technical meaning. A
9 "flash suppressor" is a feature added (or integral) to military rifles. Its purpose is to reduce or
10 eliminate the flash that occurs when a rifle fires. Suppressing this flash serves several (purely
11 military) purposes, including minimizing the danger that the flash from soldiers firing at night will
12 identify their location to the enemy and draw return fire. Standard firearms reference sources such
13 as the GLOSSARY OF THE ASSOCIATION OF FIREARM AND TOOLMARK EXAMINERS define "*Flash*
14 *Suppressor*" as "A muzzle attachment *designed to reduce* muzzle flash." (italics added.) See
15 definitions and information included on the third page of Exhibit 6 (Glossary of the Association of
16 Firearm and Toolmark Examiners (2nd ed. 1985) p. 60), the third page of Exhibit 7 (SAAMI Non-
17 Fiction Writer's Guide, p. 47), the fifth page of Exhibit 8 (Nonte, Firearms Encyclopedia (1973) p.
18 104), the third page of Exhibit 9 (Smith & Smith, The Book of Rifles (3rd ed. 1963) p. 598), the
19 third page of Exhibit 10 (U.S. Army Special Forces Foreign Weapons Handbook (1967) p. V-12),
20 the third page of Exhibit 11 (Steindler, the Firearms Dictionary (1970) p.103), the third page of
21 Exhibit 12 (Mueller & Olson, Small Arms Lexicon and Concise Encyclopedia (1968) p. 83), the
22 second page of Exhibit 13 (Hogg & Weeks, Military Small Arms of the 20th Century (6th ed. 1991)
23 p. 341), the second page of Exhibit 14 (Long, The Complete AR-15/M16 Sourcebook (1992) pp.
24 172-173), and the second page of Exhibit 15 (Gun Digest 2002 (56th ed. 2001) p. 482), all of
25 which are incorporated herein as if set out verbatim.

26 30. Had defendants left "flash suppressor" undefined (or had they followed orthodox
27 definitions) both public officers and owners and other members of the public would have found it
28 reasonably possible to determine whether any particular rifle has a flash suppressor, and so is an

1 "AW" subject to restriction by reason of section 12276.1. But CCR section 12.8.978.20,
2 subdivision (b) (hereinafter CCR section 978.20(b)), the regulation purporting to define "flash
3 suppressor," substitutes an aberrant and unorthodox definition for the established technical
4 meaning of flash suppressor.⁴

5 31. As reflected in their "Final Statement of Reasons," (Exhibit 5) defendants themselves
6 recognize that CCR section 12.8.978.20(b) enlarges the meaning of "flash suppressor" to cover
7 devices found on civilian sporting arms, such as "compensators" and "muzzle brakes." Those
8 devices also have established technical meanings which differentiate them from a "flash
9 suppressor." Many civilian rifles have compensators or muzzle brakes, these being devices
10 designed to control recoil. Some such devices may have incidental effects on flash. But they are
11 not *designed* to affect flash, that being irrelevant to civilian rifles which are not expected to be
12 fired at night. (Moreover, of course, hunters are not in danger of drawing return fire.)

13 32. A second respect in which CCR section 12.8.978.20(b) departs from established usage
14 is in applying the term "flash suppressor" to devices (of which "compensators" and "muzzle
15 brakes" are two) that do not actually reduce flash but merely "redirect" it. This and other
16 departures from orthodox, established definition arise from CCR section 12.8.978.20(b)'s mis-
17 defining "flash suppressor" as "any device designed, intended, or that functions to perceptibly
18 reduce or redirect muzzle flash from the shooter's field of vision."

19 33. This mis-definition ignores the fact that the longer a rifle barrel is, the less flash will
20 occur from firing it. Minor (but "perceptibl[e]") reduction in flash will occur just because one
21 rifle has a longer barrel than an otherwise identical other rifle. Likewise, the attachment of *any*
22 object to a rifle barrel will reduce flash simply because it lengthens the barrel, not because of any
23 particular quality or feature of the object. So defendants' regulation misdefines any muzzle brake
24 or compensator that lengthens the barrel -- or the simple fact that a rifle has longer barrel than
25

26 ⁴ "[F]lash suppressor" means any device designed, intended, or that functions to
27 perceptibly reduce or redirect muzzle flash from the shooter's field of vision." Cal. Code Regs. §
28 12.8.978.20(b).

1 another -- to be a "flash suppressor." By mis-defining "flash suppressor" as anything that
2 perceptibly reduces or redirects muzzle flash, defendants' regulation enlarges that concept to
3 include things not designed to reduce muzzle flash, not named or marketed as flash suppressors,
4 not considered flash suppressors in the industry and not understood as such by rifle owners and
5 the general public.

6 34. A further problem is that defining flash suppressor in terms of any "perceptibl[e]"
7 reduction or redirection of flash requires testing of particular muzzle brakes or compensators, but
8 leaves wholly undefined the standards to be used in such testing. Defendants' failure to provide
9 standards leaves unanswered a host of crucial questions plaintiff Hunt will be expected to answer
10 by any forensic laboratory he employs to test whether a device "perceptibly" reduces flash. More
11 important, they are questions the defense may raise in any prosecution plaintiff HUNT might bring
12 -- and which the court will expect him to answer. But plaintiff HUNT has no answers to these
13 questions since defendants have promulgated CCR section 12.8.978.20(b), which gratuitously
14 gives rise to these questions while supplying no standards with which to answer them.

15 35. California Code of Regulations section 12.8.978.20(b) is invalid in that it enlarges and
16 distorts the established meaning of "flash suppressor," thereby contradicting the plain meaning of
17 Penal Code section 12276.1, subdivision (a)(1)(E) (hereinafter Penal Code section
18 12276.1(a)(1)(E)). When the Legislature chose to use "flash suppressor," a term of art having an
19 established meaning, it is deemed to have intended only what falls within that meaning, and not
20 different things having different established meanings. When an administrative agency construes
21 a statutory term having a plain and well-established meaning, it is bound by that meaning and is
22 without authority to alter or expand that meaning. CCR section 12.8.978.20(b) is invalid in that it
23 alters and expands the well-established meaning of the concept "flash suppressor", thereby
24 expanding and altering the meaning of Penal Code section 12276.1(a)(1)(E).

25 **Declaratory Judgment Allegation**

26 36. There is an actual and present controversy between the parties to this suit regarding
27 the validity of CCR section 12.8.978.20(b). Plaintiffs contend that, as the concept "flash
28 suppressor" is used in Penal Code section 12276.1(a)(1)(E), it applies only to devices expressly

1 called "flash suppressors" or which were designed for the purpose of flash suppression and
2 marketed as performing that purpose. Defendants deny and dispute plaintiffs' said contentions, so
3 plaintiffs seek a judicial declaration adopting and endorsing those contentions.

4
5 **SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION**
6 **On Behalf Of All Plaintiffs Against All Defendants:**
7 **Declaratory And Injunctive Relief**
8 **Uncertainty of "Flash Suppressor"**
9 **As Misidentified By California Code of Regulations Section 978.20(b)**

10 37. All the preceding paragraphs are realleged and incorporated herein by reference as if
11 set out verbatim.

12 38. Using the established definition of "flash suppressor" given in standard firearms
13 reference materials, it is relatively simple for a rifle owner or law enforcement officer, prosecutor,
14 or court to determine if a device on a rifle's muzzle is a "flash suppressor" as that concept is used
15 in section 12276.1. The first resort is to the device itself, which is either built into the end of the
16 barrel or is an attachment. If the device bears words including the legend "flash suppressor" it
17 may be presumed to have been designed to be a flash suppressor. If instead it bears some other
18 legend (e.g., "muzzle brake" or "compensator"), it may be presumed not to be a "flash
19 suppressor." If resort to a legend on the device be deemed insufficient, or if the device bears no
20 legend, resort may be had to the manual that accompanied it at sale and/or to marketing or
21 advertising materials or the patent application. Though research into such materials is not without
22 difficulty, defendants could have performed that research and promulgated a list of which rifles,
23 and/or separate attachment mechanisms are "flash suppressors," or are not. Had defendants
24 performed that research and promulgated such a regulation it would both have aided rifle owners
25 in complying with section 12276.1(a)(1)(E) and the public officials and officers charged with
26 enforcing it.

27 39. In contrast, CCR section 12.8.978.20(b) creates a host of uncertainties by defining
28 "flash suppressor" to include devices that are not intended to suppress flash if they do
inadvertently have some minor reductive effect (or even just some effect in redirecting flash out of
the shooter's field of vision). Among the fatal uncertainties is that neither owners nor public

1 officials can be certain of the relevant "field of vision" for the purposes of that definition. A rifle
2 may be fired either from the shoulder or from the hip (and "AWs" are commonly perceived as
3 being fired from the hip). If firing is from the hip, "the shooter's field of vision" is much greater
4 than if the rifle is fired from the shoulder. As a result a particular muzzle brake or compensator
5 may redirect flash out of the field of vision of a person shooting from the shoulder and yet not do
6 so when the same rifle is fired from the hip. Owners of rifles having the same device on their
7 muzzles will be subject to arrest and prosecution in some counties, but not in others, depending
8 solely on which field of vision local police and prosecutors decide is the correct one for
9 determining whether the device constitutes a flash suppressor. This uncertainty for owners, and
10 inconsistency of enforcement, is solely an artifact of CCR section 12.8.978.20(b)'s invalid
11 expansion of the term "flash suppressor" to include devices that unintentionally "redirect flash
12 from the shooter's field of vision."

13 40. Further uncertainty and inconsistency arises because of the difference between iron
14 sights or telescopic sights. If a rifle fired from the shoulder has telescopic sights flash will rarely,
15 if ever, be within the field of vision of a shooter using those sights, regardless of whether there is a
16 muzzle brake or compensator on the rifle's barrel, or of what kind of muzzle brake or compensator
17 it may be. So CCR section 12.8.978.20(b) works an irrational and irrelevant distinction as to
18 whether or not particular muzzle brakes or compensators qualify as flash suppressors, rendering
19 the rifles they are on "AWs." On a rifle with iron sights a particular muzzle brake will so qualify
20 if it has the inadvertent effect of even slightly redirecting flash from the shooter's field of vision.
21 But the identical muzzle brake on the identical rifle will not so qualify if the rifle has telescopic
22 sights because the flash is not within the shooter's field of vision in any event. Yet neither owners
23 nor anyone else would anticipate that whether a particular muzzle brake is a flash suppressor
24 depends not on whether it was designed or operates as such, but on whether the rifle has telescopic
25 sights rather than iron sights. No one would anticipate that because having a telescopic sight does
26 not render a rifle any less military, or at all diminish the dangers it may present to public safety.

27 41. As to flash reduction (the second improper criterion in defendants' definition), there is
28 only one way to determine if the muzzle brake or compensator on a particular rifle reduces flash:

1 The rifle must be comparison-tested by firing it, first with the device still on it, and then without
2 the device, to see if there is perceptibly more flash with it removed. With some rifles, however,
3 the muzzle brake or compensator is an integral part of the barrel. Removal means cutting the
4 device off which will substantially reduce the rifle's value. If the testing proves that the device
5 does not perceptibly reduce flash, the owner will be entitled to receive the rifle back -- presumably
6 with compensation for its loss in value being paid by the law enforcement agency or district
7 attorney's office -- something for which no funds have been appropriate or assigned.

8 42. The problem is particularly acute because some rifles with integral muzzle brakes or
9 compensators have barrels so short that removal of the device brings them below the minimum
10 legal length. Even if testing reveals that the rifle was legal before it was cut down for the test, the
11 rifle cannot be returned to its owner since it is now illegal for the owner to possess.⁵ Plaintiff
12 HUNT may then be liable to compensate the owner for the value of the rifle. It is difficult to
13 believe that when section 12276.1 uses the phrase "flash suppressor," it intends an expanded
14 meaning that imposes such costs on those who must enforce it.

15 43. These difficulties of testing for plaintiff HUNT are exceeded by the difficulties for the
16 gun's owner whom CCR section 12.8.978.20(b) compels to engage in testing to determine whether
17 a compensator or muzzle brake on the rifle qualifies as a flash suppressor so as to make the rifle
18 an AW. If cutting the device off the rifle would bring its barrel or overall length under the
19 statutory minima, the owner cannot do the cutting, nor can any gunsmith, since it is illegal for
20 either of them to possess such a "short-barreled" rifle. Legally barred from doing the necessary
21 comparison-testing, owners cannot ascertain whether their rifles have a flash suppressor as defined
22 by DOJ.

23
24
25 ⁵ There are actually two length restrictions. First, Pen. Code, § 12020, subs. (a) & (c)(2)
26 prohibits possession of a rifle with a barrel of less than 16" length. Second, § 12276.1, subd. (a)(3)
27 prohibits possession of a semiautomatic center fire rifle whose overall length is less than 30" unless it
28 was registered as an AW before December 31, 2000. But, of course, the hypothetical rifle discussed in
the text would not have been registerable since it was not an AW -- until the authorities cut off enough of
its barrel in the course of testing it that the rifle's overall length fell below 30".

1 44. Even when such testing is not illegal for the ordinary civilian to perform, it is
2 pragmatically impossible. Normally, flash can only be seen in the dark. But civilian outdoor rifle
3 ranges are generally not open after dark. As to indoor ranges, few will take rifles more powerful
4 than .22 long rifle caliber -- and none will allow customers to come in, turn the lights out, and
5 blaze away in the dark in order to test whether their muzzle brake or compensator meets the DOJ
6 definition of a "flash suppressor."

7 45. Nor does CCR section 12.8.978.20(b) provide the guidance and testing criteria crime
8 laboratories or experts need to determine if a particular muzzle brake, compensator or other
9 feature of the rifle qualifies as a flash suppressor under that regulation. Flash and flash reduction
10 depend on barrel length, bullet weight, type of gun powder, and other factors. Yet the regulations
11 establish no scientific criteria, i.e. lumens, footcandles, etc., by which to measure flash or its
12 reduction. Once again, all these problems are solely an artifact of the regulation's expansion of the
13 term "flash suppressor" beyond its well-established meaning of a device "designed to reduce
14 muzzle flash."

15 46. A further indication of the erroneousness of defendants' CCR section 12.8.978.20(b)
16 definition of "flash suppressor" is its inconsistency with the DOJ rulings/advice letters attached
17 hereto as Exhibit 16 (DOJ, letter to Patton, Nov. 6, 2000), Exhibit 17 (NRA-ILA, letter to DOJ,
18 Oct. 11, 2000), Exhibit 18 (DOJ, response letter to NRA-ILA, Oct. 31, 2000), Exhibit 19
19 (Trutanich-Michel, LLP, letter to DOJ, Nov. 2, 2000), and Exhibit 20 (DOJ, response letter to
20 Trutanich-Michel, LLP, Dec. 15, 2000). Those letter rulings approve two devices as not being
21 "flash suppressors;" the Springfield M1A "Muzzle Break"⁶ (Exhibits 16, 18, 20) and the
22 Browning BOSS system (Exhibit 20). These devices are depicted in Exhibit 21 (Springfield
23 Armory Web site <<http://www.springfield-armory.com/prod-rifles-m1a.shtml>> [as of Sep. 5,
24 2001], picture of Standard M1A rifle with typical muzzle brake), Exhibit 22 (Springfield Armory
25 Web site <<http://www.springfield-armory.com/shop>> [as of Sep. 5, 2001], pictures of typical
26 muzzle brake and California legal muzzle brake which can be placed on the M1A rifles), and

27
28 ⁶ A muzzle brake is correctly spelled as "brake." However, Springfield Armory's muzzle brake
device apparently has a trade name spelled "Muzzle Break," as is evidenced by Exhibit 21.

1 Exhibit 23 (Browning Web site <<http://www.browning.com/products.catalog/firearms/>
2 boss/boss.htm> [as of Sep. 5, 2001], picture and description of Browning BOSS system).
3 Defendants first issued these rulings *before* promulgation of the aberrant and heterodox CCR
4 section 978.20(b) definition. And those letter rulings are correct – because neither of these
5 devices is a flash suppressor as that term is used in section 12276.1.⁷ Neither device is intended or
6 designed to reduce flash, nor do they do so. But, as the cited exhibits reflect, each device does
7 “redirect” flash. Thus each device is a flash suppressor according to the aberrant and heterodox
8 CCR section 978.20(b) definition, though not under the well-established technical meaning of
9 “flash suppressor.” Nevertheless, even after promulgating CCR section 978.20(b) defendants have
10 never disavowed the letter rulings allowing the Springfield “Muzzle Break” and the Browning
11 BOSS system. The result of all this has been to magnify the confusion caused by the CCR section
12 978.20(b) definition of “flash suppressor.” The inconsistency between the aberrant and heterodox
13 mis-definition in the regulation and both the statute and the letter rulings has left plaintiffs and the
14 general public even more confused as to what CCR section 978.20(b) means, and how it applies to
15 muzzle brakes, compensators, and other devices that may have the incidental and unintended
16 effect of redirecting flash.

17 **Declaratory Judgment Allegation**

18 47. There is an actual and present controversy between the parties to this suit regarding
19 the validity of CCR section 12.8.978.20(b). Plaintiffs contend that it is invalid because its
20 expanded definition of “flash suppressor” gratuitously renders Penal Code section
21 12276.1(a)(1)(E) fatally vague. Defendants deny and dispute plaintiffs' said contention, wherefore
22 plaintiffs seek a judicial declaration adopting and endorsing that contention.

23 ///

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28 ⁷ The Browning BOSS is a device designed to increase accuracy by reducing muzzle vibration when the rifle is fired. The Springfield “muzzle break” is an ordinary muzzle brake.

THIRD CAUSE OF ACTION
On Behalf of All Plaintiffs Against All Defendants:
Declaratory And Injunctive Relief-
Uncertainty of "Threaded Barrel Capable of Accepting A
Flash Suppressor, Forward Hand Grip, or Silencer"

48. All preceding paragraphs are realleged and incorporated herein by reference as if set out verbatim.

49. Under Penal Code section 12276.1, subdivision (a)(4)(A) (hereinafter section Penal Code section 12276.1(a)(4)(A)), a semiautomatic pistol having a detachable magazine (i.e., almost all such pistols) is an AW if it has a "threaded barrel, capable of accepting a flash suppressor, forward handgrip, or silencer." Very few civilian pistols have threaded barrels that will accept such devices for, in general, civilian pistols have not been designed or intended to have or accommodate even a silencer, much less such outre attachments as flash suppressors or forward handgrips. Generally the only civilian pistols having threaded barrels are Olympic and other competition pistols designed for precision target shooting. See illustrations in attached Exhibit 24 (Gun Digest 2002 (56th ed. 2001) pp. 289-294 "Handguns - Competition Handguns;" pictures and descriptions of selected competition handguns, some of which have a threaded barrel). On such pistols the threads allow a weight or compensator to be screwed on to achieve the recoil control and perfect balance required for precision target shooting.

50. Whether a civilian precision target pistol that has a threaded barrel meets the statutory language of being "capable of accepting" a flash suppressor, forward handgrip, or silencer depends on whether there actually exists anywhere in the world such a device that has threads that conform to the threads on the pistol's barrel. If so, that pistol would seem to be classified as an AW by the literal language of section 12276.1, subdivision (a)(4)(D). Yet, if so read, section 12276.1(a)(4)(A) would be fatally vague in violation of due process. Owners of pistols with threaded barrels cannot be expected to know whether there exists somewhere in the world a flash suppressor, forward handgrip, or silencer that will fit the threads of those pistols. On pistols a flash suppressor, forward handgrip, or silencer is so unusual that the ordinary pistol owner will never have encountered such a device for a pistol. (Indeed, to possess a silencer, or even just to examine one long enough to see if it fits on a particular gun, is a felony; Pen. Code, § 12520.)

1 There are no books or other reference materials that list thread dimensions for those flash
2 suppressors, forward handgrips, or silencers that have threads. To demand that owners know if
3 there is such an item anywhere in the world that will fit their pistol is to demand knowledge that
4 not just esoteric, but that even experts do not have -- and cannot obtain.

5 51. To be consistent with due process, section 12276.1(a)(4)(A) must be interpreted as
6 applicable only in circumstances where a threaded barrel pistol is possessed either: with actual
7 knowledge that there is a flash suppressor, forward handgrip or silencer which fits those threads;
8 or where the person possessing the pistol reasonably should have known of that based on actual
9 knowledge of other arcane facts so indicating. Only if section 12276.1(a)(4)(A) receives this
10 limiting interpretation can the plaintiff HUNT constitutionally prosecute offenses under it.

11 **Declaratory Judgment Allegation**

12 52. There is an actual and present controversy between the parties to this suit regarding
13 the meaning and scope of section 12276.1(a)(4)(A). Plaintiffs contend that that statute's
14 application is limited to circumstances in which the person possessing a threaded barrel pistol
15 either: has actual knowledge that there is somewhere a flash suppressor, forward handgrip or
16 silencer which fits those threads; or reasonably should have known that based on his actual
17 knowledge of other arcane facts that are relevant thereto. Defendants deny and dispute plaintiffs'
18 said contention, wherefore plaintiffs seek a judicial declaration adopting and endorsing that
19 contention.

20
21 **FOURTH CAUSE OF ACTION**
22 **On Behalf of All Plaintiffs against All Defendants:**
23 **Declaratory and Injunctive Relief**
Uncertainty of "Large Capacity Feeding Device"
In Relation to Tubular Magazines

24 53. All preceding paragraphs are realleged and incorporated herein by reference as if set
25 out verbatim.

26 54. SB 23 amended Penal Code section 12020, subdivision (a) to read in part: "Any
27 person in this state who does any of the following is punishable by imprisonment in a county jail
28 not exceeding one year or in the state prison: . . . (2) Commencing January 1, 2000, manufactures

1 or causes to be manufactured, imports into the state, keeps for sale, or offers or exposes for sale,
2 or who gives, or lends, any large-capacity magazine.” (hereinafter section 12020(a)(2)). Section
3 12020, subdivision (c)(25) (hereinafter section 12020(c)(25)) goes on to define “large-capacity
4 magazine” as “any ammunition feeding device with the capacity to accept more than 10 rounds,
5 but shall not be construed to include a feeding device that has been permanently altered so that it
6 cannot accommodate more than 10 rounds nor shall it include any .22 caliber tube ammunition
7 feeding device.” These prohibitions apply not only to the feeding device itself, but also to any rifle
8 or shotgun having an integral tubular magazine that meets the definition. That includes pump and
9 lever action rifles (a pre-Civil War era design) as well as pump and semi-automatic shotguns.

10 55. In a tubular magazine firearm the rounds are placed one behind the other. The number
11 of rounds a tubular magazine holds depends on the length of the rounds, which can vary. The
12 firearm may have been designed, advertised, and sold as having a capacity of ten or fewer
13 standard-length rounds. Yet, unbeknownst to the owner, it may also be able to take more than ten
14 smaller non-standard rounds if such "mini-rounds" exist. For instance, a shotgun purchased in
15 1998 may have been advertised as having, and may indeed have had, a tubular magazine with a
16 capacity of only six of the 2.75 inch rounds in terms of which magazine capacity of shotguns has
17 traditionally been measured throughout the 20th Century and to date. Such 2.75 inch rounds were
18 the standard, and generally the smallest shotgun rounds then extant in this country.⁸ Yet as of
19 today the same six-shot shotgun may be able to take 11 or more of the obscure 1.5 inch rounds an
20 obscure Mexican ammunition company began making sometime in late 1999. See photographs
21 attached hereto as Exhibit 25 (Aguila Ammunition brochure) and Exhibit 26 (Aguila Ammunition
22 Web site <<http://www.aguilaammo.com>> [as of Sep. 7, 2001], description of Aguila Minishells)
23 incorporated herein as if set out verbatim.

24 56. Even today these 1.5 inch rounds are made only in a few loadings and only in 12
25 gauge; and they will either not operate or not operate reliably in many or most pump and semi-

27 ⁸ Different lengths of shotgun round prevail in different nations. Among rounds found in the
28 United Kingdom is one of 2" length. Though rarely encountered in the United States that round is
available by special order.

1 fixing and limiting its meaning, the section 12020(a)(2) crime is fatally uncertain. Plaintiffs seek
2 declaratory and injunctive relief vindicating this contention.

3
4 **FIFTH CAUSE OF ACTION**
5 **On Behalf Of All Plaintiffs Against All Defendants:**
6 **Declaratory And Injunctive Relief**
7 **Uncertainty of “Permanently Alter” In Relation To**
8 **Large Capacity Feeding Devices**

9 59. All preceding paragraphs are realleged and incorporated herein by reference.

10 60. If the section 12020(a)(2) ban were unqualified it would render unsalable millions of
11 tubular firearms and feeding devices owned by tens of thousands of California owners and dealers,
12 thereby severely reducing the value of their property. To avoid this, section 12020(c)(25)
13 provides that such firearms and separate feeding devices may be sold if they have "been
14 permanently altered so that [the feeding device] cannot accommodate more than ten rounds. . . ."
15 (The same qualification applies to § 12276.1, subd. (c)(2), which uses a more than ten round
16 capacity as a criterion for defining a semiautomatic firearm to be an AW.)

17 61. If construed over-literally, "permanently alter" has no ascertainable meaning and no
18 application at all. Alterations of metal or plastic objects are *always* subject to reversal, given the
19 necessary time, expertise, resources, and specialized tools and equipment. During the post-SB 23
20 regulatory process defendants recognized the necessity for clarifying "permanently altered" and
21 undertook to do so in the first of the three successive drafts of clarifying regulations they issued
22 (the first two sets in draft, the third set finalized) during the year 2000. But after the attempted
23 clarification was criticized in the comment period, defendants desisted from the effort. The current
24 regulations have no such clarification.

25 62. Defendants' refusal to issue a clarifying regulation results in confusion and
26 inconsistency in the enforcement of sections 12020(a)(2) and 12276.1(c)(2). Owners of "large
27 capacity feeding devices," and of tubular magazine firearms having such feeding devices, do not
28 know how to "permanently alter" them and are afraid even to try to do so for fear of not bringing
the device into compliance with the law. Owners are justifiably afraid because local officials who
are to enforce the law do not know what constitutes "permanent alteration" as that concept is used

1 by sections 12020 (a)(2) and 12276.1 (c)(2) and because a violation for selling a regulated
2 ammunition magazine can be a felony. A further problem and deterrent is that in relation to some
3 rifles a misguided attempt to alter their magazine capacity could actually result in turning them
4 into AWs under various provisions of the AWCA. As a result of such attempted compliance, the
5 owner would be subject to prosecution at least for unregistered possession of an AW (§ 12280,
6 subd. (b)) and possibly for the mandatory four year minimum penalty for illegally manufacturing
7 an AW (§ 12280, subd. (a)).

8 63. Defendants' refusal to issue a clarifying regulation is wrong and unreasonable because
9 the term "permanently altered" needs to be clarified and is easily definable in context. The
10 context is the decades old practice of *non*-permanently altering firearm feeding devices to limit
11 magazine capacity. In California and other states, hunting regulations have often limited the
12 number of rounds that a firearm could hold when used in certain kinds of hunting. These
13 limitations have traditionally been complied with by the insertion of a dowel into the feeding
14 device thereby reducing the number of rounds it could hold. This limitation on magazine capacity
15 was non-"permanent" since the dowel was easily removable. Given this context, defendants could
16 and should have defined "permanent" alteration to be one that cannot be altered or reversed except
17 by physical alteration of the contours or dimensions of the magazine, e.g., alteration that involves
18 physically changing the contours or dimensions of the magazine by metalworking, machining or
19 supergluing (in the case of polymer (a type of plastic) magazines). Defendants reject this
20 definition and fail and refuse to issue a regulation to so clarify what "permanent" alteration means.
21 Defendants thereby are frustrating the purposes of section 12020(c)(25).

22 **Declaratory Judgment Allegation**

23 64. There is an actual and present controversy between the parties to this suit regarding
24 what sections 12020(c)(25) and 12276.1 requires as to the permanent alteration of large capacity
25 feeding devices. Plaintiffs contend that the concept of "permanent" alteration in those statutes
26 means a change that fixes magazine size at ten or less rounds through a process like
27 metalworking, machining, welding, brazing, soldering or application of bonding agents or
28 adhesives that is not easily reversible. Plaintiffs further contend that defendants should issue a

1 regulation so stating. Defendants deny and dispute plaintiffs' said contentions, wherefore
2 plaintiffs seek a judicial declaration adopting and endorsing those contentions.

3
4 **SIXTH CAUSE OF ACTION:**

5 **Defendants' Inconsistent Conduct and Confusion Caused Thereby**

6 **1. Inconsistency Regarding Springfield and Browning Products**

7 **2. Inconsistency Regarding "Detachable Magazine"**

8 **3. Inconsistency Regarding Importation of "Large Capacity" Magazine Rifles**

9 65. All the preceding paragraphs are realleged and incorporated herein by reference as if
10 set out verbatim.

11 66. In addition to the erroneous regulations and inaction previously described, defendants
12 have issued rulings, advice letters, official statements and/or taken other actions inconsistent with
13 those erroneous regulations and/or defendants' formally adopted policies. The inconsistency of
14 these statements and/or actions and to defendants' regulations is a source of otherwise insuperable
15 confusion to the public, and to those charged with enforcing SB 23. Plaintiffs are, therefore, in
16 need either of judicial clarification or of an order requiring that defendants clarify the law and
17 conform their conduct thereto.

18 **1. Inconsistency Regarding Springfield and Browning Products**

19 67. As set out in the first and second causes of action hereto, CCR section 12.8.978.20(b)
20 erroneously includes muzzle brakes, compensators and other non-flash suppressors within the
21 meaning of "flash suppressor." Defendants have exacerbated the confusion this error causes by
22 letter opinions declaring two devices, the Browning BOSS system, and the Springfield Armory
23 "Muzzle Break," not to be flash suppressors. Plaintiffs agree that the Springfield Armory
24 "Muzzle Break" and the Browning BOSS system are not flash suppressors *as that term is used in*
25 *Penal Code section 12276.1*. But, in fact, those devices meet the aberrant and heterodox CCR
26 section 12.8.978.20(b) mis-definition of flash suppressor. Contrary to DOJ's acceptance of them,
27 both the Browning BOSS system and the Springfield Armory "Muzzle Break" are "flash
28 suppressors" under that mis-definition because they each redirect flash from the shooter's field of
vision. (See DOJ advice letters attached hereto as Exhibits 16-20 and depictions of the Springfield
"Muzzle Break" and Browning BOSS system attached hereto as Exhibits 21-23 and incorporated

1 AW only if the magazine will take more than ten rounds.)

2 71. DOJ's response was a masterpiece of obfuscation. It admits that the use of a screw as
3 described renders the magazine non-detachable based on the regulation defining a "detachable
4 magazine." But, the DOJ letter then asserts, such an alteration violates "the spirit" of section
5 12276.1 (in some way which remains unexplained). Moreover, the DOJ letter warns, anyone who
6 fails to register a rifle so altered may be prosecuted by some district attorney somewhere, and the
7 prosecution may well succeed. (See the inquiry letter and DOJ response letter which are attached
8 hereto as Exhibit 27 (Trutanich Michel, LLP, letter to DOJ, Jan. 29, 2001) and Exhibit 28 (DOJ,
9 response letter to Trutanich Michel, LLP, Feb. 22, 2001) and incorporated herein as if set out
10 verbatim.)

11 72. Having been duly promulgated under the Administrative Procedure Act (APA), CCR
12 section 12.8.978.20(a) has the force of law. Defendants' duty is to exercise their supervisory
13 power over district attorneys and law enforcement agencies so as to assure that neither arrests nor
14 prosecutions occur on grounds that are inconsistent with those regulations. DOJ's threat that
15 persons with rifles altered conformably with CCR section 12.8.978.20(a) may be prosecuted by
16 local district attorneys is an implicit disclaimer that defendants intend to perform their supervisory
17 duty in this respect. This DOJ response letter and intention not to perform that duty constitutes an
18 attempted informal amendment of CCR section 12.8.978.20(a). It is illegal, having not been
19 formalized and promulgated according to the APA.

20 **3. Inconsistency Regarding Importation of "Large Capacity" Magazine Rifles**

21 73. The Single Action Shooting Society, Inc., (SASS), is a group that sponsors western
22 style shooting competitions generally using modern replicas of 19th Century lever action rifles.
23 As the photos attached as Exhibit 1 illustrate, these rifles generally fall under the section
24 12020(a)(2) restrictions in that they have magazine capacities of more than ten rounds. This could
25 make them non-importable "large capacity feeding devices," depending on how section 12020
26 (a)(2) is interpreted. Yet DOJ letters to SASS (written on official DOJ stationery) authorize non-
27 California SASS members to bring such rifles into the state with them for the purpose of
28 participating in SASS competitions. SASS has, in turn, published the fact of that permission in

1 the SASS monthly newspaper, COWBOY CHRONICLE, which goes to its more than 20,000
2 members and 300 affiliated clubs all over the world. (Copies of defendants' correspondence, and
3 of the SASS article describing it, respectively, are attached hereto as Exhibit 29 (DOJ, letter to
4 SASS, Mar. 16, 2000), Exhibit 30 (DOJ, letter to SASS, Nov. 1, 2000), and Exhibit 31 (*Long*
5 *Guns For End of Trail*, Cowboy Chronicle (Mar. 2001) p. 9), which are incorporated herein as if
6 set out verbatim.)

7 74. Defendants' SASS correspondence places plaintiff HUNT in a quandary, directly
8 impinging on his performance of his duties. One of the SASS-sponsored competitions is sited in
9 Fresno County. The permission defendants have granted appears inconsistent with section
10 12020(a)(2) if that provision is read as categorically banning importation of any "large capacity"
11 magazine rifle or shotgun. Plaintiffs believe that section 12020(a)(2) should instead be read as a
12 ban only on importation of such firearms for the purpose of sale. But defendants' SASS
13 correspondence does not enunciate this -- or any other -- rationale for allowing non-Californian
14 SASS members to bring these rifles into the state. In abeyance of any rationale from defendants,
15 plaintiff HUNT is left bereft of guidance as to any of the following problems:

16 a) As written, defendants' SASS correspondence refers only to a particular SASS-
17 sponsored competition in Riverside County: Does it also apply to and validate importation of large
18 capacity magazine rifles for use in the SASS-sponsored competition in Fresno? Would it also
19 apply to and validate importation of large capacity magazine rifles for competitions sponsored in
20 Fresno by some organization other than SASS?;

21 b) As written, defendants' SASS correspondence speaks only to the importation of large
22 capacity magazine rifles: Does it also validate importation of large capacity magazine shotguns for
23 use in competitive matches?;

24 c) What does defendants' SASS correspondence imply as to the legality of non-California
25 residents bringing large capacity magazine rifles and shotguns with them on coming to reside in
26 California?

27 ///

28 ///

1 **Detriment to Plaintiffs**

2 75. The inconsistent DOJ conduct described in this cause of action obscures the meaning
3 of the laws and regulations involved and confuses those whose duty it is to enforce them laws and
4 the public in general. In addition, it handicaps plaintiff HUNT and other enforcement officials in
5 any prosecution they might bring in relation to the affected statutes and regulations. Inevitably
6 (and properly) defendants will seize upon the inconsistencies to argue: a) that the laws and
7 regulations do not support the theory of the prosecution; and/or b) that the laws and regulations
8 are fatally uncertain; or c) that, however the laws and regulations should properly be interpreted,
9 due process precludes prosecution of people for acts done in reliance on contrary interpretations
10 by the Attorney General and/or DOJ. Even if those arguments are incorrect, their presentation
11 will enormously complicate and burden any prosecution the public official plaintiffs might bring.

12 76. If defendants' actions described in this cause of action are correct, the California Code
13 of Regulations section 12.8.978.20 regulations are invalid and incorrect -- and vice versa.
14 Plaintiffs seek an order that DOJ take whatever action is necessary (including promulgating new
15 or amended regulations) so that its regulations and its actions are consistent with each other and
16 that both are consistent with the statutes involved.

17
18 **PRAYER FOR RELIEF**

19 WHEREFORE, Plaintiffs pray for relief as follows:

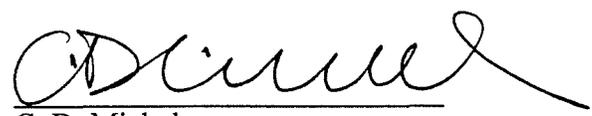
- 20 1. Declaratory relief as set forth above;
- 21 2. Injunctive relief against enforcement of the provisions of the Penal Code enacted and/or
22 amended by SB 23 pending clarification of the vague and uncertain terms contained therein;
- 23 3. Injunctive relief mandating that the deadline for registering firearms covered by Penal
24 Code section 12276.1 be extended until the vague and uncertain terms contained therein have
25 been clarified -- or, in the alternative, declaratory judgment that no prosecution under Penal Code
26 section 12280, subdivision (b) may be maintained insofar as it relies upon terms of section
27 12276.1 that have not been clarified and were vague and uncertain at the time of the alleged
28 violation;

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- 4. For attorney's fees and costs; and
- 5. For such other relief as the court may deem proper.

Date: September 17, 2001

TRUTANICH • MICHEL, LLP:



C. D. Michel
Attorneys for Plaintiffs

EXHIBIT "1"

◆ THE WORLD'S GREATEST GUN BOOK ◆

Gun Digest 2002

56th Annual Edition

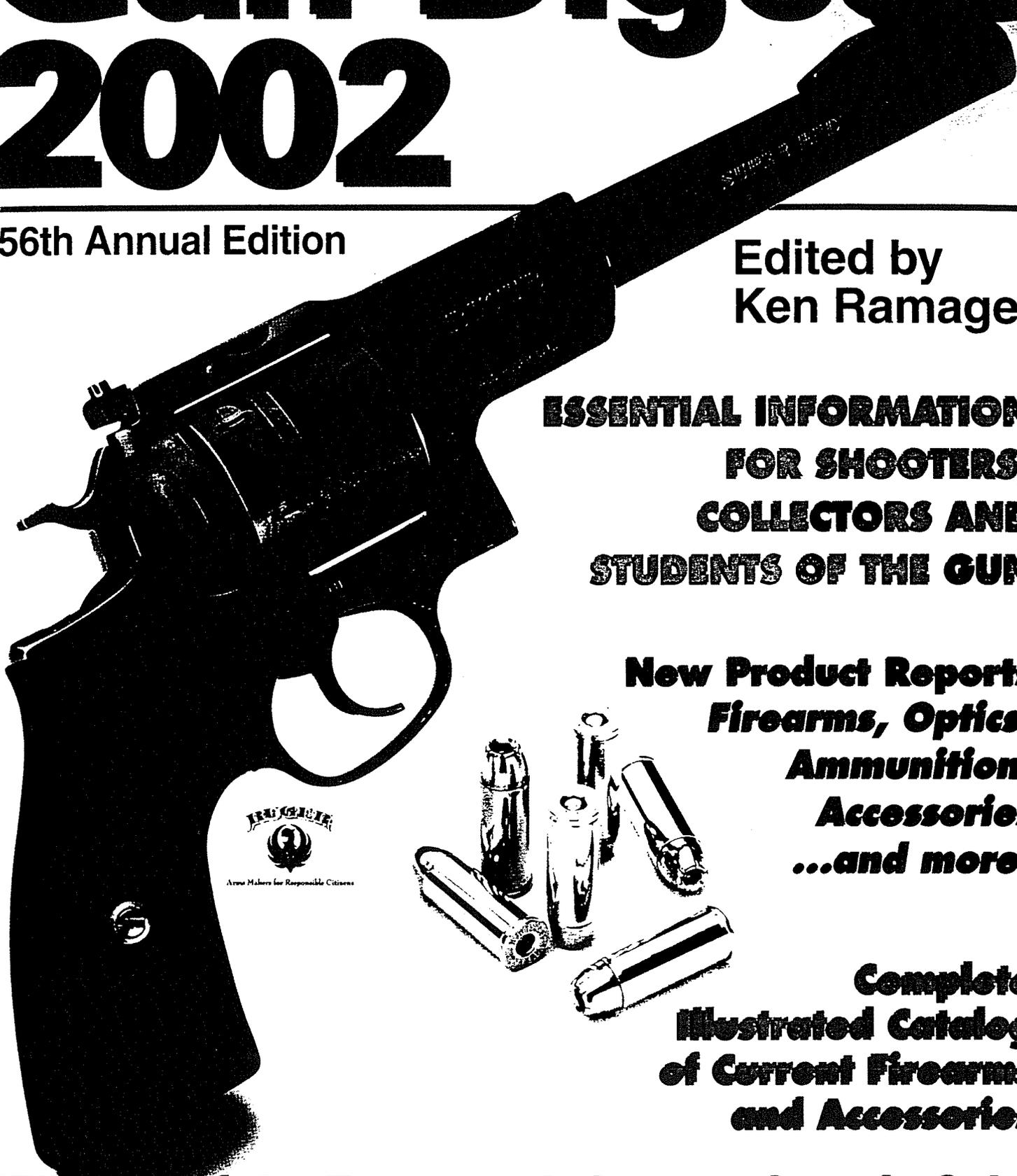
Edited by
Ken Ramage

**ESSENTIAL INFORMATION
FOR SHOOTERS,
COLLECTORS AND
STUDENTS OF THE GUN**

**New Product Reports
Firearms, Optics,
Ammunition,
Accessories
...and more!**

**Complete
Illustrated Catalog
of Current Firearms
and Accessories**

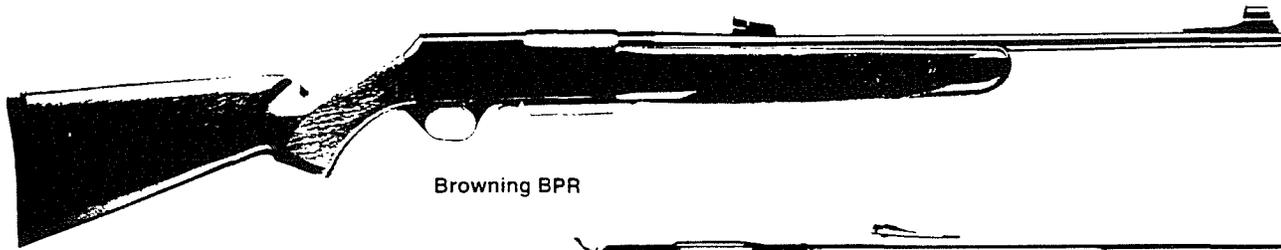
NEW! of the Engraver & Custom Guns in Color



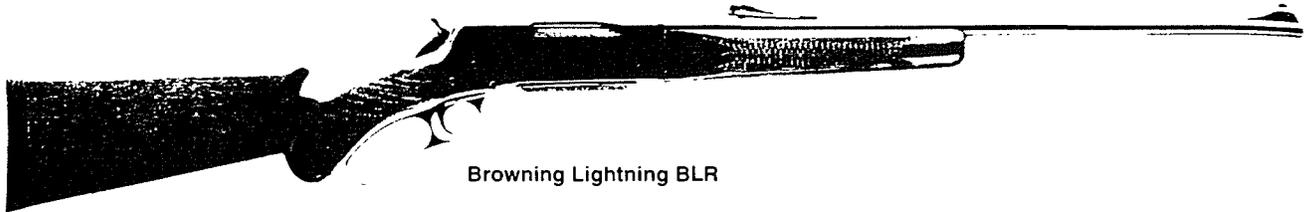
CENTERFIRE RIFLES — LEVER AND SLIDE

Both classic arms and recent designs in American-style repeaters for sport and field shooting.

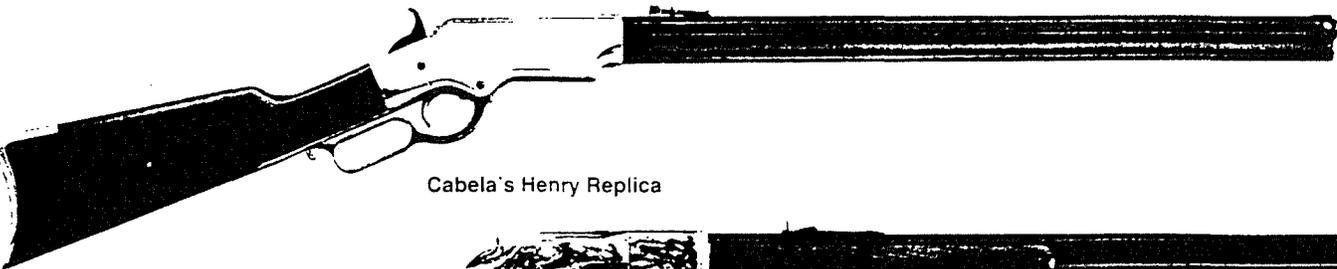
RIFLES



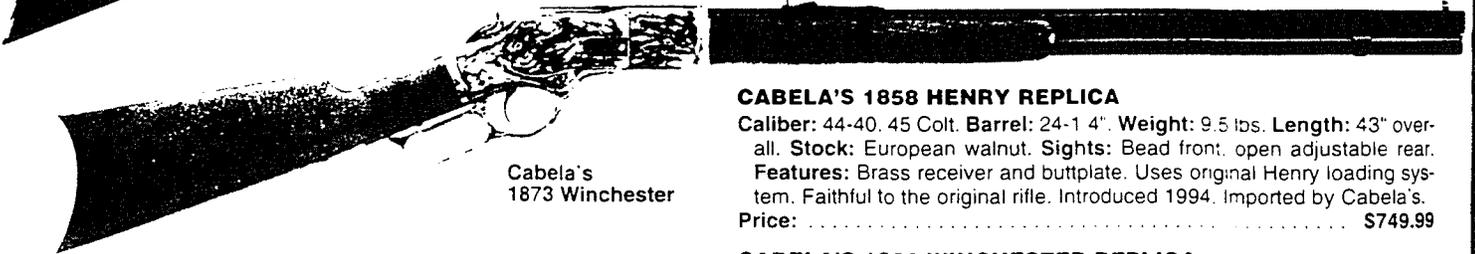
Browning BPR



Browning Lightning BLR



Cabela's Henry Replica



Cabela's 1873 Winchester

CABELA'S 1858 HENRY REPLICA

Caliber: 44-40, 45 Colt. **Barrel:** 24-1 4". **Weight:** 9.5 lbs. **Length:** 43" overall. **Stock:** European walnut. **Sights:** Bead front, open adjustable rear. **Features:** Brass receiver and buttplate. Uses original Henry loading system. Faithful to the original rifle. Introduced 1994. Imported by Cabela's. **Price:** \$749.99

CABELA'S 1866 WINCHESTER REPLICA

Caliber: 44-40, 45 Colt. **Barrel:** 24-1 4". **Weight:** 9 lbs. **Length:** 43" overall. **Stock:** European walnut. **Sights:** Bead front, open adjustable rear. **Features:** Solid brass receiver, buttplate, forend cap. Octagonal barrel. Faithful to the original Winchester '66 rifle. Introduced 1994. Imported by Cabela's. **Price:** \$619.99

CABELA'S 1873 WINCHESTER REPLICA

Caliber: 44-40, 45 Colt. **Barrel:** 24-1/4", 30". **Weight:** 8.5 lbs. **Length:** 43-1/4" overall. **Stock:** European walnut. **Sights:** Bead front, open adjustable rear; globe front, tang rear. **Features:** Color case-hardened steel receiver. Faithful to the original Model 1873 rifle. Introduced 1994. Imported by Cabela's. **Price:** Sporting model, 30" barrel, 44-40, 45 Colt. \$749.99
Price: Sporting model, 24" or 25" barrel \$729.99

CIMARRON 1860 HENRY REPLICA

Caliber: 44 WCF, 13-shot magazine. **Barrel:** 24-1/4" (rifle), 22" (carbine). **Weight:** 9-1/2 lbs. **Length:** 43" overall (rifle). **Stock:** European walnut. **Sights:** Bead front, open adjustable rear. **Features:** Brass receiver and buttplate. Uses original Henry loading system. Faithful to the original rifle. Introduced 1991. Imported by Cimarron F.A. Co. **Price:** \$1,029.00

CIMARRON 1866 WINCHESTER REPLICAS

Caliber: 22 LR, 22 WMR, 38 Spec., 44 WCF. **Barrel:** 24-1/4" (rifle), 19" (carbine). **Weight:** 9 lbs. **Length:** 43" overall (rifle). **Stock:** European walnut. **Sights:** Bead front, open adjustable rear. **Features:** Solid brass receiver, buttplate, forend cap. Octagonal barrel. Faithful to the original Winchester '66 rifle. Introduced 1991. Imported by Cimarron F.A. Co. **Price:** Rifle \$839.00
Price: Carbine \$829.00

BROWNING BPR PUMP RIFLE

Caliber: 243, 308 (short action); 270, 30-06, 7mm Rem. Mag., 300 Win. Mag., 4-shot magazine (3 for magnums). **Barrel:** 22"; 24" for magnum calibers. **Weight:** 7 lbs., 3 oz. **Length:** 43" overall (22" barrel). **Stock:** Select walnut with full pistol grip, high gloss finish. **Sights:** Gold bead on hooded ramp front, open click adjustable rear. **Features:** Slide-action mechanism cams forend down away from the barrel. Seven-lug rotary bolt; cross-bolt safety behind trigger; removable magazine; alloy receiver. Introduced 1997. Imported from Belgium by Browning.

Price: Standard calibers \$718.00
Price: Magnum calibers \$772.00

BROWNING LIGHTNING BLR LEVER-ACTION RIFLE

Caliber: 22-250, 243, 7mm-08, 308 Win., 4-shot detachable magazine. **Barrel:** 20" round tapered. **Weight:** 6 lbs., 8 oz. **Length:** 39-1/2" overall. **Stock:** Walnut. Checkered grip and forend, high-gloss finish. **Sights:** Gold bead on ramp front; low profile square notch adjustable rear. **Features:** Wide, grooved trigger; half-cock hammer safety; fold-down hammer. Receiver tapped for scope mount. Recoil pad installed. Introduced 1996. Imported from Japan by Browning.

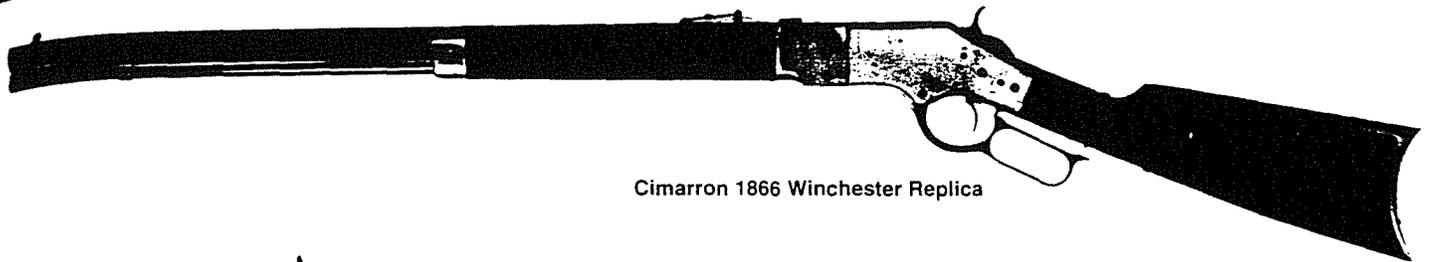
Price: \$649.00

Browning Lightning BLR Long Action

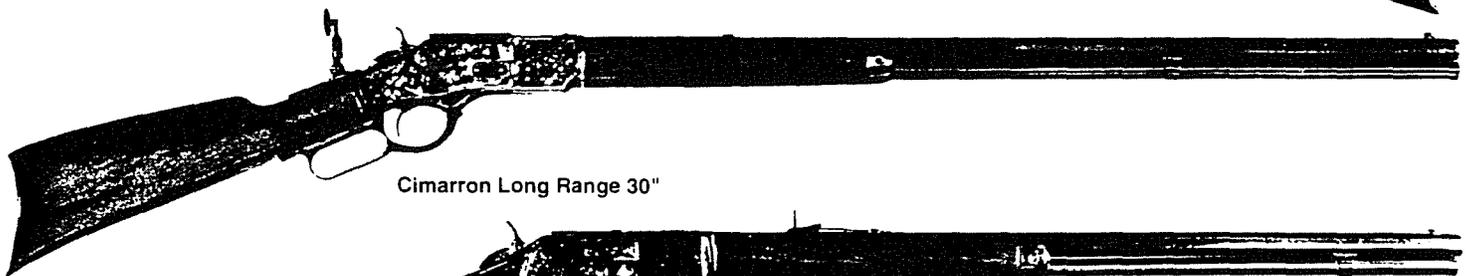
Similar to the standard Lightning BLR except has long action to accept 30-06, 270, 7mm Rem. Mag. and 300 Win. Mag. Barrel lengths are 22" for 30-06 and 270, 24" for 7mm Rem. Mag. and 300 Win. Mag. Has six-lug rotary bolt; bolt and receiver are full-length fluted. Fold-down hammer at half-cock. Weighs about 7 lbs., overall length 42-7/8" (22" barrel). Introduced 1996.

Price: \$686.00

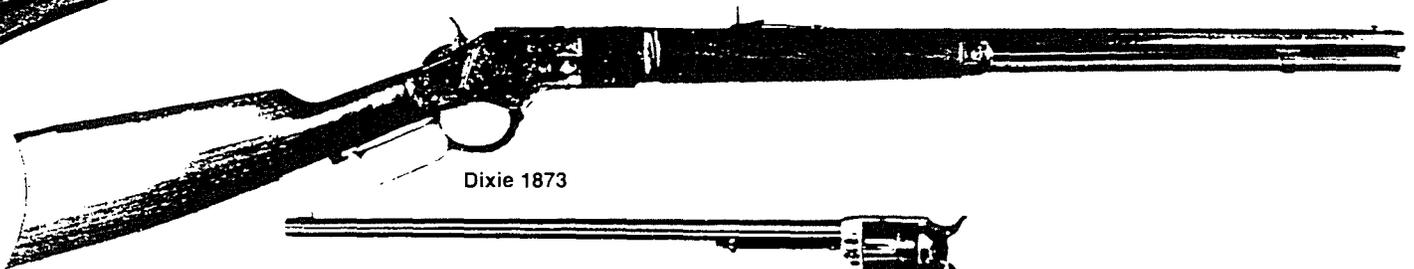
CENTERFIRE RIFLES — LEVER AND SLIDE



Cimarron 1866 Winchester Replica



Cimarron Long Range 30"



Dixie 1873



IAR 1873
Revolver Carbine

CIMARRON 1873 SHORT RIFLE

Caliber: 22 LR, 22 WMR, 357 Mag., 44-40, 45 Colt. Barrel: 20" tapered octagonal. Weight: 7.5 lbs. Length: 39" overall. Stock: Walnut. Sights: Bead front, adjustable semi-buckhorn rear. Features: Has half "button" magazine. Original-type markings, including caliber, on barrel and elevator and "Kings" patent. From Cimarron F.A. Co.

Price: \$799.00

CIMARRON 1873 LONG RANGE RIFLE

Caliber: 22 LR, 22 WMR, 357 Mag., 38-40, 44-40, 45 Colt. Barrel: 30", octagonal. Weight: 8-1/2 lbs. Length: 48" overall. Stock: Walnut. Sights: Blade front, semi-buckhorn ramp rear. Tang sight optional. Features: Color case-hardened frame: choice of modern blue-black or charcoal blue for other parts. Barrel marked "Kings Improvement." From Cimarron F.A. Co.

Price: \$999.00

Cimarron 1873 Sporting Rifle

Similar to the 1873 Long Range except has 24" barrel with half-magazine.

Price: \$949.00

Price: 1873 Saddle Ring Carbine, 19" barrel \$949.00

DIXIE ENGRAVED 1873 RIFLE

Caliber: 44-40, 11-shot magazine. Barrel: 20", round. Weight: 7-3/4 lbs. Length: 39" overall. Stock: Walnut. Sights: Blade front, adjustable rear. Features: Engraved and case-hardened frame. Duplicate of Winchester 1873. Made in Italy. From 21 Gun Works.

Price: \$1,295.00

Price: Plain, blued carbine \$850.00

E.M.F. 1860 HENRY RIFLE

Caliber: 44-40 or 45 Colt. Barrel: 24.25". Weight: About 9 lbs. Length: About 43.75" overall. Stock: Oil-stained American walnut. Sights: Blade front, rear adjustable for elevation. Features: Reproduction of the original Henry rifle with brass frame and buttplate, rest blued. From E.M.F.

Price: Brass frame \$850.00

Price: Steel frame \$950.00

E.M.F. 1866 YELLOWBOY LEVER ACTIONS

Caliber: 38 Spec., 44-40. Barrel: 19" (carbine), 24" (rifle). Weight: 9 lbs. Length: 43" overall (rifle). Stock: European walnut. Sights: Bead front, open adjustable rear. Features: Solid brass frame, blued barrel, lever, hammer, buttplate. Imported from Italy by E.M.F.

Price: Rifle \$690.00

Price: Carbine \$675.00

E.M.F. HARTFORD MODEL 1892 LEVER-ACTION RIFLE

Caliber: 45 Colt. Barrel: 24", octagonal. Weight: 7-1/2 lbs. Length: 43" overall. Stock: European walnut. Sights: Blade front, open adjustable rear. Features: Color case-hardened frame, lever, trigger and hammer with blued barrel, or overall blue finish. Introduced 1998. Imported by E.M.F.

Price: Standard \$590.00

E.M.F. MODEL 1873 LEVER-ACTION RIFLE

Caliber: 32/20, 357 Mag., 38/40, 44-40, 44 Spec., 45 Colt. Barrel: 24". Weight: 8 lbs. Length: 43-1/4" overall. Stock: European walnut. Sights: Bead front, rear adjustable for windage and elevation. Features: Color case-hardened frame (blue on carbine). Imported by E.M.F.

Price: Rifle \$865.00

Price: Carbine, 19" barrel \$865.00

IAR MODEL 1873 REVOLVER CARBINE

Caliber: 357 Mag., 45 Colt. Barrel: 18". Weight: 4 lbs., 8 oz. Length: 34" overall. Stock: One-piece walnut. Sights: Blade front, notch rear. Features: Color case-hardened frame, blue barrel, backstrap and trigger-guard. Introduced 1998. Imported from Italy by IAR, Inc.

Price: Standard \$490.00

MARLIN MODEL 336C LEVER-ACTION CARBINE

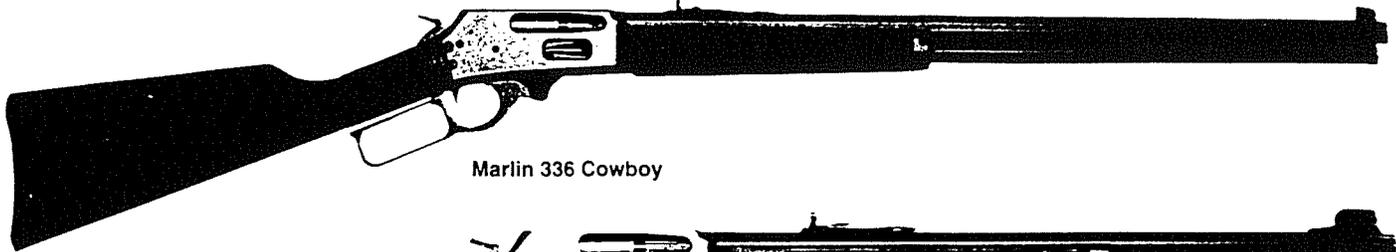
Caliber: 30-30 or 35 Rem., 6-shot tubular magazine. Barrel: 20" Micro-Groove®. Weight: 7 lbs. Length: 38-1/2" overall. Stock: Checkered American black walnut, capped pistol grip with white line spacers. Mar-Shield® finish; rubber butt pad; swivel studs. Sights: Ramp front with Wide-Scan hood, semi-buckhorn folding rear adjustable for windage and elevation. Features: Hammer-block safety. Receiver tapped for scope mount, offset hammer spur; top of receiver sandblasted to prevent glare. Includes safety lock.

Price: \$502.00

RIFLES

CENTERFIRE RIFLES — LEVER AND SLIDE

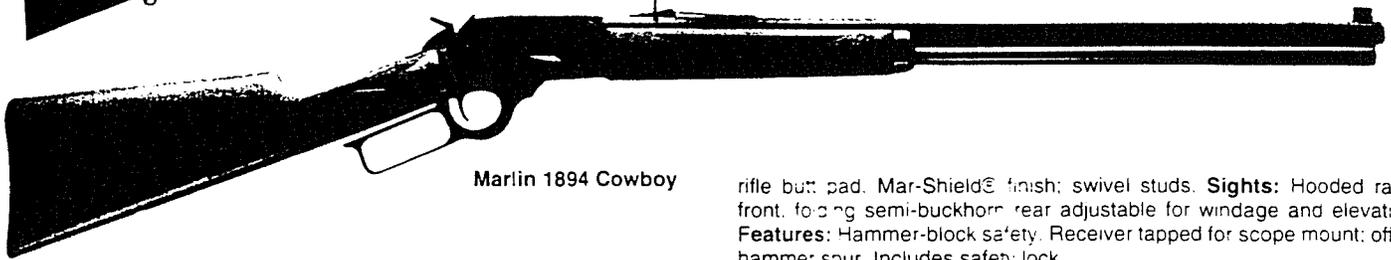
RIFLES



Marlin 336 Cowboy



Marlin 444P Outfitter



Marlin 1894 Cowboy

Marlin Model 336 Cowboy

Similar to the Model 336CS except chambered for 30-30 and 38-55 Win., 24" tapered octagon barrel with deep-cut Baliard-type rifling; straight-grip walnut stock with hard rubber buttplate; blue steel forend cap; weighs 7-1/2 lbs.; 42-1/2" overall. Introduced 1999. Includes safety lock. Made in U.S. by Marlin.

Price: \$697.00

Marlin Model 336A Lever-Action Carbine

Same as the Marlin 336CS except has cut-checked, walnut-finished Maine birch pistol grip stock with swivel studs. 30-30 only, 6-shot. Hammer-block safety. Adjustable rear sight, brass bead front. Includes safety lock.

Price: \$429.00

Price: With 4x scope and mount. \$474.00



Marlin Model 336CC Lever-Action Carbine

Same as the Marlin 336A except has Mossy Oak® Break-Up camouflage stock and forearm. 30-30 only, 6-shot; receiver tapped for scope mount or receiver sight. Introduced 2001. Includes safety lock. Made in U.S. by Marlin.

Price: \$478.00

Marlin Model 336SS Lever-Action Carbine

Same as the 336C except receiver, barrel and other major parts are machined from stainless steel. 30-30 only, 6-shot; receiver tapped for scope. Includes safety lock.

Price: \$608.00

Marlin Model 336W Lever-Action Rifle

Similar to the Model 336CS except has walnut-finished, cut-checked Maine birch stock; blued steel barrel band has integral sling swivel; no front sight hood; comes with padded nylon sling; hard rubber butt plate. Introduced 1998. Includes safety lock. Made in U.S. by Marlin.

Price: \$434.00

Price: With 4x scope and mount. \$481.00

MARLIN MODEL 444 LEVER-ACTION SPORTER

Caliber: 444 Marlin. 5-shot tubular magazine. Barrel: 22" deep cut Ballard rifling. Weight: 7-1/2 lbs. Length: 40-1/2" overall. Stock: Checkered American black walnut, capped pistol grip with white line spacers, rubber

rifle butt pad. Mar-Shield® finish; swivel studs. Sights: Hooded ramp front, folding semi-buckhorn rear adjustable for windage and elevation. Features: Hammer-block safety. Receiver tapped for scope mount; offset hammer spur. Includes safety lock.

Price: \$599.00

Marlin Model 444P Outfitter Lever-Action

Similar to the 444SS except has a ported 18-1/2" barrel with deep-cut Ballard-type rifling; weighs 6-3/4 lbs.; overall length 37". Available only in 444 Marlin. Introduced 1999. Includes safety lock. Made in U.S. by Marlin.

Price: \$612.00

MARLIN MODEL 1894 LEVER-ACTION CARBINE

Caliber: 44 Spec./44 Mag., 10-shot tubular magazine. Barrel: 20" Ballard-type rifling. Weight: 6 lbs. Length: 37-1/2" overall. Stock: Checkered American black walnut, straight grip and forend. Mar-Shield® finish. Rubber rifle butt pad; swivel studs. Sights: Wide-Scan hooded ramp front, semi-buckhorn folding rear adjustable for windage and elevation. Features: Hammer-block safety. Receiver tapped for scope mount, offset hammer spur, solid top receiver sand blasted to prevent glare. Includes safety lock.

Price: \$526.00

Marlin Model 1894C Carbine

Similar to the standard Model 1894S except chambered for 38 Spec./357 Mag. with full-length 9-shot magazine, 18-1/2" barrel, hammer-block safety, hooded front sight. Introduced 1983. Includes safety lock.

Price: \$526.00

Marlin Model 1894P/1894CP Carbine

Similar to the Model 1894 except has ported 16-1/4" barrel with 8-shot magazine. Overall length 33-1/4", weighs 5-3/4 lbs. Includes safety lock. Made in U.S. by Marlin.

Price: Model 1894P (44 Spec./44 Mag.) \$546.00

New! Price: Model 1894CP (38 Spec./357 Mag.) \$546.00

MARLIN MODEL 1894 COWBOY, COWBOY II

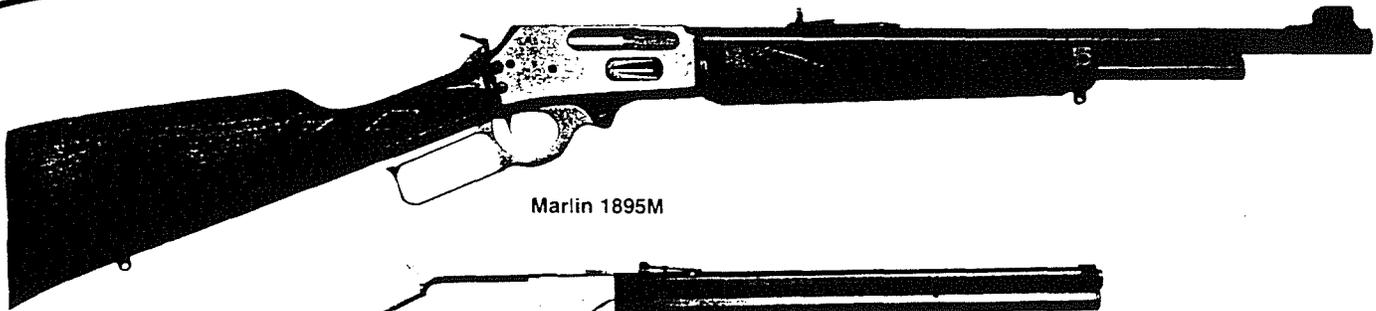
Caliber: 357 Mag., 44 Mag., 45 Colt, 10-shot magazine. Barrel: 24" tapered octagon, deep cut rifling. Weight: 7-1/2 lbs. Length: 41-1/2" overall. Stock: Straight grip American black walnut with cut checkering, hard rubber buttplate. Mar-Shield® finish. Sights: Marble carbine front, adjustable Marble semi-buckhorn rear. Features: Squared finger lever; straight grip stock; blued steel forend tip. Designed for Cowboy Shooting events. Introduced 1996. Includes safety lock. Made in U.S. by Marlin.

Price: Cowboy I, 45 Colt. \$775.00

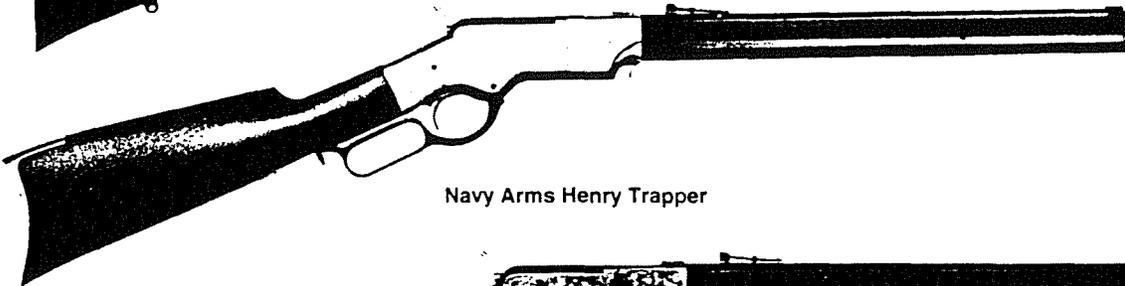
Price: Cowboy II, 357 Mag., 44 Mag. \$775.00

CENTERFIRE RIFLES — LEVER AND SLIDE

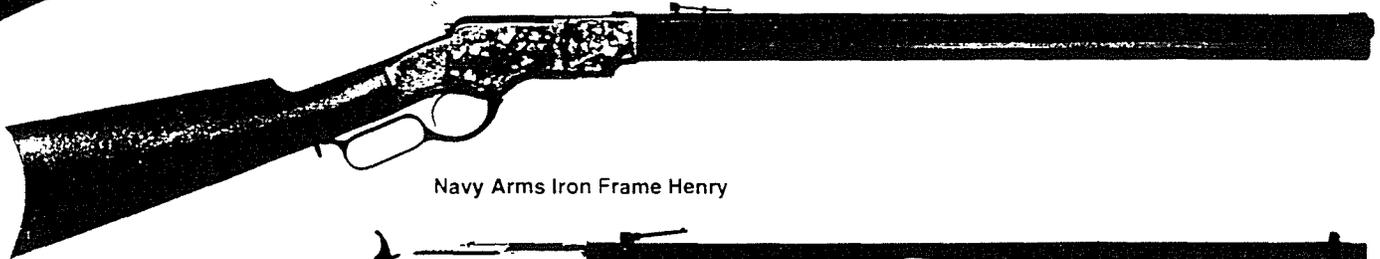
RIFLES



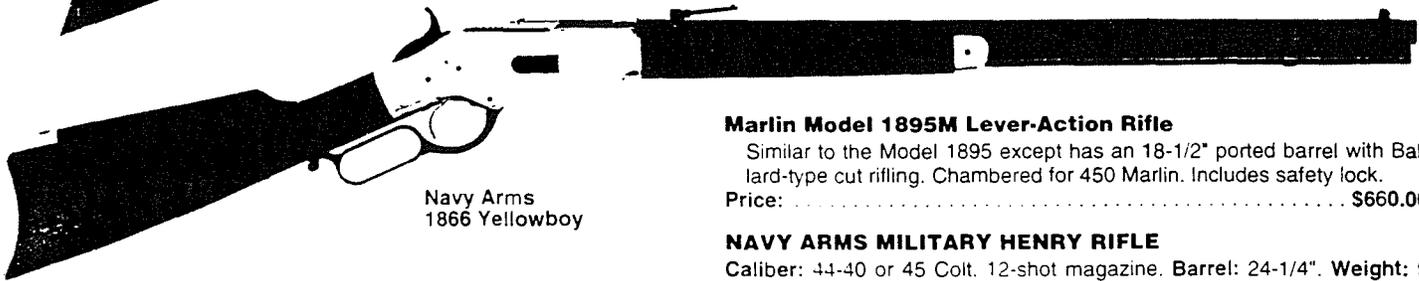
Marlin 1895M



Navy Arms Henry Trapper



Navy Arms Iron Frame Henry



Navy Arms
1866 Yellowboy

MARLIN MODEL 1895 LEVER-ACTION RIFLE

Caliber: 45-70, 4-shot tubular magazine. **Barrel:** 22" round. **Weight:** 7-1/2 lbs. **Length:** 40-1/2" overall. **Stock:** Checkered American black walnut, full pistol grip. Mar-Shield® finish; rubber butt pad; quick detachable swivel studs. **Sights:** Bead front with Wide-Scan hood, semi-buckhorn folding rear adjustable for windage and elevation. **Features:** Hammer-block safety. Solid receiver tapped for scope mounts or receiver sights; offset hammer spur. Includes safety lock.

Price: \$599.00

Marlin Model 1895G Guide Gun Lever-Action Rifle

Similar to the Model 1895 except has 18-1/2" ported barrel with deep-cut Ballard-type rifling; straight-grip walnut stock. Overall length is 37". weighs 7 lbs. Introduced 1998. Includes safety lock. Made in U.S. by Marlin.

Price: \$612.00

Marlin Model 1895GS Guide Gun

Similar to the Model 1895G except receiver, barrel and most metal parts are machined from stainless steel. Chambered for 45-70, 4-shot, 18-1/2" ported barrel. Overall length is 37", weighs 7 lbs. Introduced 2001. Includes safety lock. Made in U.S. by Marlin.

Price: \$719.00

Marlin Model 1895 Cowboy Lever-Action Rifle

Similar to the Model 1895 except has 26" tapered octagon barrel with Ballard-type rifling. Marble carbine front sight and Marble adjustable semi-buckhorn rear sight. Receiver tapped for scope or receiver sight. Overall length is 44-1/2", weighs about 8 lbs. Introduced 2001. Includes safety lock. Made in U.S. by Marlin.

Price: \$775.00

Marlin Model 1895M Lever-Action Rifle

Similar to the Model 1895 except has an 18-1/2" ported barrel with Ballard-type cut rifling. Chambered for 450 Marlin. Includes safety lock.

Price: \$660.00

NAVY ARMS MILITARY HENRY RIFLE

Caliber: 44-40 or 45 Colt, 12-shot magazine. **Barrel:** 24-1/4". **Weight:** 9 lbs., 4 oz. **Stock:** European walnut. **Sights:** Blade front, adjustable ladder-type rear. **Features:** Brass frame, buttplate, rest blued. Recreation of the model used by cavalry units in the Civil War. Has full-length magazine tube, sling swivels; no forend. Imported from Italy by Navy Arms.

Price: \$955.00

Navy Arms Iron Frame Henry

Similar to the Military Henry Rifle except receiver is blued or color case-hardened steel. Imported by Navy Arms.

Price: \$1,005.00

NAVY ARMS 1866 YELLOW BOY RIFLE

Caliber: 38 Spec., 44-40, 45 Colt, 12-shot magazine. **Barrel:** 20" or 24", full octagon. **Weight:** 8-1/2 lbs. **Length:** 42-1/2" overall. **Stock:** Walnut. **Sights:** Blade front, adjustable ladder-type rear. **Features:** Brass frame, forend tip, buttplate, blued barrel, lever, hammer. Introduced 1991. Imported from Italy by Navy Arms.

Price: \$725.00

Price: Carbine, 19" barrel \$715.00

NAVY ARMS 1873 WINCHESTER-STYLE RIFLE

Caliber: 357 Mag., 44-40, 45 Colt, 12-shot magazine. **Barrel:** 24-1/4". **Weight:** 8-1/4 lbs. **Length:** 43" overall. **Stock:** European walnut. **Sights:** Blade front, buckhorn rear. **Features:** Color case-hardened frame, rest blued. Full-octagon barrel. Imported by Navy Arms.

Price: \$875.00

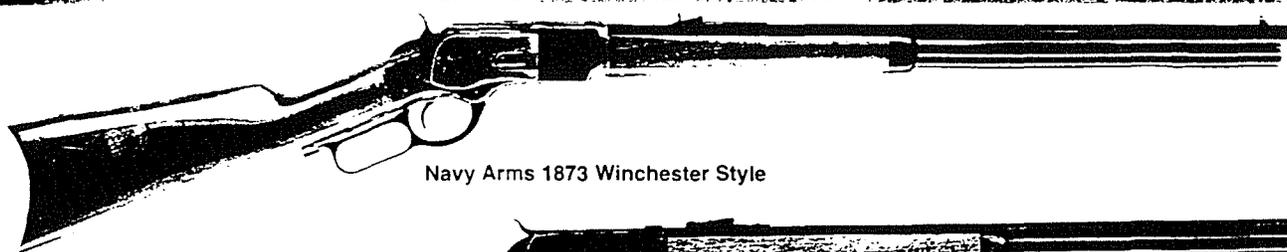
Price: 1873 Carbine, 19" barrel \$800.00

Price: 1873 Sporting Rifle (full oct. bbl., checkered walnut stock and forend) \$995.00

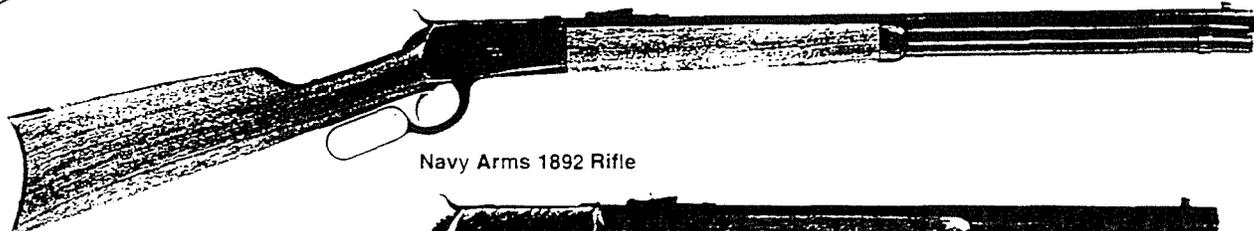
Price: 1873 Border Model, 20" octagon barrel \$875.00

Price: 1873 Deluxe Border Model \$995.00

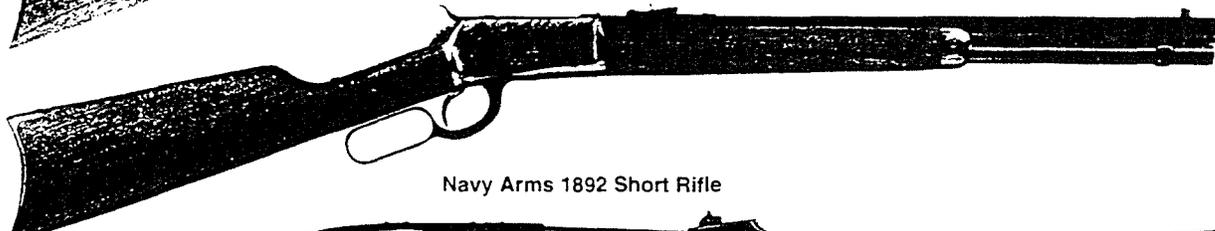
CENTERFIRE RIFLES — LEVER AND SLIDE



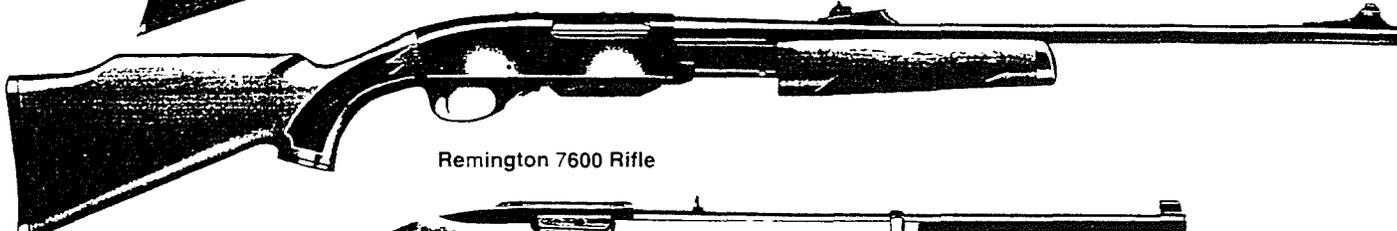
Navy Arms 1873 Winchester Style



Navy Arms 1892 Rifle



Navy Arms 1892 Short Rifle



Remington 7600 Rifle



Ruger Model 96/44

NAVY ARMS 1892 RIFLE

Caliber: 357 Mag., 44-40, 45 Colt. **Barrel:** 24-1/4" octagonal. **Weight:** 7 lbs. **Length:** 42" overall. **Stock:** American walnut. **Sights:** Blade front, semi-buckhorn rear. **Features:** Replica of Winchester's early Model 1892 with octagonal barrel, forend cap and crescent buttplate. Blued or color case-hardened receiver. Introduced 1998. Imported by Navy Arms.

Price: \$525.00

Navy Arms 1892 Stainless Carbine

Similar to the 1892 Rifle except stainless steel, has 20" round barrel, weighs 5-3/4 lbs., and is 37-1/2" overall. Introduced 1998. Imported by Navy Arms.

Price: \$500.00

Navy Arms 1892 Short Rifle

Similar to the 1892 Rifle except has 20" octagonal barrel, weighs 6-1/4 lbs., and is 37-3/4" overall. Replica of the rare, special order 1892 Winchester nicknamed the "Texas Special." Blued or color case-hardened receiver and furniture. Introduced 1998. Imported by Navy Arms.

Price: \$525.00

Price: (stainless steel, 20" octagon barrel) \$565.00

NAVY ARMS 1892 STAINLESS RIFLE

Caliber: 357 Mag., 44-40, 45 Colt. **Barrel:** 24-1/4" octagonal. **Weight:** 7 lbs. **Length:** 42". **Stock:** American walnut. **Sights:** Brass bead front, semi-buckhorn rear. **Features:** Designed for the Cowboy Action Shooter. Stainless steel barrel, receiver and furniture. Introduced 2000. Imported by Navy Arms.

Price: \$565.00

REMINGTON MODEL 7600 PUMP ACTION

Caliber: 243, 270, 280, 30-06, 308. **Barrel:** 22" round tapered. **Weight:** 7-1/2 lbs. **Length:** 42-5/8" overall. **Stock:** Cut-checked walnut pistol grip

and forend. Monte Carlo with full cheekpiece. Satin or high-gloss finish. **Sights:** Gold bead front sight on matted ramp, open step adjustable sporting rear. **Features:** Redesigned and improved version of the Model 760. Detachable 4-shot clip. Cross-bolt safety. Receiver tapped for scope mount. Introduced 1981.

Price: \$576.00

Price: Carbine (18-1 2" bbl., 30-06 only) \$576.00

Price: With black synthetic stock, matte black metal, rifle or carbine \$473.00

RUGER MODEL 96/44 LEVER-ACTION RIFLE

Caliber: 44 Mag., 4-shot rotary magazine. **Barrel:** 18-1/2". **Weight:** 5-7/8 lbs. **Length:** 37-5 16" overall. **Stock:** American hardwood. **Sights:** Gold bead front, folding leaf rear. **Features:** Solid chrome-moly steel receiver. Manual cross-bolt safety, visible cocking indicator; short-throw lever action; integral scope mount; blued finish; color case-hardened lever. Introduced 1996. Made in U.S. by Sturm, Ruger & Co.

Price: 96/44M, 44 Mag \$499.00

TRADITIONS 1860 HENRY RIFLES

Caliber: 45 Colt. **Barrel:** 24-1/4" octagonal; 1:16" twist. **Weight:** 9.26 lbs. **Length:** 43-3/4" overall. **Stock:** Walnut. **Sights:** Blade front, adjustable folding rear. **Features:** Steel color-case hardened or brass receiver, 13-shot magazine. Introduced 2001. Imported from Uberti by Traditions.

Price: (steel color-case hardened receiver) \$869.00

Price: (brass receiver) \$819.00

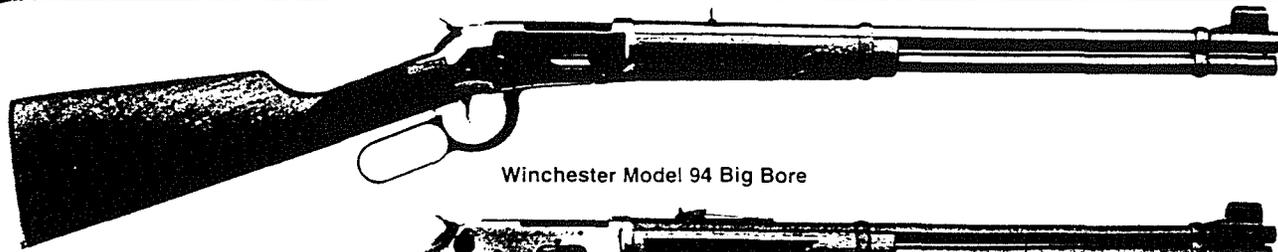
TRADITIONS 1866 SPORTING YELLOWBOY RIFLES

Caliber: 45 Colt. **Barrel:** 24-1/4" octagonal; 1:16" twist. **Weight:** 8.16 lbs. **Length:** 43-3/4" overall. **Stock:** Walnut. **Sights:** Blade front, adjustable folding rear. **Features:** Brass receiver; blued or white barrel; 13-shot magazine. Introduced 2001. Imported from Uberti by Traditions.

Price: (blued barrel) \$669.00

Price: (white barrel) \$749.00

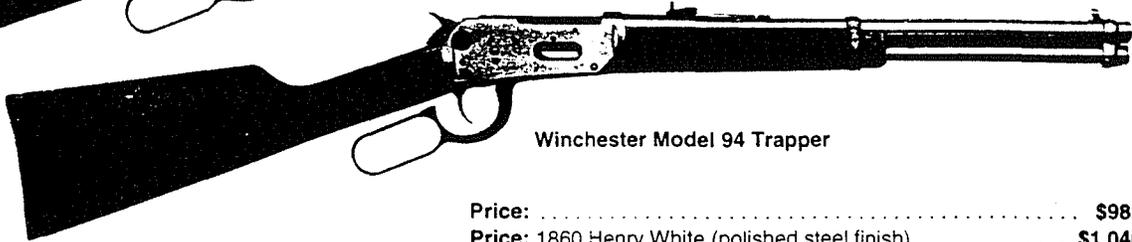
CENTERFIRE RIFLES — LEVER AND SLIDE



Winchester Model 94 Big Bore



Winchester 94 Traditional



Winchester Model 94 Trapper

RIFLES

TRADITIONS 1866 YELLOWBOY CARBINE

Similar to 1866 Sporting Yellowboy, except has 19" round, blued barrel with adjustable rear sight, 10-shot magazine. Weighs 7.35 lbs.; overall length 38-1/4". Introduced 2001. Imported from Uberti by Traditions.

Price: \$669.00

TRADITIONS 1873 SPORTING RIFLES

Caliber: 45 Colt. Barrel: 24-1/4" octagonal; 1:16" twist. Weight: 8.16 lbs. Length: 43-3/4" overall. Stock: Walnut. Sights: Blade front, adjustable rear. Features: Blued barrel with color-case hardened receiver or white barrel and receiver; 13-shot magazine. Introduced 2001. Imported from Uberti by Traditions.

Price: (color-case hardened receiver and blued barrel) \$819.00

Price: (white receiver and barrel) \$899.00

Price: (Deluxe Sporting Rifle with checkered, high-grade walnut stock, adj. folding rear sight) \$969.00

TRADITIONS 1873 SPORTING CARBINE

Similar to 1873 Sporting Rifle, except has 19" round, blued barrel with adjustable rear sight, 10-shot magazine. Weighs 7.38 lbs. Overall length 38-1/4". Introduced 2001. Imported from Uberti by Traditions.

Price: \$819.00

TRISTAR/UBERTI 1873 SPORTING RIFLE

Caliber: 44-40, 45 Colt. Barrel: 24-1/4", 30", octagonal. Weight: 8.1 lbs. Length: 43-1/4" overall. Stock: Walnut. Sights: Blade front adjustable for windage, open rear adjustable for elevation. Features: Color case-hardened frame, blued barrel, hammer, lever, buttplate, brass elevator. Imported from Italy by Tristar Sporting Arms Ltd.

Price: 24-1/4" barrel \$919.00

Price: 30" barrel \$964.00

TRISTAR/UBERTI 1866 SPORTING RIFLE, CARBINE

Caliber: 22 LR, 22 WMR, 38 Spec., 44-40, 45 Colt. Barrel: 24-1/4", octagonal. Weight: 8.1 lbs. Length: 43-1/4" overall. Stock: Walnut. Sights: Blade front adjustable for windage, rear adjustable for elevation. Features: Frame, buttplate, forend cap of polished brass, balance charcoal blued. Imported by Tristar Sporting Arms Ltd.

Price: \$775.00

Price: Yellowboy Carbine (19" round bbl.) \$735.00

TRISTAR/UBERTI 1860 HENRY RIFLE

Caliber: 44-40, 45 Colt. Barrel: 24-1/4", half-octagon. Weight: 9.2 lbs. Length: 43-3/4" overall. Stock: American walnut. Sights: Blade front, rear adjustable for elevation. Features: Frame, elevator, magazine follower, buttplate are brass, balance blue. Imported by Tristar Sporting Arms Ltd. Arms, Inc.

Price: \$982.00

Price: 1860 Henry White (polished steel finish) \$1,040.00

TRISTAR/UBERTI 1860 HENRY TRAPPER CARBINE

Similar to the 1860 Henry Rifle except has 18-1/2" barrel, measures 37-3/4" overall, and weighs 8 lbs. Introduced 1999. Imported from Italy by Tristar Sporting Arms Ltd.

Price: Brass frame, blued barrel \$982.00

Price: Henry Trapper White (brass frame, polished steel barrel) \$1,040.00

VEKTOR H5 SLIDE-ACTION RIFLE

Caliber: 223 Rem., 5-shot magazine. Barrel: 18", 22". Weight: 9 lbs., 15 oz. Length: 42-1/2" overall (22" barrel). Stock: Walnut thumbhole. Sights: Comes with 1" 4x32 scope with low-light reticle. Features: Rotating bolt mechanism. Matte black finish. Introduced 1999. Imported from South Africa by Vektor USA.

Price: \$849.95

WINCHESTER MODEL 94 TRADITIONAL BIG BORE

Caliber: 444 Marlin, 6-shot magazine. Barrel: 20". Weight: 6-1/2 lbs. Length: 38-5/8" overall. Stock: American walnut. Satin finish. Sights: Hooded ramp front, semi-buckhorn rear adjustable for windage and elevation. Features: All external metal parts have Winchester's deep blue finish. Rifling twist 1:12". Rubber recoil pad fitted to buttstock. Introduced 1983. From U.S. Repeating Arms Co., Inc.

Price: \$465.00

Winchester Timber Carbine

Similar to the Model 94 Big Bore. Chambered for 444 Marlin; 18" barrel is ported; has pistol grip stock with butt pad; checkered grip and forend. Introduced 1999. Made in U.S. by U.S. Repeating Arms Co., Inc.

Price: \$573.00

WINCHESTER MODEL 94 TRADITIONAL-CW

Caliber: 30-30 Win., 6-shot; 44 Mag., 11-shot tubular magazine. Barrel: 20". Weight: 6-1/2 lbs. Length: 37-3/4" overall. Stock: Straight grip checkered walnut stock and forend. Sights: Hooded blade front, semi-buckhorn rear. Drilled and tapped for scope mount. Post front sight on Trapper model. Features: Solid frame, forged steel receiver; side ejection, exposed rebounding hammer with automatic trigger-activated transfer bar. Introduced 1984.

Price: 30-30 \$440.00

Price: 44 Mag. \$463.00

Price: Traditional (no checkering, 30-30 only) \$407.00

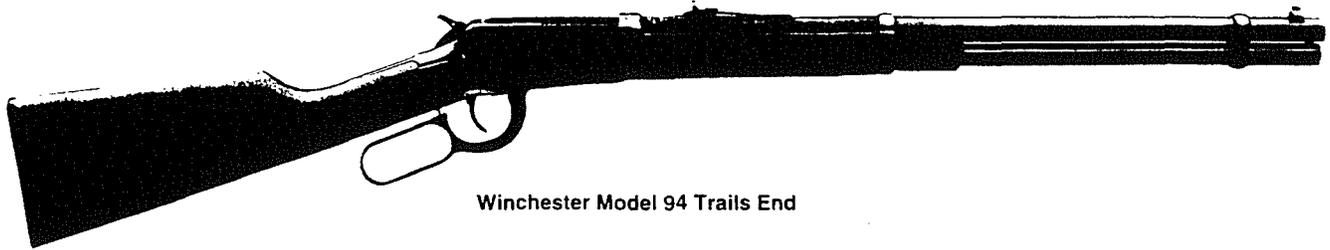
Winchester Model 94 Trapper™

Similar to Model 94 Traditional except has 16" barrel, 5-shot magazine in 30-30, 9-shot in 357 Mag., 44 Magnum/44 Special, 45 Colt. Has stainless steel claw extractor, saddle ring, hammer spur extension, smooth walnut wood.

Price: 30-30 \$407.00

Price: 44 Mag.; 357 Mag., 45 Colt \$431.00

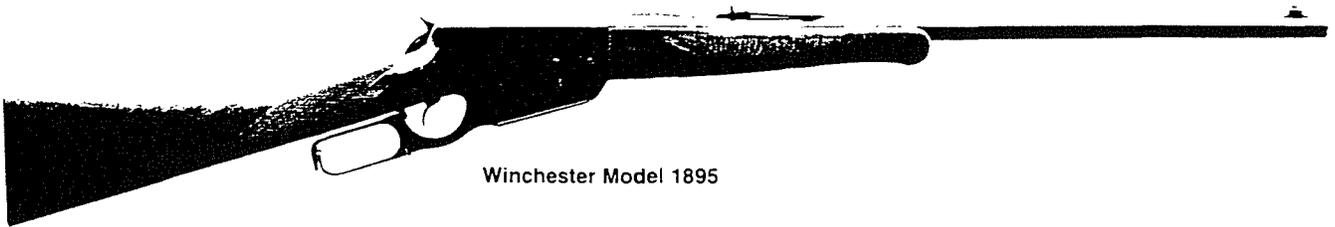
CENTERFIRE RIFLES — LEVER AND SLIDE



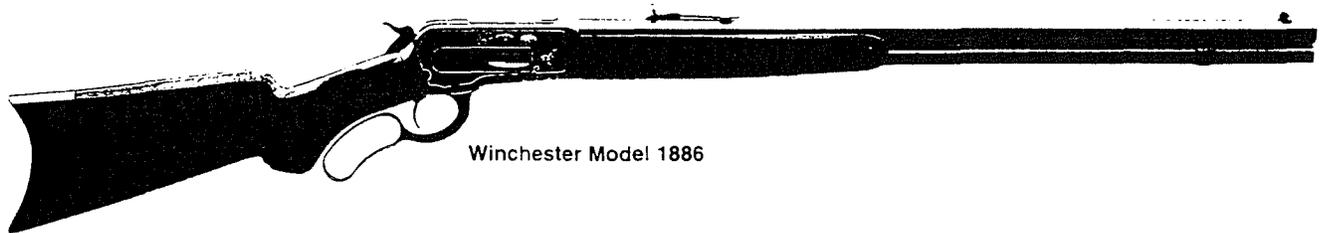
Winchester Model 94 Trails End



Winchester Model 94 Legacy



Winchester Model 1895



Winchester Model 1886

Winchester Model 94 Trails End™

Similar to the Model 94 Walnut except chambered only for 357 Mag., 44-40, 44 Mag., 45 Colt; 11-shot magazine. Available with standard lever loop. Introduced 1997. From U.S. Repeating Arms Co., Inc.

Price: With standard lever loop. \$445.00

Winchester Model 94 Legacy

Similar to the Model 94 Traditional-CW except has half-pistol grip walnut stock, checkered grip and forend. Chambered for 30-30, 357 Mag., 44 Mag., 45 Colt; 24" barrel. Introduced 1995. Made in U.S. by U.S. Repeating Arms Co., Inc.

Price: With 24" barrel \$457.00

Winchester Model 94 Ranger

Similar to the Model 94 Traditional except has a hardwood stock, post-style front sight and hammer-spur extension.

Price: (20" barrel) \$355.00

Winchester Model 94 Ranger Compact

Similar to the Model 94 Ranger except has 16" barrel and 12-1/2" length of pull, rubber recoil pad, post front sight. Introduced 1998. Made in U.S. by U.S. Repeating Arms Co., Inc.

Price: 357 Mag. \$378.00

Price: 30-30 \$355.00

WINCHESTER MODEL 1895 LEVER-ACTION RIFLE

Caliber: 405 Win, 4-shot magazine. Barrel: 24", round. Weight: 8 lbs. Length: 42" overall. Stock: American walnut. Sights: Gold bead front, buckhorn rear adjustable for elevation. Features: Recreation of the original Model 1895. Polished blue finish with Nimschke-style scroll engraving on receiver. Scalloped receiver, two-piece cocking lever, Schnabel forend, straight-grip stock. Introduced 1995. From U.S. Repeating Arms Co., Inc.

Price: Grade I \$1,045.00

Price: High Grade \$1,532.00

WINCHESTER MODEL 1886

EXTRA LIGHT LEVER-ACTION RIFLE

Caliber: 45-70, 4-shot magazine. Barrel: 22", round tapered. Weight: 7-1/4 lbs. Length: 40-1/2" overall. Stock: Smooth walnut. Sights: Bead front, ramp-adjustable buckhorn-style rear. Features: Recreation of the Model 1886. Polished blue finish; crescent metal butt plate; metal forend cap; pistol grip stock. Reintroduced 1998. From U.S. Repeating Arms Co., Inc.

Price: Grade I \$1,152.00

Price: High Grade \$1,440.00

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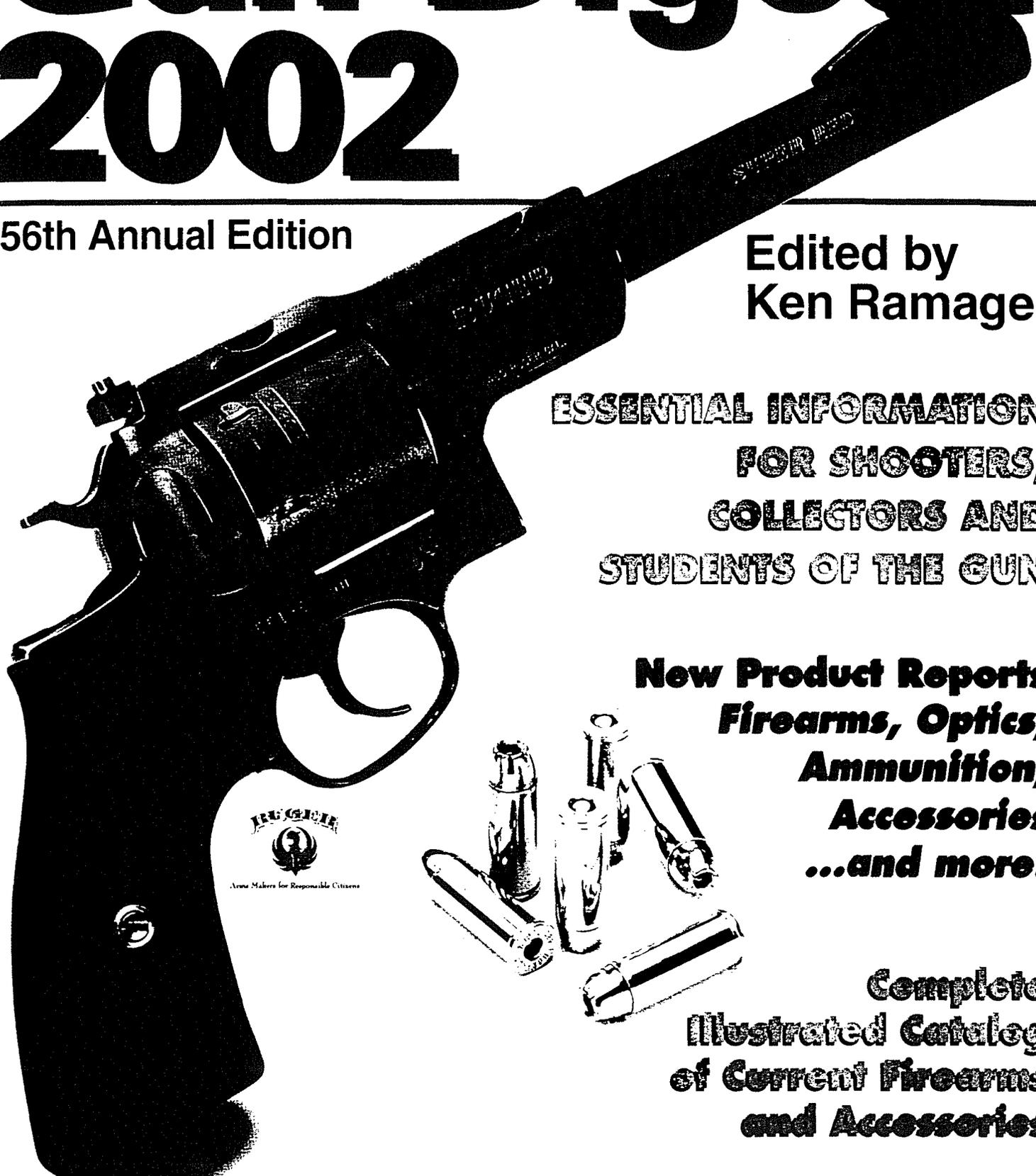
Edited by
Ken Ramage

**ESSENTIAL INFORMATION
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COLLECTORS AND
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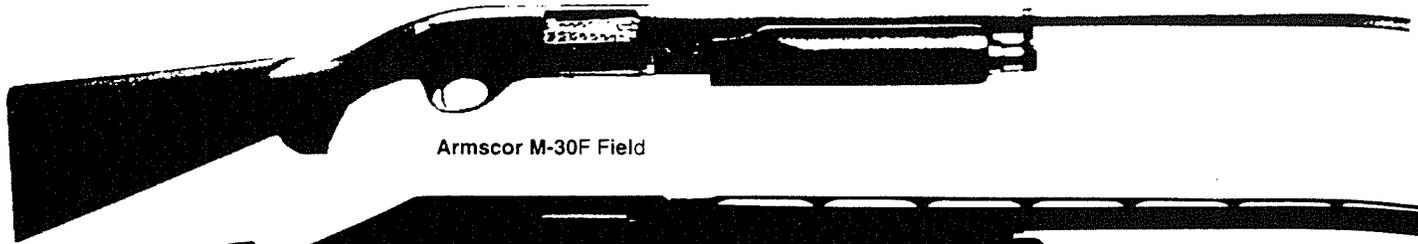
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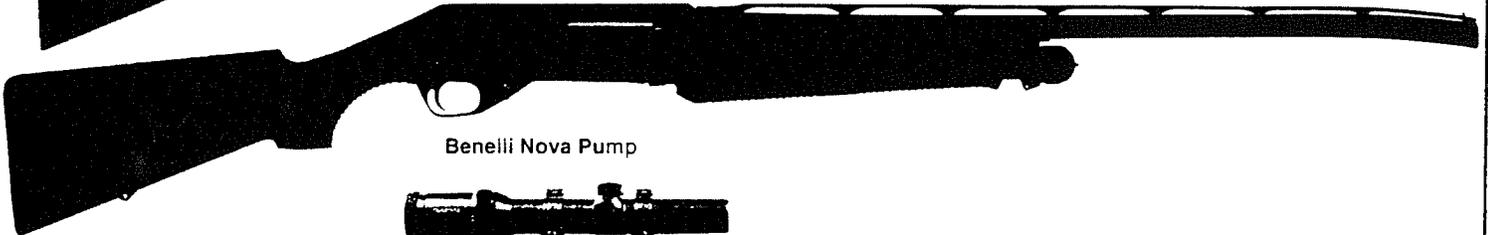


SHOTGUNS — SLIDE & LEVER ACTIONS

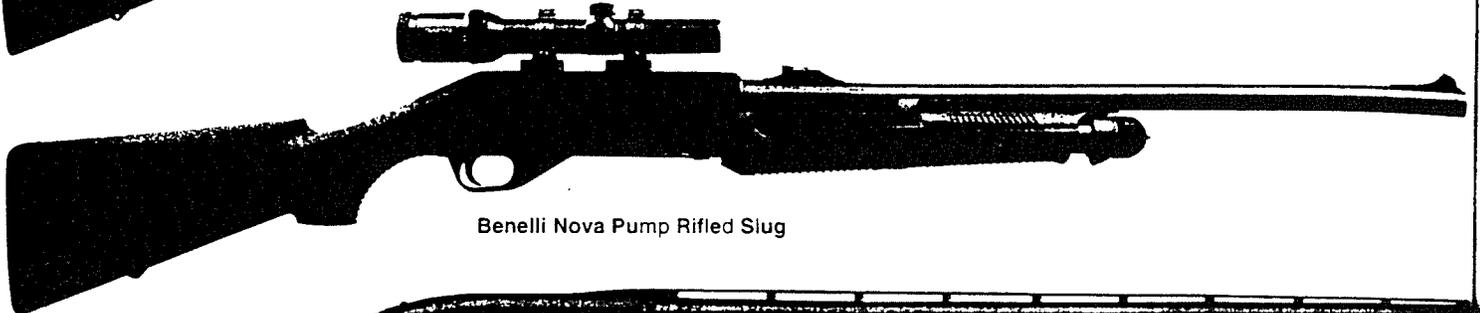
Includes a wide variety of sporting guns and guns suitable for competitive shooting.



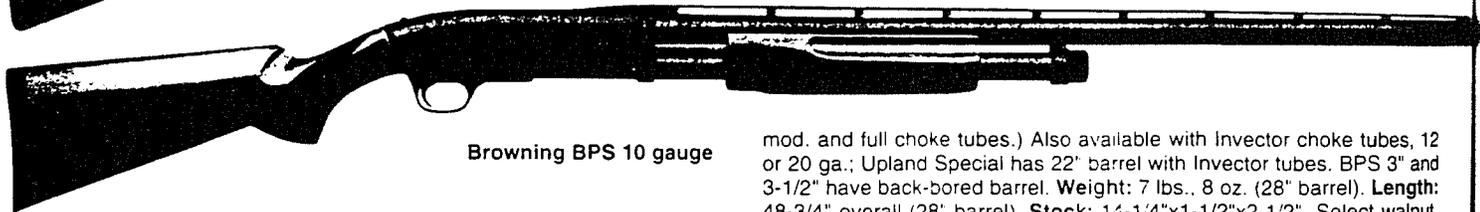
Armscor M-30F Field



Benelli Nova Pump



Benelli Nova Pump Rifled Slug



Browning BPS 10 gauge

SHOTGUNS

ARMSCOR M-30F FIELD PUMP SHOTGUN

Gauge: 12, 3" chamber. **Barrel:** 28" fixed Mod., or with Mod. and Full choke tubes. **Weight:** 7.6 lbs. **Stock:** Walnut-finished hardwood. **Features:** Double action slide bars; blued steel receiver; damascened bolt. Introduced 1996. Imported from the Philippines by K.B.I., Inc.

Price: With fixed choke \$239.00
Price: With choke tubes \$269.00

BENELLI NOVA PUMP SHOTGUN

Gauge: 12, 3-1/2" chamber. **Barrel:** 24", 26", 28"; chrome lined, vent rib; choke tubes. **Weight:** 8 lbs. **Length:** 47.5" overall. **Stock:** Black polymer. **Features:** Montefeltro rotating bolt design with dual action bars; magazine cut-off; synthetic trigger assembly. Four-shot magazine Introduced 1999. Imported from Italy by Benelli USA.

Price: With black stock \$390.00
Price: With Camo finish \$456.00

Benelli Nova Pump Slug Gun

Similar to the Nova except has 18.5" barrel with adjustable rifle-type or ghost ring sights; weighs 7.2 lbs.; black synthetic stock. Introduced 1999. Imported from Italy by Benelli USA.

Price: With rifle sights \$320.00
Price: With ghost-ring sights \$355.00

Benelli Nova Pump Rifled Slug Gun

Similar to Nova Pump Slug Gun except has 24" barrel and rifled bore; open rifle sights; synthetic stock; weighs 8.1 pounds.

Price: \$544.00

BROWNING BPS PUMP SHOTGUN

Gauge: 10, 12, 3-1/2" chamber; 12 or 20, 3" chamber (2-3/4" in target guns), 28, 2-3/4" chamber, 5-shot magazine, 410 ga., 3" chamber. **Barrel:** 10 ga.—24" Buck Special, 28", 30", 32" Invector; 12, 20 ga.—22", 24", 26", 28", 30", 32" (Imp. Cyl., mod. or full). 410 ga.—26" barrel. (Imp. Cyl.,

mod. and full choke tubes.) Also available with Invector choke tubes, 12 or 20 ga.; Upland Special has 22" barrel with Invector tubes. BPS 3" and 3-1/2" have back-bored barrel. **Weight:** 7 lbs., 8 oz. (28" barrel). **Length:** 48-3/4" overall (28" barrel). **Stock:** 14-1/4"x1-1/2"x2-1/2". Select walnut, semi-beavertail forend, full pistol grip stock. **Features:** All 12 gauge 3" guns except Buck Special and game guns have back-bored barrels with Invector Plus choke tubes. Bottom feeding and ejection, receiver top safety, high post vent. rib. Double action bars eliminate binding. Vent. rib barrels only. All 12 and 20 gauge guns with 3" chamber available with fully engraved receiver flats at no extra cost. Each gauge has its own unique game scene. Introduced 1977. Imported from Japan by Browning.

Price: 10 ga., Hunter, Invector \$552.00
Price: 12 ga., 3-1/2" Magnum Hunter, Invector Plus \$552.00
Price: 12 ga., 3-1/2" Magnum Stalker (black syn. stock) \$537.00
Price: 12, 20 ga., Hunter, Invector Plus \$464.00
Price: 12 ga. Deer Hunter (22" rifled bbl., cantilever mount) \$568.00
Price: 28 ga., Hunter, Invector \$495.00
Price: 410 ga., Hunter, Invector \$495.00

Browning BPS 10 Gauge Shotguns

Chambered for the 10 gauge, 3-1/2" load. Offered in 24", 26" and 28" barrels. Offered with walnut, black composite (Stalker models) or camouflage stock and forend. Introduced 1999. Imported by Browning.

Price: Hunter (walnut) \$552.00
Price: Stalker (composite) \$537.00
Price: Mossy Oak® Shadow Grass or Break-Up Camo \$617.00

Browning BPS 10 gauge Camo Pump

Similar to the BPS 10 gauge Hunter except completely covered with Mossy Oak Shadow Grass camouflage. Available with 24", 26", 28" barrel. Introduced 1999. Imported by Browning.

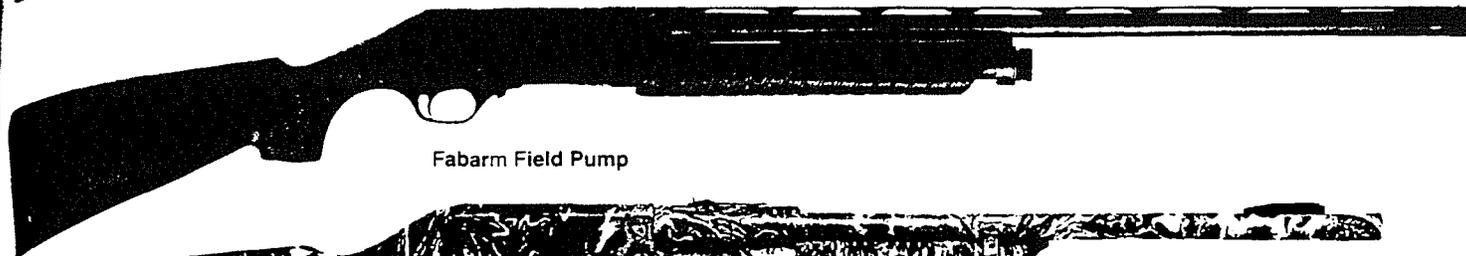
Price: \$602.00

Browning BPS Waterfowl Camo Pump Shotgun

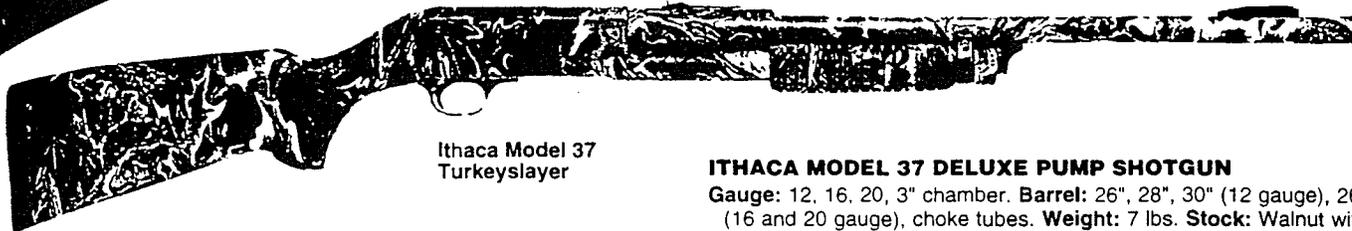
Similar to the BPS Hunter except completely covered with Mossy Oak Shadow Grass camouflage. Available in 12 gauge, with 24", 26" or 28" barrel, 3" chamber. Introduced 1999. Imported by Browning.

Price: \$514.00

SHOTGUNS — SLIDE & LEVER ACTIONS



Fabarm Field Pump



Ithaca Model 37 Turkeyslayer

Browning BPS Game Gun Deer Hunter

Similar to the standard BPS except has newly designed receiver/magazine tube/barrel mounting system to eliminate play, heavy 20.5" barrel with rifle-type sights with adjustable rear, solid receiver scope mount, "rifle" stock dimensions for scope or open sights, sling swivel studs. Gloss or matte finished wood with checkering, polished blue metal. Introduced 1992.

Price: \$568.00

Browning BPS Game Gun Turkey Special

Similar to the standard BPS except has satin-finished walnut stock and dull-finished barrel and receiver. Receiver is drilled and tapped for scope mounting. Rifle-style stock dimensions and swivel studs. Has Extra-Full Turkey choke tube. Introduced 1992.

Price: \$500.00

Browning BPS Stalker Pump Shotgun

Same gun as the standard BPS except all exposed metal parts have a matte blued finish and the stock has a durable black finish with a black recoil pad. Available in 10 ga. (3-1/2") and 12 ga. with 3" or 3-1/2" chamber, 22", 28", 30" barrel with Invector choke system. Introduced 1987.

Price: 12 ga., 3" chamber, Invector Plus \$448.00

Price: 10, 12 ga., 3-1/2" chamber \$537.00

Browning BPS NWTF Turkey Series Pump Shotgun

Similar to the BPS Stalker except has full coverage Mossy Oak® Break-Up camo finish on synthetic stock, forearm and exposed metal parts. Offered in 10 and 12 gauge, 3" or 3-1/2" chamber; 24" bbl. has extra-full choke tube and Hi-Viz fiber optic sights. Introduced 2001. From Browning.

Price: 10 ga., 3-1/2" chamber \$637.00

Price: 12 ga., 3-1/2" chamber \$637.00

Price: 12 ga., 3" chamber \$549.00

Browning BPS Micro Pump Shotgun

Same as BPS Upland Special except 20 ga. only, 22" Invector barrel, stock has pistol grip with recoil pad. Length of pull is 13-1/4"; weighs 6 lbs., 12 oz. Introduced 1986.

Price: \$464.00

EAA/BAIKAL MP-133 PUMP SHOTGUN

Gauge: 12, 3-1/2" chamber. Barrel: 18-1/2", 20", 24", 26", 28"; imp., mod. and full choke tubes. Weight: NA. Stock: Walnut; checkered grip and grooved forearm. Features: Hammer-forged, chrome-lined barrel with ventilated rib; machined steel parts; dual action bars; trigger-block safety; 4-shot magazine tube; handles 2-3/4" through 3-1/2" shells. Introduced 2000. Imported by European American Armory.

Price: MP-133 (blued finish, walnut stock and forend) \$279.00

FABARM FIELD PUMP SHOTGUN

Gauge: 12, 3" chamber. Barrel: 28" (24" rifled slug barrel available). Weight: 6.6 lbs. Length: 48.25" overall. Stock: Polymer. Features: Similar to Fabarm FP6 Pump Shotgun. Alloy receiver; twin action bars; available in black or Mossy Oak Break-Up™ camo finish. Includes cyl., mod. and full choke tubes. Introduced 2001. Imported from Italy by Heckler & Koch Inc.

Price: Matte black finish \$399.00

Price: Mossy Oak Break-Up™ finish \$469.00

ITHACA MODEL 37 DELUXE PUMP SHOTGUN

Gauge: 12, 16, 20, 3" chamber. Barrel: 26", 28", 30" (12 gauge), 26", 28" (16 and 20 gauge), choke tubes. Weight: 7 lbs. Stock: Walnut with cut-checkered grip and forend. Features: Steel receiver; bottom ejection; brushed blue finish, vent rib barrels. Reintroduced 1996. Made in U.S. by Ithaca Gun Co.

Price: \$545.95

Price: With straight English-style stock \$545.95

Price: Model 37 New Classic (ringtail forend, sunburst recoil pad, hand-finished walnut stock, 26" or 28" barrel) \$695.95

Ithaca Model 37 Waterfowler

Similar to the Model 37 Deluxe except in 12 gauge only with 28" barrel, special extended steel shot choke tube system. Complete coverage of Advantage Wetlands couflage. Introduced 1999. Made in U.S. by Ithaca Gun Co.

Price: \$595.00

Ithaca Model 37 Turkeyslayer Pump Shotgun

Similar to the Model 37 Deluxe except has 22" barrel with rifle sights, extended ported choke tube and full-coverage, Realtree Advantage, Realtree All-Purpose Brown, All-Purpose Grey, or Xtra Brown camouflage finish. Introduced 1996. Made in U.S. by Ithaca Gun Co.

Price: 12 ga. only \$569.95

Price: Youth Turkeyslayer (20 gauge, 6.5 lbs., shorter stock) \$569.95

ITHACA MODEL 37 DEERSLAYER II PUMP SHOTGUN

Gauge: 12, 20, 3" chamber. Barrel: 20", 25", fully rifled. Weight: 7 lbs. Stock: Cut-checkered American walnut with Monte Carlo comb. Sights: Rifle-type. Features: Integral barrel and receiver. Bottom ejection. Brushed blue finish. Reintroduced 1997. Made in U.S. by Ithaca Gun Co.

Price: \$565.95

Price: Smooth Bore Deluxe \$515.95

Price: Rifled Deluxe \$515.95

Ithaca Model 37 Hardwoods 20/2000 Deerslayer

Similar to the Model 37 Deerslayer II except has synthetic stock and forend, and has the Truglo Fibre Optic sight system. Drilled and tapped for scope mounting. Complete coverage of RealTree 20/2000 Hardwoods camouflage. Introduced 1999. Made in U.S. by Ithaca Gun Co.

Price: \$565.95

Ithaca Model 37 Hardwoods 20/2000 Turkeyslayer

Similar to the Model 37 Turkeyslayer except has synthetic stock and forend, Extra-Full extended and ported choke tube, long forcing cone, and Truglo Fibre Optic sight system. Complete coverage of RealTree Hardwoods 20/2000 camouflage. Introduced 1999. Made in U.S. by Ithaca Gun Co.

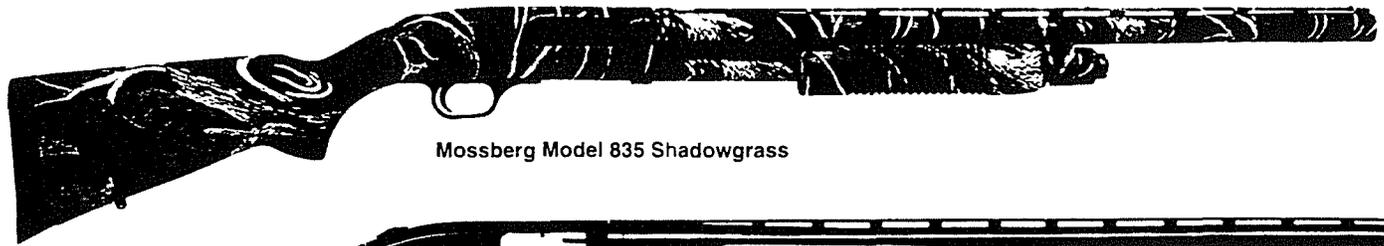
Price: \$565.95

MOSSBERG MODEL 835 ULTI-MAG PUMP

Gauge: 12, 3-1/2" chamber. Barrel: Ported 24" rifled bore, 24", 28", Accu-Mag choke tubes for steel or lead shot. Weight: 7-3/4 lbs. Length: 48-1/2" overall. Stock: 14"x1-1/2"x2-1/2". Dual Comb. Cut-checkered hardwood or camo synthetic; both have recoil pad. Sights: White bead front, brass mid-bead; Fiber Optic. Features: Shoots 2-3/4", 3" or 3-1/2" shells. Back-bored and ported barrel to reduce recoil, improve patterns. Ambidextrous thumb safety, twin extractors, dual slide bars. Mossberg Cablelock included. Introduced 1988.

SHOTGUNS

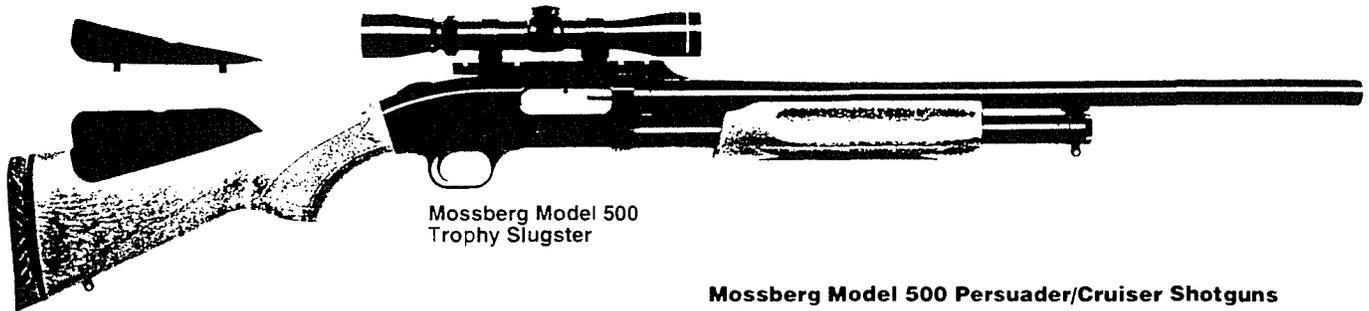
SHOTGUNS — SLIDE & LEVER ACTIONS



Mossberg Model 835 Shadowgrass



Mossberg Model 500 Sporting



Mossberg Model 500
Trophy Slugster

SHOTGUNS

- Price: 28" vent. rib, hardwood stock. \$370.00
- Price: Combo. 24" rifled bore, rifle sights, 24" vent. rib, Accu-Mag Ulti-Full choke tube, Woodlands camo finish. \$572.00
- Price: RealTree Camo Turkey, 24" vent. rib, Accu-Mag Extra-Full tube, synthetic stock. \$525.00
- Price: Mossy Oak Camo, 28" vent. rib, Accu-Mag tubes, synthetic stock. \$583.00
- Price: OFM Camo, 28" vent. rib, Accu-Mag Mod. tube, synthetic stock. \$407.00

Mossberg Model 835 Synthetic Stock

Similar to the Model 835, except with 28" ported barrel with Accu-Mag Mod. choke tube, Parkerized finish, black synthetic stock and forend. Introduced 1998. Made in U.S. by Mossberg.

- Price: \$370.00

MOSSBERG MODEL 500 SPORTING PUMP

Gauge: 12, 20, 410, 3" chamber. Barrel: 18-1/2" to 28" with fixed or Accu-Choke, plain or vent. rib. Weight: 6-1/4 lbs. (410), 7-1/4 lbs. (12). Length: 48" overall (28" barrel). Stock: 14"x1-1/2"x2-1/2". Walnut-stained hardwood. Cut-checked grip and forend. Sights: White bead front, brass mid-bead; Fiber Optic. Features: Ambidextrous thumb safety, twin extractors, disconnecting safety, dual action bars. Quiet Carry forend. Many barrels are ported. Mossberg Cablelock included. From Mossberg.

- Price: From about. \$301.00
- Price: Sporting Combos (field barrel and Slugster barrel), from. . . \$403.00

Mossberg Model 500 Bantam Pump

Same as the Model 500 Sporting Pump except 12 (new for 2001) or 20 gauge, 22" vent. rib Accu-Choke barrel with choke tube set; has 1" shorter stock, reduced length from pistol grip to trigger, reduced forend reach. Introduced 1992.

- Price: \$301.00
- Price: With full Woodlands camouflage finish (20 ga. only) \$384.00

Mossberg Model 500 Camo Pump

Same as the Model 500 Sporting Pump except 12 gauge only and entire gun is covered with special camouflage finish. Receiver drilled and tapped for scope mounting. Comes with quick detachable swivel studs, swivels, camouflage sling, Mossberg Cablelock.

- Price: From about. \$370.00

Mossberg Model 500 Persuader/Cruiser Shotguns

Similar to Mossberg Model 500 except has 18-1/2" or 20" barrel with cylinder bore choke, synthetic stock and blue or parkerized finish. Available in 12, 20 and 410 gauge with bead or ghost ring sights, 6- or 8-shot magazines. From Mossberg.

- Price: 12 gauge, 20" barrel, 8-shot, bead sight. \$308.00
- Price: 20 or 410 gauge, 18-1/2" barrel, 6-shot, bead sight \$329.00
- Price: 12 gauge, parkerized finish, 6-shot, 18-1/2" barrel, ghost ring sights \$437.00
- Price: Home Security 410 (410 gauge, 18-1/2" barrel with spreader choke) \$335.00

Mossberg Model 590 Special Purpose Shotguns

Similar to Model 500 except has parkerized or Marinecote finish, 9-shot magazine and black synthetic stock (some models feature Speed Feed). Available in 12 gauge only with 20", cylinder bore barrel. Weighs 7-1/4 lbs. From Mossberg.

- Price: Bead sight, heat shield over barrel \$389.00
- Price: Ghost ring sight, Speed Feed stock. \$546.00

MOSSBERG MODEL 500 SLUGSTER

Gauge: 12, 20, 3" chamber. Barrel: 24", ported rifled bore. Integral scope mount. Weight: 7-1/4 lbs. Length: 44" overall. Stock: 14" pull, 1-3/8" drop at heel. Walnut; Dual Comb design for proper eye positioning with or without scoped barrels. Recoil pad and swivel studs. Features: Ambidextrous thumb safety, twin extractors, dual slide bars. Comes with scope mount. Mossberg Cablelock included. Introduced 1988.

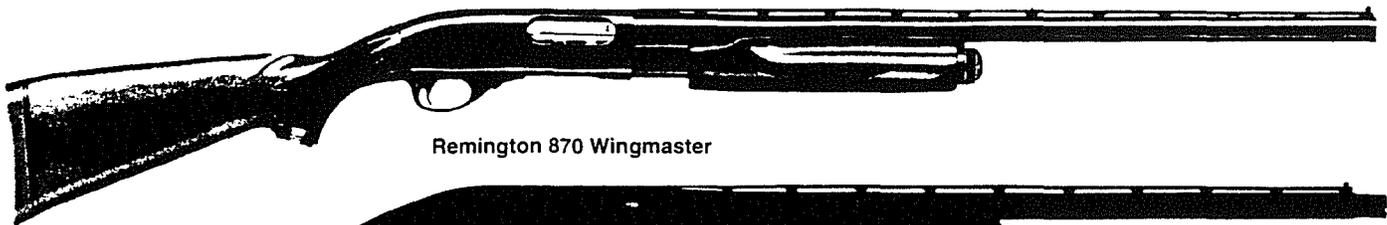
- Price: Rifled bore, with integral scope mount, Dual-Comb stock, 12 or 20 \$398.00
- Price: Fiber Optic, rifle sights \$398.00
- Price: Rifled bore, rifle sights \$367.00
- Price: 20 ga., Standard or Bantam, from \$367.00

REMINGTON MODEL 870 WINGMASTER

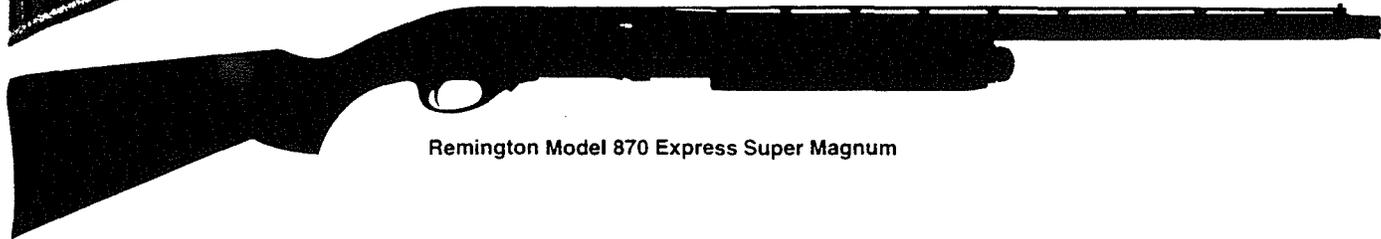
Gauge: 12, 3" chamber. Barrel: 26", 28", 30" (Rem Chokes). Light Contour barrel. Weight: 7-1/4 lbs. Length: 46-1/2" overall (26" bbl.). Stock: 14"x2-1/2"x1". American walnut with satin or high-gloss finish, cut-checked pistol grip and forend. Rubber butt pad. Sights: Ivory bead front, metal mid-bead. Features: Double action bars; cross-bolt safety; blue finish. Introduced 1986.

- Price: \$569.00
- Price: 870 Wingmaster Super Magnum \$649.00

SHOTGUNS — SLIDE & LEVER ACTIONS



Remington 870 Wingmaster



Remington Model 870 Express Super Magnum

Remington Model 870 50th Anniversary Classic Trap Shotgun

Similar to Model 870 TC Wingmaster except has 30" ventilated rib with singles, mid handicap and long handicap choke tubes, semi-fancy American walnut stock and high-polish blued receiver with engraving and gold shield inlay. From Remington Arms Co.

Price: \$775.00

Remington Model 870 Marine Magnum

Similar to the 870 Wingmaster except all metal is plated with electroless nickel and has black synthetic stock and forend. Has 18" plain barrel (Cyl.), bead front sight. 7-shot magazine. Introduced 1992.

Price: \$545.00

Remington Model 870 Wingmaster LW 20 ga.

Similar to the Model 870 Wingmaster except in 28 gauge and 410-bore only. 25" vent rib barrel with Rem Choke tubes, high-gloss wood finish. 26" & 28" barrels-20 ga.

Price: 20 gauge \$569.00

Price: 410-bore \$596.00

Price: 28 gauge \$649.00

Remington Model 870 Express

Similar to the 870 Wingmaster except has a walnut-toned hardwood stock with solid, black recoil pad and pressed checkering on grip and forend. Outside metal surfaces have a black oxide finish. Comes with 26" or 28" vent. rib barrel with a Mod. Rem Choke tube. Introduced 1987.

Price: 12 or 20 \$329.00

Price: Express Combo, 12 ga., 26" vent rib with Mod. Rem Choke and 20" fully rifled barrel with rifle sights \$436.00

Price: Express 20 ga., 26" or 28" with Mod. Rem Choke tubes . . . \$329.00

Price: Express L-H (left-hand), 12 ga., 28" vent rib with Mod. Rem Choke tube. \$356.00

Price: Express Synthetic, 12-ga. 26" or 28" \$329.00

Price: Express Combo (20 ga.) with extra Deer rifled barrel \$436.00

Remington Model 870 Express Super Magnum

Similar to the 870 Express except has 28" vent. rib barrel with 3-1/2" chamber, vented recoil pad. Introduced 1998.

Price: \$369.00

Price: Super Magnum Synthetic. \$376.00

Price: Super Magnum Turkey Camo (Turkey Extra Full Rem Choke, full-coverage RealTree Advantage camo) \$500.00

Price: Super Magnum Combo (26" with Mod. Rem Choke and 20" fully rifled deer barrel with 3" chamber and rifle sights; wood stock) \$516.00

Price: Super Magnum Synthetic Turkey (black) \$389.00

Remington Model 870 Wingmaster Super Magnum Shotgun

Similar to Model 870 Express Super Magnum except has high-polish blued finish, 28" ventilated barrel with imp. cyl., modified and full choke tubes, checkered high-gloss walnut stock. Overall length 48", weighs 7-1/2 lbs. Introduced 2000.

Price: \$649.00

Remington Model 870 Express Youth Gun

Same as the Model 870 Express except comes with 13" length of pull, 21" barrel with Mod. Rem Choke tube. Hardwood stock with low-luster finish. Introduced 1991.

Price: 20 ga. Express Youth (1" shorter stock), from \$329.00

Price: 20 ga. Youth Deer 20" FR/RS \$363.00

Remington Model 870 Express Rifle-Sighted Deer Gun

Same as the Model 870 Express except comes with 20" barrel with fixed imp. Cyl. choke, open iron sights, Monte Carlo stock. Introduced 1991.

Price: \$329.00

Price: With fully rifled barrel \$363.00

Price: Express Synthetic Deer (black synthetic stock, black matte metal) \$369.00

Remington Model 870 Express Turkey

Same as the Model 870 Express except comes with 3" chamber, 21" vent. rib turkey barrel and Extra-Full Rem Choke Turkey tube; 12 ga. only. Introduced 1991.

Price: \$343.00

Price: Express Turkey Camo stock has RealTree Advantage camo, matte black metal \$396.00

Price: Express Youth Turkey camo (as above with 1" shorter length of pull) \$396.00

Remington Model 870 Express Synthetic HD Home Defense

Similar to the 870 Express with 18" barrel except has synthetic stock and forend. Introduced 1994.

Price: \$316.00

Remington Model 870 SPS Super Slug Deer Gun

Similar to the Model 870 Express Synthetic except has 23" rifled, modified contour barrel with cantilever scope mount. Comes with black synthetic stock and forend with swivel studs, black Cordura nylon sling. Introduced 1999. Fully rifled cantilever barrel.

Price: \$555.00

Remington Model 870 SPS-T Synthetic Camo Shotgun

Chambered for 12 ga., 3" shells, has Mossy Oak Break-Up® synthetic stock and metal treatment, Tru-Glo fiber optic sights. Introduced 2001.

Price: \$569.00

Remington Model 870 SPS Super Magnum Camo

Has synthetic stock and all metal (except bolt and trigger guard) and stock covered with Mossy Oak Break-Up camo finish in 12 gauge 3-1/2", 26" vent. rib, Rem Choke. Comes with camo sling, swivels.

Price: \$569.00

Price: Model 870 SPS-T Super Magnum Camo (3-1/2" chamber). \$569.00

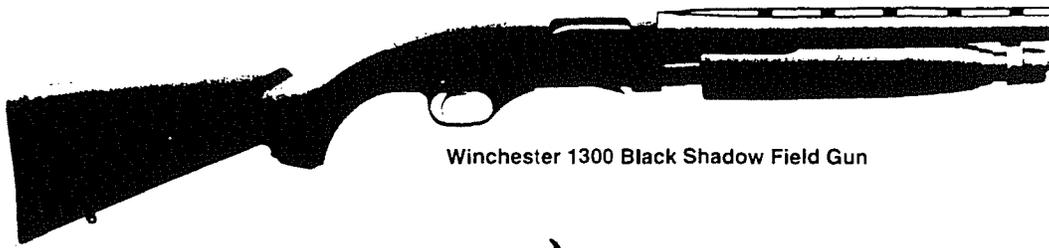
Price: Model 870 SPS-T RS/TG (TruGlo fiber optics sights) \$544.00

New! Price: Model 870 SPS-T Super Magnum Synthetic Camo (3-1/2" chamber, cantilever mount) \$895.00

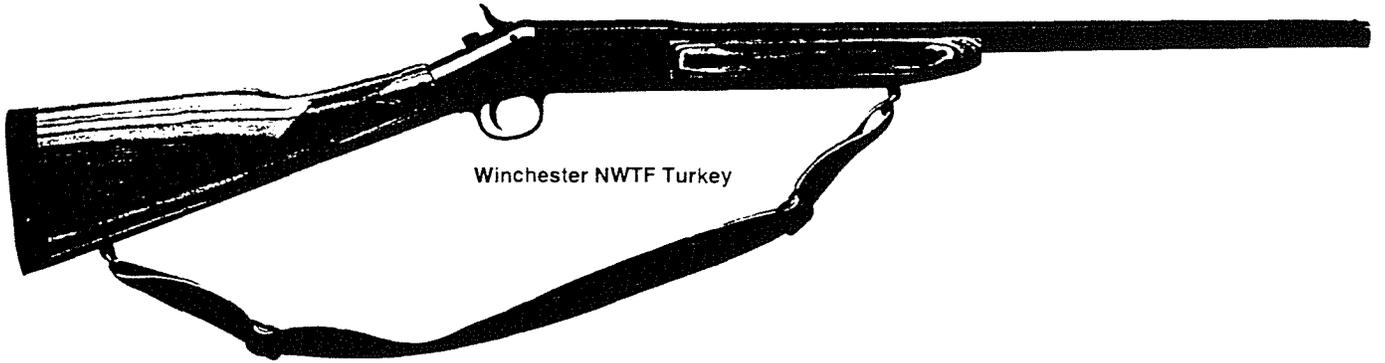
Price: Model 870 SPS-T Super Mag Camo CL/RD (Leupold/Gilmore dot sight) \$889.00

SHOTGUNS

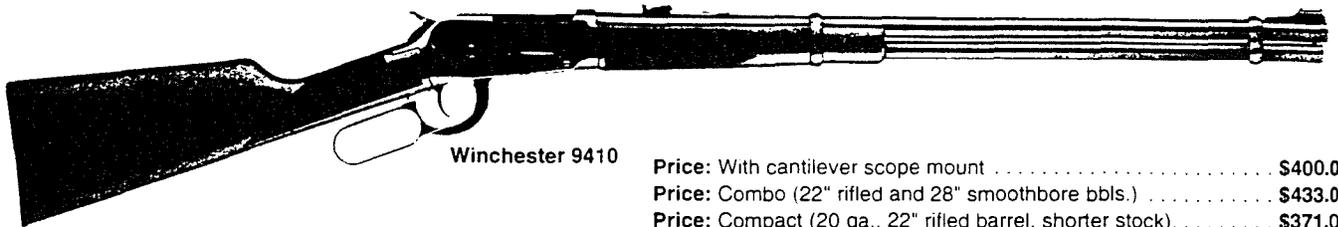
SHOTGUNS — SLIDE & LEVER ACTIONS



Winchester 1300 Black Shadow Field Gun



Winchester NWTF Turkey



Winchester 9410

SHOTGUNS

SARSILMAZ PUMP SHOTGUN

Gauge: 12, 3" chamber. **Barrel:** 26" or 28". **Weight:** NA. **Length:** NA.
Stocks: Oil-finished hardwood. **Features:** Includes extra pistol-grip stock.
Introduced 2000. Imported from Turkey by Armsport Inc.

Price: With pistol-grip stock \$299.95
Price: With metal stock \$349.95

WINCHESTER MODEL 1300 WALNUT FIELD PUMP

Gauge: 12, 20, 3" chamber, 5-shot capacity. **Barrel:** 26", 28", vent. rib, with Full, Mod., Imp. Cyl. Winchoke tubes. **Weight:** 6-3/8 lbs. **Length:** 42-5/8" overall. **Stock:** American walnut, with deep cut checkering on pistol grip, traditional ribbed forend; high luster finish. **Sights:** Metal bead front. **Features:** Twin action slide bars; front-locking rotary bolt; roll-engraved receiver; blued, highly polished metal; cross-bolt safety with red indicator. Introduced 1984. From U.S. Repeating Arms Co., Inc.

Price: \$396.00

Winchester Model 1300 Upland Pump Gun

Similar to the Model 1300 Walnut except has straight-grip stock, 24" barrel. Introduced 1999. Made in U.S. by U.S. Repeating Arms Co.

Price: \$396.00

Winchester Model 1300 Black Shadow Field Gun

Similar to the Model 1300 Walnut except has black composite stock and forend, matte black finish. Has vent. rib 26" or 28" barrel. 3" chamber, comes with Mod. Winchoke tube. Introduced 1995. From U.S. Repeating Arms Co., Inc.

Price: 12 or 20 gauge \$335.00

Winchester Model 1300 Deer Black Shadow Gun

Similar to the Model 1300 Black Shadow Turkey Gun except has ramp-type front sight, fully adjustable rear, drilled and tapped for scope mounting. Black composite stock and forend, matte black metal. Smoothbore 22" barrel with one Imp. Cyl. Winchoke tube; 12 gauge only, 3" chamber. Weighs 6-3/4 lbs. Introduced 1994. From U.S. Repeating Arms Co., Inc.

Price: \$334.00
Price: With rifled barrel \$359.00

Price: With cantilever scope mount \$400.00
Price: Combo (22" rifled and 28" smoothbore bbls.) \$433.00
Price: Compact (20 ga., 22" rifled barrel, shorter stock) \$371.00

WINCHESTER MODEL 1300 RANGER PUMP GUN

Gauge: 12, 20, 3" chamber, 5-shot magazine. **Barrel:** 28" vent. rib with Full, Mod., Imp. Cyl. Winchoke tubes. **Weight:** 7 to 7-1/4 lbs. **Length:** 48-5/8" to 50-5/8" overall. **Stock:** Walnut-finished hardwood with ribbed forend. **Sights:** Metal bead front. **Features:** Cross-bolt safety, black rubber recoil pad, twin action slide bars, front-locking rotating bolt. From U.S. Repeating Arms Co., Inc.

Price: Vent. rib barrel, Winchoke \$349.00
Price: Model 1300 Compact, 24" vent. rib \$348.00

Winchester Model 1300 NWTF Black Shadow Turkey Gun

Similar to the Model 1300 Deer Black Shadow except black composite stock has "Team NWTF" decal. Matte black metal. Drilled and tapped for scope mounting. In 12 gauge, 3" chamber, 22" vent. rib barrel; comes with one Extra-Full Winchoke tube. Introduced 2001. From U.S. Repeating Arms Co., Inc.

Price: \$346.00

Winchester Model 1300 NWTF camouflage guns

Similar to the Black Shadow deer and turkey guns except has full stock, forearm and metal coverage with Trebark® Superflauge. "Team NWTF" decal on stock; includes special offer on National Wild Turkey Federation membership. In 12 ga., 3" chamber only with TruGlo® sights on 22" bbl. Introduced 2001. From U.S. Repeating Arms Co.

Price: NWTF Buck & Tom Superflauge™ gun (rifled and X-Full tubes) \$499.00
Price: NWTF Turkey Superflauge™ gun (X-Full choke tube, vent rib) \$522.00

WINCHESTER MODEL 9410 LEVER-ACTION SHOTGUN

Gauge: 410, 2-1/2" chamber. **Barrel:** 24" (Cyl. bore). **Weight:** 6-3/4 lbs. **Length:** 42-1/8" overall. **Stock:** Checkered walnut straight-grip; checkered walnut forearm. **Sights:** Adjustable "V" rear, TRUGLO® front. **Features:** A Model 94 rifle action (smoothbore) chambered for 410 shotg. Angle Controlled Eject extractor/ejector; 9-shot tubular magazine; 13-1/2" length of pull. Introduced 2001. From U.S. Repeating Arms Co.

Price: 9410 Lever-Action Shotgun \$531.00

Introduced by Senators Perata and Peace

February 22, 2001

An act to amend Sections 12020 and 12280 of the Penal Code, relating to firearms.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

SB 626, as introduced, Perata. Large-capacity magazines.

Existing law, except as provided, generally prohibits the manufacturing, causing to be manufactured, importation into the state, keeping, offering or exposing for sale, giving, or lending, of any large-capacity magazine. Existing law also defines "large-capacity magazine" and specifies certain magazines that are not included within the definition.

This bill would exempt the manufacture of a large-capacity magazine for certain law enforcement agents, peace officers, and firearms licensees.

This bill would, in addition, specify additional magazines that are not included within the definition of "large-capacity magazine."

Existing law makes it an offense, with specified exceptions, to possess an assault weapon, as defined.

This bill would provide additional exceptions to the offense of possessing an assault weapon, regarding the loan at a target range of an assault weapon by a retired peace officer, as specified, and receipt and possession of an assault weapon by certain peace officers, if those officers register the assault weapon, as specified.

By imposing additional duties on local law enforcement agencies, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state.

Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement, including the creation of a State Mandates Claims Fund to pay the costs of mandates that do not exceed \$1,000,000 statewide and other procedures for claims whose statewide costs exceed \$1,000,000.

This bill would provide that, if the Commission on State Mandates determines that the bill contains costs mandated by the state, reimbursement for those costs shall be made pursuant to these statutory provisions.

Vote: majority. Appropriation: no. Fiscal committee: yes. State-mandated local program: yes.

The people of the State of California do enact as follows:

1 SECTION 1. Section 12020 of the Penal Code is amended to
2 read:

3 12020. (a) Any person in this state who does any of the
4 following is punishable by imprisonment in a county jail not
5 exceeding one year or in the state prison:

6 (1) Manufactures or causes to be manufactured, imports into
7 the state, keeps for sale, or offers or exposes for sale, or who gives,
8 lends, or possesses any cane gun or wallet gun, any undetectable
9 firearm, any firearm which is not immediately recognizable as a
10 firearm, any camouflaging firearm container, any ammunition
11 which contains or consists of any fléchette dart, any bullet
12 containing or carrying an explosive agent, any ballistic knife, any
13 multiburst trigger activator, any nunchaku, any short-barreled
14 shotgun, any short-barreled rifle, any metal knuckles, any belt
15 buckle knife, any leaded cane, any zip gun, any shuriken, any
16 unconventional pistol, any lipstick case knife, any cane sword, any
17 shobi-zue, any air gauge knife, any writing pen knife, any metal
18 military practice handgrenade or metal replica handgrenade, or
19 any instrument or weapon of the kind commonly known as a
20 blackjack, slungshot, billy, sandclub, sap, or sandbag.

21 (2) Commencing January 1, 2000, manufactures or causes to be
22 manufactured, imports into the state, keeps for sale, or offers or
23 exposes for sale, or who gives, or lends, any large-capacity
24 magazine.

25 (3) Carries concealed upon his or her person any explosive
26 substance, other than fixed ammunition.



1 (4) Carries concealed upon his or her person any dirk or dagger.
2 However, a first offense involving any metal military practice
3 handgrenade or metal replica handgrenade shall be punishable
4 only as an infraction unless the offender is an active participant in
5 a criminal street gang as defined in the Street Terrorism and
6 Enforcement and Prevention Act (Chapter 11 (commencing with
7 Section 186.20) of Title 7 of Part 1). A bullet containing or
8 carrying an explosive agent is not a destructive device as that term
9 is used in Section 12301.

10 (b) Subdivision (a) does not apply to any of the following:

11 (1) The sale to, purchase by, or possession of short-barreled
12 shotguns or short-barreled rifles by police departments, sheriffs'
13 offices, marshals' offices, the California Highway Patrol, the
14 Department of Justice, or the military or naval forces of this state
15 or of the United States for use in the discharge of their official
16 duties or the possession of short-barreled shotguns and
17 short-barreled rifles by peace officer members of a police
18 department, sheriff's office, marshal's office, the California
19 Highway Patrol, or the Department of Justice when on duty and the
20 use is authorized by the agency and is within the course and scope
21 of their duties and the peace officer has completed a training course
22 in the use of these weapons certified by the Commission on Peace
23 Officer Standards and Training.

24 (2) The manufacture, possession, transportation or sale of
25 short-barreled shotguns or short-barreled rifles when authorized
26 by the Department of Justice pursuant to Article 6 (commencing
27 with Section 12095) of this chapter and not in violation of federal
28 law.

29 (3) The possession of a nunchaku on the premises of a school
30 which holds a regulatory or business license and teaches the arts
31 of self-defense.

32 (4) The manufacture of a nunchaku for sale to, or the sale of a
33 nunchaku to, a school which holds a regulatory or business license
34 and teaches the arts of self-defense.

35 (5) Any antique firearm. For purposes of this section, "antique
36 firearm" means any firearm not designed or redesigned for using
37 rimfire or conventional center fire ignition with fixed ammunition
38 and manufactured in or before 1898 (including any matchlock,
39 flintlock, percussion cap, or similar type of ignition system or
40 replica thereof, whether actually manufactured before or after the

1 year 1898) and also any firearm using fixed ammunition
2 manufactured in or before 1898, for which ammunition is no
3 longer manufactured in the United States and is not readily
4 available in the ordinary channels of commercial trade.

5 (6) Tracer ammunition manufactured for use in shotguns.

6 (7) Any firearm or ammunition which is a curio or relic as
7 defined in Section 178.11 of Title 27 of the Code of Federal
8 Regulations and which is in the possession of a person permitted
9 to possess the items pursuant to Chapter 44 (commencing with
10 Section 921) of Title 18 of the United States Code and the
11 regulations issued pursuant thereto. Any person prohibited by
12 Section 12021, 12021.1, or 12101 of this code or Section 8100 or
13 8103 of the Welfare and Institutions Code from possessing
14 firearms or ammunition who obtains title to these items by bequest
15 or intestate succession may retain title for not more than one year,
16 but actual possession of these items at any time is punishable
17 pursuant to Section 12021, 12021.1, or 12101 of this code or
18 Section 8100 or 8103 of the Welfare and Institutions Code. Within
19 the year, the person shall transfer title to the firearms or
20 ammunition by sale, gift, or other disposition. Any person who
21 violates this paragraph is in violation of subdivision (a).

22 (8) Any other weapon as defined in subsection (e) of Section
23 5845 of Title 26 of the United States Code and which is in the
24 possession of a person permitted to possess the weapons pursuant
25 to the federal Gun Control Act of 1968 (Public Law 90-618), as
26 amended, and the regulations issued pursuant thereto. Any person
27 prohibited by Section 12021, 12021.1, or 12101 of this code or
28 Section 8100 or 8103 of the Welfare and Institutions Code from
29 possessing these weapons who obtains title to these weapons by
30 bequest or intestate succession may retain title for not more than
31 one year, but actual possession of these weapons at any time is
32 punishable pursuant to Section 12021, 12021.1, or 12101 of this
33 code or Section 8100 or 8103 of the Welfare and Institutions Code.
34 Within the year, the person shall transfer title to the weapons by
35 sale, gift, or other disposition. Any person who violates this
36 paragraph is in violation of subdivision (a). The exemption
37 provided in this subdivision does not apply to pen guns.

38 (9) Instruments or devices that are possessed by federal, state,
39 and local historical societies, museums, and institutional
40 collections which are open to the public, provided that these

1 instruments or devices are properly housed, secured from
2 unauthorized handling, and, if the instrument or device is a
3 firearm, unloaded.

4 (10) Instruments or devices, other than short-barreled shotguns
5 or short-barreled rifles, that are possessed or utilized during the
6 course of a motion picture, television, or video production or
7 entertainment event by an authorized participant therein in the
8 course of making that production or event or by an authorized
9 employee or agent of the entity producing that production or event.

10 (11) Instruments or devices, other than short-barreled shotguns
11 or short-barreled rifles, that are sold by, manufactured by, exposed
12 or kept for sale by, possessed by, imported by, or lent by persons
13 who are in the business of selling instruments or devices listed in
14 subdivision (a) solely to the entities referred to in paragraphs (9)
15 and (10) when engaging in transactions with those entities.

16 (12) The sale to, possession of, or purchase of any weapon,
17 device, or ammunition, other than a short-barreled rifle or
18 short-barreled shotgun, by any federal, state, county, city and
19 county, or city agency that is charged with the enforcement of any
20 law for use in the discharge of their official duties, or the
21 possession of any weapon, device, or ammunition, other than a
22 short-barreled rifle or short-barreled shotgun, by peace officers
23 thereof when on duty and the use is authorized by the agency and
24 is within the course and scope of their duties.

25 (13) Weapons, devices, and ammunition, other than a
26 short-barreled rifle or short-barreled shotgun, that are sold by,
27 manufactured by, exposed or kept for sale by, possessed by,
28 imported by, or lent by, persons who are in the business of selling
29 weapons, devices, and ammunition listed in subdivision (a) solely
30 to the entities referred to in paragraph (12) when engaging in
31 transactions with those entities.

32 (14) The manufacture for, sale to, exposing or keeping for sale
33 to, importation of, or lending of wooden clubs or batons to special
34 police officers or uniformed security guards authorized to carry
35 any wooden club or baton pursuant to Section 12002 by entities
36 that are in the business of selling wooden batons or clubs to special
37 police officers and uniformed security guards when engaging in
38 transactions with those persons.

39 (15) Any plastic toy handgrenade, or any metal military
40 practice handgrenade or metal replica handgrenade that is a relic,



1 curio, memorabilia, or display item, that is filled with a permanent
2 inert substance or that is otherwise permanently altered in a
3 manner that prevents ready modification for use as a grenade.

4 (16) Any instrument, ammunition, weapon, or device listed in
5 subdivision (a) that is not a firearm that is found and possessed by
6 a person who meets all of the following:

7 (A) The person is not prohibited from possessing firearms or
8 ammunition pursuant to Section 12021 or 12021.1 or paragraph
9 (1) of subdivision (b) of Section 12316 of this code or Section 8100
10 or 8103 of the Welfare and Institutions Code.

11 (B) The person possessed the instrument, ammunition,
12 weapon, or device no longer than was necessary to deliver or
13 transport the same to a law enforcement agency for that agency's
14 disposition according to law.

15 (C) If the person is transporting the listed item, he or she is
16 transporting the listed item to a law enforcement agency for
17 disposition according to law.

18 (17) Any firearm, other than a short-barreled rifle or
19 short-barreled shotgun, that is found and possessed by a person
20 who meets all of the following:

21 (A) The person is not prohibited from possessing firearms or
22 ammunition pursuant to Section 12021 or 12021.1 or paragraph
23 (1) of subdivision (b) of Section 12316 of this code or Section 8100
24 or 8103 of the Welfare and Institutions Code.

25 (B) The person possessed the firearm no longer than was
26 necessary to deliver or transport the same to a law enforcement
27 agency for that agency's disposition according to law.

28 (C) If the person is transporting the firearm, he or she is
29 transporting the firearm to a law enforcement agency for
30 disposition according to law.

31 (D) Prior to transporting the firearm to a law enforcement
32 agency, he or she has given prior notice to that law enforcement
33 agency that he or she is transporting the firearm to that law
34 enforcement agency for disposition according to law.

35 (E) The firearm is transported in a locked container as defined
36 in subdivision (d) of Section 12026.2.

37 (18) The possession of any weapon, device, or ammunition, by
38 a forensic laboratory or any authorized agent or employee thereof
39 in the course and scope of his or her authorized activities.

1 (19) The sale of, giving of, lending of, importation into this
2 state of, or purchase of, any large-capacity magazine to or by any
3 federal, state, county, city and county, or city agency that is
4 charged with the enforcement of any law, for use by agency
5 employees in the discharge of their official duties whether on or
6 off duty, and where the use is authorized by the agency and is
7 within the course and scope of their duties.

8 (20) The sale to, lending to, transfer to, purchase by, receipt of,
9 or importation into this state of, a large capacity magazine by a
10 sworn peace officer as defined in Chapter 4.5 (commencing with
11 Section 830) of Title 3 of Part 2 who is authorized to carry a firearm
12 in the course and scope of his or her duties.

13 (21) The sale or purchase of any large-capacity magazine to or
14 by a person licensed pursuant to Section 12071.

15 (22) The loan of a lawfully possessed large-capacity magazine
16 between two individuals if all of the following conditions are met:

17 (A) The person being loaned the large-capacity magazine is not
18 prohibited by Section 12021, 12021.1, or 12101 of this code or
19 Section 8100 or 8103 of the Welfare and Institutions Code from
20 possessing firearms or ammunition.

21 (B) The loan of the large-capacity magazine occurs at a place
22 or location where the possession of the large-capacity magazine is
23 not otherwise prohibited and the person who lends the
24 large-capacity magazine remains in the accessible vicinity of the
25 person to whom the large-capacity magazine is loaned.

26 (23) The importation of a large-capacity magazine by a person
27 who lawfully possessed the large-capacity magazine in the state
28 prior to January 1, 2000, lawfully took it out of the state, and is
29 returning to the state with the large-capacity magazine previously
30 lawfully possessed in the state.

31 (24) The lending or giving of any large-capacity magazine to
32 a person licensed pursuant to Section 12071, or to a gunsmith, for
33 the purposes of maintenance, repair, or modification of that
34 large-capacity magazine.

35 (25) The return to its owner of any large-capacity magazine by
36 a person specified in paragraph (24).

37 (26) The importation into this state of, or sale of, any
38 large-capacity magazine by a person who has been issued a permit
39 to engage in those activities pursuant to Section 12079, when those



1 activities are in accordance with the terms and conditions of that
2 permit.

3 (27) The sale of, giving of, lending of, importation into this
4 state of, or purchase of, any large-capacity magazine, to or by
5 entities that operate armored vehicle businesses pursuant to the
6 laws of this state.

7 (28) The lending of large-capacity magazines by the entities
8 specified in paragraph (27) to their authorized employees, while
9 in the course and scope of their employment for purposes that
10 pertain to the entity's armored vehicle business.

11 (29) The return of those large-capacity magazines to those
12 entities specified in paragraph (27) by those employees specified
13 in paragraph (28).

14 (30) (A) *The manufacture of a large-capacity magazine for*
15 *any federal, state, county, city and county, or city agency that is*
16 *charged with the enforcement of any law, for use by agency*
17 *employees in the discharge of their official duties whether on or off*
18 *duty, and where the use is authorized by the agency and is within*
19 *the course and scope of their duties.*

20 (B) *The manufacture of a large-capacity magazine for use by*
21 *a sworn peace officer as defined in Chapter 4.5 (commencing with*
22 *Section 830) of Title 3 of Part 2 who is authorized to carry a firearm*
23 *in the course and scope of his or her duties.*

24 (C) *The manufacture of a large-capacity magazine for a person*
25 *licensed pursuant to Section 12071.*

26 (c) (1) As used in this section, a "short-barreled shotgun"
27 means any of the following:

28 (A) A firearm which is designed or redesigned to fire a fixed
29 shotgun shell and having a barrel or barrels of less than 18 inches
30 in length.

31 (B) A firearm which has an overall length of less than 26 inches
32 and which is designed or redesigned to fire a fixed shotgun shell.

33 (C) Any weapon made from a shotgun (whether by alteration,
34 modification, or otherwise) if that weapon, as modified, has an
35 overall length of less than 26 inches or a barrel or barrels of less
36 than 18 inches in length.

37 (D) Any device which may be readily restored to fire a fixed
38 shotgun shell which, when so restored, is a device defined in
39 subparagraphs (A) to (C), inclusive.

1 (E) Any part, or combination of parts, designed and intended
2 to convert a device into a device defined in subparagraphs (A) to
3 (C), inclusive, or any combination of parts from which a device
4 defined in subparagraphs (A) to (C), inclusive, can be readily
5 assembled if those parts are in the possession or under the control
6 of the same person.

7 (2) As used in this section, a “short-barreled rifle” means any
8 of the following:

9 (A) A rifle having a barrel or barrels of less than 16 inches in
10 length.

11 (B) A rifle with an overall length of less than 26 inches.

12 (C) Any weapon made from a rifle (whether by alteration,
13 modification, or otherwise) if that weapon, as modified, has an
14 overall length of less than 26 inches or a barrel or barrels of less
15 than 16 inches in length.

16 (D) Any device which may be readily restored to fire a fixed
17 cartridge which, when so restored, is a device defined in
18 subparagraphs (A) to (C), inclusive.

19 (E) Any part, or combination of parts, designed and intended
20 to convert a device into a device defined in subparagraphs (A) to
21 (C), inclusive, or any combination of parts from which a device
22 defined in subparagraphs (A) to (C), inclusive, may be readily
23 assembled if those parts are in the possession or under the control
24 of the same person.

25 (3) As used in this section, a “nunchaku” means an instrument
26 consisting of two or more sticks, clubs, bars or rods to be used as
27 handles, connected by a rope, cord, wire, or chain, in the design of
28 a weapon used in connection with the practice of a system of
29 self-defense such as karate.

30 (4) As used in this section, a “wallet gun” means any firearm
31 mounted or enclosed in a case, resembling a wallet, designed to be
32 or capable of being carried in a pocket or purse, if the firearm may
33 be fired while mounted or enclosed in the case.

34 (5) As used in this section, a “cane gun” means any firearm
35 mounted or enclosed in a stick, staff, rod, crutch, or similar device,
36 designed to be, or capable of being used as, an aid in walking, if
37 the firearm may be fired while mounted or enclosed therein.

38 (6) As used in this section, a “fléchette dart” means a dart,
39 capable of being fired from a firearm, which measures



1 approximately one inch in length, with tail fins which take up
2 five-sixteenths of an inch of the body.

3 (7) As used in this section, “metal knuckles” means any device
4 or instrument made wholly or partially of metal which is worn for
5 purposes of offense or defense in or on the hand and which either
6 protects the wearer’s hand while striking a blow or increases the
7 force of impact from the blow or injury to the individual receiving
8 the blow. The metal contained in the device may help support the
9 hand or fist, provide a shield to protect it, or consist of projections
10 or studs which would contact the individual receiving a blow.

11 (8) As used in this section, a “ballistic knife” means a device
12 that propels a knifelike blade as a projectile by means of a coil
13 spring, elastic material, or compressed gas. Ballistic knife does not
14 include any device which propels an arrow or a bolt by means of
15 any common bow, compound bow, crossbow, or underwater spear
16 gun.

17 (9) As used in this section, a “camouflaging firearm
18 container” means a container which meets all of the following
19 criteria:

20 (A) It is designed and intended to enclose a firearm.

21 (B) It is designed and intended to allow the firing of the
22 enclosed firearm by external controls while the firearm is in the
23 container.

24 (C) It is not readily recognizable as containing a firearm.

25 “Camouflaging firearm container” does not include any
26 camouflaging covering used while engaged in lawful hunting or
27 while going to or returning from a lawful hunting expedition.

28 (10) As used in this section, a “zip gun” means any weapon or
29 device which meets all of the following criteria:

30 (A) It was not imported as a firearm by an importer licensed
31 pursuant to Chapter 44 (commencing with Section 921) of Title 18
32 of the United States Code and the regulations issued pursuant
33 thereto.

34 (B) It was not originally designed to be a firearm by a
35 manufacturer licensed pursuant to Chapter 44 (commencing with
36 Section 921) of Title 18 of the United States Code and the
37 regulations issued pursuant thereto.

38 (C) No tax was paid on the weapon or device nor was an
39 exemption from paying tax on that weapon or device granted under
40 Section 4181 and subchapters F (commencing with Section 4216)

1 and G (commencing with Section 4221) of Chapter 32 of Title 26
2 of the United States Code, as amended, and the regulations issued
3 pursuant thereto.

4 (D) It is made or altered to expel a projectile by the force of an
5 explosion or other form of combustion.

6 (11) As used in this section, a “shuriken” means any
7 instrument, without handles, consisting of a metal plate having
8 three or more radiating points with one or more sharp edges and
9 designed in the shape of a polygon, trefoil, cross, star, diamond,
10 or other geometric shape for use as a weapon for throwing.

11 (12) As used in this section, an “unconventional pistol” means
12 a firearm that does not have a rifled bore and has a barrel or barrels
13 of less than 18 inches in length or has an overall length of less than
14 26 inches.

15 (13) As used in this section, a “belt buckle knife” is a knife
16 which is made an integral part of a belt buckle and consists of a
17 blade with a length of at least 2¹/₂ inches.

18 (14) As used in this section, a “lipstick case knife” means a
19 knife enclosed within and made an integral part of a lipstick case.

20 (15) As used in this section, a “cane sword” means a cane,
21 swagger stick, stick, staff, rod, pole, umbrella, or similar device,
22 having concealed within it a blade that may be used as a sword or
23 stiletto.

24 (16) As used in this section, a “shobi-zue” means a staff,
25 crutch, stick, rod, or pole concealing a knife or blade within it
26 which may be exposed by a flip of the wrist or by a mechanical
27 action.

28 (17) As used in this section, a “leaded cane” means a staff,
29 crutch, stick, rod, pole, or similar device, unnaturally weighted
30 with lead.

31 (18) As used in this section, an “air gauge knife” means a
32 device that appears to be an air gauge but has concealed within it
33 a pointed, metallic shaft that is designed to be a stabbing
34 instrument which is exposed by mechanical action or gravity
35 which locks into place when extended.

36 (19) As used in this section, a “writing pen knife” means a
37 device that appears to be a writing pen but has concealed within it
38 a pointed, metallic shaft that is designed to be a stabbing
39 instrument which is exposed by mechanical action or gravity



1 which locks into place when extended or the pointed, metallic shaft
2 is exposed by the removal of the cap or cover on the device.

3 (20) As used in this section, a “rifle” means a weapon designed
4 or redesigned, made or remade, and intended to be fired from the
5 shoulder and designed or redesigned and made or remade to use
6 the energy of the explosive in a fixed cartridge to fire only a single
7 projectile through a rifled bore for each single pull of the trigger.

8 (21) As used in this section, a “shotgun” means a weapon
9 designed or redesigned, made or remade, and intended to be fired
10 from the shoulder and designed or redesigned and made or remade
11 to use the energy of the explosive in a fixed shotgun shell to fire
12 through a smooth bore either a number of projectiles (ball shot) or
13 a single projectile for each pull of the trigger.

14 (22) As used in this section, an “undetectable firearm” means
15 any weapon which meets one of the following requirements:

16 (A) When, after removal of grips, stocks, and magazines, it is
17 not as detectable as the Security Exemplar, by walk-through metal
18 detectors calibrated and operated to detect the Security Exemplar.

19 (B) When any major component of which, when subjected to
20 inspection by the types of X-ray machines commonly used at
21 airports, does not generate an image that accurately depicts the
22 shape of the component. Barium sulfate or other compounds may
23 be used in the fabrication of the component.

24 (C) For purposes of this paragraph, the terms “firearm,”
25 “major component,” and “Security Exemplar” have the same
26 meanings as those terms are defined in Section 922 of Title 18 of
27 the United States Code.

28 All firearm detection equipment newly installed in nonfederal
29 public buildings in this state shall be of a type identified by either
30 the United States Attorney General, the Secretary of
31 Transportation, or the Secretary of the Treasury, as appropriate, as
32 available state-of-the-art equipment capable of detecting an
33 undetectable firearm, as defined, while distinguishing innocuous
34 metal objects likely to be carried on one’s person sufficient for
35 reasonable passage of the public.

36 (23) As used in this section, a “multiburst trigger activator”
37 means one of the following devices:

38 (A) A device designed or redesigned to be attached to a
39 semiautomatic firearm which allows the firearm to discharge two
40 or more shots in a burst by activating the device.



1 (B) A manual or power-driven trigger activating device
2 constructed and designed so that when attached to a semiautomatic
3 firearm it increases the rate of fire of that firearm.

4 (24) As used in this section, a “dirk” or “dagger” means a
5 knife or other instrument with or without a handguard that is
6 capable of ready use as a stabbing weapon that may inflict great
7 bodily injury or death. A nonlocking folding knife, a folding knife
8 that is not prohibited by Section 653k, or a pocketknife is capable
9 of ready use as a stabbing weapon that may inflict great bodily
10 injury or death only if the blade of the knife is exposed and locked
11 into position.

12 (25) As used in this section, “large-capacity magazine” means
13 any ammunition feeding device with the capacity to accept more
14 than 10 rounds, but shall not be construed to include ~~a~~ *any of the*
15 *following*:

16 (A) A feeding device that has been permanently altered so that
17 it cannot accommodate more than 10 rounds ~~nor shall it include~~
18 ~~any~~.

19 (B) A .22 caliber tube ammunition feeding device.

20 (C) A tubular magazine that is contained in a lever-action
21 firearm.

22 (d) Knives carried in sheaths which are worn openly suspended
23 from the waist of the wearer are not concealed within the meaning
24 of this section.

25 SEC. 2. Section 12280 of the Penal Code is amended to read:

26 12280. (a) (1) Any person who, within this state,
27 manufactures or causes to be manufactured, distributes,
28 transports, or imports into the state, keeps for sale, or offers or
29 exposes for sale, or who gives or lends any assault weapon, except
30 as provided by this chapter, is guilty of a felony, and upon
31 conviction shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison
32 for four, six, or eight years.

33 (2) In addition and consecutive to the punishment imposed
34 under paragraph (1), any person who transfers, lends, sells, or
35 gives any assault weapon to a minor in violation of paragraph (1)
36 shall receive an enhancement of one year.

37 (b) Except as provided in Section 12288, and in subdivisions
38 (c) and (d), any person who, within this state, possesses any assault
39 weapon, except as provided in this chapter, is guilty of a public
40 offense and upon conviction shall be punished by imprisonment in

1 the state prison, or in a county jail, not exceeding one year.
2 However, if the person presents proof that he or she lawfully
3 possessed the assault weapon prior to June 1, 1989, or prior to the
4 date it was specified as an assault weapon, and has since either
5 registered the firearm and any other lawfully obtained firearm
6 specified by Section 12276 or 12276.5 pursuant to Section 12285
7 or relinquished them pursuant to Section 12288, a first-time
8 violation of this subdivision shall be an infraction punishable by
9 a fine of up to five hundred dollars (\$500), but not less than three
10 hundred fifty dollars (\$350), if the person has otherwise possessed
11 the firearm in compliance with subdivision (c) of Section 12285.
12 In these cases, the firearm shall be returned unless the court finds
13 in the interest of public safety, after notice and hearing, that the
14 assault weapon should be destroyed pursuant to Section 12028.

15 (c) A first-time violation of subdivision (b) shall be an
16 infraction punishable by a fine of up to five hundred dollars
17 (\$500), if the person was found in possession of no more than two
18 firearms in compliance with subdivision (c) of Section 12285 and
19 the person meets all of the following conditions:

20 (1) The person proves that he or she lawfully possessed the
21 assault weapon prior to the date it was defined as an assault weapon
22 pursuant to Section 12276.1.

23 (2) The person is not found in possession of a firearm specified
24 as an assault weapon pursuant to Section 12276 or Section
25 12276.5.

26 (3) The person has not previously been convicted of violating
27 this section.

28 (4) The person was found to be in possession of the assault
29 weapons within one year following the end of the one-year
30 registration period established pursuant to subdivision (a) of
31 Section 12285.

32 (5) The person has since registered the firearms and any other
33 lawfully obtained firearms defined by Section 12276.1, pursuant
34 to Section 12285, except as provided for by this section, or
35 relinquished them pursuant to Section 12288.

36 (d) Firearms seized pursuant to subdivision (c) shall be
37 returned unless the court finds in the interest of public safety, after
38 notice and hearing, that the assault weapon should be destroyed
39 pursuant to Section 12028.



1 (e) Notwithstanding Section 654 or any other provision of law,
2 any person who commits another crime while violating this section
3 may receive an additional, consecutive punishment of one year for
4 violating this section in addition and consecutive to the
5 punishment, including enhancements, which is prescribed for the
6 other crime.

7 (f) Subdivisions (a) and (b) shall not apply to the sale to,
8 purchase by, or possession of assault weapons by the Department
9 of Justice, police departments, sheriffs' offices, marshals' offices,
10 the Youth and Adult Corrections Agency, the Department of the
11 California Highway Patrol, district attorneys' offices, Department
12 of Fish and Game, Department of Parks and Recreation, or the
13 military or naval forces of this state or of the United States, *or any*
14 *federal law enforcement agency* for use in the discharge of their
15 official duties.

16 (g) (1) Subdivision (b) shall not prohibit the possession or use
17 of assault weapons by sworn peace officer members of those
18 agencies specified in subdivision (f) for law enforcement
19 purposes, whether on or off duty.

20 (2) *Subdivisions (a) and (b) shall not prohibit the delivery,*
21 *transfer, or sale of an assault weapon to, or the possession of an*
22 *assault weapon by, a sworn peace officer member of an agency*
23 *specified in subdivision (f), provided that the peace officer is*
24 *authorized by his or her employer to possess or receive the assault*
25 *weapon. Required authorization is defined as verifiable written*
26 *certification from the head of the agency, identifying the recipient*
27 *or possessor of the assault weapon as a peace officer and*
28 *authorizing him or her to receive or possess the specific assault*
29 *weapon. For this exemption to apply, in the case of a peace officer*
30 *who possesses or receives the assault weapon prior to January 1,*
31 *2002, the officer shall register the assault weapon pursuant to*
32 *Section 12285 on or before April 1, 2002; in the case of a peace*
33 *officer who possesses or receives the assault weapon on or after*
34 *January 1, 2002, the officer shall register the assault weapon*
35 *pursuant to Section 12285 not later than 90 days after possession*
36 *or receipt. The peace officer must include with the registration, a*
37 *copy of the authorization required pursuant to this paragraph.*

38 (3) *Nothing in this section shall be construed to limit or prohibit*
39 *the delivery, transfer, or sale of an assault weapon to, or the*
40 *possession of an assault weapon by, a member of a federal law*

1 *enforcement agency provided that person is authorized by the*
2 *employing agency to possess the assault weapon.*

3 (h) Subdivisions (a) and (b) shall not prohibit the sale or
4 transfer of assault weapons by an entity specified in subdivision (f)
5 to a person, upon retirement, who retired as a sworn officer from
6 that entity.

7 (i) Subdivision (b) shall not apply to the possession of an
8 assault weapon by a retired peace officer who received that assault
9 weapon pursuant to subdivision (h).

10 (j) Subdivision (b) shall not apply to the possession of an
11 assault weapon, as defined in Section 12276, by any person during
12 the 1990 calendar year, during the 90-day period immediately after
13 the date it was specified as an assault weapon pursuant to Section
14 12276.5, or during the one-year period after the date it was defined
15 as an assault weapon pursuant to Section 12276.1, if all of the
16 following are applicable:

17 (1) The person is eligible under this chapter to register the
18 particular assault weapon.

19 (2) The person lawfully possessed the particular assault
20 weapon described in paragraph (1) prior to June 1, 1989, if the
21 weapon is specified as an assault weapon pursuant to Section
22 12276, or prior to the date it was specified as an assault weapon
23 pursuant to Section 12276.5, or prior to the date it was defined as
24 an assault weapon pursuant to Section 12276.1.

25 (3) The person is otherwise in compliance with this chapter.

26 (k) Subdivisions (a) and (b) shall not apply to the manufacture
27 by persons who are issued permits pursuant to Section 12287 of
28 assault weapons for sale to the following:

29 (1) Exempt entities listed in subdivision (f).

30 (2) Entities and persons who have been issued permits pursuant
31 to Section 12286.

32 (3) Entities outside the state who have, in effect, a federal
33 firearms dealer's license solely for the purpose of distribution to
34 an entity listed in paragraphs (4) to (6), inclusive.

35 (4) Federal military and law enforcement agencies.

36 (5) Law enforcement and military agencies of other states.

37 (6) Foreign governments and agencies approved by the United
38 States State Department.

39 (l) Subdivision (a) shall not apply to a person who is the
40 executor or administrator of an estate that includes an assault

1 weapon registered under Section 12285 or that was possessed
2 pursuant to subdivision (g) or (i) which is disposed of as authorized
3 by the probate court, if the disposition is otherwise permitted by
4 this chapter.

5 (m) Subdivision (b) shall not apply to a person who is the
6 executor or administrator of an estate that includes an assault
7 weapon registered under Section 12285 or that was possessed
8 pursuant to subdivision (g) or (i), if the assault weapon is possessed
9 at a place set forth in paragraph (1) of subdivision (c) of Section
10 12285 or as authorized by the probate court.

11 (n) Subdivision (a) shall not apply to:

12 (1) A person who lawfully possesses and has registered an
13 assault weapon pursuant to this chapter, *or who lawfully possesses*
14 *an assault weapon pursuant to subdivision (i)*, who lends that
15 assault weapon to another if all the following apply:

16 (A) The person to whom the assault weapon is lent is 18 years
17 of age or over and is not in a class of persons prohibited from
18 possessing firearms by virtue of Section 12021 or 12021.1 of this
19 code or Section 8100 or 8103 of the Welfare and Institutions Code.

20 (B) The person to whom the assault weapon is lent remains in
21 the presence of the registered possessor of the assault weapon, *or*
22 *the person who lawfully possesses an assault weapon pursuant to*
23 *subdivision (i)*.

24 (C) The assault weapon is possessed at any of the following
25 locations:

26 (i) While on a target range that holds a regulatory or business
27 license for the purpose of practicing shooting at that target range.

28 (ii) While on the premises of a target range of a public or private
29 club or organization organized for the purpose of practicing
30 shooting at targets.

31 (iii) While attending any exhibition, display, or educational
32 project that is about firearms and that is sponsored by, conducted
33 under the auspices of, or approved by a law enforcement agency
34 or a nationally or state recognized entity that fosters proficiency
35 in, or promotes education about, firearms.

36 (2) The return of an assault weapon to the registered possessor,
37 *or the lawful possessor*, which is lent by the same pursuant to
38 paragraph (1).



1 (o) Subdivision (b) shall not apply to the possession of an
2 assault weapon by a person to whom an assault weapon is lent
3 pursuant to subdivision (n).

4 (p) Subdivisions (a) and (b) shall not apply to the possession
5 and importation of an assault weapon into this state by a
6 nonresident if all of the following conditions are met:

7 (1) The person is attending or going directly to or coming
8 directly from an organized competitive match or league
9 competition that involves the use of an assault weapon.

10 (2) The competition or match is conducted on the premises of
11 one of the following:

12 (i) A target range that holds a regulatory or business license for
13 the purpose of practicing shooting at that target range.

14 (ii) A target range of a public or private club or organization
15 that is organized for the purpose of practicing shooting at targets.

16 (3) The match or competition is sponsored by, conducted under
17 the auspices of, or approved by, a law enforcement agency or a
18 nationally or state recognized entity that fosters proficiency in, or
19 promotes education about, firearms.

20 (4) The assault weapon is transported in accordance with
21 Section 12026.1 or 12026.2.

22 (5) The person is 18 years of age or over and is not in a class
23 of persons prohibited from possessing firearms by virtue of
24 Section 12021 or 12021.1 of this code or Section 8100 or 8103 of
25 the Welfare and Institutions Code.

26 (q) Subdivision (b) shall not apply to any of the following
27 persons:

28 (1) A person acting in accordance with Section 12286.

29 (2) A person who has a permit to possess an assault weapon
30 issued pursuant to Section 12286 when he or she is acting in
31 accordance with Section 12285 or 12286.

32 (r) Subdivisions (a) and (b) shall not apply to any of the
33 following persons:

34 (1) A person acting in accordance with Section 12285.

35 (2) A person acting in accordance with Section 12286 or
36 12290.

37 (s) Subdivision (b) shall not apply to the registered owner of an
38 assault weapon possessing that firearm in accordance with
39 subdivision (c) of Section 12285.

1 (t) Subdivision (a) shall not apply to the importation into this
2 state of an assault weapon by the registered owner of that assault
3 weapon, if it is in accordance with the provisions of subdivision
4 (c) of Section 12285.

5 (u) As used in this chapter, the date a firearm is an assault
6 weapon is the earliest of the following:

7 (1) The effective date of an amendment to Section 12276 that
8 adds the designation of the specified firearm.

9 (2) The effective date of the list promulgated pursuant to
10 Section 12276.5 that adds or changes the designation of the
11 specified firearm.

12 (3) The operative date of Section 12276.1, as specified in
13 subdivision (d) of that section.

14 SEC. 3. Notwithstanding Section 17610 of the Government
15 Code, if the Commission on State Mandates determines that this
16 act contains costs mandated by the state, reimbursement to local
17 agencies and school districts for those costs shall be made pursuant
18 to Part 7 (commencing with Section 17500) of Division 4 of Title
19 2 of the Government Code. If the statewide cost of the claim for
20 reimbursement does not exceed one million dollars (\$1,000,000),
21 reimbursement shall be made from the State Mandates Claims
22 Fund.

23 _____
24 CORRECTIONS

25 **Heading — Authors**
26 _____
27



AMENDED IN SENATE APRIL 26, 2001

SENATE BILL

No. 626

Introduced by Senators Perata and Peace

February 22, 2001

An act to amend Sections 12020 and 12280 of the Penal Code, relating to firearms.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

SB 626, as amended, Perata. Large-capacity magazines.

Existing law, except as provided, generally prohibits the manufacturing, causing to be manufactured, importation into the state, keeping, offering or exposing for sale, giving, or lending, of any large-capacity magazine. Existing law also defines "large-capacity magazine" and specifies certain magazines that are not included within the definition.

This bill would exempt the manufacture of a large-capacity magazine for certain law enforcement agents, peace officers, ~~and firearms licensees~~ *government agencies, the military, or for export. The bill would also exempt certain purchases and loans of large-capacity magazines, as specified.*

This bill would, in addition, specify additional magazines that are not included within the definition of "large-capacity magazine."

Existing law makes it an offense, with specified exceptions, to possess an assault weapon, as defined.

This bill would provide additional exceptions to the offense of possessing an assault weapon, regarding the loan at a target range of an assault weapon by a retired peace officer, as specified, and receipt and possession of an assault weapon by certain peace officers, if those officers register the assault weapon, as specified.

By imposing additional duties on local law enforcement agencies, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement, including the creation of a State Mandates Claims Fund to pay the costs of mandates that do not exceed \$1,000,000 statewide and other procedures for claims whose statewide costs exceed \$1,000,000.

This bill would provide that, if the Commission on State Mandates determines that the bill contains costs mandated by the state, reimbursement for those costs shall be made pursuant to these statutory provisions.

Vote: majority. Appropriation: no. Fiscal committee: yes. State-mandated local program: yes.

The people of the State of California do enact as follows:

1 SECTION 1. Section 12020 of the Penal Code is amended to
2 read:

3 12020. (a) Any person in this state who does any of the
4 following is punishable by imprisonment in a county jail not
5 exceeding one year or in the state prison:

6 (1) Manufactures or causes to be manufactured, imports into
7 the state, keeps for sale, or offers or exposes for sale, or who gives,
8 lends, or possesses any cane gun or wallet gun, any undetectable
9 firearm, any firearm which is not immediately recognizable as a
10 firearm, any camouflaging firearm container, any ammunition
11 which contains or consists of any fléchette dart, any bullet
12 containing or carrying an explosive agent, any ballistic knife, any
13 multiburst trigger activator, any nunchaku, any short-barreled
14 shotgun, any short-barreled rifle, any metal knuckles, any belt
15 buckle knife, any leaded cane, any zip gun, any shuriken, any
16 unconventional pistol, any lipstick case knife, any cane sword, any
17 shobi-zue, any air gauge knife, any writing pen knife, any metal
18 military practice handgrenade or metal replica handgrenade, or
19 any instrument or weapon of the kind commonly known as a
20 blackjack, slungshot, billy, sandclub, sap, or sandbag.

21 (2) Commencing January 1, 2000, manufactures or causes to be
22 manufactured, imports into the state, keeps for sale, or offers or

1 exposes for sale, or who gives, or lends, any large-capacity
2 magazine.

3 (3) Carries concealed upon his or her person any explosive
4 substance, other than fixed ammunition.

5 (4) Carries concealed upon his or her person any dirk or dagger.

6 However, a first offense involving any metal military practice
7 handgrenade or metal replica handgrenade shall be punishable
8 only as an infraction unless the offender is an active participant in
9 a criminal street gang as defined in the Street Terrorism and
10 Enforcement and Prevention Act (Chapter 11 (commencing with
11 Section 186.20) of Title 7 of Part 1). A bullet containing or
12 carrying an explosive agent is not a destructive device as that term
13 is used in Section 12301.

14 (b) Subdivision (a) does not apply to any of the following:

15 (1) The sale to, purchase by, or possession of short-barreled
16 shotguns or short-barreled rifles by police departments, sheriffs'
17 offices, marshals' offices, the California Highway Patrol, the
18 Department of Justice, or the military or naval forces of this state
19 or of the United States for use in the discharge of their official
20 duties or the possession of short-barreled shotguns and
21 short-barreled rifles by peace officer members of a police
22 department, sheriff's office, marshal's office, the California
23 Highway Patrol, or the Department of Justice when on duty and the
24 use is authorized by the agency and is within the course and scope
25 of their duties and the peace officer has completed a training course
26 in the use of these weapons certified by the Commission on Peace
27 Officer Standards and Training.

28 (2) The manufacture, possession, transportation or sale of
29 short-barreled shotguns or short-barreled rifles when authorized
30 by the Department of Justice pursuant to Article 6 (commencing
31 with Section 12095) of this chapter and not in violation of federal
32 law.

33 (3) The possession of a nunchaku on the premises of a school
34 which holds a regulatory or business license and teaches the arts
35 of self-defense.

36 (4) The manufacture of a nunchaku for sale to, or the sale of a
37 nunchaku to, a school which holds a regulatory or business license
38 and teaches the arts of self-defense.

39 (5) Any antique firearm. For purposes of this section, "antique
40 firearm" means any firearm not designed or redesigned for using



1 rimfire or conventional center fire ignition with fixed ammunition
2 and manufactured in or before 1898 (including any matchlock,
3 flintlock, percussion cap, or similar type of ignition system or
4 replica thereof, whether actually manufactured before or after the
5 year 1898) and also any firearm using fixed ammunition
6 manufactured in or before 1898, for which ammunition is no
7 longer manufactured in the United States and is not readily
8 available in the ordinary channels of commercial trade.

9 (6) Tracer ammunition manufactured for use in shotguns.

10 (7) Any firearm or ammunition which is a curio or relic as
11 defined in Section 178.11 of Title 27 of the Code of Federal
12 Regulations and which is in the possession of a person permitted
13 to possess the items pursuant to Chapter 44 (commencing with
14 Section 921) of Title 18 of the United States Code and the
15 regulations issued pursuant thereto. Any person prohibited by
16 Section 12021, 12021.1, or 12101 of this code or Section 8100 or
17 8103 of the Welfare and Institutions Code from possessing
18 firearms or ammunition who obtains title to these items by bequest
19 or intestate succession may retain title for not more than one year,
20 but actual possession of these items at any time is punishable
21 pursuant to Section 12021, 12021.1, or 12101 of this code or
22 Section 8100 or 8103 of the Welfare and Institutions Code. Within
23 the year, the person shall transfer title to the firearms or
24 ammunition by sale, gift, or other disposition. Any person who
25 violates this paragraph is in violation of subdivision (a).

26 (8) Any other weapon as defined in subsection (e) of Section
27 5845 of Title 26 of the United States Code and which is in the
28 possession of a person permitted to possess the weapons pursuant
29 to the federal Gun Control Act of 1968 (Public Law 90-618), as
30 amended, and the regulations issued pursuant thereto. Any person
31 prohibited by Section 12021, 12021.1, or 12101 of this code or
32 Section 8100 or 8103 of the Welfare and Institutions Code from
33 possessing these weapons who obtains title to these weapons by
34 bequest or intestate succession may retain title for not more than
35 one year, but actual possession of these weapons at any time is
36 punishable pursuant to Section 12021, 12021.1, or 12101 of this
37 code or Section 8100 or 8103 of the Welfare and Institutions Code.
38 Within the year, the person shall transfer title to the weapons by
39 sale, gift, or other disposition. Any person who violates this

1 paragraph is in violation of subdivision (a). The exemption
2 provided in this subdivision does not apply to pen guns.

3 (9) Instruments or devices that are possessed by federal, state,
4 and local historical societies, museums, and institutional
5 collections which are open to the public, provided that these
6 instruments or devices are properly housed, secured from
7 unauthorized handling, and, if the instrument or device is a
8 firearm, unloaded.

9 (10) Instruments or devices, other than short-barreled shotguns
10 or short-barreled rifles, that are possessed or utilized during the
11 course of a motion picture, television, or video production or
12 entertainment event by an authorized participant therein in the
13 course of making that production or event or by an authorized
14 employee or agent of the entity producing that production or event.

15 (11) Instruments or devices, other than short-barreled shotguns
16 or short-barreled rifles, that are sold by, manufactured by, exposed
17 or kept for sale by, possessed by, imported by, or lent by persons
18 who are in the business of selling instruments or devices listed in
19 subdivision (a) solely to the entities referred to in paragraphs (9)
20 and (10) when engaging in transactions with those entities.

21 (12) The sale to, possession of, or purchase of any weapon,
22 device, or ammunition, other than a short-barreled rifle or
23 short-barreled shotgun, by any federal, state, county, city and
24 county, or city agency that is charged with the enforcement of any
25 law for use in the discharge of their official duties, or the
26 possession of any weapon, device, or ammunition, other than a
27 short-barreled rifle or short-barreled shotgun, by peace officers
28 thereof when on duty and the use is authorized by the agency and
29 is within the course and scope of their duties.

30 (13) Weapons, devices, and ammunition, other than a
31 short-barreled rifle or short-barreled shotgun, that are sold by,
32 manufactured by, exposed or kept for sale by, possessed by,
33 imported by, or lent by, persons who are in the business of selling
34 weapons, devices, and ammunition listed in subdivision (a) solely
35 to the entities referred to in paragraph (12) when engaging in
36 transactions with those entities.

37 (14) The manufacture for, sale to, exposing or keeping for sale
38 to, importation of, or lending of wooden clubs or batons to special
39 police officers or uniformed security guards authorized to carry
40 any wooden club or baton pursuant to Section 12002 by entities

1 that are in the business of selling wooden batons or clubs to special
2 police officers and uniformed security guards when engaging in
3 transactions with those persons.

4 (15) Any plastic toy handgrenade, or any metal military
5 practice handgrenade or metal replica handgrenade that is a relic,
6 curio, memorabilia, or display item, that is filled with a permanent
7 inert substance or that is otherwise permanently altered in a
8 manner that prevents ready modification for use as a grenade.

9 (16) Any instrument, ammunition, weapon, or device listed in
10 subdivision (a) that is not a firearm that is found and possessed by
11 a person who meets all of the following:

12 (A) The person is not prohibited from possessing firearms or
13 ammunition pursuant to Section 12021 or 12021.1 or paragraph
14 (1) of subdivision (b) of Section 12316 of this code or Section 8100
15 or 8103 of the Welfare and Institutions Code.

16 (B) The person possessed the instrument, ammunition,
17 weapon, or device no longer than was necessary to deliver or
18 transport the same to a law enforcement agency for that agency's
19 disposition according to law.

20 (C) If the person is transporting the listed item, he or she is
21 transporting the listed item to a law enforcement agency for
22 disposition according to law.

23 (17) Any firearm, other than a short-barreled rifle or
24 short-barreled shotgun, that is found and possessed by a person
25 who meets all of the following:

26 (A) The person is not prohibited from possessing firearms or
27 ammunition pursuant to Section 12021 or 12021.1 or paragraph
28 (1) of subdivision (b) of Section 12316 of this code or Section 8100
29 or 8103 of the Welfare and Institutions Code.

30 (B) The person possessed the firearm no longer than was
31 necessary to deliver or transport the same to a law enforcement
32 agency for that agency's disposition according to law.

33 (C) If the person is transporting the firearm, he or she is
34 transporting the firearm to a law enforcement agency for
35 disposition according to law.

36 (D) Prior to transporting the firearm to a law enforcement
37 agency, he or she has given prior notice to that law enforcement
38 agency that he or she is transporting the firearm to that law
39 enforcement agency for disposition according to law.

1 (E) The firearm is transported in a locked container as defined
2 in subdivision (d) of Section 12026.2.

3 (18) The possession of any weapon, device, or ammunition, by
4 a forensic laboratory or any authorized agent or employee thereof
5 in the course and scope of his or her authorized activities.

6 (19) The sale of, giving of, lending of, importation into this
7 state of, or purchase of, any large-capacity magazine to or by any
8 federal, state, county, city and county, or city agency that is
9 charged with the enforcement of any law, for use by agency
10 employees in the discharge of their official duties whether on or
11 off duty, and where the use is authorized by the agency and is
12 within the course and scope of their duties.

13 (20) The sale to, lending to, transfer to, purchase by, receipt of,
14 or importation into this state of, a large capacity magazine by a
15 sworn peace officer as defined in Chapter 4.5 (commencing with
16 Section 830) of Title 3 of Part 2 who is authorized to carry a firearm
17 in the course and scope of his or her duties.

18 (21) The sale or purchase of any large-capacity magazine to or
19 by a person licensed pursuant to Section 12071.

20 (22) The loan of a lawfully possessed large-capacity magazine
21 between two individuals if all of the following conditions are met:

22 (A) The person being loaned the large-capacity magazine is not
23 prohibited by Section 12021, 12021.1, or 12101 of this code or
24 Section 8100 or 8103 of the Welfare and Institutions Code from
25 possessing firearms or ammunition.

26 (B) The loan of the large-capacity magazine occurs at a place
27 or location where the possession of the large-capacity magazine is
28 not otherwise prohibited and the person who lends the
29 large-capacity magazine remains in the accessible vicinity of the
30 person to whom the large-capacity magazine is loaned.

31 (23) The importation of a large-capacity magazine by a person
32 who lawfully possessed the large-capacity magazine in the state
33 prior to January 1, 2000, lawfully took it out of the state, and is
34 returning to the state with the large-capacity magazine previously
35 lawfully possessed in the state.

36 (24) The lending or giving of any large-capacity magazine to
37 a person licensed pursuant to Section 12071, or to a gunsmith, for
38 the purposes of maintenance, repair, or modification of that
39 large-capacity magazine.

1 (25) The return to its owner of any large-capacity magazine by
2 a person specified in paragraph (24).

3 (26) The importation into this state of, or sale of, any
4 large-capacity magazine by a person who has been issued a permit
5 to engage in those activities pursuant to Section 12079, when those
6 activities are in accordance with the terms and conditions of that
7 permit.

8 (27) The sale of, giving of, lending of, importation into this
9 state of, or purchase of, any large-capacity magazine, to or by
10 entities that operate armored vehicle businesses pursuant to the
11 laws of this state.

12 (28) The lending of large-capacity magazines by the entities
13 specified in paragraph (27) to their authorized employees, while
14 in the course and scope of their employment for purposes that
15 pertain to the entity's armored vehicle business.

16 (29) The return of those large-capacity magazines to those
17 entities specified in paragraph (27) by those employees specified
18 in paragraph (28).

19 (30) (A) The manufacture of a large-capacity magazine for
20 any federal, state, county, city and county, or city agency that is
21 charged with the enforcement of any law, for use by agency
22 employees in the discharge of their official duties whether on or
23 off duty, and where the use is authorized by the agency and is
24 within the course and scope of their duties.

25 (B) The manufacture of a large-capacity magazine for use by
26 a sworn peace officer as defined in Chapter 4.5 (commencing with
27 Section 830) of Title 3 of Part 2 who is authorized to carry a firearm
28 in the course and scope of his or her duties.

29 (C) The manufacture of a large-capacity magazine for ~~a person~~
30 ~~licensed pursuant to Section 12071~~ *export or for sale to*
31 *government agencies or the military pursuant to applicable*
32 *federal regulations.*

33 (31) *The loan of a large-capacity magazine for use solely as a*
34 *prop for a motion picture, television, or video production.*

35 (32) *The purchase of a large-capacity magazine by the holder*
36 *of a special weapons permit issued pursuant to Section 12095,*
37 *12230, 12250, 12286, or 12305, for any of the following purposes:*

38 (A) *For use solely as a prop for a motion picture, television, or*
39 *video production.*

40 (B) *For export pursuant to federal regulations.*

1 (C) *For resale to law enforcement agencies, government*
2 *agencies, or the military, pursuant to applicable federal*
3 *regulations.*

4 (c) (1) As used in this section, a “short-barreled shotgun”
5 means any of the following:

6 (A) A firearm which is designed or redesigned to fire a fixed
7 shotgun shell and having a barrel or barrels of less than 18 inches
8 in length.

9 (B) A firearm which has an overall length of less than 26 inches
10 and which is designed or redesigned to fire a fixed shotgun shell.

11 (C) Any weapon made from a shotgun (whether by alteration,
12 modification, or otherwise) if that weapon, as modified, has an
13 overall length of less than 26 inches or a barrel or barrels of less
14 than 18 inches in length.

15 (D) Any device which may be readily restored to fire a fixed
16 shotgun shell which, when so restored, is a device defined in
17 subparagraphs (A) to (C), inclusive.

18 (E) Any part, or combination of parts, designed and intended
19 to convert a device into a device defined in subparagraphs (A) to
20 (C), inclusive, or any combination of parts from which a device
21 defined in subparagraphs (A) to (C), inclusive, can be readily
22 assembled if those parts are in the possession or under the control
23 of the same person.

24 (2) As used in this section, a “short-barreled rifle” means any
25 of the following:

26 (A) A rifle having a barrel or barrels of less than 16 inches in
27 length.

28 (B) A rifle with an overall length of less than 26 inches.

29 (C) Any weapon made from a rifle (whether by alteration,
30 modification, or otherwise) if that weapon, as modified, has an
31 overall length of less than 26 inches or a barrel or barrels of less
32 than 16 inches in length.

33 (D) Any device which may be readily restored to fire a fixed
34 cartridge which, when so restored, is a device defined in
35 subparagraphs (A) to (C), inclusive.

36 (E) Any part, or combination of parts, designed and intended
37 to convert a device into a device defined in subparagraphs (A) to
38 (C), inclusive, or any combination of parts from which a device
39 defined in subparagraphs (A) to (C), inclusive, may be readily

1 assembled if those parts are in the possession or under the control
2 of the same person.

3 (3) As used in this section, a “nunchaku” means an instrument
4 consisting of two or more sticks, clubs, bars or rods to be used as
5 handles, connected by a rope, cord, wire, or chain, in the design of
6 a weapon used in connection with the practice of a system of
7 self-defense such as karate.

8 (4) As used in this section, a “wallet gun” means any firearm
9 mounted or enclosed in a case, resembling a wallet, designed to be
10 or capable of being carried in a pocket or purse, if the firearm may
11 be fired while mounted or enclosed in the case.

12 (5) As used in this section, a “cane gun” means any firearm
13 mounted or enclosed in a stick, staff, rod, crutch, or similar device,
14 designed to be, or capable of being used as, an aid in walking, if
15 the firearm may be fired while mounted or enclosed therein.

16 (6) As used in this section, a “fléchette dart” means a dart,
17 capable of being fired from a firearm, which measures
18 approximately one inch in length, with tail fins which take up
19 five-sixteenths of an inch of the body.

20 (7) As used in this section, “metal knuckles” means any device
21 or instrument made wholly or partially of metal which is worn for
22 purposes of offense or defense in or on the hand and which either
23 protects the wearer’s hand while striking a blow or increases the
24 force of impact from the blow or injury to the individual receiving
25 the blow. The metal contained in the device may help support the
26 hand or fist, provide a shield to protect it, or consist of projections
27 or studs which would contact the individual receiving a blow.

28 (8) As used in this section, a “ballistic knife” means a device
29 that propels a knifelike blade as a projectile by means of a coil
30 spring, elastic material, or compressed gas. Ballistic knife does not
31 include any device which propels an arrow or a bolt by means of
32 any common bow, compound bow, crossbow, or underwater spear
33 gun.

34 (9) As used in this section, a “camouflaging firearm
35 container” means a container which meets all of the following
36 criteria:

37 (A) It is designed and intended to enclose a firearm.

38 (B) It is designed and intended to allow the firing of the
39 enclosed firearm by external controls while the firearm is in the
40 container.



1 (C) It is not readily recognizable as containing a firearm.

2 “Camouflaging firearm container” does not include any
3 camouflaging covering used while engaged in lawful hunting or
4 while going to or returning from a lawful hunting expedition.

5 (10) As used in this section, a “zip gun” means any weapon or
6 device which meets all of the following criteria:

7 (A) It was not imported as a firearm by an importer licensed
8 pursuant to Chapter 44 (commencing with Section 921) of Title 18
9 of the United States Code and the regulations issued pursuant
10 thereto.

11 (B) It was not originally designed to be a firearm by a
12 manufacturer licensed pursuant to Chapter 44 (commencing with
13 Section 921) of Title 18 of the United States Code and the
14 regulations issued pursuant thereto.

15 (C) No tax was paid on the weapon or device nor was an
16 exemption from paying tax on that weapon or device granted under
17 Section 4181 and subchapters F (commencing with Section 4216)
18 and G (commencing with Section 4221) of Chapter 32 of Title 26
19 of the United States Code, as amended, and the regulations issued
20 pursuant thereto.

21 (D) It is made or altered to expel a projectile by the force of an
22 explosion or other form of combustion.

23 (11) As used in this section, a “shuriken” means any
24 instrument, without handles, consisting of a metal plate having
25 three or more radiating points with one or more sharp edges and
26 designed in the shape of a polygon, trefoil, cross, star, diamond,
27 or other geometric shape for use as a weapon for throwing.

28 (12) As used in this section, an “unconventional pistol” means
29 a firearm that does not have a rifled bore and has a barrel or barrels
30 of less than 18 inches in length or has an overall length of less than
31 26 inches.

32 (13) As used in this section, a “belt buckle knife” is a knife
33 which is made an integral part of a belt buckle and consists of a
34 blade with a length of at least 2¹/₂ inches.

35 (14) As used in this section, a “lipstick case knife” means a
36 knife enclosed within and made an integral part of a lipstick case.

37 (15) As used in this section, a “cane sword” means a cane,
38 swagger stick, stick, staff, rod, pole, umbrella, or similar device,
39 having concealed within it a blade that may be used as a sword or
40 stiletto.

1 (16) As used in this section, a “shobi-zue” means a staff,
2 crutch, stick, rod, or pole concealing a knife or blade within it
3 which may be exposed by a flip of the wrist or by a mechanical
4 action.

5 (17) As used in this section, a “leaded cane” means a staff,
6 crutch, stick, rod, pole, or similar device, unnaturally weighted
7 with lead.

8 (18) As used in this section, an “air gauge knife” means a
9 device that appears to be an air gauge but has concealed within it
10 a pointed, metallic shaft that is designed to be a stabbing
11 instrument which is exposed by mechanical action or gravity
12 which locks into place when extended.

13 (19) As used in this section, a “writing pen knife” means a
14 device that appears to be a writing pen but has concealed within it
15 a pointed, metallic shaft that is designed to be a stabbing
16 instrument which is exposed by mechanical action or gravity
17 which locks into place when extended or the pointed, metallic shaft
18 is exposed by the removal of the cap or cover on the device.

19 (20) As used in this section, a “rifle” means a weapon designed
20 or redesigned, made or remade, and intended to be fired from the
21 shoulder and designed or redesigned and made or remade to use
22 the energy of the explosive in a fixed cartridge to fire only a single
23 projectile through a rifled bore for each single pull of the trigger.

24 (21) As used in this section, a “shotgun” means a weapon
25 designed or redesigned, made or remade, and intended to be fired
26 from the shoulder and designed or redesigned and made or remade
27 to use the energy of the explosive in a fixed shotgun shell to fire
28 through a smooth bore either a number of projectiles (ball shot) or
29 a single projectile for each pull of the trigger.

30 (22) As used in this section, an “undetectable firearm” means
31 any weapon which meets one of the following requirements:

32 (A) When, after removal of grips, stocks, and magazines, it is
33 not as detectable as the Security Exemplar, by walk-through metal
34 detectors calibrated and operated to detect the Security Exemplar.

35 (B) When any major component of which, when subjected to
36 inspection by the types of X-ray machines commonly used at
37 airports, does not generate an image that accurately depicts the
38 shape of the component. Barium sulfate or other compounds may
39 be used in the fabrication of the component.

1 (C) For purposes of this paragraph, the terms “firearm,”
2 “major component,” and “Security Exemplar” have the same
3 meanings as those terms are defined in Section 922 of Title 18 of
4 the United States Code.

5 All firearm detection equipment newly installed in nonfederal
6 public buildings in this state shall be of a type identified by either
7 the United States Attorney General, the Secretary of
8 Transportation, or the Secretary of the Treasury, as appropriate, as
9 available state-of-the-art equipment capable of detecting an
10 undetectable firearm, as defined, while distinguishing innocuous
11 metal objects likely to be carried on one’s person sufficient for
12 reasonable passage of the public.

13 (23) As used in this section, a “multiburst trigger activator”
14 means one of the following devices:

15 (A) A device designed or redesigned to be attached to a
16 semiautomatic firearm which allows the firearm to discharge two
17 or more shots in a burst by activating the device.

18 (B) A manual or power-driven trigger activating device
19 constructed and designed so that when attached to a semiautomatic
20 firearm it increases the rate of fire of that firearm.

21 (24) As used in this section, a “dirk” or “dagger” means a
22 knife or other instrument with or without a handguard that is
23 capable of ready use as a stabbing weapon that may inflict great
24 bodily injury or death. A nonlocking folding knife, a folding knife
25 that is not prohibited by Section 653k, or a pocketknife is capable
26 of ready use as a stabbing weapon that may inflict great bodily
27 injury or death only if the blade of the knife is exposed and locked
28 into position.

29 (25) As used in this section, “large-capacity magazine” means
30 any ammunition feeding device with the capacity to accept more
31 than 10 rounds, but shall not be construed to include any of the
32 following:

33 (A) A feeding device that has been permanently altered so that
34 it cannot accommodate more than 10 rounds.

35 (B) A .22 caliber tube ammunition feeding device.

36 (C) A tubular magazine that is contained in a lever-action
37 firearm.

38 (d) Knives carried in sheaths which are worn openly suspended
39 from the waist of the wearer are not concealed within the meaning
40 of this section.



1 SEC. 2. Section 12280 of the Penal Code is amended to read:

2 12280. (a) (1) Any person who, within this state,
3 manufactures or causes to be manufactured, distributes,
4 transports, or imports into the state, keeps for sale, or offers or
5 exposes for sale, or who gives or lends any assault weapon, except
6 as provided by this chapter, is guilty of a felony, and upon
7 conviction shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison
8 for four, six, or eight years.

9 (2) In addition and consecutive to the punishment imposed
10 under paragraph (1), any person who transfers, lends, sells, or
11 gives any assault weapon to a minor in violation of paragraph (1)
12 shall receive an enhancement of one year.

13 (b) Except as provided in Section 12288, and in subdivisions
14 (c) and (d), any person who, within this state, possesses any assault
15 weapon, except as provided in this chapter, is guilty of a public
16 offense and upon conviction shall be punished by imprisonment in
17 the state prison, or in a county jail, not exceeding one year.
18 However, if the person presents proof that he or she lawfully
19 possessed the assault weapon prior to June 1, 1989, or prior to the
20 date it was specified as an assault weapon, and has since either
21 registered the firearm and any other lawfully obtained firearm
22 specified by Section 12276 or 12276.5 pursuant to Section 12285
23 or relinquished them pursuant to Section 12288, a first-time
24 violation of this subdivision shall be an infraction punishable by
25 a fine of up to five hundred dollars (\$500), but not less than three
26 hundred fifty dollars (\$350), if the person has otherwise possessed
27 the firearm in compliance with subdivision (c) of Section 12285.
28 In these cases, the firearm shall be returned unless the court finds
29 in the interest of public safety, after notice and hearing, that the
30 assault weapon should be destroyed pursuant to Section 12028.

31 (c) A first-time violation of subdivision (b) shall be an
32 infraction punishable by a fine of up to five hundred dollars
33 (\$500), if the person was found in possession of no more than two
34 firearms in compliance with subdivision (c) of Section 12285 and
35 the person meets all of the following conditions:

36 (1) The person proves that he or she lawfully possessed the
37 assault weapon prior to the date it was defined as an assault weapon
38 pursuant to Section 12276.1.

1 (2) The person is not found in possession of a firearm specified
2 as an assault weapon pursuant to Section 12276 or Section
3 12276.5.

4 (3) The person has not previously been convicted of violating
5 this section.

6 (4) The person was found to be in possession of the assault
7 weapons within one year following the end of the one-year
8 registration period established pursuant to subdivision (a) of
9 Section 12285.

10 (5) The person has since registered the firearms and any other
11 lawfully obtained firearms defined by Section 12276.1, pursuant
12 to Section 12285, except as provided for by this section, or
13 relinquished them pursuant to Section 12288.

14 (d) Firearms seized pursuant to subdivision (c) shall be
15 returned unless the court finds in the interest of public safety, after
16 notice and hearing, that the assault weapon should be destroyed
17 pursuant to Section 12028.

18 (e) Notwithstanding Section 654 or any other provision of law,
19 any person who commits another crime while violating this section
20 may receive an additional, consecutive punishment of one year for
21 violating this section in addition and consecutive to the
22 punishment, including enhancements, which is prescribed for the
23 other crime.

24 (f) Subdivisions (a) and (b) shall not apply to the sale to,
25 purchase by, or possession of assault weapons by the Department
26 of Justice, police departments, sheriffs' offices, marshals' offices,
27 the Youth and Adult Corrections Agency, the Department of the
28 California Highway Patrol, district attorneys' offices, Department
29 of Fish and Game, Department of Parks and Recreation, or the
30 military or naval forces of this state or of the United States, or any
31 federal law enforcement agency for use in the discharge of their
32 official duties.

33 (g) (1) Subdivision (b) shall not prohibit the possession or use
34 of assault weapons by sworn peace officer members of those
35 agencies specified in subdivision (f) for law enforcement
36 purposes, whether on or off duty.

37 (2) Subdivisions (a) and (b) shall not prohibit the delivery,
38 transfer, or sale of an assault weapon to, or the possession of an
39 assault weapon by, a sworn peace officer member of an agency
40 specified in subdivision (f), provided that the peace officer is



1 authorized by his or her employer to possess or receive the assault
2 weapon. Required authorization is defined as verifiable written
3 certification from the head of the agency, identifying the recipient
4 or possessor of the assault weapon as a peace officer and
5 authorizing him or her to receive or possess the specific assault
6 weapon. For this exemption to apply, in the case of a peace officer
7 who possesses or receives the assault weapon prior to January 1,
8 2002, the officer shall register the assault weapon pursuant to
9 Section 12285 on or before April 1, 2002; in the case of a peace
10 officer who possesses or receives the assault weapon on or after
11 January 1, 2002, the officer shall register the assault weapon
12 pursuant to Section 12285 not later than 90 days after possession
13 or receipt. The peace officer must include with the registration, a
14 copy of the authorization required pursuant to this paragraph.

15 (3) Nothing in this section shall be construed to limit or prohibit
16 the delivery, transfer, or sale of an assault weapon to, or the
17 possession of an assault weapon by, a member of a federal law
18 enforcement agency provided that person is authorized by the
19 employing agency to possess the assault weapon.

20 (h) Subdivisions (a) and (b) shall not prohibit the sale or
21 transfer of assault weapons by an entity specified in subdivision (f)
22 to a person, upon retirement, who retired as a sworn officer from
23 that entity.

24 (i) Subdivision (b) shall not apply to the possession of an
25 assault weapon by a retired peace officer who received that assault
26 weapon pursuant to subdivision (h).

27 (j) Subdivision (b) shall not apply to the possession of an
28 assault weapon, as defined in Section 12276, by any person during
29 the 1990 calendar year, during the 90-day period immediately after
30 the date it was specified as an assault weapon pursuant to Section
31 12276.5, or during the one-year period after the date it was defined
32 as an assault weapon pursuant to Section 12276.1, if all of the
33 following are applicable:

34 (1) The person is eligible under this chapter to register the
35 particular assault weapon.

36 (2) The person lawfully possessed the particular assault
37 weapon described in paragraph (1) prior to June 1, 1989, if the
38 weapon is specified as an assault weapon pursuant to Section
39 12276, or prior to the date it was specified as an assault weapon

1 pursuant to Section 12276.5, or prior to the date it was defined as
2 an assault weapon pursuant to Section 12276.1.

3 (3) The person is otherwise in compliance with this chapter.

4 (k) Subdivisions (a) and (b) shall not apply to the manufacture
5 by persons who are issued permits pursuant to Section 12287 of
6 assault weapons for sale to the following:

7 (1) Exempt entities listed in subdivision (f).

8 (2) Entities and persons who have been issued permits pursuant
9 to Section 12286.

10 (3) Entities outside the state who have, in effect, a federal
11 firearms dealer's license solely for the purpose of distribution to
12 an entity listed in paragraphs (4) to (6), inclusive.

13 (4) Federal military and law enforcement agencies.

14 (5) Law enforcement and military agencies of other states.

15 (6) Foreign governments and agencies approved by the United
16 States State Department.

17 (l) Subdivision (a) shall not apply to a person who is the
18 executor or administrator of an estate that includes an assault
19 weapon registered under Section 12285 or that was possessed
20 pursuant to subdivision (g) or (i) which is disposed of as authorized
21 by the probate court, if the disposition is otherwise permitted by
22 this chapter.

23 (m) Subdivision (b) shall not apply to a person who is the
24 executor or administrator of an estate that includes an assault
25 weapon registered under Section 12285 or that was possessed
26 pursuant to subdivision (g) or (i), if the assault weapon is possessed
27 at a place set forth in paragraph (1) of subdivision (c) of Section
28 12285 or as authorized by the probate court.

29 (n) Subdivision (a) shall not apply to:

30 (1) A person who lawfully possesses and has registered an
31 assault weapon pursuant to this chapter, or who lawfully possesses
32 an assault weapon pursuant to subdivision (i), who lends that
33 assault weapon to another if all the following apply:

34 (A) The person to whom the assault weapon is lent is 18 years
35 of age or over and is not in a class of persons prohibited from
36 possessing firearms by virtue of Section 12021 or 12021.1 of this
37 code or Section 8100 or 8103 of the Welfare and Institutions Code.

38 (B) The person to whom the assault weapon is lent remains in
39 the presence of the registered possessor of the assault weapon, or

1 the person who lawfully possesses an assault weapon pursuant to
2 subdivision (i).

3 (C) The assault weapon is possessed at any of the following
4 locations:

5 (i) While on a target range that holds a regulatory or business
6 license for the purpose of practicing shooting at that target range.

7 (ii) While on the premises of a target range of a public or private
8 club or organization organized for the purpose of practicing
9 shooting at targets.

10 (iii) While attending any exhibition, display, or educational
11 project that is about firearms and that is sponsored by, conducted
12 under the auspices of, or approved by a law enforcement agency
13 or a nationally or state recognized entity that fosters proficiency
14 in, or promotes education about, firearms.

15 (2) The return of an assault weapon to the registered possessor,
16 or the lawful possessor, which is lent by the same pursuant to
17 paragraph (1).

18 (o) Subdivision (b) shall not apply to the possession of an
19 assault weapon by a person to whom an assault weapon is lent
20 pursuant to subdivision (n).

21 (p) Subdivisions (a) and (b) shall not apply to the possession
22 and importation of an assault weapon into this state by a
23 nonresident if all of the following conditions are met:

24 (1) The person is attending or going directly to or coming
25 directly from an organized competitive match or league
26 competition that involves the use of an assault weapon.

27 (2) The competition or match is conducted on the premises of
28 one of the following:

29 (i) A target range that holds a regulatory or business license for
30 the purpose of practicing shooting at that target range.

31 (ii) A target range of a public or private club or organization
32 that is organized for the purpose of practicing shooting at targets.

33 (3) The match or competition is sponsored by, conducted under
34 the auspices of, or approved by, a law enforcement agency or a
35 nationally or state recognized entity that fosters proficiency in, or
36 promotes education about, firearms.

37 (4) The assault weapon is transported in accordance with
38 Section 12026.1 or 12026.2.

39 (5) The person is 18 years of age or over and is not in a class
40 of persons prohibited from possessing firearms by virtue of

1 Section 12021 or 12021.1 of this code or Section 8100 or 8103 of
2 the Welfare and Institutions Code.

3 (q) Subdivision (b) shall not apply to any of the following
4 persons:

5 (1) A person acting in accordance with Section 12286.

6 (2) A person who has a permit to possess an assault weapon
7 issued pursuant to Section 12286 when he or she is acting in
8 accordance with Section 12285 or 12286.

9 (r) Subdivisions (a) and (b) shall not apply to any of the
10 following persons:

11 (1) A person acting in accordance with Section 12285.

12 (2) A person acting in accordance with Section 12286 or
13 12290.

14 (s) Subdivision (b) shall not apply to the registered owner of an
15 assault weapon possessing that firearm in accordance with
16 subdivision (c) of Section 12285.

17 (t) Subdivision (a) shall not apply to the importation into this
18 state of an assault weapon by the registered owner of that assault
19 weapon, if it is in accordance with the provisions of subdivision
20 (c) of Section 12285.

21 (u) As used in this chapter, the date a firearm is an assault
22 weapon is the earliest of the following:

23 (1) The effective date of an amendment to Section 12276 that
24 adds the designation of the specified firearm.

25 (2) The effective date of the list promulgated pursuant to
26 Section 12276.5 that adds or changes the designation of the
27 specified firearm.

28 (3) The operative date of Section 12276.1, as specified in
29 subdivision (d) of that section.

30 SEC. 3. Notwithstanding Section 17610 of the Government
31 Code, if the Commission on State Mandates determines that this
32 act contains costs mandated by the state, reimbursement to local
33 agencies and school districts for those costs shall be made pursuant
34 to Part 7 (commencing with Section 17500) of Division 4 of Title
35 2 of the Government Code. If the statewide cost of the claim for
36 reimbursement does not exceed one million dollars (\$1,000,000),
37 reimbursement shall be made from the State Mandates Claims
38 Fund.

O

Department of Justice Regulations for Assault Weapons and Large Capacity Magazines

FINAL STATEMENT OF REASONS

Hearing Dates: February 24, 2000, Sacramento, California
February 28, 2000, Los Angeles, California

UPDATE OF INITIAL STATEMENT OF REASONS

Section 978.10 - Title and Scope

There is no information to be updated. This section was adopted as originally proposed.

Section 978.20 - Definitions of Terms Used to Identify Assault Weapons

Section 978.20 further defines terms used in Penal Code section 12276.1 to describe the characteristics that identify a firearm as an assault weapon. The six terms (Section 978.20 (a-f)) initially identified in this section are addressed separately relative to the revisions made to each of the original definitions proposed by the Department and subsequently noticed and modified.

978.20(a) - Detachable Magazine

The proposed definition as originally noticed to the public defined a detachable magazine as “any magazine that can be readily removed without the use of tools.” During the initial public comment period (December 31, 1999 through February 28, 2000), comments were received that caused the Department to make revisions to the definition. Comments expressed concern about the use of the term “magazine,” which is often erroneously used to describe clips that are used to load ammunition into a fixed magazine. Recognizing that to be true, the Department changed the word “magazine” to the statutory term “ammunition feeding device” (PC section 12276.1(c)(1)). The Department also added the phrase “without disassembly of the firearm action” as a result of public comment stating that there are firearms with fixed magazines that can be field stripped (disassembled in the field) without using any tools (such as the M1 Garand). Including those firearms in the definition of a “detachable magazine” would have been inconsistent with the legislative intent of the statute. Several comments were made that claimed that an assault weapon pursuant to PC section 12276 has a detachable magazine requiring the use of a bullet tip or cartridge to remove it from the firearm. The comments claimed that if a bullet or ammunition cartridge were to be considered a tool, these types of firearms statutorily defined as assault weapons would not meet the definition of having a detachable magazine. For that reason the Department added “For the purpose of this definition, a bullet or ammunition cartridge is not a tool.” It was also necessary to add linked or belted ammunition to the definition of an ammunition feeding device because that type of ammunition system feeds cartridges directly into the firing chamber, like the spring and follower of a box-type magazine. The definition was accordingly revised to read “detachable magazine means any ammunition feeding device that can be removed readily from the firearm without disassembly of the firearm action or the use of a tool(s). For the purpose of this definition, a bullet or ammunition cartridge is not a tool. Ammunition feeding device includes any belted or linked ammunition.”

This revised definition was noticed to the public in the first of two 15-day comment periods (May 10 through May 30, 2000). The change in terms from a magazine to an ammunition feeding device prompted new comments relating to firearms that use clips, stripper clips, and en bloc clips to load ammunition into fixed magazines. Although people affected by the regulations understand ammunition clips are clearly not considered magazines, use of the statutory term “ammunition feeding device” caused the affected parties to speculate that clips may be included in the definition. The exclusion of clips from the definition is necessary to keep the legislative intent of the statute intact. Comments also claimed that a bullet or ammunition cartridge should be considered a tool because the type of firearm that utilizes a bullet or ammunition cartridge to release the magazine is a firearm with a fixed magazine, clearly not intended by the Legislature to be categorized as an assault weapon. The Department further researched the claims and confirmed that it is necessary to identify a bullet or ammunition cartridge as a tool to allow certain firearms with fixed magazines to remain fixed by definition. The definition was again revised to read “detachable magazine means any ammunition feeding device that can be removed readily from the firearm with neither disassembly of the firearm action nor the use of a tool being required. A bullet or ammunition cartridge is considered a tool. Ammunition feeding device includes any belted or linked ammunition, but does not include clips, en bloc clips, or stripper clips that load cartridges into the magazine.”

This second revision prompted a second 15-day comment period (July 12 through July 31, 2000). None of the comments received during the second 15-day comment period warranted additional revisions to the definition.

978.20 (b) - Flash Suppressor

This term was originally defined as “any device that reduces or conceals the visible light or flash created when a firearm is fired. This definition includes flash hidiers, but does not include compensators and muzzle brakes (devices attached to or integral with the muzzle barrel to utilize propelling gasses for counter-recoil).” There were two primary problems with the definition when it was originally noticed to the public (December 31, 1999 through February 28, 2000). The most significant problem with the original definition was that it included and/or excluded particular devices by name (flash hider, muzzle brake, compensator) without consideration of whether the devices actually suppress flash. After further consideration prompted by public comments, the Department concluded that the absence of statutorily defined specific measurement standards or a statutory requirement to establish those standards demonstrates a legislative intent to identify any device that reduces or redirects flash from the shooter’s field of vision as a flash suppressor regardless of its name and intended/additional purpose. Thus, “flash hidiers” are flash suppressors only if they reduce or redirect flash from the shooter’s field of vision. Conversely, “compensators” and “muzzle brakes” are not flash suppressors only if they do not reduce or redirect flash from the shooter’s field of vision. The revised definition is clearly consistent with the legislative intent of the statute as it neither includes nor excludes any particular device on the basis of its name only. Additionally, “conceals” in the original definition presented the possibility of an overly broad interpretation which could have included any device positioned between the shooter’s eye and the muzzle flash, such as the sights on a gun. To avoid such unintended interpretation, the word “conceals” was replaced with “redirects.” Accordingly, the original definition was changed to:

“flash suppressor means any device that reduces or redirects muzzle flash from the shooter’s field of vision.”

This revised definition was noticed to the public during the first 15-day comment period (May 10 through May 30, 2000). Comments addressing this version of the definition prompted further reconsideration and revision. As such, the definition was revised a second time by replacing “. . . that reduces or redirects muzzle flash . . .” with “. . . designed, intended, or that functions to reduce or redirect muzzle flash . . .” This change was necessary because it became clear that flash suppressors are typically attached by twisting or screwing the device onto the threaded barrel of a firearm. Therefore, by simply making a half turn (180 degrees), an otherwise fully operational flash suppressor would not function as prescribed in the prior definition. The revised definition eliminates this potential loophole. Accordingly, this final revision “flash suppressor means any device designed, intended, or that functions to reduce or redirect muzzle flash from the shooter’s field of vision,” was noticed during the second 15-day comment period (July 12 through July 31, 2000). Although additional comments were received, no comments were received during the second 15-day comment period that resulted in substantial revision to the definition. However, the Department made a non-substantial revision by adding “perceptibly” to the phrase “reduce or redirect” to confirm that if a reduction or redirection of flash is so minuscule that it is imperceptible to the human eye, it could not reasonably be considered a reduction.

978.20 (c) - Forward Pistol Grip

The proposed definition originally noticed to the public defined a forward pistol grip as “any protrusion in front of the trigger that is designed or intended to grasp and control the firearm.” As a result of public comment during the initial comment period (December 31, 1999 through February 28, 2000), the Department determined the term “any protrusion” appeared to lack clarity in that it could include many shooting accessories or parts of the firearm that may be used to grasp and control the firearm, but could not be considered forward pistol grips, such as sling swivels, bipods and monopods, palm rests, etc. The definition was therefore revised by replacing “any protrusion” with “a grip that allows for a pistol style grasp.” The Department believes that the concept of a “pistol style grasp” is generally understood by persons affected by the regulations. The revised definition: “forward pistol grip means a grip that allows for a pistol style grasp forward of the trigger” was then noticed to the public during the first 15-day comment period (May 10 through May 30, 2000). Although additional comments were received, no comments were received during the first 15-day comment period that warranted additional revisions to the definition.

978.20(d) - Permanently Altered

As originally noticed to the public, the statutory term “permanently altered” was defined to mean “any irreversible change or alteration.” However, after consideration of public comment received during the initial comment period (December 31, 1999 through February 28, 2000), the Department determined that the proposed definition failed to provide any additional clarity to the statutory term “permanently altered.” Furthermore, the Department found that none of the comments considered provided additional clarity while maintaining the legislative intent. The term “permanently altered” as used in the statute appears to be sufficiently understood without

further definition. As such, the regulations were revised to delete this originally proposed definition and it has not been adopted by the Department.

978.20 (e) - Pistol Grip that Protrudes Conspicuously Beneath the Action of the Weapon

This term was originally defined as “any component that allows for the grasp, control, and fire of the firearm where the portion grasped is located beneath an imaginary line drawn parallel to the barrel that runs through the top of the exposed trigger” and noticed during the initial comment period (December 31, 1999 through February 28, 2000). This definition was subject to broad interpretation primarily due to the wording “any component.” The definition was accordingly initially revised by replacing “any component” with “a grip that allows for a pistol style grasp.” The Department believes that the concept of a “pistol style grasp” is generally understood by persons affected by the regulations. This revision: “pistol grip that protrudes conspicuously beneath the action of the weapon means a grip that allows for a pistol style grasp below the top of the exposed trigger” was noticed to the public during the first 15-day notice period (May 10 through May 30, 2000).

Subsequent comments resulted in additional modifications. To further clarify the criteria that establishes a “pistol style grasp” and its relationship to a grip that protrudes conspicuously beneath the action of the weapon, the condition “in which the web of the trigger hand (between the thumb and index finger) can be placed below the top of the exposed portion of the trigger while firing” was added to the definition. The revision also reflects a change from “top of the exposed trigger” to “top of the exposed portion of the trigger” because as one contributor pointed out, the former would mean the upper portion of a trigger, a part of which is exposed, with the balance hidden from view in the receiver of the firearm. The final revised definition: “Pistol grip that protrudes conspicuously beneath the action of the weapon means a grip that allows for a pistol style grasp in which the web of the trigger hand (between the thumb and index finger) can be placed below the top of the exposed portion of the trigger while firing” was noticed during the second 15-day comment period (July 12 through July 31, 2000). Although additional comments were received, no comments were received during the second 15-day comment period that warranted additional revisions to the definition.

978.20(e) - Thumbhole Stock

The proposed definition originally noticed to the public defined a thumbhole stock as “any stock with any opening that enables the firearm to be grasped, controlled and fired with one hand.” Comments received during the initial comment period (December 31, 1999 through February 28, 2000) stated that the term “any stock with any opening” is overly broad and ambiguous. The Department agrees that any opening can include openings other than thumbholes. As a result, the Department changed “any stock with any opening” to “a stock with a hole.” Significant public input received during the initial comment period also addressed the subjectivity of the phrase “fired with one hand.” It appears from the comments that it could be an arbitrary standard that requires consideration of physical characteristics such as strength and dexterity that vary from person to person. The Department accordingly determined its use would add confusion rather than clarity to the definition. The definition was revised to specify the physical characteristic of a thumbhole stock as “a stock with a hole that allows the thumb of the trigger hand to penetrate the stock,” and was noticed during the first 15-day comment period (May 10 through May 30, 2000). The comments received during this 15-day notice raised additional challenges regarding the

definition of the term “penetrate.” In an effort to further clarify the definition, the Department added the phrase “into or through” to the phrase “penetrate the stock.” The final revised definition: “thumbhole stock means a stock with a hole that allows the thumb of the trigger hand to penetrate into or through the stock” was noticed during the second 15-day comment period (July 12 through July 31, 2000). Although additional comments were received, none resulted in substantial revision to the definition. However, the Department made a non-substantial revision by adding “while firing” to make it explicit in the definition that the placement of the thumbhole must allow the thumb of the trigger hand to penetrate into or through the stock while firing.

978.30 (a) Requirements for Assault Weapon Registrations

There is no information to be updated. This section was adopted as originally proposed.

978.30 (b) Requirements for Assault Weapons Registrations

The originally proposed regulation section 978.30 (b) identified the required Assault Weapon Registration Application form (FD023) and stated the information to be provided on the form. Comments were received during the initial comment period (December 31, 1999 through February 28, 2000) concerning the disposition of an application when submitted within 30 days of the end of the registration period, since the regulations allow for a 30-day time frame for determining completeness of the application. As a result, the Department revised the regulation to specify that applications submitted to the Department with a postmark date no later than the end of the registration period with the appropriate fee, will be processed even if the application must be returned to the applicant for completion or correction after the close of the registration period. Other comments had also stated that the proposed regulation did not make a provision for firearms with extra barrels, or what must be done if the barrel must be changed in order to comply with safety or hunting regulations. The Department agreed, and deleted the requirement that barrel length information be provided on the registration application. Another contributor stated that the exact date and name and address of the person or firearms dealer from whom the assault weapon was acquired may not be known. Additional comments stated that the registration process must provide for registrations without requiring acquisition information because long guns acquired before 1990 did not required receipts, waiting periods or seller information. The Department agreed, and revised the regulation to state that the month and date of acquisition are to be provided if known. The year of acquisition is required because only assault weapons acquired before specific dates as provided by the Penal Code qualify for registration. Additionally, the regulation was revised so that the name and address of the person or firearms dealership from whom the assault weapon was acquired is optional. These revisions were noticed to the public during the first 15-day comment period (May 10 through May 30, 2000). Additional comments were received, but none were sufficient to warrant further revisions to the regulation.

978.30(c) - Requirements for Assault Weapon Registrations

Penal Code section 12285 (e) requires that the Department’s registration procedures provide the option of joint registration for assault weapons owned by family members residing in the same household. As originally proposed, the Department’s procedures in section 978.30(c) required that the joint registrations identify one individual as the primary registrant, and that joint registrations remain valid only while the primary and co-registrant(s) live in the same household. Comments received during the initial comment period (December 31, 1999 through February 28,

2000) stated that the Department set forth additional and unnecessary requirements by designating a primary registrant, as well as requiring that the joint registration remain valid only while the registrants reside in the same household. Admittedly, had the Legislature intended these requirements they should have been statutorily stated in a much clearer manner. As such, the Department deleted these requirements from the regulation, and the proposed regulations was revised to read "Joint registrations will be permitted for assault weapons owned by family members residing in the same household." This revised regulation was noticed during the first 15-day comment period (May 10 through May 30, 2000). Although additional comments were received during the first 15-day comment period, none were sufficient to warrant further revision to the regulation.

978.31 - Fees

There is no information to be updated. This section was adopted as originally proposed.

978.32 - Processing Times

There is no information to be updated. This section was adopted as originally proposed.

978.33 Voluntary Cancellations

This section was not proposed or noticed in either the initial comment period (December 31, 1999 through February 28, 2000), or the first 15-day comment period (May 10 through May 30, 2000), but was noticed to the affected parties in the second 15-day comment period (July 12 through July 31, 2000). Comments received during the initial comment period stated that a procedure needs to be in place for cancellation of an assault weapon registration due to theft, destruction, or modification of the firearm to no longer meet the definition of an assault weapon. The Department agreed and added Section 978.33 to the proposed regulations. Because it was fully anticipated and expected by the affected parties there would be a procedure for voluntary cancellations, the addition of this section is considered by the Department to be a substantial modification sufficiently related to the text of the regulation as originally proposed. Thereafter, section 978.33 was noticed to the public during the Department's second 15-day comment period. After full consideration of the comments received, the Department adopts this regulation as proposed.

978.40 - Requirements for Large Capacity Magazine Permits Pursuant to Penal Code Section 12079

There is no information to be updated. This section was adopted as originally proposed.

978.41 - Processing Times

There is no information to be updated. This section was adopted as originally proposed.

978.42 - Term Length of Large Capacity Magazine Permits

There is no information to be updated. This section was adopted as originally proposed.

978.43 - Large Capacity Magazine Permit Record Keeping

There is no information to be updated. This section was adopted as originally proposed.

978.44 - Large Capacity Magazine Permit Revocations

There is no information to be updated. This section was adopted as originally proposed.

Additional technical theoretical, and/or empirical studies, reports, or documents

In addition to the sources cited in the initial statement of reasons, the Department relied on information from the following sources when formulating the five definitions in the proposed regulation:

- Jane's Infantry Weapons, Glossary, Twentieth Edition, 1994-95
- Sporting Arms and Ammunition Manufacturers' Institute, Inc. (SAAMI), Technical Correspondent's Handbook, Glossary of Industry Terms
- SAAMI Non-Fiction Writer's Guide
- National Rifle Association Institute for Legislative Action (NRA-ILA), Firearms Glossary
- Department of the Treasury, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, Federal Firearms Regulations Reference Guide, 2000
- California Attorney General's Assault Weapons Identification Guide, 1993
- Complete Guide to Guns & Shooting, by John Malloy, 1995

The addition of the above reference material to the rulemaking file was noticed and made available to the public from July 12, through July 31, 2000.

Local Mandate Determination

The proposed regulations do not impose any mandate on local agencies or school districts.

Business Impact

The proposed regulations do not have any significant adverse impact on small business.

Consideration of Alternatives

No alternative which was considered would be either more effective than or equally effective as and less burdensome to affected private persons than the proposed regulations.

Objections or Recommendations/Responses

The proposed regulations resulted in significant input from the affected persons. During the initial 45-day comment period (December 31, 1999 through February 28, 2000), the Department received written input from approximately 1,300 individuals. The Department also held two public hearings to receive oral testimony on the proposed regulations. During the first hearing, held in Sacramento on February 24, 2000, the Department heard testimony from 57 people. Fifty one

people gave testimony in the second hearing in Los Angeles on February 28, 2000. In response to revisions to the regulations, approximately 190 letters were received during the first 15-day comment period (May 10 through May 30, 2000). Further revisions resulted in a second 15-day comment period (July 12 through July 31, 2000). An additional 85 letters were received during the second 15-day period.

In order to properly manage the immense volume of public comment, the Department developed a system consisting of a Comment/Response spreadsheet and Comment Identification Key to assist with public comment organization. The Comment/Response spreadsheets were used to categorize all comments (written and oral) and responses, and are included hereto as Attachments A, B, and C, representing each of the three comment periods (December 31, 1999 through February 28, 2000, May 10, through May 30, 2000, and July 12 through July 31, 2000, respectively). The spreadsheets also include a frequency count for all comment summaries. The Comment Identification Key was used to credit contributors with the appropriate comment summaries and is located under Part J in the rulemaking file. Additionally, Speaker Logs and video recordings for both public hearings are found under Part E in the rulemaking file. The logs include a list of speakers in chronological order and the digital video tracking number to identify at what point on the video tapes each speaker testified.

During the interpretive analysis of public comment, comment codes were assigned to the summaries of each comment, recommendation and objection (all like-comment summaries were assigned the same comment code), and entered into the Comment/Response spreadsheet. Each defined term and regulation were assigned to a specific category during each comment period. For example, section 978.20(a), the definition of detachable magazine, was assigned Category 1 in each of the comment periods (noted as A, B and C). Therefore, all summarized comments beginning with 1. (A1., B1., and C1.) represent comments pertaining to the definition of a detachable magazine. The frequency column on the spreadsheet represents the number of contributors who made each of the summarized comments. All comments, both written and oral, were responded to in this manner and were either accepted or rejected for the reasons identified in the attachments.

**GLOSSARY
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and
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by the
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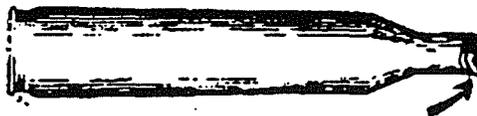
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Comparison Microscope	Essentially two microscopes connected to an optical bridge which allows the viewer to observe two objects simultaneously with the same degree of magnification. This instrument can have a monocular or binocular eyepiece. Sometimes referred to as COMPARISON MACROSCOPE.
Comparison Projector	An instrument which will project a magnified image onto a screen.
Compensator	A device attached to or integral with the muzzle end of the barrel to utilize propelling gases for counter-recoil. Also called MUZZLE BRAKE.
Coning Effect	See CRATERING.
Conoidal Bullet	See BULLET, CONOIDAL.
Cook-Off	See CARTRIDGE COOK-OFF.
Copper Clad Steel	A composite structure of copper and steel used for the manufacture of certain bullet jackets.
Copper Jacketed Bullet	See BULLET, COPPER JACKETED.
Copper Washed Bullet	See BULLET, COPPER WASHED.
Cordite	A double base smokeless powder made of gun cotton, nitroglycerin and mineral jelly and shaped in long cylindrical strands.

Five-In-One-Blank	A blank cartridge that was designed for use in firearms of different calibers. It can be used in caliber 38-40, 44-40 and 45 Colt revolvers and in caliber 38-40 and 44-40 rifles. Also called MOVIE BLANK.
Fixed Ammunition	A cartridge comprised of a cartridge case, primer, propellant powder and projectile(s).
Flake Powder	See POWDER, FLAKE.
Flare	See SMOKE RING.
Flash Hole	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A hole(s) pierced or drilled through the web in the primer pocket of a metallic cartridge case. 2. The hole in the end of a battery cup primer used in shotshells. 3. The hole in a percussion nipple.
	
Flash Inhibitor	A material that is added to propellant for the purpose of reducing muzzle flash.
Flash Suppressor	A muzzle attachment designed to reduce muzzle flash.
Flat-Nosed Bullet	See BULLET, FLAT-NOSED.
Flats	On double barrel, ringed frame guns, the flat mating surfaces beneath the barrel chambers and on the receiver, below and in front of the standing breech. The receiver flats are more commonly known as the WATER TABLE.

Mouth Pull-Down

If a bullet is incorrectly inserted into the mouth of a cartridge case, it may deform the case mouth rearward and downward, causing a defect called *mouth pull-down*.

**Movie Blank**

See FIVE-IN-ONE BLANK.

Mushroom

A descriptive term for a soft point, hollow point, or special type of bullet point that is designed to expand to increased sectional diameter with minimum weight loss upon impact with a target.

Mushrooming

The act of expansion of a bullet upon impact with a target.

Musket

A firearm with long barrel and forend or forearm extending nearly to the muzzle.

Muzzle

The end of a firearm barrel from which the bullet or shot emerges.

Muzzle Blast

The resultant noise that occurs at the muzzle of a firearm when the projectile leaves the muzzle and the hot gases are released.

Muzzle Booster

See RECOIL INTENSIFIER.

Muzzle Brake

A device at or in the muzzle end of a barrel that uses the emerging gas behind the projectile to reduce recoil.

Muzzle Cap

A cover put on the muzzle end of a barrel to keep out foreign matter.

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Non-Fiction Writer's Guide

A writer's resource to
firearms and ammunition

Prepared as a service to professional journalists by the
Sporting Arms and Ammunition Manufacturers' Institute

every gun purchaser must complete a BATF form 4473. On this form, they must provide verification of identity and answer questions regarding any criminal history, mental competency, and drug use, among other things.

There are many firearms and firearm-related products banned under Federal law. For example, it is illegal to manufacture and sell to the public: sawed-off shotguns, silencers, machine guns, armor-piercing ammunition, ammunition magazines capable of holding more than 10 rounds, and numerous so-called "assault weapons."

Federal law also requires manufacturers to include an indelible serial number on all firearms. The manufacturer must keep records of the serial number, date of manufacture, type of firearm, and to whom it was sent. The BATF routinely traces firearms used in crime by contacting the manufacturer and recreating the chain of distribution.

Other agencies and regulatory bodies also regulate the firearms and ammunition industry. For example, the Federal Aviation Administration has regulations regarding firearms on aircraft. Shipping regulations and package labeling requirements promulgated by the Department of Transportation regulate how ammunition must be shipped. With a few specific exceptions, firearms can only be shipped across state lines between federally licensed FFL holders. Individuals cannot buy firearms through the mail.

In total, there are an estimated 20,000 Federal, state and local gun laws on the books. Some of these laws cover individual buyers, some govern what can be made and sold, others regulate how and under what terms and conditions firearms and ammunition can be distributed throughout the country. Firearms and ammunition, while exempt from the CPSA, are subject to the same product liability laws as other products. As such, the responsible firearms and ammunition industry is dedicated to the manufacturing of quality, safe products for use by responsible, law-abiding citizens.

Additionally, the Sporting Arms and Ammunition Manufacturers' Institute promulgates manufacturing standards for firearms and ammunition using the American National Standards Institute (ANSI) process.

SAAMI is an accredited standards developer for the ANSI. As such, SAAMI's standards for industry test methods, definitive proof loads, and ammunition performance specifications are subject to ANSI review and various ANSI criteria.

According to ANSI, "Approval of an American National Standard requires verification by ANSI that the requirements for due process, consensus, and other criteria for approval have been met by the standards developer."

"Consensus is established when, in the judgment of the ANSI Board of Standards Review, substantial agreement has been reached by directly and materially affected interests. Substantial agreement means much more than a simple majority, but not necessarily unanimity. Consensus requires that all views and objections be considered, and that a concerted effort be made toward their resolution."

Standards are developed when the governing body, SAAMI, proposes a new standard and circulates the draft to canvasses. Canvasses for each standard include government agencies (such as the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the US Customs Service), non-SAAMI member companies, and interested parties (such as the National Institute of Standards and Technology). Once the draft standard has been reviewed and returned to SAAMI with comments or corrections, the canvass group votes on whether or not to accept the standard. If there is disagreement and a canvasee opposes the standards but the standard is accepted by the other members of the canvass group, there is an ANSI appeals process that decides the matter.

It is ANSI and SAAMI policy that every five years the standards be revised or reaffirmed. Even if the standards remain the same, they must go through the approval process outlined above. Simply stated, the standards accepted by ANSI and promulgated by SAAMI are reviewed and accepted by outside experts, and every five years the validity of the standards are re-affirmed.

In 1996, SAAMI was audited by ANSI and received high marks for technical expertise, professionalism, and competency. The audit concluded that, "SAAMI staff is competent and knowledgeable concerning the SAAMI standards process and ANSI requirements. The standards are processed in a professional manner."

CALIBER

A term used to designate the specific cartridges for which a firearm is chambered. It is the approximate diameter of the circle formed by the tops of the lands of a rifled barrel. It is the numerical term included in the cartridge name to indicate a rough approximation of the bullet diameter (i.e. .30 caliber - .308" diameter bullet).

CARBINE

A rifle of short length and light weight originally designed for horse-mounted troops.

CARTRIDGE

A single round of ammunition consisting of the case, primer, propellant, powder, and one or more projectiles.

CARTRIDGE, CENTERFIRE

Any cartridge intended for use in rifle, pistols, and revolvers that has its primer central to the axis at the head of the case. *Note: Most cartridges, including shotshells, are centerfire with the exception of 22 caliber rimfire ammunition. If you were to look at the bottom of a centerfire cartridge, you would see a small circle in the middle of the base, hence, "centerfire." There are a few rimfire ammunition calibers besides the 22, but they are rare and not widely available.*

CARTRIDGE, MAGNUM

Any cartridge or shotshell that is larger, contains more shot, or produces a higher

velocity than standard cartridges or shotshells of a given caliber or gauge.

CARTRIDGE, RIMFIRE

A cartridge containing the priming mixture in the rim of the base, usually a 22.

CARTRIDGE, SMALL BORE

A general term that refers to rimfire cartridges. Normally 22 caliber ammunition used for target shooting, plinking, and small game hunting.

CHAMBER

In a rifle, pistol, or shotgun, it is the part of the barrel that accepts the ammunition. In a revolver, it refers to the holes in the cylinder where the cartridges are loaded.

CHOKE

An interior tube at the end of a shotgun barrel that controls shot dispersion. Chokes typically come in cylinder, improved cylinder, modified, improved modified, and full. *Note: A cylinder choke produces a very wide shot dispersion, whereas a full choke will provide a much tighter shot pattern. Different chokes are used for skeet, trap, and sporting clays. In hunting, the type of game and conditions will determine choke type.*

CLIP

See MAGAZINE.

COCK

To place the hammer, or striker, in position for firing by pulling it back fully.



CYLINDER

The round, rotatable part of a revolver that contains the cartridge chambers.

DERRINGER

A generic term referring to many variations of pocket-sized pistols. The name comes from the pistol's original designer, Henry Derringer. *Note: According to the American Derringer Company, Henry Derringer's name is spelled with one 'R.' The proper spelling of Derringer firearms is with two 'R's.*

DISCHARGE

To cause a firearm to fire.

DOUBLE BARREL

Two barrels on a firearm mounted to one frame. The barrels can be vertically (over-under) or horizontally (side-by-side) aligned.

DUMDUM

See BULLET; DUMDUM.

FIREARM

An assembly of a barrel and action from which a projectile is propelled as a result of combustion.

FIRING PIN

The part of a firearm that strikes the primer of a cartridge to start the ignition of the primer.

FLASH SUPPRESSOR

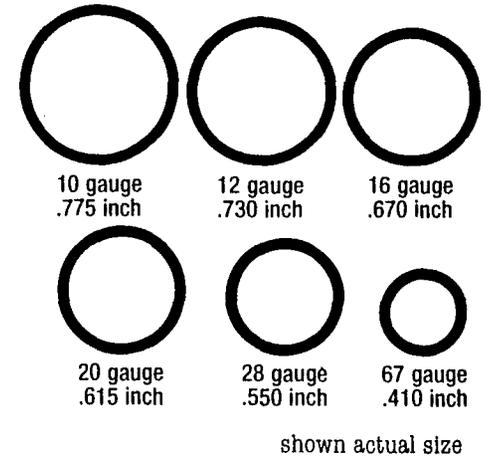
An attachment to the muzzle designed to reduce muzzle flash. *Note: A flash suppressor is not a silencer.*

FULL COCK

The position of the hammer when the firearm is ready to fire.

GAUGE

A term used to identify most shotgun bores, with the exception of the .410 shotgun. It relates to the number of bore diameter lead balls weighing one pound. *Note: The .410 shotgun is a caliber. The .410 refers to the diameter of the barrel. (see picture below)*



GROUP

A series of shots fired at the target used to adjust the sights or determine the accuracy of a firearm.

HALF COCK

The position of the hammer about half retracted and intended to prevent release of the hammer by a normal pull of the trigger.

HAMMER

The part of the firing mechanism that strikes the firing

pin, which, in turn, strikes the primer.

HAMMERLESS

A firearm having an internal hammer or striker.

JACKET

The envelope enclosing the lead core of a bullet.

JAM

A malfunction that prevents the action from operating. Jams may be caused by faulty or altered parts, ammunition, poor maintenance of the firearm, or improper use of the firearm.

JUMP

The upward and rearward recoil of a firearm when it is fired. It is commonly called recoil or "kick."

LANDS

The uncut surface of the bore of a rifled barrel.

LOAD

The combination of components used to assemble a cartridge or shotshell. The term also refers to the act of putting ammunition into a firearm.

MACHINE GUN

See *ACTION, AUTOMATIC*.

MAGAZINE

A receptacle on a firearm that holds several cartridges or shells for feeding into the chamber. Magazines take many forms, such as box, drum, rotary, or tubular and may be

fixed or removable. *Note: The 1994 crime bill banned the manufacture and importation of magazines with a capacity greater than 10 rounds.*

MAGNUM

See *CARTRIDGE, MAGNUM*.

MISFEED

Any malfunction during the feeding cycle of a repeating firearm that results in the failure of a cartridge to enter the chamber completely.

MISFIRE

A failure of the cartridge to fire after the primer has been struck by the firing pin.

MUZZLE

The front end of a firearm barrel from which the bullet or shot emerges.

MUZZLE FLASH

The illumination (flash) resulting from the expanding gases from the burning propellant particles emerging from the barrel behind the projectile and uniting with oxygen in the air.

MUZZLE LOADER

Any firearm loaded through the muzzle. Also called "black powder" firearms. They may be antique, replica, or of modern design.

NOSE

The point or tip of a bullet.

OVER AND UNDER

A firearm with two barrels, one above the other.



PATTERN

The distribution of shot fired from a shotgun. Generally measured as a percentage of pellets striking in a 30 inch circle at 40 yards.

PISTOL

A term for a one-hand held firearm with a single chamber. (A revolver has at least five chambers.)

PISTOL, AUTOMATIC

The common but improperly used term to describe semi-automatic pistols. See *ACTION, SEMI-AUTOMATIC* for a description of how these pistols operate.

PISTOL, DOUBLE ACTION

A pistol mechanism in which a single pull of the trigger cocks and releases the hammer.

PISTOL, SINGLE ACTION

A pistol mechanism that requires the manual cocking of the hammer before the trigger releases the firing mechanism.

PLINKING

The informal shooting at inanimate objects at indefinite points. *Note: Plinking typically refers to casual shooting at pine cones, tin cans, or other such objects for fun and practice.*

POWDER

Commonly used term for the propellant in a cartridge or shotshell. See also *PROPELLANT*.

POWDER, BLACK

The earliest type of propellant, allegedly made by the Chinese or Hindus. First used for firearms in the 13th century, it is a mechanical mixture of potassium or sodium nitrate, charcoal, and sulfur. It makes a large cloud of smoke when fired.

POWDER, SMOKELESS

A modern propellant containing mainly nitrocellulose or both nitrocellulose and nitroglycerin. Relatively little smoke is created when fired.

PRESSURE

The force developed by the expanding gases generated by the combustion of the propellant.

PRIMER

An ignition component consisting of brass or gilding metal cup, priming mixture, anvil, and foiling disc. It creates a spark when hit by a firing pin, igniting the propellant powder.

PROPELLANT

The chemical composition which, when ignited by a primer, generates gas. The gas propels the projectile. See also *POWDER*.

RECEIVER

The basic unit of a firearm which houses the firing mechanism and to which the barrel and stock are assembled. In revolvers, pistols and break-open firearms, it is called the frame.

Firearms Encyclopedia

by George C. Nome, Jr.

Editorial Supervisor
William B. Hill

FAHRER & ROW
New York, London, and Toronto, Ontario

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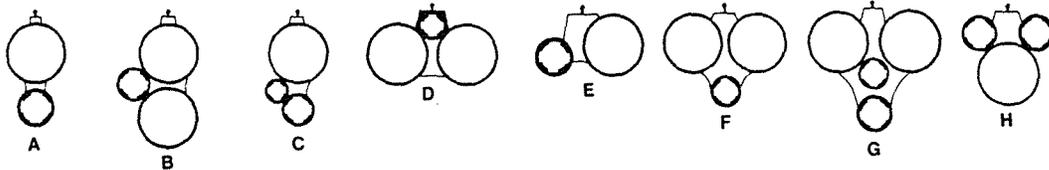
Fifth Printing, 1975

Designed by Jeff Fitschen

Manufactured in the United States of America

(Continued on back flap.)

Probably the most practical form is the Drilling, which contains three barrels, the two upper forming a typical side-by-side shotgun with the third and rifled barrel centered beneath them.



Guns of this type have long been extremely popular in Europe where hunting is often conducted simultaneously for deer, boar, other big game, and game birds as well.

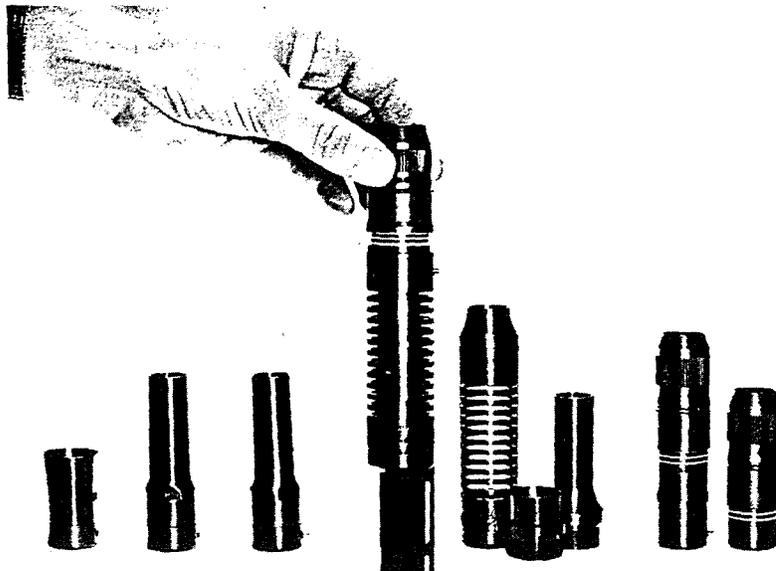
See also DRILLING.

Compensator A device fitted to the muzzle of any firearm whose function is to reduce the upward movement of the muzzle brought about by recoil forces. The earliest form of this device to see commercial application was the Cutts Compensator, marketed for many years by Lyman Gunsight Co.

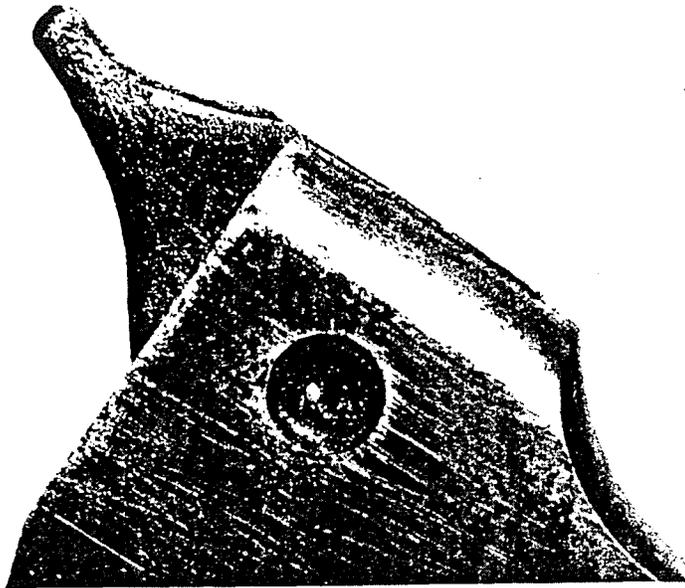
A compensator fits over the muzzle and uses slots in its outer end to deflect propellant gases upward, thus providing downward thrust to counteract recoil-induced jump. Their effectiveness depends to a large extent upon the volume and the direction of the gases diverted, and other factors such as the stock design, center of gravity, etc.

See also CUTTS COMPENSATOR and MUZZLE BRAKE.

Various combination gun designs: (A) Over-and-under, shotgun on top, rifle under. (B) Over-and-under shotgun with rifle at side. (C) Shotgun on top with rifles under and at side. (D) Side-by-side shotgun with rifle on top. (E) Side-by-side rifle and shotgun. (F) Side-by-side shotgun with one rifle under. (G) Side-by-side shotgun with two rifles under. (H) Side-by-side double rifle with shotgun under.



Cutts compensator with interchangeable choke tubes (left), and adjustable choke, (right).



Firing pins are generally concealed and not easily seen or examined. Here is an exposed revolver hammer (Smith & Wesson M1917) with firing pin at upper left and the pitting that results from much use.

there is a certain minimum and maximum protrusion required for efficient and uniform primer ignition. Less than minimum will produce either erratic ignition or misfires – while excess protrusion may pierce the primer cup and allow gas to escape back into the action.

In some designs, excessive protrusion will result in the nose of the firing pin protruding beyond the breech face even when cocked, and thus interfering with proper feeding, and possibly causing a premature firing as the cartridge is chambered.

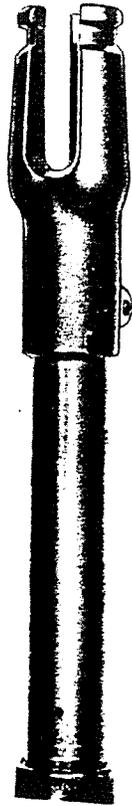
Typical firing pin protrusion in a modern bolt-action Mauser-type rifle is .055 inch minimum, .065 inch maximum.

Fit and Finish Terms describing overall workmanship in guns. Generally, a gun containing close but smooth-fitting metal parts, a very smooth polish and blue on metal surfaces, good quality inletting and very close fitting of wood to metal, etc. would be regarded as having good fit and finish.

Flanged The British terminology for a rimmed cartridge case; thus any rimmed cartridge of British origin may be found labeled as “.450/3¼ Flanged.”

Flash Hider A device attached to the muzzle of any gun for the purpose of concealing (not reducing) the flash or flame gen-

Flash Hider / Flint



Modern prong-type suppressor as supplied on the Finnish M.62, 7.62mm assault rifle.

erated by the burning propellant and by the ignition of expanding gases as they contact the oxygen-rich atmosphere. Usually a large conical or tubular extension clamped to the muzzle.

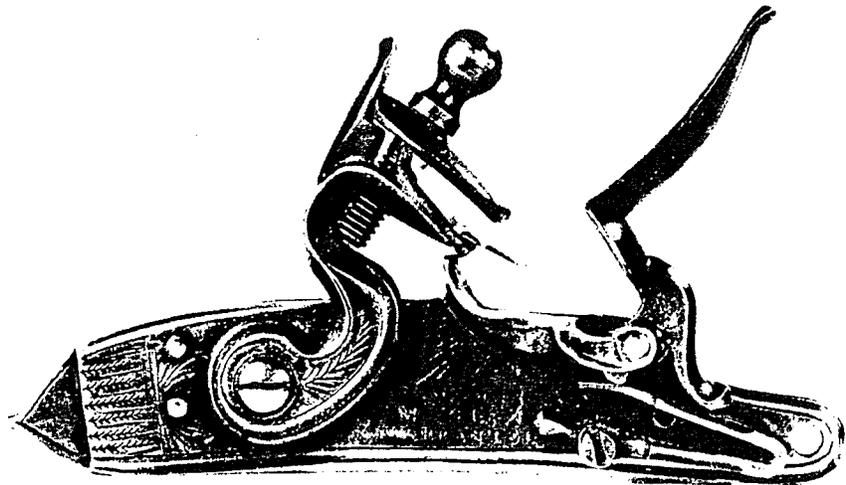
See also FLASH SUPPRESSOR.

Flash Suppressor A device attached to the muzzle of a firearm that serves to disrupt, or reduce the amount of flame produced upon firing. The most common type consists of tuning-fork-like fingers which extend beyond the muzzle and vibrate under the impulse of firing to disrupt and reduce flash.

See also FLASH HIDER.

Flinch An involuntary movement occurring either at the instant of firing or in anticipation thereof, which deflects the gun off target before the bullet exits the muzzle. Flinching is generally caused by some fear—either real or subconscious—of the discharge, or by attempting to compensate for recoil before it actually occurs.

Flint The angular piece of flint or similar stone or mineral deposit used in a flintlock to strike sparks from the frizzen. The



Conventional flint in proper position for firing in flintlock.

flint was once made only by hand from natural flint nodes, but is now sometimes cut from agate, certain forms of Arkansas stone, and other sparking material. It is also called "gunflint."

available in 6mm or greater. However, that isn't practical, so a medium-weight sporter of maximum accuracy is your best bet.

If the rifle is too light, it may be a joy to carry but it won't settle down quickly when you're huffing and puffing, and it may not be as consistently accurate as you'd like. A rifle weighing 8 to 8½ pounds with scope and sling is about right.

Flat-shooting cartridges are essential, with good long-range performance and wind-bucking ability. The 6mm's with 100-grain bullets at 3,000 feet per second may be considered minimum, with the 7mm-.30 belted magnums being the practical maximum.

Multi-Groove See POLLY-GROOVE and RIFLING.

Muzzle Bell Simply a funneling or flaring of the bore at the muzzle, usually produced by over-zealous use of a bent or rough cleaning rod to the extent that the tops of the lands, and perhaps a bit of the grooves as well, are worn away. Belling is probably more common among rifles whose design requires cleaning from the muzzle, and which by nature of their use, are cleaned almost daily with sectional rods not noted for their straightness.

Belling reduces accuracy, the degree dependent upon the amount of belling, and whether it is concentric with the bore. The only practical cure for inaccuracy caused by this condition is amputation of the belled portion, and recrowning at the cutoff point.

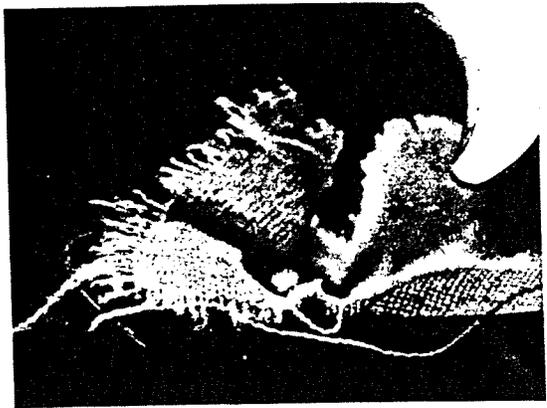
Belling can be prevented by: (1) using only straight, clean, and smooth cleaning rods, (2) a cleaning rod guide over the muzzle, (3) cleaning only from the breech, and (4) cleaning no more vigorously or frequently than absolutely necessary.

If one wants to retain original external dimensions and contours of a barrel, belling can be corrected by counterboring precisely concentric with the bore, and to a diameter which will not reduce barrel walls more than 50 per cent from their original thickness.

Muzzle Brake A device attached to the muzzle to reduce recoil and, to some extent, muzzle jump. Regardless of the vast array of sizes, shapes, and internal configurations, all brakes function by momentarily trapping propellant gases as they emerge from the muzzle and by diverting them at right angles to the bore's centerline, or slightly rearward.

When gases are diverted in sufficient quantities, they reduce rearward thrust, and if deflected rearward, exert forward thrust and thus tend to counterbalance a portion of recoil. Generally speaking, the greater the percentage of gases diverted

LOADING AND FIRING THE MUZZLE-LOADER



and the more nearly they approach 180 degrees change in direction, the greater the amount of recoil reduction produced.

Practical limitations generally prevent achieving more than about 40 per cent recoil reduction with even the best and most efficient muzzle brakes. It is not possible to divert gas directly rearward because of its effect on the shooter, and even approaching rearward diversion can produce shock-wave effects on bystanders and also greatly increases the intensity of the muzzle blast.

The disadvantages of size and bulk, interference with line of sight, increased muzzle blast and discomfort, and cost have generally limited the use of muzzle brakes on conventional sporting guns. On the other hand, they have become very widely used on military arms, and are almost universally used on weapons over .50 caliber.

See also CUTTS COMPENSATOR.

Muzzle-Loader Any gun with a solid breech which must be loaded through the muzzle by first pouring in a charge of *black powder*, followed by a projectile (or projectiles), sometimes

The Book of RIFLES

W. H. B. SMITH
and
JOSEPH E. SMITH



THE STACKPOLE COMPANY

Harrisburg, Pa.



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2. **FLYING FIRING PIN.** A firing pin shorter than the length of its travel in the breechblock. A spiral spring coiled around the pin retains it in position in the breechblock. When the impact of the hammer drives the firing pin forward, compressing the spring and exploding the primer, the compressed spring immediately draws the firing pin back into the breechblock. This is a safety feature, since the firing pin is not in contact with the primer except when driven forward by the hammer at the instant of firing. Also known as a rebound type firing pin.

Examples: Colt Government Model .45; Tokarev 7.62mm.

3. **INERTIA FIRING PIN.** A firing pin assembled into the breechblock and free to move forward or backward. It is impelled forward by the blow of the hammer or striker, and backward by the explosion of the primer. See *Hammer* and *Striker*.

FIRING POINT. 1. For competitive purposes, a firing position properly graded and marked with a numbered marker.

2. In general, any position selected as a vantage point for shooting.

FLASH HIDER. A device attached to the muzzle of a rifle to reduce muzzle flash. Mis-named because its function is to reduce, not to hide, muzzle flash.

FLASH SUPPRESSOR. A prong type arrangement fitted to the muzzle of weapons which reduces muzzle flash.

FLINT. A piece of silica cut to proper size and shape to be clamped into the hammer (or cock) of a flintlock firearm. When the hammer falls, the projecting flint strikes the steel frizzen, showering sparks into the priming powder exposed in the pan.

FLINTLOCK. A type of ignition system for firearms representing one of the notable advances in the development of small arms. The muzzle-loading barrel is pierced with a touchhole on the side, near the breech. On the outside of the barrel and lying adjacent to the touchhole, a pan is fixed to hold a small quantity of priming powder. A suitably shaped hinged cover, called the frizzen, protects the priming powder from wind and light rain. When the trigger is pulled, the hammer carrying the flint strikes in a downward arc, knocking the frizzen forward on its hinge and showering sparks into the priming pan. The flash from the burning priming powder is transmitted through the touchhole into the main charge inside the barrel, and the gun is discharged.

Flintlocks were used as late as the American Civil War, but their period of greatest popularity extended from about 1670 to about 1835.

FOLDING TRIGGER. See *Trigger 3*.

FOLLOWER. The small metal platform atop the magazine spring, on which the bottom cartridge of the stack rests. The follower transmits the thrust of the magazine spring to the stack of cartridges, so that they will feed at the proper angle into the feed guides for delivery into the chamber of the gun.

FORE-END. That portion of the stock extending under the barrel forward from the receiver.

FORESIGHT. See *Sight 2(a)*.

FOULING. Foreign matter in the bore.

1. Ordinal
light rust.

2. Lumpy
as metal fouling

3. Heavy
See also *Abras*

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MOUSQUETON. French artillery carbine.

MUSHROOM BULLET. See *Bullet 10*.

MUSHROOMING. The round, fairly regular expansion caused by impact of a bullet outward from the nose and flowing back toward the base, the bullet remaining mostly in one piece and retaining most of its original weight. A bullet which breaks into numerous pieces on impact does not mushroom. A bullet of any type may mushroom. There is no necessary connection between a mushroom bullet and one which has mushroomed or which exhibits good mushrooming qualities. See *Bullet 10*.

MUSKET. A term originally applied to a smoothbore arm invented about 1540 which succeeded the *Harquebus*. Later applied to all military smoothbores of the long type with fore-ends extending the length of the barrel. Still later during the transition from single-shot to magazine rifles the term "rifled musket" or "rifle musket" was applied to single-shot military rifles apparently to distinguish them from repeating rifles.

MUZZLE. The forward end of the gun barrel from which the bullet emerges.

MUZZLE BLAST. Atmospheric disturbance at the muzzle following the emergence of the bullet, caused by the expansion of the powder gases in the air.

MUZZLE BRAKE. A device attached to the muzzle of a gun, designed to deflect the propelling gases emerging from the muzzle behind the bullet, and to utilize the energy of these gases to pull the gun forward to counter the recoil of the weapon.

MUZZLE ENERGY. The computed energy of the bullet as it leaves the muzzle of the gun. Usually measured in foot pounds. A function of bullet weight and velocity.

MUZZLE FLASH. The incandescent flash in the air at the muzzle of the gun following the departure of the bullet; caused by the expansion of powder gases, the ignition of oxygen in the air and the expulsion of burning powder grains.

MUZZLE-LOADER. A gun which can be loaded only from the muzzle.

MUZZLE VELOCITY. See *Velocity 2*.

N

NECK. Pertaining to bottleneck cartridge cases, that forward portion of the case which is reduced in diameter to hold the bullet. See *Case 2*.

NIPPLE. In percussion-lock weapons, a small tube screwed into the breech and projecting sufficiently on the outside to permit seating the percussion cap (primer) over the end of the tube. When the primer is exploded by the hammer, the resulting flame passes down through the tube into the chamber, igniting the propelling charge.

O

OGIVE. In ballistics, the radius of the curve of the nose of the bullet.

OPEN SIGHTS. See *Sights 2 (d)*.

OPERATING HANDLE. The projection from the operating rod or bolt of a

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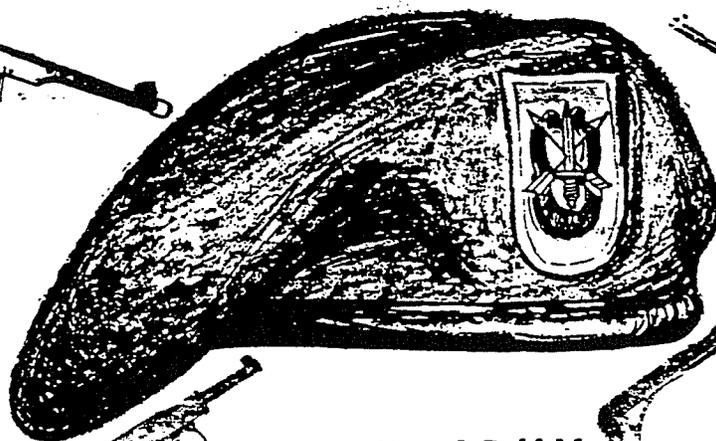
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United States Army John F. Kennedy Center For Special Warfare (Airborne)

Fort Bragg, North Carolina 28307



U.S. ARMY SPECIAL FORCES FOREIGN WEAPONS HANDBOOK

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1 January 1967

ire
When drawn to the rear, these recoiling components are also drawn rearward. This action "cocks" the weapon in preparation for firing. (In most belt-fed machineguns this rearward movement of the cocking handle must be accomplished more than once in order to position the first cartridge for chambering.) Most Cocking Handles are automatically disengaged from the recoiling components while the weapon is firing. Not to be confused with Bolt Handle which is a handle attached directly to the bolt.

COCKING PIECE.

A component of the firing mechanism attached to the rear of the striker or firing pin which allows this piece to be drawn to the rear manually to cock the firing mechanism.

COMPENSATOR.

ce
A device attached to the muzzle of a weapon, which due to its design allows the gases following the bullet out of the muzzle to be deflected upward through slots in the top surface of the compensator. The lower portion of the compensator is solid, so that while some gas escapes through the top, gas is also pressing against the bottom. This pressure against the bottom of the compensator, literally pushing the compensator down, pushes the muzzle down. This action tends to retard the muzzle climb which is an instability factor in a full-automatic firing weapon.

COOLING FLANGES.

des
Rings, ribs, ridges or flanges, machined into the exterior surface of the barrel circumference. This exposes more of the barrel metal to the air and in effect causes the barrel to cool more rapidly than if the surface were smooth.

CRANK.

••
A curved arm attached to an axle which is in turn attached to a recoiling component inside the receiver. Actuating the crank manually draws the recoiling parts to the rear (cocking). The opposite end of the crank serves as a lever to transmit recoiling energy to a recoil spring. The compressed energy of the spring is then transmitted back through the crank to force the recoiling parts forward.

2. Inertia Type: A firing pin which moves forward when struck by a hammer and is impelled rearward by the force of the exploding primer.

3. Fixed Type: A protrusion machined into the face of the bolt which functions the primer when the bolt has fully chambered the cartridge. Found in most blowback submachineguns.

4. Restrained Type: A firing pin which is engaged by a sear or other device which holds the firing pin to the rear as the bolt moves forward. This action compresses a firing pin spring which forces the firing pin forward when the firing pin is released.

FLASH HIDER.

An attachment attached to the muzzle of a weapon which shields the muzzle flash, or a circular disk attached to the barrel just to the rear of the muzzle to shield the flash from the firer.

FLASH SUPPRESSOR.

A two, three or four prong device attached to the muzzle of a weapon which tends to cool the hot gases as they leave the muzzle behind the bullet. Cooling the gases reduces the flash.

FOLLOWER.

A metal platform on which the last round in the magazine rests. The follower transmits the thrust of the magazine spring to the ammunition in the magazine so that the top round is properly positioned for feeding into the chamber.

GAS CYLINDER.

In gas operated weapons, an expansion chamber in which the gas piston rides. Generally, gas enters the gas cylinder from the gas port in the barrel where it impinges against the face of the gas piston to drive the piston rearward. After a short rearward movement of the piston, the gas is allowed to escape from the gas chamber.

GAS PISTON.

A piston or rod carried on the forward end of a major recoil component in a gas operated weapon. The front end of this piston is enclosed by the gas cylinder. Gas entering the cylinder from the barrel strikes the face of the piston driving it rearward.

MUZZLE BRAKE.

A device at the muzzle of the weapon which deflects the emerging powder gases. The energy imparted by this act of deflection pulls the weapon forward to offset some of the rearward motion of recoil.

MUZZLE FLASH.

The incandescent flash in the air at the muzzle of the weapon which occurs when the bullet leaves the barrel. This flash is caused by the expansion of the emerging powder gases, ignition of oxygen in the air and expulsion of burning powder grains.

MUZZLE VELOCITY.

The computed velocity in feet-per-second (fps), at which the bullet leaves the barrel. This velocity is computed by a formula which contains factors regarding propellant weight, propellant composition, bullet weight and configuration, etc.

NECK.

The forward portion of a bottleneck cartridge case which is smaller in diameter than the body of the case.

OGIVE.

The radius of the curve of the nose of a bullet.

OPERATING HANDLE.

A handle (projection) attached to the operating rod, slide or bolt which can be grasped to manually open or close the action.

OPERATING ROD.

In gas operated weapons, the rod which connects the gas piston to other components. When the rod is moved by the force of the gas against the face of the piston it causes the action to unlock and open.

OPERATIONS.

Refers to the way a weapon works, see System.

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...researched, compiled, illustrated by
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THE FIREARMS DICTIONARY

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Flash Hider

FLASH HIDER a device that reduces but does not hide muzzle flash. Fastened to the muzzle of military small arms, the flash hider does not reduce muzzle blast. Also known as **FLASH SUPPRESSOR**.

FLASH HOLE small hole in the center of the primer pocket of a cartridge case or shotshell hull. Through it, the primer flash ignites the powder charge. *Also see:* Primer Pocket.

FLASH INHIBITOR a coating of potassium sulphate is applied to many of the currently used smokeless propellant powders to reduce, by chemical means, the amount of muzzle flash (*q.v.*).

FLASH SUPPRESSOR *see* Flash Hider.

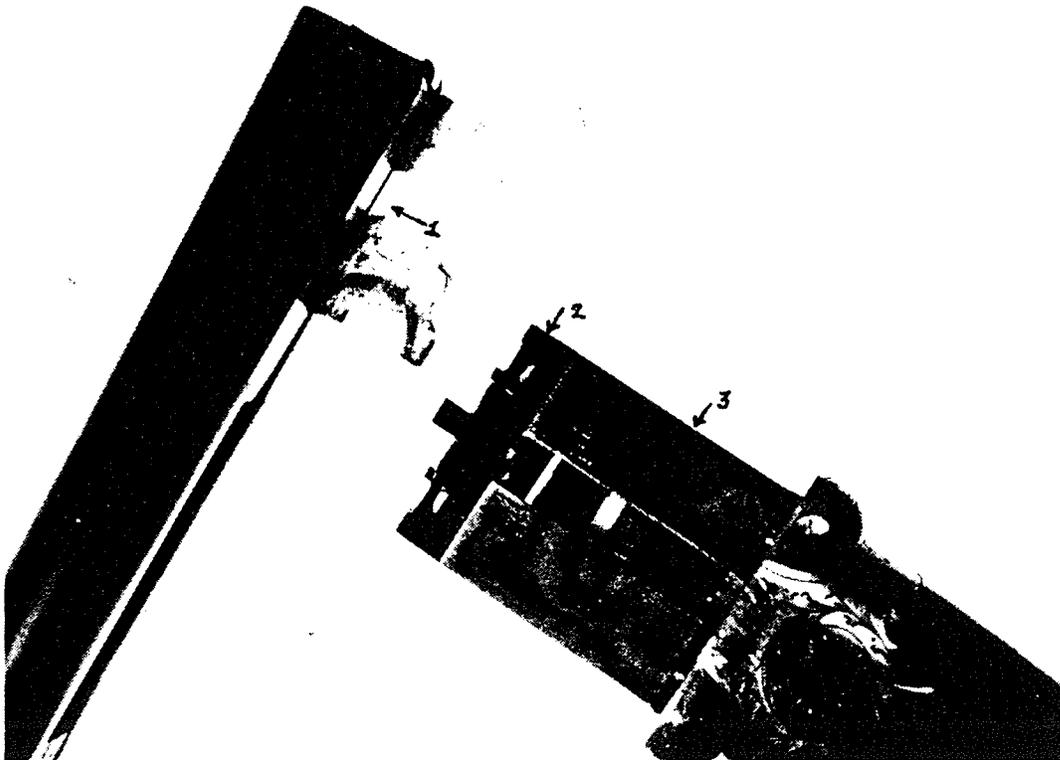
Flat Shooting

FLASK *see* Powder Flask.

FLAT-NOSED BULLET *see* Bullet, Flat-nosed.

FLATS on side-by-side shotguns, the lower barrel surfaces near the chambers that make contact with the **ACTION BAR FLATS**. The action bar flats are the flat sections which extend forward from the breech face, housing at their forward end the knuckle. Located in the knuckle is the hinge pin which engages the hook on the forward (toward the muzzle) lump. *Also see:* Action, Hinged Frame; Knuckle; Lump, Hook of; English Gun Terms (Water Table).

FLAT SHOOTING a term that describes, not very accurately, the



Arrow (1) indicates barrel flats, arrow (2) the knuckle, and arrow (3) the action bar flats.

Monte Carlo Pad

MONTE CARLO LACE ON PAD a commercial device that allows the shooter to add a Monte Carlo comb-like device to the stock of his gun.

MORRIS TUBE a rifled tube, popular in England & Europe, that fits into the barrel of a rifle or shotgun. The Morris Tube is designed so that the original sights of the firearm can be used, & firing as well as extraction system is that of the gun. The Morris Tube uses cartridges smaller than those used normally in the firearm equipped with such a firing system. *Also see:* Barrel Insert.

MOUNT or SCOPE MOUNT *see* Scope Bases.

MOVIE BLANK *see* Five in One Blank.

MRT abbr. for Midrange Trajectory (*q.v.*)

MULTI-BARREL ARRANGEMENTS *see* Barrel Arrangements.

MULTIPLE LEAF SIGHT *see* Sight, Leaf.

MUSHROOM *see* Bullet, Mushroom.

MUSKET the term originally described a smoothbore gun, was later applied primarily to military smoothbores. These guns had long forends, were sometimes equipped with a bayonet. When rifling became accepted, some muskets were made with rifled barrels & became known as rifled

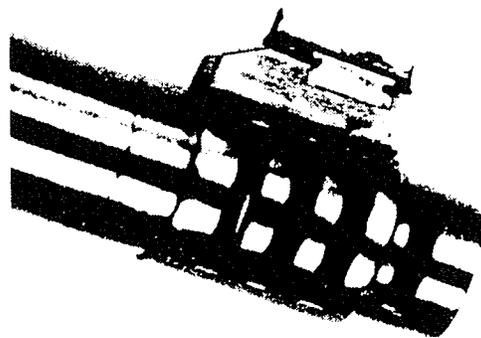
Muzzle Brake

muskets. Use of the term musket, as applied to modern hunting rifles, is inappropriate.

MUZZLE the forward end of the barrel where the projectile exits.

MUZZLE BLAST a violent & sometimes noisy disturbance caused by the exit of the hot powder gases from the confinement of the muzzle of a gun after a projectile has left the barrel.

MUZZLE BRAKE a device fastened to the muzzle of a rifle, sometimes to the muzzle of a shotgun, that reduces recoil (*q.v.*) & to some extent also cuts down on muzzle



jump (*q.v.*). Muzzle brakes are found primarily on heavy recoil rifles, & although they do reduce recoil & jump, the slots in the brake tend to increase muzzle blast somewhat by directing it backward toward the shooter. Muzzle brakes are also

Muzzle Cap

known as compensators. *Also see:* Compensator, Cutts.

MUZZLE CAP small rubber cap, sometimes a toy balloon, pulled over the muzzle of a hunting rifle to prevent entry of rain or snow into the barrel. Muzzle caps need not be removed prior to shooting.

MUZZLE CROWNING the rounding-off after a muzzle has been cut square & flush. Crowning is done with a special crowning reamer. Crowning protects the critical part of the rifling from accidental ~~damage~~, & if the muzzle is not squared, powder gases will escape prematurely, thus tipping the bullet base as it leaves the muzzle.

MUZZLE ENERGY *see* Energy, Muzzle.

MUZZLE JUMP actually occurs between the moment of ignition of the powder in a cartridge or shell & the moment the projectile leaves the barrel. The vertical jump or rise of the barrel is too fast to affect the trajectory. Jump is sometimes measured as the angle between the bore axis before & after firing. *Also see:* Kick; Recoil.

MUZZLE LOADER any firearm where powder & projectile are inserted into the barrel through the muzzle. While early muzzle loaders used loose powder & a bullet or shot with or without wadding, some later muzzle loaders used paper cartridges

Muzzle Velocity

which contained powder & projectile & where the paper acted as wadding.

MUZZLE, FALSE a short piece of barrel, rifled on the inside & often tapered. The false muzzle carries pins which match corresponding holes in the muzzle of the rifle. The pins serve to align the rifling of the barrel with that of the false muzzle. The false muzzle temporarily seated on the top of the barrel serves only to introduce the bullet into the bore with minimal damage to the soft lead projectile. False muzzles are used on some muzzle-loading rifles as well as on many of the Schuetzen rifles or target rifles made by H.M. Pope & other barrel makers of that period.

MUZZLE FLASH as the bullet leaves the muzzle, it is followed by hot powder gases & also burning powder particles. As these make contact with the oxygen of the air, the incandescent flash becomes apparent. *Also see:* Flash Hider; Flash Inhibitor.

MUZZLE PROTECTOR some rifles must be cleaned from the muzzle. In order to prevent accidental damage to the lands by the cleaning rod, a special muzzle protector should be used. Similar in design to the false muzzle (*see* Muzzle, False), the device is presently not commercially offered, but can be made up easily by any gunsmith. *Also see:* Throat Protector.

MUZZLE VELOCITY abbr. MV, *see* Velocity, Muzzle.

Shooter's Bible



SMALL ARMS
Lexicon
and concise
Encyclopedia



by Chester Mueller
and John Olson

FIRST EDITION
1968

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flame staining

the practice of enhancing a plain stock by scorching its surface with a blowtorch, thereby creating irregular lines which resemble natural figuring.

flammable

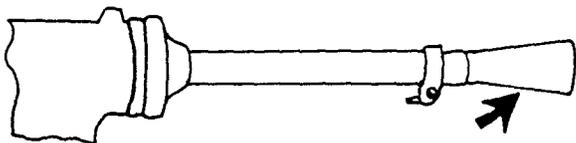
has the same meaning as inflammable, i.e. capable of being easily ignited. Its use is preferred to inflammable because of the possible ambiguity of the prefix "in" which as a prefix technically means "not" or "non".

flareback

a burst of flame from the breech of a gun. It is caused by gases that remain in the barrel and when the breech is opened, pass to the rear where they ignite when mixed with air.

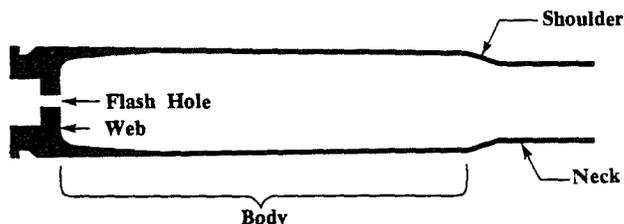
flare pistol

a pistol for discharging a flame for signalling or illuminating purposes.



flash hider

a muzzle attachment for a gun to conceal the flame when it is fired at night.



flash hole

the hole in the primer pocket through which the primer flash passes to enter the powder charge. Its function is similar to that of the touchhole in the flintlocks.

flash in the pan

the flash produced in the pan of a flintlock by igniting the small powder charge in the pan with the sparks produced by the flint striking the steel frizzen. The flash if it passed through the touchhole ignited the propellant powder charge

in the bore. Failure to do so resulted only in a pyrotechnic display without results giving rise to the use of the expression for other unsuccessful efforts.

flashless-nonhygroscopic powder

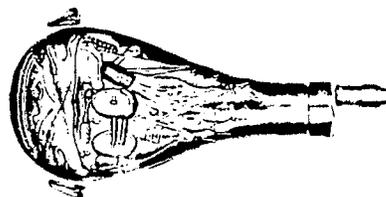
smokeless powder that does not readily absorb or hold moisture and does not produce a flash upon explosion. Used mainly as a propelling charge for projectiles.

flash pan

See "pan"

flash point

with respect to oils is the lowest temperature at which the vapor produced by heating the oil will flash up without setting the oil on fire. The fire or burning point is the lowest temperature at which the oil will burn. The flash points of mineral lubricating oils with few exceptions lie between 300 and 600 degrees Fahrenheit. Heating to the flash point decomposes the oil as a lubricant; heating to the burning point causes the risk of fire.



flask

a small flattened container with a narrow neck used to carry powder or shot for muzzleloading firearms.

flat fire

another term for "flat trajectory fire"



flat nose bullet

a bullet whose shape is characterized by having a flattened end instead of a rounded nose, i.e., it curves from its maximum diameter to a flat end instead of a rounded end or point. Commonly employed in cartridges intended for tubular magazine rifles.

mul

multipurpose gun

a gun suitable for a number of different types of target or game.

munitions

a word that embraces ammunitions, weapons and all other kinds of necessary war materials.

muriatic acid

another name for hydrochloric acid.

mushroom

the effect produced by certain bullets by expanding on or shortly after impact. The word is also used for some soft point or hollow point bullets. See "SP" and "HP"

musket

until about 1750 all shoulder arms of smooth bore were called muskets. The term later was applied indiscriminately to rifled as well as smooth bores. The name originated in the 16th century for a form of arquebus as a "maschetto" in Spanish, "mousget" in French and in England it became in sequence "mousquit", "mouskitt" and eventually "musket".

musketeer

a soldier armed with a musket.

musketry

fire delivered by rifles or other small arms. Also means training in the use of such.

muskettoon

a colloquial term for a muzzle-loading firearm of carbine length having a smooth bore.

muzzle

the front end of a gun barrel from which the bullet emerges.

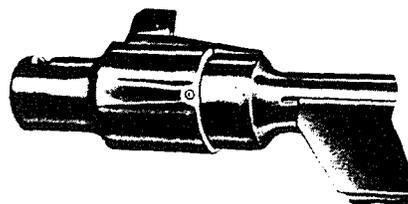
muzzle blast

the surge of hot air and gases that bursts from the muzzle of a gun as the projectile leaves it. Also called powder blast.

muz

muzzle bore sight

generally a disk with cross hairs that are exactly in the center of the bore when the disk is fitted into the muzzle end of a gun. Used with a "breech bore sight" to establish the axis of the bore. See "bore sight"



muzzle brake

an attachment secured to the muzzle of a gun, which may be a cannon, rifle or shotgun, to utilize some of the muzzle blast to apply a forward force to the barrel at the instant the gun is reacting backward in recoil. Basically it is a tube screwed to the muzzle, having a bore of diameter slightly larger than the bore of the barrel to enable the bullet or shot charge to pass freely through it. The wall of the tube is provided with holes or slits at right angles to the bore or inclined backward and outward at a slight angle to permit a portion of the muzzle blast to thus act against the tube and escape from it.

muzzle cap

a cap for covering the muzzle end of a gun barrel to keep out deleterious matter.

muzzle compensator

a device attached to the muzzle of a gun barrel which utilizes the escaping gases to control the direction and amount of undesirable muzzle movement. It may also reduce the recoil energy of the weapon.

muzzle energy

the energy of a bullet at the instant it leaves the muzzle of a gun, expressed in foot pounds.

muzzle flash

the flash that appears at the muzzle of a gun when it is fired. It is caused by the expanding powder gases that ignite when they and burning powder pieces meet the air at the muzzle of the gun.

MILITARY SMALL ARMS

OF THE 20th CENTURY

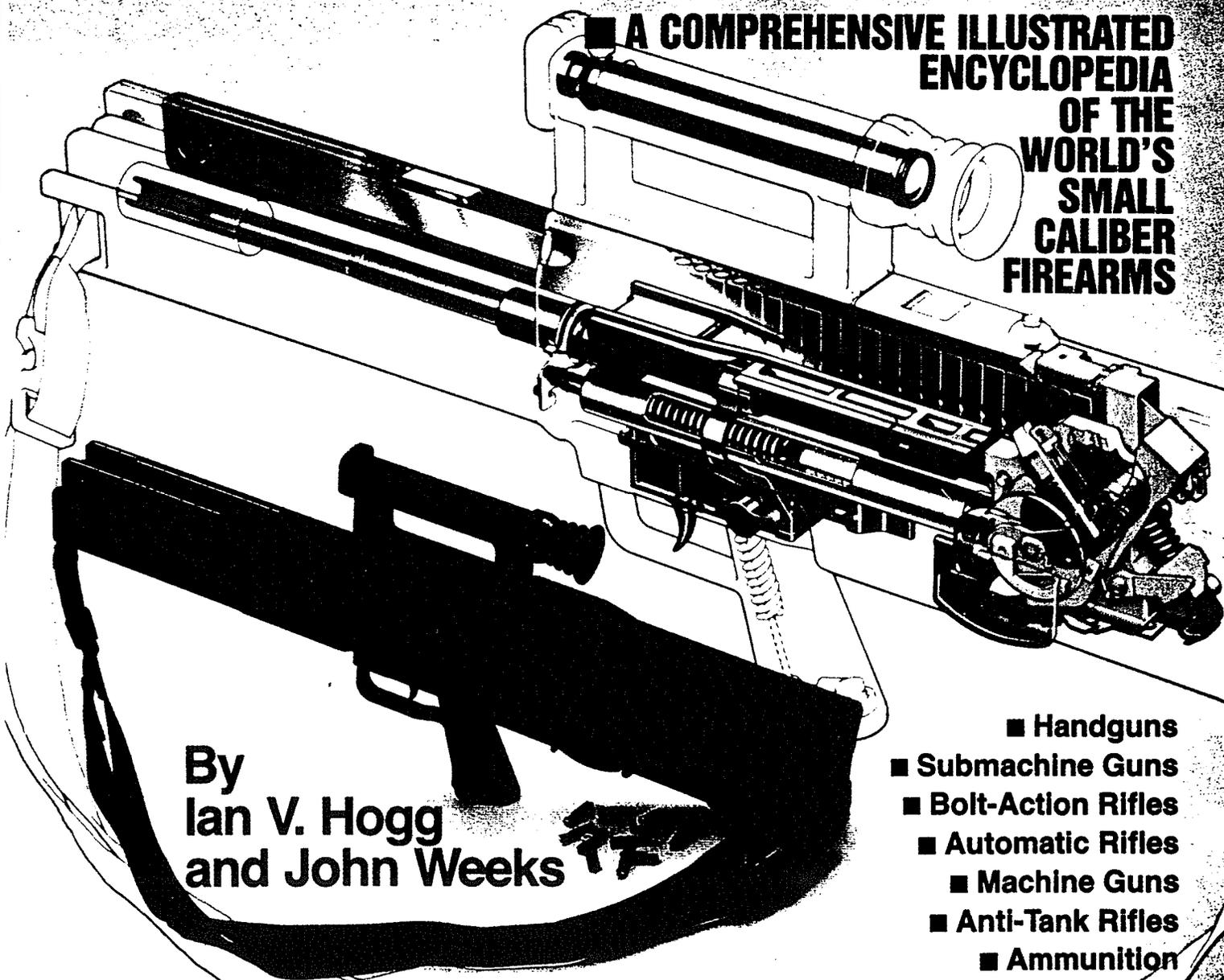
\$20⁹⁵
US

FULLY REVISED
6TH EDITION

■ A COMPREHENSIVE ILLUSTRATED
ENCYCLOPEDIA
OF THE
WORLD'S
SMALL
CALIBER
FIREARMS

By
Ian V. Hogg
and John Weeks

- Handguns
- Submachine Guns
- Bolt-Action Rifles
- Automatic Rifles
- Machine Guns
- Anti-Tank Rifles
- Ammunition



GLOSSARY

or integral with it, below, above, or to one side of the weapon. The cartridges are held inside the box and impelled to the magazine mouth by a spring.

Breech The rear end of a gun barrel; the entrance to the chamber through which the ammunition is loaded.

Breech-block Analogous to 'bolt' in that it is a component which closes the breech; there is no rigorous rule of definition, but, in general, a bolt implies a cylindrical component which is revolved to lock, while a breech-block is generally rectangular, more massive, and locks without rotation.

Buffer A resilient component at the rear of an automatic weapon against which the bolt or breech-block comes to rest after recoil. It absorbs some of the recoil energy and assists in controlling the rate of fire. The resilience may be due to springs, rubber, oil or pneumatic media.

Bullet General term used to describe the projectiles fired by small arms.

Bullpup Colloquial term for a rifle in which the mechanism is set well back in the stock so that the end of the receiver is against the firer's shoulder. This design permits the use of a full-length barrel in a weapon which is shorter overall than one of conventional stocked shape.

Butt That part of a shoulder arm which rests against the firer's shoulder and transfers the recoil force to his body.

Calibre The diameter of the interior of a gun barrel, defined as the diameter of a cylinder which will fit inside the lands of the rifling. More commonly, the diameter as measured from the top of one land to the top of the opposite land.

Carbine A short rifle; traditionally the arm of cavalry, engineers, etc., whose primary battlefield role is not that of using a rifle but who required a self-defence weapon. More recently it implies a shorter type of assault rifle for airborne and special forces.

Cartridge A unit of ammunition, consisting of a cap, cartridge case, propelling charge and bullet. Also called a 'round' of ammunition.

Cartridge brass A mixture of 70% copper and 30% zinc from which cartridge cases are traditionally made.

Cartridge case Metal or plastic container which holds the propellant charge and the means of ignition. Can be various shapes and incorporates a design feature which enables it to be removed from the chamber.

Cartridge headspace Distance between the face of the bolt and the rear of the chamber when the breech is closed. A critical dimension, since if it is insufficient the bolt will not close and if it is too great the cartridge may set back on firing and burst.

Caseless cartridge A small-arm cartridge which dispenses with the conventional type of case and has the propellant formed into a solid mass attached to the bullet. It may or may not incorporate the means of ignition. It has the advantage of weight-saving and of removing the extraction requirement

from the operating cycle, but demands that the chamber be effectively sealed by the breech mechanism.

Chamber Enlarged-diameter section at the rear of the barrel in which the cartridge is positioned for firing.

Change lever A lever or switch which allows the firer to select single shots or automatic fire in certain types of weapon. Also called a 'selector'; may be combined with the safety catch.

Charger A metal or plastic frame in which cartridges are held and from which they can be loaded into the magazine of a weapon. The loaded charger is positioned opposite the magazine and the cartridges are swept from the charger into the magazine by thumb pressure. Common on bolt-action rifles, occasionally found on automatic pistols and rifles.

Clip A metal frame in which cartridges are held and from which they are loaded into the weapon's breech. Differs from a *charger* in that the loaded clip is inserted into the magazine, the cartridges are removed from it one at a time as they are loaded, and the empty clip is usually ejected as the last cartridge is removed. The clip forms an integral part of the feed system; without it, the weapon cannot be used. Found on bolt-action rifles, notably the Mannlicher, and on some automatic rifles, notably the Garand.

Closed bolt A weapon is said to 'fire from a closed bolt' when the bolt is closed up to the breech (but not necessarily locked) before the trigger is pulled. It has the advantage over the 'open bolt' system (*qv*) that there is no shift of mass after the trigger is pulled and the weapon is therefore generally more accurate.

Coaxial A machine-gun in a tank or other armoured vehicle turret which is parallel to the main armament and traverses and elevates in sympathy with it.

Compensator Device attached to, or forming part of, the muzzle of a weapon and which diverts some of the escaping gas upwards or to one side so as to counter the tendency of the gun muzzle to rise or swing during automatic fire.

Compound bullet A bullet built up from a heavy core surrounded by a jacket of lighter metal. The core provides the necessary density and mass, while the lighter jacket is ductile and engraves in the weapon's rifling.

Cook-off Premature ignition of the propelling charge by heat absorbed from a chamber made hot by prolonged firing.

Cycle of Operation The series of operations necessary to cause a weapon to fire one round and return to a state of readiness. May be performed by hand or by an automatic mechanism. It consists of:

- 1 Chambering the round
- 2 Closing and possibly locking the breech
- 3 Firing
- 4 Unlocking and opening the breech
- 5 Extracting the spent case
- 6 Ejecting the spent case
- 7 Cocking the firing mechanism
- 8 Feeding the next cartridge into place.

Not all these functions may be present; e.g., a blowback weapon does not perform unlocking and locking, a caseless

weapon does not perform extraction and ejection, and they may not be in the order given – e.g., cocking can take place before extraction – but the entire cycle must be followed by any small arm.

Cyclic rate The theoretical rate of fire of an automatic weapon assuming a continuous and infinite supply of ammunition – i.e., disregarding the need to change magazines or belts.

Cylinder Component of a revolver which carries the individual chambers. It is held behind the barrel on an axis pin or 'arbor' and is revolved by a mechanical link to the hammer or trigger so as to present successive chambers to be fired.

Delayed Blowback A blowback (*qv*) weapon in which the rearward movement of the bolt is mechanically delayed for a brief period to allow the chamber pressure to drop to a level at which it is safe to open the breech.

Differential recoil In small arms, an operating system in which the recoiling mass of the weapon – the barrel and breech mechanism – is still moving forward in the counter-recoil stroke when the gun fires. The recoil force of the explosion must then arrest the forward movement and reverse it, so absorbing much of the force. It is similar to 'Advanced Primer Ignition' (*qv*) in effect, but is used with locked-breech weapons.

Disconnecter A mechanism in self-loading weapons which disconnects the trigger from the firing mechanism after each shot. It can only be reconnected by the firer releasing the trigger. It prevents a semi-automatic weapon firing in the automatic mode. In selective-fire weapons it is thrown out of action by the selector or change-lever.

Double action A pistol firing mechanism which permits firing in either of two ways; either by manually cocking the hammer and then releasing it by trigger pressure, or by pulling through on the trigger so as to cock and release the hammer.

Double pull A trigger mechanism on selective-fire weapons in which pressing the trigger a short distance gives single shots, pressing it further, usually against an additional spring, gives automatic fire.

Double trigger Trigger mechanism on some selective-fire weapons in which two triggers are provided, one giving single shots and the other giving automatic fire.

Drum magazine A circular magazine into which cartridges are loaded axially or radially and propelled to the weapon's feed system by spring pressure or by mechanical rotation driven by the gun. The spring system is more usual, e.g., Thompson, Lahti and other submachine-guns; the mechanical system is uncommon, but was used on the Lewis machine-gun.

Dum-Dum A bullet with a soft nose which deforms easily on striking and thus causes severe wounding. So-called from the manufacture of such bullets for the British Army at Dum-Dum Arsenal in India in the 1880s. Shortly afterwards outlawed for military use. In common usage, any bullet which has been modified, as by cutting or incising the nose, so as to make it deform more easily on striking.

Duplex A cartridge containing more than one bullet.

Ejector Component of a weapon which throws the spent cartridge case clear after it has been extracted.

Explosive Bullet (1) A small-arms bullet containing a charge of explosive and intended to detonate on striking; intended for observation and range-finding purposes. Frequently called a 'Spotter' bullet. (2) By definition of the Hague Convention, 'Any bullet which expands or flattens easily in the human body.' Such bullets are proscribed for military use.

Extractor A claw-like device which removes the empty cartridge case from the chamber of a weapon and presents it to the ejector.

Feed That portion of the operating cycle of a weapon in which the cartridge is removed from the ammunition supply and loaded into the chamber.

Feedway The area of a weapon mechanism in which the cartridge is removed from the ammunition supply and aligned before loading into the chamber.

Fermeture nut System of breech locking used with some automatic weapons which has a collar around the weapon chamber with interrupted lugs. Operated by a gas piston, which gives a part-turn to the collar, this movement engages or disengages the lugs from mating lugs on the breech bolt, allowing it to be withdrawn or locked to the barrel.

Fin stabilisation A method of stabilising a projectile in flight by fins at the rear end, as with an arrow. Used with flechettes.

First Catch The point on the trajectory of a bullet when it falls close enough to the ground to strike the head of a standing man; the start of the 'Beaten Zone'.

First Graze The point on the trajectory of a bullet where it will strike the ground or a prone man; the end of the 'Beaten Zone'.

Flash eliminator Attachment to the muzzle of a weapon which cools the emergent propellant gas so that it does not cause flash or flame when meeting the outside air.

Flash Hider Muzzle attachment intended to conceal the muzzle flash from the firer so as to prevent his being dazzled when firing in poor light. It can also act as a flash eliminator but is not so efficient in this role.

Flashless Term used to classify propellant powders and signifies that firing will not produce flash, or at least not sufficient flash to be readily detected by an enemy. Flashlessness depends upon the weapon; a powder which is flashless on one weapon might not be flashless in another of different type, and each gun/cartridge combination has to be determined by trial.

Flechette A thin, fin-stabilised projectile resembling an arrow and much smaller than the bore of the weapon in which it is fired, and therefore needs to be supported in the bore by some form of sabot (*qv*).

firing pin or hammer is cocked and merely needs to be released, longest in open bolt weapons where the bolt must move forward and chamber the cartridge before firing can take place.

Long Recoil System of operating an automatic weapon in which barrel and bolt recoil, locked together, for a distance greater than the length of a complete cartridge. The bolt is then unlocked and held, while the barrel runs forward again, so opening the breech. During this movement the empty case is extracted and ejected. After the barrel has stopped moving the bolt is released, to run forward, load a round and lock to the barrel ready for firing. The long movement tends to absorb much of the recoil force.

LSW Light Support Weapon. Contemporary term for a squad automatic weapon or light machine-gun.

Machine-gun An automatic firearm capable of delivering continuous fire.

Machine Pistol Ambiguous term which can mean either a self-loading pistol modified to deliver automatic fire, or a submachine-gun.

Machine Rifle Obsolescent term used to describe a heavy-barrelled automatic rifle capable of being used as a light machine-gun. It differs from a 'true' machine-gun in not having an interchangeable barrel and being based directly upon an existing automatic rifle design.

Magazine A feed system for a firearm in which cartridges are stored in an integral or attachable carrier, from which they are fed into the weapon by spring or other agency.

Magazine Safety A safety device used in pistols which interrupts the firing mechanism when the magazine is removed. Prevents the accidental firing of a round inadvertently left in the chamber.

Misfire Total failure of a propelling charge to ignite. Often due to defective ammunition but can also be due to mechanical defects in the weapon.

MMG Medium Machine-Gun; a machine-gun of rifle calibre, capable of sustained fire for long periods; usually water-cooled.

MRBF Mean Rounds Between Failures. The average number of rounds a weapon can be expected to fire before a major defect occurs.

Muzzle The front end of the gun barrel, from which the projectile emerges.

Muzzle brake A device fitted to the muzzle of a weapon and designed to deflect some of the emergent gas and direct it against surfaces so as to produce a pull on the muzzle and thus reduce the recoil force. Not widely used on small arms, since the gas diverts sideways and increases the blast and noise level to the firer and his companions.

Muzzle velocity The speed at which the bullet leaves the muzzle of the gun. Also referred to as 'Vo', the Velocity at zero distance from the weapon.

Non-ramming Breech-block Term used to describe breech closing systems which do not reciprocate and therefore cannot load the cartridge into the chamber. Rarely found today, but the most common examples were the Martini rifle action and the Madsen machine-gun. Most recently used with the US M73 tank machine-gun, which had a horizontal sliding breech-block.

Open bolt A weapon is said to fire 'from an open bolt' when the bolt is held back until released by the trigger. This means that the barrel and chamber are empty when the trigger is engaged, and allows the weapon to cool down between shots. The disadvantage is that the balance of the weapon changes as the bolt moves forward, leading to a possible lack of accuracy. For this reason some selective-fire weapons are designed to fire from a closed bolt in single-shot fire, from an open bolt in automatic fire.

Parabellum Descriptive term used for weapons and ammunition developed by the Deutsche Waffen-und Munitions-fabrik, Berlin; derives from their telegraphic address 'Parabellum Berlin'.

Primary Extraction The first movement of extracting the spent cartridge case which takes place as the bolt is being unlocked. It is usually slow and powerful and moves the case a very small amount, freeing it for the much faster secondary extraction stroke which removes it from the chamber. When primary extraction is not incorporated in a weapon's design (as on some blowback weapons) its absence can lead to ruptured cases unless lubrication or a fluted chamber are used.

Primer Or 'primer cap'. The sensitive component in the base of the cartridge which, when struck by the firing pin, explodes and ignites the propellant charge inside the cartridge case. Can also be electrically initiated, though this is rare in small arms.

Propellant Explosive used to generate gas and so drive the bullet from the weapon. Usually based on nitro-cellulose, though nitro-glycerin and nitro-guanidine are often incorporated. Found in a wide variety of shapes and sizes, selected to control the rate of burning to suit different weapons.

Rebated rimless Type of cartridge case in which the extraction rim is considerably smaller than the base of the cartridge case. Used in weapons where it is necessary completely to enclose the case in the chamber but still have it held by the bolt, and also in order to allow a large case to be manipulated by a standard-size bolt face.

Receiver The body of a weapon; the casing inside which the bolt operates and to which the magazine and barrel are attached.

Recoil Rearward movement of the barrel or weapon due to reaction against the forward ejection of the bullet.

Recoil Intensifier A device attached to the muzzle of a recoil-operated weapon which resists the emergent gas and thus makes the rearward movement more positive and provides a reserve of power to overcome friction due to dirt or lack of lubrication.

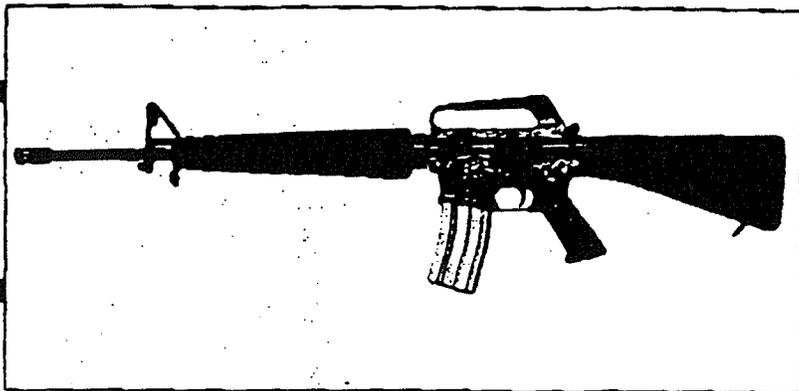
THE COMPLETE

AR-15/M16 SOURCEBOOK

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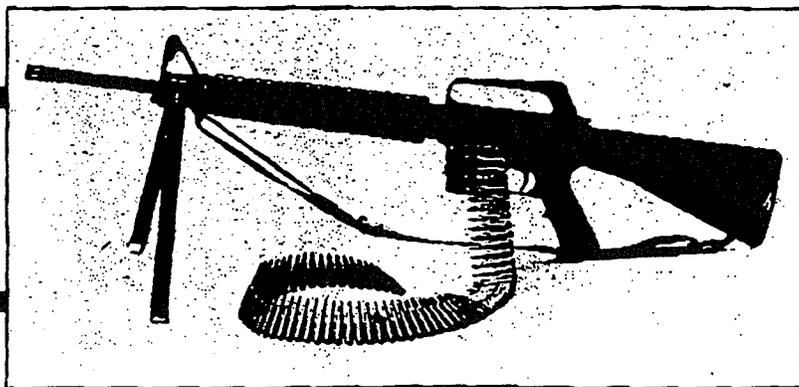
Every

Shooter

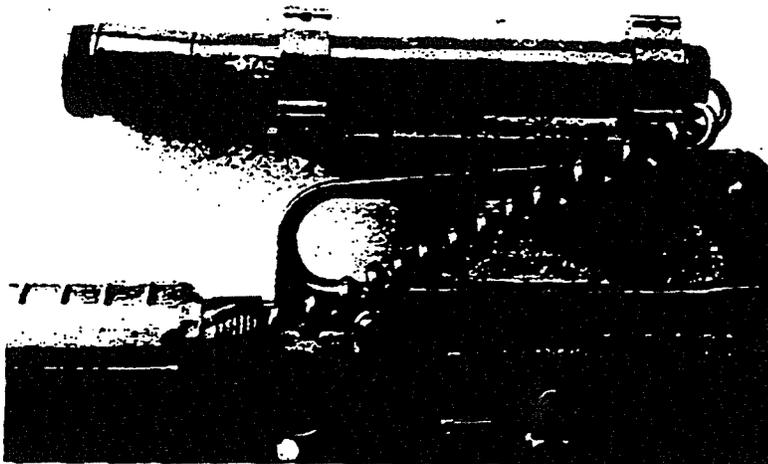


Needs to

Know



Duncan Long



Tac Star attached to an A.R.M.S. scope mount. A pressure switch is mounted on the handguard for rapid activation without having to alter the hold on the rifle.

weighing only 9.1 ounces, the Tac Star delivers 20,000 candlepower to dazzle any opponent standing in its beam. The flashlight also comes with a momentary switch on a coiled cord that can easily be attached on the handguard of the rifle to allow the user to flick the light on and off at will without changing the rifle's position.

The Tac Star is built to last with a solid aluminum body and rechargeable nicad batteries. A special recharging unit is marketed by Adventurer's Outpost that enables a user to recharge the flashlight by plugging into a car's cigarette lighter. The high quality of the Tac Star makes any other lighting system for a rifle second choice.

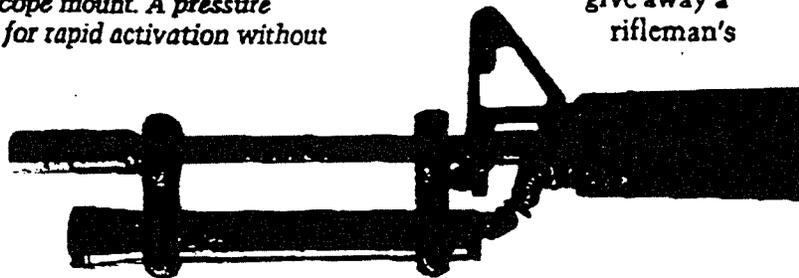
Adventurer's Outpost also offers nylon bushings for \$4 per set of two that allow inserting mini-AA flashlights into scope rings or the company's barrel mounts designed for lasers or the Tac-Light. Best of all, for an additional \$13, Adventurer's Outpost sells a remote pressure switch that replaces the endcap of the flashlight, turning it into an off/on system suitable

for use with a rifle.

(It should be noted that in many areas of the United States, using flashlights on firearms when hunting is illegal. There are parts of the country, however, where hunting raccoons or other animals with a flashlight is legal. In such areas, the flashlight mounts discussed above may be an ideal way to engage in the hunt.)

FLASH SUPPRESSORS AND MUZZLE BRAKES

Flash suppressors minimize the muzzle flash, which can give away a rifleman's



Tac Star mounted in Adventurer Outpost's special 1-inch mounts.

position in combat. Consequently, most modern military and police rifles have flash suppressors (also called flash hidere) attached to their muzzles. These devices don't completely eliminate muzzle flash, but they do reduce it, especially with ammunition designed for minimal flash and with rifles having longer barrels.

Muzzle brakes reduce felt recoil and make shooting a more enjoyable experience. Compensators help prevent recoil forces from pushing the barrel upward and off target and are generally the same as muzzle brakes; most modern designs both reduce and compensate for recoil. The trade-off for reduced recoil and compensation often is added noise and flash, though some muzzle brakes do a pretty good job of keeping this to a minimum. Some

ACCESSORIES FOR THE AR-15

modern systems try to combine both the muzzle brake and the flash hider to have the best of both systems.

A flash hider or muzzle brake has an added plus of protecting a barrel from dings and damage. This is important since damage to the muzzle can quickly ruin accuracy. Consequently, even sports shooters who don't need to reduce flash realize that a flash hider or muzzle brake makes good sense on an AR-15. Oddly enough, many flash hidiers also reduce bullet dispersion, making a barrel more accurate, and may even increase muzzle velocity by a few feet per second. The increased accuracy is a good reason for target shooters to purchase barrels threaded for a flash hider or muzzle brake.

The A1-style birdcage flash hider is cheap and works well; the A2-style is nearly as effective and has the lower cutouts missing so it acts as a compensator to keep the barrel on target during strings of fire (and also prevents a dust cloud during prone shooting). These two hidiers may be all most shooters need.

For maximum flash hiding, the open-prong flash hider is hard to beat. One modern version of this that almost completely eliminates flash on 20-inch barrels and comes close with 16-inch or shorter barrels is the Vortex offered by Western Ordnance International Corp. for \$25.

The 2 1/4-inch Vortex has computer-designed prongs that are slightly offset to create a swirl of gas that ignites any burning powder residue. Originally, the unit

was designed just for hiding flash, but it was discovered that it also reduced the size of groups as well as recoil somewhat. (The trade-off is a few feet per second loss in velocity—something most shooters won't be able to tell the difference with.) Because of all the enhancements the Vortex offers, it's now being sold as a multi-purpose device.

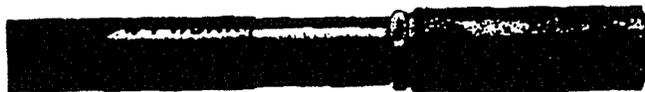
For those who hated the original duckbill flash hidiers on the AR-15, the Vortex has a feature that helps prevent the device from getting caught on vegetation—a groove around its prongs that permits wrapping a small piece of wire around it to make a birdcage hider. Provided just a small wire is used, the increase in flash is imperceptible.

For those wanting reduction of recoil, Fabian Brothers' muzzle brake is most ideal. The unit drops felt recoil by around 44 percent and stabilizes the muzzle enough to put bursts of automatic fire in one spot with just a bit of practice on a selective-fire rifle. The original design, sold as the Mil/Brake, didn't do much to suppress flash, but it was revamped when it became the Muzzle Stabilizer, now the birdcage-style slits at its front greatly reduce flash.

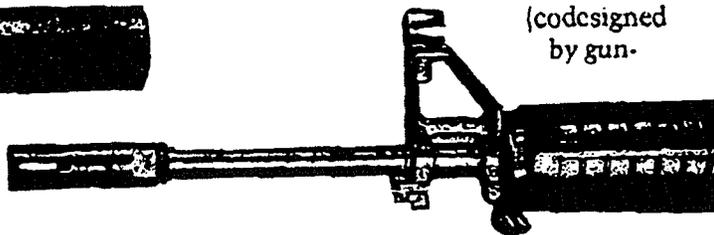
In addition to the standard .223 Muzzle Stabilizer, Fabian Brothers also makes a 9mm model for AR-15 carbines. Cost of either version is \$40 from L.L. Baston.

Another good compensator/muzzle brake—used by Jerry Miculek to win the 1989 Steel Challenge—is the

Clark/Miculek
(codsigned
by gun-



Original Mil/Brake offered by Fabian Brothers.



Updated Fabian Brothers muzzle brake with flash hider assembly. Note hooded target sight on this rifle. (Photo courtesy of Fabian Brothers)

smith Jim Clark) muzzle brake. This unit is modeled after the style used on artillery and tank cannons, with twin holes on either side of its cylinder. These openings bleed gas to the side to almost eliminate all muzzle rise. Cost is \$45 from L.L. Baston.

LASER SIGHTS

Some of the first laser sights for hand-held firearms were created for the AR-15. These monstrosities often filled the stock with batteries and looked like huge scopes mounted on top of the guns. Cost ran into the thousands of dollars, and batteries to power them quickly added to the hemorrhage of money when the units were used for practice. But these lasers worked as nighttime aiming systems and paved the way for more modern—and much smaller—laser sights. Even modern laser sights have many of the limitations of the originals but, thanks to today's electronics, are now tiny and reasonably priced.

Lasers create a tight beam of coherent red light that appears as a bright dot up to 100 or 200 yards away in dim light. While the beam is straight and a ballistic arch is curved, the two are close enough that a laser mounted parallel to a bore will coincide within several inches to the impact of a bullet over several hundred yards. This makes it practical to pinpoint targets without using an AR-15's standard sights.

There are several drawbacks to a laser sight. One is that it's useful only in dim light since sunlight hides the beam's red dot. When used in a really dark environment, the laser is readily seen but it doesn't illuminate the target. Therefore, either a light source has to be added or the firing done more or less blindly (which is practical if returning fire toward muzzle flashes). The beam also can be seen as a bright red light by anyone facing the muzzle of an AR-15 with a laser on it, and in fog, rain, or smoke, the beam becomes a beacon leading to the shooter's position.

For military users, the beam has another important drawback: it creates a bright light in night vision gear.

But there are times when the laser shines (so to speak). In dim light and indoors, the laser works very well to quickly acquire a target so a shooter can be "on target" in only a moment without shouldering and aiming his AR-15. For those who can operate within the parameters of a laser sight, it can be a very useful aiming device, especially when operated with a momentary switch left on only long enough to acquire a target and fire, then turned off.

Prices for good lasers at the time of this writing are from \$200 to \$350 each. The units have shelf lives of at least 10 years, and an operational life is 10,000 or more hours. The life of batteries ranges from 30 minutes to several hours depending on the laser and whether it's flashed on and off or left on continuously (which is harder on the batteries). Newer lasers have a flickering strobe beam that makes the batteries last even longer.

Some newer lasers can be mounted in Weaver rings, within 1-inch scope rings, or in Adventurer's Outpost's flashlight barrel mounts created for the Tac Star. Most manufacturers also offer a clamp mount that couples their lasers to a scope, making it possible to have an optical system for situations too bright for a laser.

For those wanting to mount a laser with a standard scope and perhaps a Tac Star or some other device on one quick-detach mount, SARCO carries the Tri-Mount. It has three Weaver bases and mounts in the handle of an AR-15, placing one base alongside the carrying handle, one on top, and one on the other side. And the center of the base is grooved so the iron sights can still be used! This makes a wide range of mounting systems possible and might even be exploited for a "quick on/quick off" assembly consisting of a flashlight, laser, and scope to trans-

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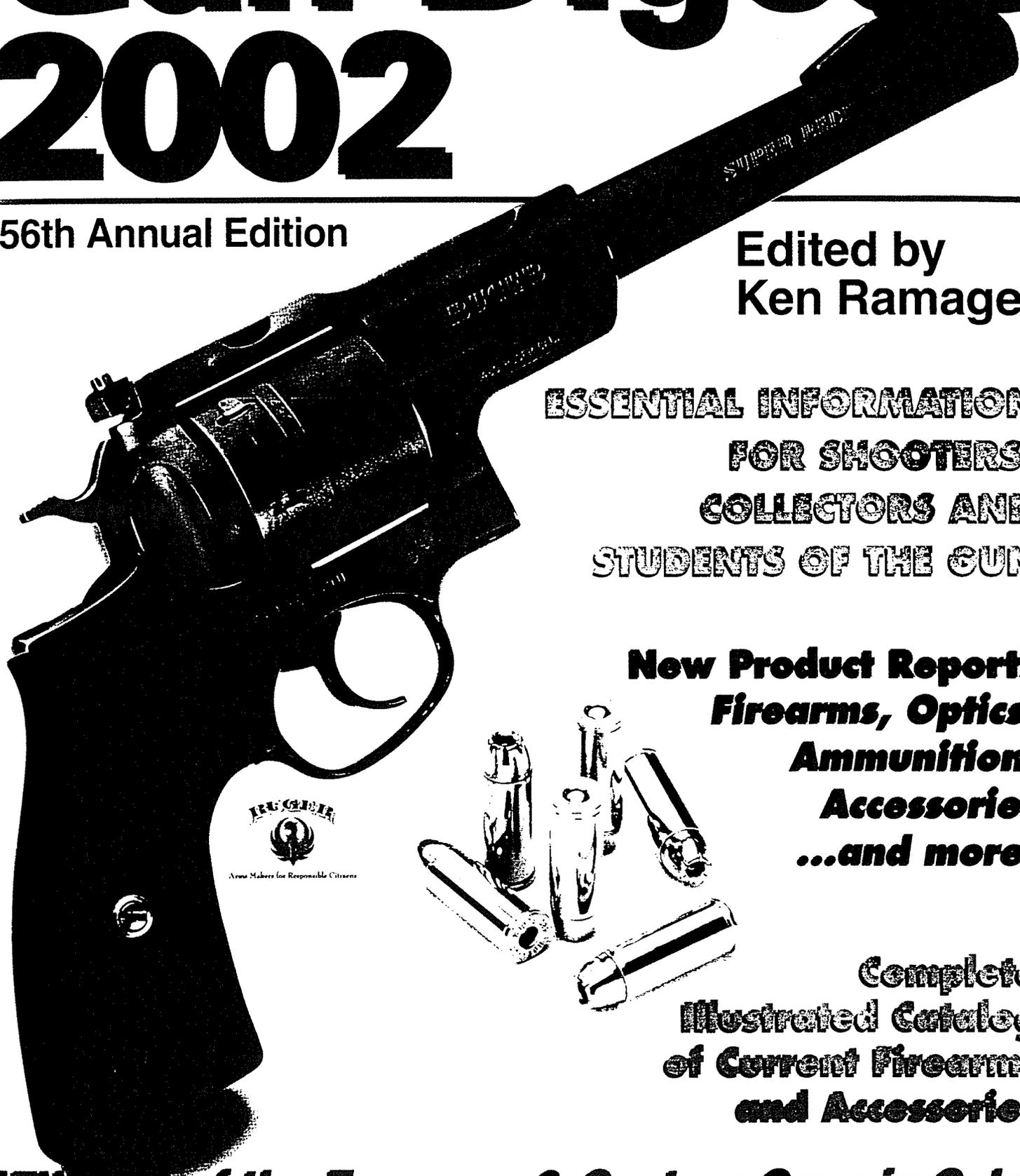
Edited by
Ken Ramage

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STUDENTS OF THE GUN**

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CHOKES & BRAKES

Briley Screw-In Chokes

Installation of these choke tubes requires that all traces of the original choking be removed, the barrel threaded internally with square threads and then the tubes are custom fitted to the specific barrel diameter. The tubes are thin and, therefore, made of stainless steel. Cost of installation for single-barrel guns (pumps, autos), lead shot, 12-gauge, **\$149.00**. 20-gauge **\$159.00**; steel shot **\$179.00** and **\$189.00**, all with three chokes: un-single target guns run **\$219.00**; over/unders and side-by-sides, lead shot, 12-gauge, **\$369.00**. 20-gauge **\$389.00**; steel shot **\$469.00** and **\$489.00**, all with five chokes. For 10-gauge auto or pump with two steel shot chokes, **\$189.00**; over/unders, side-by-sides with three steel shot chokes, **\$349.00**. For 16-gauge auto or pump, three lead shot chokes, **\$179.00**; over/unders, side-by-sides with five lead shot chokes, **\$449.00**. The 28 and 410-bore run **\$179.00** for autos and pumps with three lead shot chokes, **\$449.00** for over/unders and side-by-sides with five lead shot chokes.

Cutts Compensator

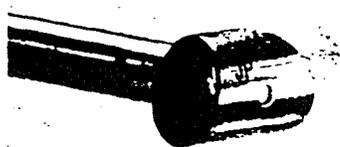
The Cutts Compensator is one of the oldest variable choke devices available. Manufactured by Lyman Gunsight Corporation, it is available with a steel body. A series of vents allows gas to escape upward and downward. For the 12-ga. Comp body, six fixed-choke tubes are available: the Spreader—popular with Skeet shooters; Improved Cylinder; Modified; Full; Superfull, and Magnum Full. Full, Modified and Spreader tubes are available for 12 or 20. Cutts Compensator, complete with wrench, adaptor and any single tube **\$87.50**. All single choke tubes **\$26.00** each. No factory installation available.

Dayson Automatic Brake System

This system fits most single barrel shotguns threaded for choke tubes, and cuts away 30 grooves on the exterior of a standard one-piece wad as it exits the muzzle. This slows the wad, allowing shot and wad to separate faster, reducing shot distortion and tightening patterns. The A.B.S. Choke Tube is claimed to reduce recoil by about 25 percent, and with the Muzzle Brake up to 60 percent. Ventilated Choke Tubes available from .685" to .725", in .005" increments. Model 1 Ventilated Choke Tube for use with A.B.S. Muzzle Brake, **\$49.95**, for use without Muzzle Brake, **\$52.95**; A.B.S. Muzzle Brake, from **\$69.95**. Contact Dayson Arms for more data.

Gentry Quiet Muzzle Brake

Developed by gunmaker David Gentry, the "Quiet Muzzle Brake" is said to reduce recoil by up to 85 percent with no loss of accuracy or velocity. There is no increase in noise level because the noise and gases are directed away from the shooter. The barrel is threaded for installation and the unit is blued to match the barrel finish. Price, installed, is **\$150.00**. Add **\$15.00** for stainless steel; **\$45.00** for knurled cap to protect threads. Shipping extra.



JP Muzzle Brake

JP Muzzle Brake

Designed for single shot handguns, AR-15, Ruger Mini-14, Ruger Mini Thirty and other sporting rifles, the JP Muzzle Brake redirects high pressure gases against a large frontal surface which applies forward thrust to the gun. All gases are directed up, rearward and to the sides. Priced at **\$79.95** (AR-15 or sporting rifles), **\$89.95** (bull barrel and SKS, AK models), **\$89.95** (Ruger Minis), Dual Chamber model **\$79.95**. From JP Enterprises, Inc.

KDF Slim Line Muzzle Brake

This threaded muzzle brake has 30 pressure ports that direct combustion gases in all directions to reduce felt recoil up to a claimed 80 percent without affecting accuracy or ballistics. It is said to reduce felt recoil of a 30-06 to that of a 243. Price, installed, is **\$179.00**. From KDF, Inc.

Laseraim

Simple, no-gunsmithing compensator reduces felt recoil and muzzle flip by up to 30 percent. Machined from single piece of Stainless Steel (Beretta/Taurus

model made of aircraft aluminum). In black and polished finish. For Colt Government/Commander and Beretta Taurus full-size pistols. Weighs 1 ounce, **\$49.00**. From Laseraim Arms Inc.

Mag-Na-Port

Electrical Discharge Machining works on any firearm except those having non-conductive shrouded barrels. EDM is a metal erosion technique using carbon electrodes that control the area to be processed. The Mag-Na-Port venting process utilizes small trapezoidal openings to direct powder gases upward and outward to reduce recoil. No effect is had on bluing or nickeling outside the Mag-Na-Port area so no refinishing is needed. Rifle-style porting on single shot or large caliber handguns with barrels 7 1/2" or longer is **\$110.00**; Dual Trapezoidal porting on most handguns with minimum barrel length of 3", **\$100.00**; standard revolver porting, **\$78.50**; porting through the slide and barrel for semi-autos, **\$115.00**; traditional rifle porting, **\$125.00**. Prices do not include shipping, handling and insurance. From Mag-Na-Port International.

Mag-Na-Brake

A screw-on brake under 2" long with progressive integrated exhaust chambers to neutralize expanding gases. Gases dissipate with an opposite twist to prevent the brake from unscrewing, and with a 5-degree forward angle to minimize sound pressure level. Available in blue, satin blue, bright or satin stainless. Standard and Light Contour installation cost **\$179.00** for bolt-action rifles, many single action and single shot handguns. A knurled thread protector supplied at extra cost. Also available in Varmint style with exhaust chambers covering 220 degrees for prone-position shooters. From Mag-Na-Port International.

Poly-Choke

Marble Arms Corp., manufacturer of the Poly-Choke adjustable shotgun choke, now offers two models in 12-, 16-, 20- and 28-gauge—the Ventilated and Standard style chokes. Each provides nine choke settings including Xtra-Full and Slug. The Ventilated model reduces 20 percent of a shotgun's recoil, the company claims, and is priced at **\$135.00**. The Standard Model is **\$125.00**. Postage not included. Contact Marble Arms for more data.

Pro-port

A compound ellipsoid muzzle venting process similar to Mag-Na-Porting, only exclusively applied to shotguns. Like Mag-Na-Porting, this system reduces felt recoil, muzzle jump, and shooter fatigue. Very helpful for trap doubles shooters. Pro-Port is a patented process and installation is available in both the U.S. and Canada. Cost for the Pro-Port process is **\$129.50** for over/unders (both barrels); **\$99.50** for only the top or bottom barrel, and **\$78.50** for single-barrel shotguns. Optional pigeon porting costs **\$25.00** extra per barrel. Prices do not include shipping and handling. From Pro-port Ltd.

Que Industries Adjustable Muzzle Brake

The Que Brake allows for fine-tuning of a rifle's accuracy by rotating the brake to one of 100 indexed stops. Mounts in minutes without barrel modification with heat-activated tensioning ring. The slotted exhaust ports reduce recoil by venting gases sideways, away from rifle. **\$189.50**. From Que Industries.



SSK Arrestor muzzle brakes

SSK Arrestor Brake

This is a true muzzle brake with an expansion chamber. It takes up about 1" of barrel and reduces velocity accordingly. Some Arrestors are added to a barrel, increasing its length. Said to reduce the felt recoil of a 458 to that approaching a 30-06. Can be set up to give zero muzzle rise in any caliber, and can be added to most guns. For handgun or rifle. Prices start at **\$95.00**. Contact SSK Industries for full data.

BILL LOCKYER
Attorney General

State of California
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE



P.O. BOX 160487
SACRAMENTO, CA 95816-0487
Facsimile: (916) 263-0676
(916) 263-6275

November 6, 2000



RE: Response to Letter Dated October 25, 2000

Dear Mr. Patton:

Thank you for your recent correspondence with the California's Department of Justice (DOJ) Firearms Division. The issues you addressed relative to our staff "in-house," problem resolution will be discussed with those individuals. Our goal is to provide timely, accurate, and consistent public information and responses.

The "California-legal" Springfield Armory M1A "muzzle brake/stabilizer" has been accepted by the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms and the California DOJ. No registration is required as long as no other offending characteristics exist on the rifle.

Thank you for your continued interests in the California assault weapons laws.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Dale A. Ferranto".

DALE A. FERRANTO, Assistant Director
Firearms Division

For **BILL LOCKYER**
Attorney General

DF:cs



NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA
INSTITUTE FOR LEGISLATIVE ACTION
555 CAPITOL MALL, SUITE 455
SACRAMENTO, CA 95814
(916) 446-2455

October 11, 2000

Tim Rieger
Deputy Attorney General
1300 "I" Street
Sacramento, CA 95814

RE: NRA California Infomercial

Dear Tim:

During a recent discussion with Ed Worley, he shared your concern about the tone of our infomercial.

As you well know, the level of confusion concerning the assault weapon issue is profound. Late last month, I fielded a call from one of our members whose story I wish we could have included in the infomercial. More than any other, it haunts me.

The caller lives in Plumas County. His concerns focused on the flash suppressor/muzzle brake question. He had been trying to follow the tortured evolution of the proposed definitions-but felt inadequate. His knowledge of firearms seemed well above average, and perhaps because of that, he couldn't reconcile the definitions with what he thought he knew. His fear was of making he or his son inadvertent felons. He wanted to buy his son a Springfield M1A and he had recently purchased an M1D Garand (which has a flash suppressor). I explained to him our concerns about your departments position on the M1A flash suppressor/muzzle brake issue. I also informed him that the M1D was not likely to be classified as an assault weapon. My caution on the M1A was the possibility of local prosecutors disregarding DOJ interpretations.

He had purchased the M1D because it is the rifle he used in the Marine Corps. He went on to say that he had originally moved to Plumas County when he returned from Korea. There he had served with the First Marine Division at the Chosin Reservoir. He came home less his legs and a hand. His worry about such a threat to his freedom is our collective shame.

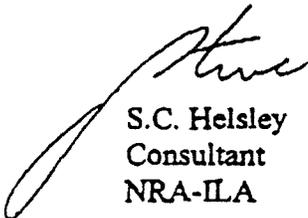
California Infomercial

October 11, 2000

Page 2

The failure of the Lungren administration concerning "assault weapons" was a lack of leadership or any concern for inadvertent victims. Your department was tasked with producing clear regulations in a timely manner - but you have not. The sorry state of affairs that has plagued the assault weapon issue continues. As the decent man I know you are, in the early morning dawn when reality impinges, the process must make your heart ache like it does mine.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Steve", written in a cursive style. The signature is positioned to the left of the typed name and title.

S.C. Helsley
Consultant
NRA-ILA

BILL LOCKYER
Attorney General

State of California
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE



P.O. BOX 160487
SACRAMENTO, CA 95816-0487
Facsimile: (916) 263-0676
(916) 263-0802

October 31, 2000

Steven C. Helsley, Consultant
National Rifle Association - ILA
555 Capitol Mall
Sacramento, CA 95814

RE: NRA California Infomercial

Dear Mr. Helsley:

Thank you for your letter of October 11, 2000. You are correct that I have shared with Ed Worley my grave concern about the California Infomercial the NRA has been frequently playing on television. Although I understand the privacy concerns and the philosophical belief of many of the members of your organization regarding registration of assault weapons, I feel it is imperative that you fully inform gun owners that registration allows them to preserve their property right in those firearms the Legislature has deemed to be assault weapons.

It is essential that these honest gun owners who have possessed their firearms before they became controlled by the assault weapons' statutes realize that the only way they can lawfully remain in possession of their property is to timely register. As you well know, after December 31, 2000, any person who has not registered their assault weapon will be in possession of contraband. Furthermore, they will be subject to criminal sanction as misdemeanants or, potentially, felons which may result in a lifetime prohibition from purchasing and possessing firearms, if convicted.

The strong message imparted by your infomercial is that registration leads to confiscation and, therefore, to be avoided at all costs. A more likely scenario is that failure to register will result in a loss of property and may result in a lifetime prohibition against firearm ownership. While I understand the position taken by the NRA, I feel it is extremely misleading and utterly fails to impart the critical legal implications I have discussed above. That is the message I shared with Ed Worley, and I now share with you and the rest of the officers of your organization.

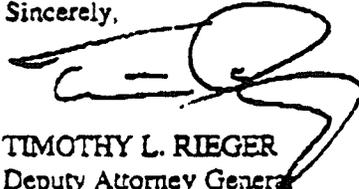
As for the M1A muzzle break, you are aware of the great lengths our office has gone to ensure that a distinction is made between flash suppressors and other devices, such as muzzle breaks. You can assure your caller in Plumas that the Springfield muzzle break was tested by Ed Owen, Jr., of the BATF Firearms and Technology Branch, and been determined not to be a flash suppressor. You can also assure your caller that the California Attorney General's office has adopted BATF's determination and he can replace his flash suppressor with that muzzle break.

Steven C. Helsley
October 31, 2000
Page 2

As a former marine and current soldier, I respect and admire the sacrifices your veteran caller has made on behalf of our wonderful country and you can assure him that we will continue to take the time and effort to make determinations such as this one in order to allay his fear and concern.

I remain, like all those in the California Department of Justice Firearms' Division, your faithful public servant.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'T. Rieger', with a large, stylized flourish extending from the end of the signature.

TIMOTHY L. RIEGER
Deputy Attorney General
Firearms Division

For BILL LOCKYER
Attorney General

RR:TR:ls

OF COUNSEL:
ROBERT C. MOEST
JOHN F. MACHTINGER
MICHAEL ALLEN
SCOTT D. PINSKY
LOS ANGELES, CA

TRUTANICH • MICHEL, LLP
ATTORNEYS AT LAW

PORT OF LOS ANGELES OFFICE
407 NORTH HARBOR BOULEVARD
SAN PEDRO, CALIFORNIA 90731-3356
TELEPHONE: (310) 548-0410 • FAX: (310) 548-4813

DON B. KATZ,
SAN FRANCISCO, CA

MARK R. BEVENSON
NEW YORK, N.Y.

DAVID T. HARDY
TUCSON, AZ

November 2, 2000

Via Fax (916) 324-5567 & Certified U.S. Mail

Mr. David DeAlba
Senior Assistant Attorney General
1300 "I" Street
Sacramento, CA 95814

Re: Firearm Dealer Meetings/DOJ Emerging Policies on SB23 Implementation

Dear Mr. DeAlba:

As a result of DOJ's recent meetings with California firearm dealers questions on SB23 are pouring into my office. Unfortunately, it does not seem that DOJ's efforts are providing the hoped for policy clarifications. I hope that as you finalize your positions on key issues that you will mail the information to dealers and not simply rely on the Internet.

In the meantime, I'd appreciate if you could advise me with respect to the following so that I can pass the information on to my clients:

FLASH SUPPRESSOR/ MUZZLE BRAKE

DOJ has been informing dealers that it approved the Springfield M1A muzzle brake to replace the original flash suppressor because "BATF approved it." As you know, BATF has no objective criteria for such approval. In your three drafts of proposed regulations, no linkage to BATF was proposed. If you have formally approved the Springfield Muzzle Brake, I would like a copy of documentation to that effect. If a Public Records Act Request is necessary, I will submit it. Please let me know.

Given DOJ's latest definition of "flash suppressor," I assume that the Browning BOSS would make their BAR hunting rifle an "assault weapon." If it is not, can you please explain why?

SALE OF RECEIVERS

I am told that Mr. Rieger cautioned dealers about continuing to sell "FAL Type" receivers. Part of the logic was the Attorney General's inability (some think unwillingness) to control the actions of local prosecutors. Based (I assume) on assurances from your Department, California Dealers are advertising their FAL Type receivers as "DOJ Approved." FAL Type rifles can be modified to eliminate the offending characteristics of SB23. Is it your position that no FAL Type receiver regardless of brand name, county of origin or design can be sold? If so, then I assume that all such rifles must be registered regardless of modifications. If this is your position - it does not appear that any attempt has been made to notify the public to that effect.

MULTIPLE REGISTRANTS & DOMESTIC PARTNERS

DOJ is apparently taking the position that people can register the same SB23 or "series" gun to multiple parties in the same household, but that they must be your spouse or your children who are over 18 years old and they must reside in the same home. Is this correct? What about domestic partners?

Mr. DeAlba
November 2, 2000
Page 2

MODIFICATIONS

The legislature structured SB 23 so that most effected owners could register or modify their firearms. I have a number of clients who wish to modify their firearms in such a way that registration as an SB23 "assault weapon" will not be necessary. There had been great hope that the proposed assault weapon regulations would have been finalized by now and could provide guidance. Since it appears that no final regulations will be available this year we must proceed without them. This requires DOJ to make some decisions.

My clients wish to submit, for DOJ's approval, firearms that have been modified consistent with the July 12, 2000 proposed regulations. The elements addressed would be:

- What constitutes a conspicuously protruding pistol grip
- Flash suppressors and muzzle breaks.
- Grenade launcher modification
- Conversion of a detachable magazine to one that is fixed
- What constitutes a large capacity feeding device for tube fed shotguns
- Permanent alteration of large capacity feeding devices
- What constitutes elimination of muzzle threads on a pistol barrel.

I assume that all the proposed modifications would render the firearms non "assault weapons" and would meet DOJ's approval. After such approval, I hope that you would notify the owner, and perhaps local law enforcement, in writing to protect owners of such firearms from unwarranted arrest and prosecution. Your department has the lead role in implementation, administration and interpretation of SB 23.

Please let me know how to proceed to make these firearms available for inspection or otherwise.

Thank you for courtesy and cooperation.

Sincerely,
TRUTANICH • MICHEL, LLP



C. D. Michel

CDM/hv

BILL LOCKYER
Attorney General

State of California
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE



1300 I STREET, SUITE 125
P.O. BOX 944255
SACRAMENTO, CA 94244-2550

Facsimile: (916) 322-0206
(916) 324-5362

December 15, 2000

C.D. Michel, Esq.
TRUTANICH & MICHEL
407 North Harbor Boulevard
San Pedro, CA 90731

Re: Senate Bill 23

Dear Mr. Michel:

Thank you for your letter of November 2, 2000, regarding California Department of Justice policies concerning Senate Bill 23 (SB23) implementation.

The Department of Justice (DOJ) has advised Mr. William Dailey, counsel for Springfield, Inc., that the M1A muzzle brake submitted to both BATF and our office is approved for sale in California. In that particular case our office placed a great deal of reliance upon the determination of Ed Owen, Chief of the Firearms Technology Branch for the United States Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms. It is also the opinion of the California Department of Justice that the Browning Boss system is not a flash suppressor but a recoil reduction device. Mr. Dailey can be contacted at (309) 736-0696.

With respect to the sales of receivers for rifles which can be configured as assault rifles, Mr. Rieger has been wisely counseling dealers to proceed with caution with respect to the sales of potential assault weapons. As you are well aware, dealers can place themselves in harms way by selling rifles with the characteristics which make them assault weapons within the meaning of SB23. Your assumption that the California Department of Justice has "approved" FAL type receivers for sale is *incorrect*. You represent that dealers are selling FAL type receivers as "DOJ approved." The department has not "approved" the sale of any receiver for a potential assault weapon. Although FAL rifles are covered by SB23, the receivers cannot be sold with characteristics which make the rifle an assault weapon.

Penal Code section 12285, subdivision (e), provides the option of "joint registration for assault weapons owned by family members residing in the same household." Family members include blood relatives, married spouses and adopted children.

C.D. Michel
December 15, 2000
Page 2

The regulations for SB 23 were adopted at 3:49 p.m. on December 1, 2000.

Currently, an "Information Bulletin" to all licensed firearm dealers is being disseminated by the Firearms Division to dealers and law enforcement agencies in California.

If you have any further questions, please telephone Tim Rieger, Deputy Attorney General, at (916) 263-0802.

Sincerely,

BILL LOCKYER
Attorney General

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "David De Alba".

DAVID DE ALBA
Special Assistant Attorney General

DDA:cm

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Standard M1A Rifle

The cornerstone of the M1A family, this rifle is all business. Choose between 2 stock designs, black fiberglass with rubber buttplate or American walnut with original military buttplate.

MA9106 Black fiberglass stock
MA9102 Walnut stock

- Caliber** 7.62mm NATO (.308 Win.)
- Barrel** 22", Twist: 1 turn in 12 inches, right hand, four-groove chrome-lined
- Size** 9.2 pounds Length: 44 1/3" long
- Weight**
- Mechanism** Rotating bolt, gas operated, air cooled, semi-automatic magazine fed
- Sights**
- Front** Military square post
- Rear** Military aperture with MOA adjustments for both windage and elevation. 26 3/4" sight radius
- Capacity** 10 round box magazine*
- Trigger Pull** 5 to 6 lbs., two-stage military trigger
- MSRP:** MA9106 \$1319.00
MA9102 \$1448.00

Standard M1A Rifle
Loaded Standard M1A Rifle
M1A Scout Squad Rifle
National Match M1A Rifle
Super Match M1A Rifle
M21 Tactical Rifle

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NEW M1A™ PROMOTION

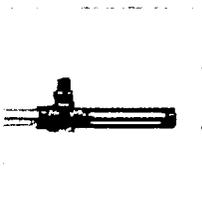
* Rifles shown with optional pre-ban 20 round magazine, available from Springfield Armory.



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Replaces flash suppressor

MA5049

\$ 71.10



Muzzle Break/Stabilizer, CA Legal

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- Parts
- Accessories
- ILS Kits
- Magazines

M1A Rifles

- Parts
- Accessories
- Magazines

M6 Scout

- Accessories
- Optics

Professional Optics

- Binocular
- Accessories
- Scopes
- Mounts & Rings

Springfield Gear

- Pro Series Knives
- Clothing
- Bags & Gun Cases
- Other Cool Stuff

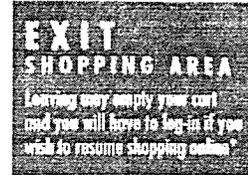
Aimpoint

- Sights
- Accessories
- Mounts & Rings

Specials

- Featured Items
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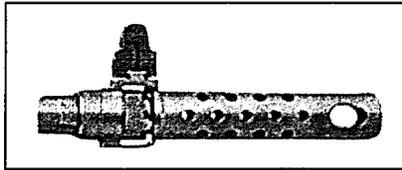


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PRODUCTS

Product Details

M1A Rifles Parts



Muzzle Break/Stabilizer, CA Legal

With Installation Kit

MA5050

Replaces flash suppressor for California law. Kit includes all necessary tools for installation.

MSRP - \$89.00 USD
\$80.10 USD

Quantity

1911-A1 Pistols

- Parts
- Accessories
- ILS Kits
- Magazines

M1A Rifles

- Parts
- Accessories
- Magazines

M6 Scout

- Accessories
- Optics

Professional Optics

- Binocular
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- Scopes
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Springfield Gear

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- Sights
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Specials

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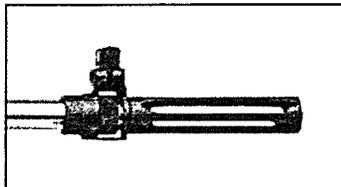
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Product Details

**M1A Rifles
Parts**



Muzzle Break/Stabilizer

Replaces flash suppressor

MA5049

Replaces flash suppressor

MSRP - \$79.00 USD

\$71.10 USD

Quantity

PRODUCTS

1911-A1 Pistols

- Parts
- Accessories
- ILS Kits
- Magazines

M1A Rifles

- Parts
- Accessories
- Magazines

M6 Scout

- Accessories
- Optics

Professional Optics

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Aimpoint

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Specials

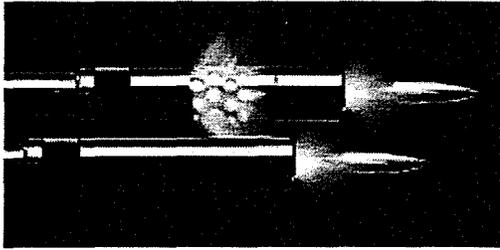
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The BOSS

Ballistic Optimizing Shooting System



No matter who you are, no matter what you hunt, regardless of your bullet weight or ammunition brand, the Browning BOSS[®] will make you a better shooter. Period.

Pinpoint accuracy in four simple steps.

- 1. Zero out the BOSS.*
- 2. Set the BOSS to the specified "Sweet Spot" setting.*
- 3. Fine tune.*
- 4. Sight in.*

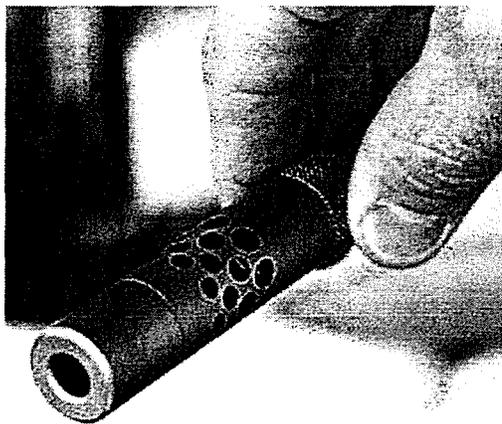
***Change your bullet weight as easy as a 1, 2 3 step.
That's versatility.***

The serious shooter knows that certain loads shoot differently out of every rifle. A rifle that shoots a 140-grain slug well may not perform with a 180-grain load -- no matter what powder or bullet you try. The BOSS[®] allows your Browning rifle to shoot any load with fine-tuned accuracy. Now, the Browning BOSS-equipped rifle can be the perfect rifle for anything you want to hunt. You can shoot a 140-grain slug at deer one day and a 180-grain at elk the other -- all with fine-tuned accuracy -- with the simple turn of your BOSS.

The rumors about the BOSS are accurate.

Serious shooters spend hours at the reloading bench, tediously experimenting with powders, primers, bullet types and seating to have the ability to shoot a group that can be covered with a dime. These same types of shooters spend a great deal of money with a trusted gunsmith, hoping the master craftsman can create a finely tuned barrel and flawlessly fitted stock that will bring this system into perfect harmony.

Browning's Ballistic Optimizing Shooting System (BOSS) is a patented breakthrough in rifle accuracy. This system, available only on Browning BAR, A-Bolt and Acera rifles, allows you to control the vibrations of your barrel so you can tune your barrel to any load. Any shooter can shoot groups they didn't think possible with an out-of-the-box rifle.



Simple, Quick and Easy

The BOSS is a simple system consisting of a weighted body and a threaded adjustment ring. By turning the BOSS the rifle can be harmonically tuned to any load. Using the BOSS is easy and can be done with three simple steps. First, calibrate the BOSS by aligning the zeros. Second, set the BOSS to the sweet spot settings found in the BOSS manual shipped with the rifle. These sweet spot settings have been developed by Browning according to caliber, ammunition brand and bullet weight. Third, fine tune the BOSS by firing a two shot group and turning the BOSS in one tenth increments. As you adjust the BOSS you will see your group size decrease. And even more amazing is this type of fine-tuned accuracy can be achieved with any quality load and any brand of factory ammunition.

Two BOSS Systems

The Browning BOSS has two configurations: The muzzle brake BOSS which can reduce recoil as much as 30% in some calibers. This is a valuable feature when shooting heavy magnum loads. Less recoil means quicker follow-up shots and more comfort in the field and on the range.

Also available is the BOSS-CR. The CR stands for conventional recoil and gives the shooter the option of shooting the BOSS system with standard recoil and muzzle blast. Both BOSS systems offer the same tunable accuracy and both are packaged with your new BOSS rifle.

Free Video

The BOSS is for real – it received Popular Mechanics' award for design and engineering. In an independent test by Popular Mechanics Magazine, the Browning A-Bolt with the BOSS beat all other competitors for accuracy.

It was a great compliment when Jim Carmichel, shooting editor for Outdoor Life said, "the BOSS system is the kind of genius John Browning would have developed." It's been over 60

years since John Browning was creating designs that would change firearm technology forever. Browning is still doing that today.

For your copy of a free video about the BOSS owners manual and how it works call 1-800-333-3504.

WARNING:

The BOSS with muzzle brake provides substantial increased noise (muzzle blast). Always wear hearing protection to prevent hearing loss or damage.



To view the BOSS manual, simply click the image to the left.



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EXHIBIT "24"

◆ THE WORLD'S GREATEST GUN BOOK ◆

Gun Digest® 2002

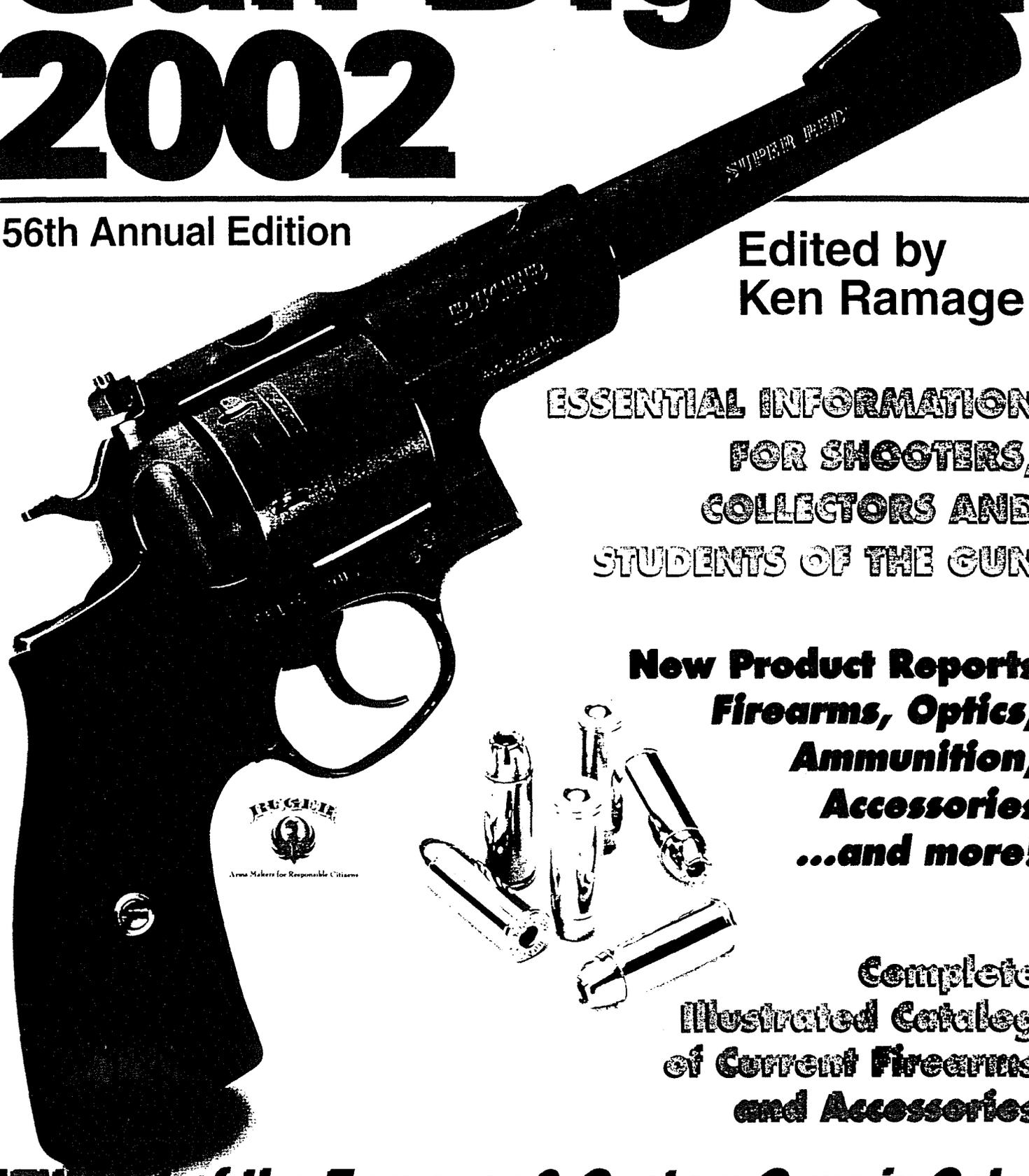
56th Annual Edition

Edited by
Ken Ramage

**ESSENTIAL INFORMATION
FOR SHOOTERS,
COLLECTORS AND
STUDENTS OF THE GUN**

**New Product Reports
Firearms, Optics,
Ammunition,
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**Complete
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NEW! ...of the Engraver & Custom Guns in Color

HANDGUNS — COMPETITION HANDGUNS

Includes models suitable for several forms of competition and other sporting purposes.

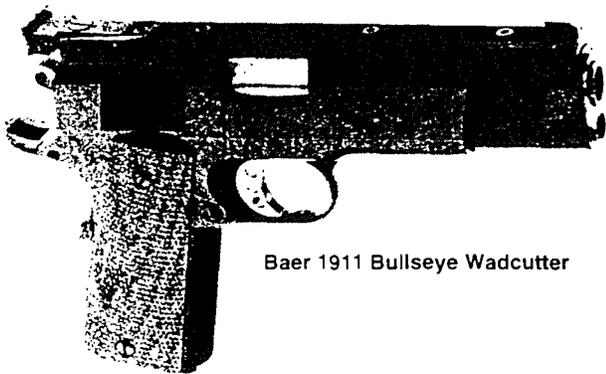


Baer 1911 Ultimate Master



Beretta Model 89

HANDGUNS



Baer 1911 Bullseye Wadcutter



Beretta Model 96 Combat

BAER 1911 ULTIMATE MASTER COMBAT PISTOL

Caliber: 9x23, .38 Super, 400 Cor-Bon 45 ACP (others available), 10-shot magazine. **Barrel:** 5", 6"; Baer NM. **Weight:** 37 oz. **Length:** 8.5" overall. **Stocks:** Checkered rosewood. **Sights:** Baer dovetail front, low-mount Bo-Mar rear with hidden leaf. **Features:** Full-house competition gun, Baer forged NM blued steel frame and double serrated slide; Baer torped NM blued steel frame and double serrated slide; Baer triple port, tapered cone compensator; fitted slide to frame; lowered, flared ejection port. Baer reverse recoil plug; full-length guide rod; recoil buff; beveled magazine well; Baer Commander hammer, sear; Baer extended ambidextrous safety, extended ejector, checkered slide stop, beavertail grip safety with pad, extended magazine release button; Baer speed trigger. Made in U.S. by Les Baer Custom, Inc.

Price: Compensated, open sights \$2,476.00
Price: 6" Model 400 Cor-Bon \$2,541.00

BAER 1911 NATIONAL MATCH HARBALL PISTOL

Caliber: 45 ACP, 7-shot magazine. **Barrel:** 5". **Weight:** 37 oz. **Length:** 8.5" overall. **Stocks:** Checkered walnut. **Sights:** Baer dovetail front with undercut post, low-mount Bo-Mar rear with hidden leaf. **Features:** Baer NM forged steel frame, double serrated slide and barrel with stainless bushing; slide fitted to frame; Baer match trigger with 4-lb. pull; polished feed ramp, throated barrel; checkered front strap, arched mainspring housing; Baer beveled magazine well; lowered, flared ejection port; tuned extractor; Baer extended ejector, checkered slide stop; recoil buff. Made in U.S. by Les Baer Custom, Inc.

Price: \$1,335.00

Baer 1911 Bullseye Wadcutter Pistol

Similar to the National Match Hardball except designed for wadcutter loads only. Has polished feed ramp and barrel throat; Bo-Mar rib on slide; full-length recoil rod; Baer speed trigger with 3-1/2-lb. pull; Baer deluxe hammer and sear; Baer beavertail grip safety with pad; flat mainspring housing checkered 20 lpi. Blue finish; checkered walnut grips. Made in U.S. by Les Baer Custom, Inc.

Price: From \$1,495.00
Price: With 6" barrel, from \$1,690.00

BENELLI MP90S WORLD CUP PISTOL

Caliber: 22 Long Rifle, 6- or 9-shot magazine. **Barrel:** 4.4" **Weight:** 2.5 lbs. **Length:** 11.75". **Grip:** Walnut. **Sights:** Blade front, fully adjustable rear. **Features:** Single-action target pistol with fully adjustable trigger and adjustable heel rest; integral scope rail mount; attachment system for optional external weights.

Price: \$1,190.00

Benelli MP95E Atlanta Pistol

Similar to MP90S World Cup Pistol, but available in blue finish with walnut grip or chrome finish with laminate grip. Overall length 11.25". Trigger overtravel adjustment only.

Price: (blue finish, walnut grip) \$740.00
Price: (chrome finish, laminate grip) \$810.00

BERETTA MODEL 89 GOLD STANDARD PISTOL

Caliber: 22 LR, 8-shot magazine. **Barrel:** 6". **Weight:** 41 oz. **Length:** 9.5" overall. **Stocks:** Target-type walnut with thumbrest. **Sights:** Interchangeable blade front, fully adjustable rear. **Features:** Single action target pistol. Matte black, Bruniton finish. Imported from Italy by Beretta U.S.A.

Price: \$802.00

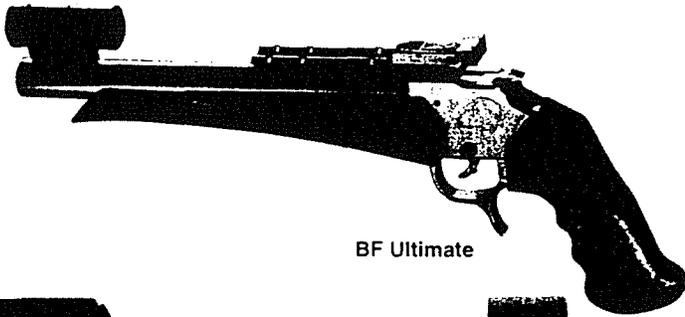
BERETTA MODEL 96 COMBAT PISTOL

Caliber: 40 S&W, 10-shot magazine. **Barrel:** 4.9" (5.9" with weight). **Weight:** 34.4 oz. **Length:** 8.5" overall. **Stocks:** Checkered black plastic. **Sights:** Blade front, fully adjustable target rear. **Features:** Uses heavier Brigadier slide with front and rear serrations; extended frame-mounted safety; extended, reversible magazine release; single-action-only with competition-tuned trigger with extra-short let-off and over-travel adjustment. Comes with tool kit. Introduced 1997. Imported from Italy by Beretta U.S.A.

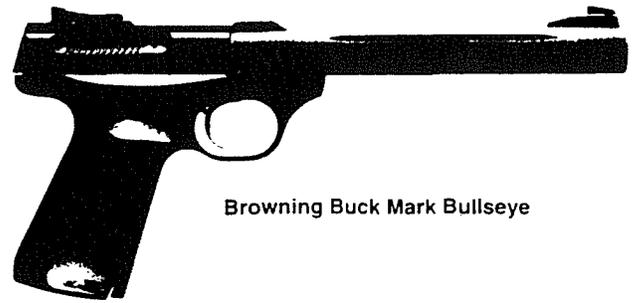
Price: \$1,593.00
Price: 4.9" barrel \$1,341.00
Price: 5.9" barrel \$1,634.00
Price: Combo \$1,599.00

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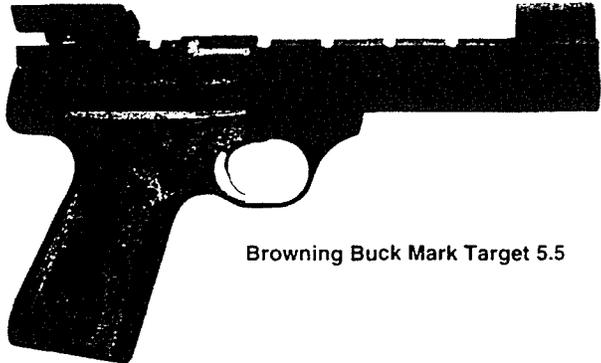
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BF Ultimate



Browning Buck Mark Bullseye



Browning Buck Mark Target 5.5



Colt Gold Cup Trophy

Beretta Model 96 Stock Pistol

Similar to the Model 96 Combat except is single/double action, with half-cock notch. Has front and rear slide serrations, rubber magazine bumper, replaceable accurizing barrel bushing, ultra-thin fine-checked grips (aluminum optional), checkered front and back straps, radiused back strap, fitted case. Weighs 35 oz., 8.5" overall. Introduced 1997. Imported from Italy by Beretta U.S.A.

Price: \$1,700.00

BF ULTIMATE SILHOUETTE HB SINGLE SHOT PISTOL

Caliber: 7mm U.S., 22 LR Match and 100 other chamberings. **Barrel:** 10.75" Heavy Match Grade with 11-degree target crown. **Weight:** 3 lbs., 15 oz. **Length:** 16" overall. **Stocks:** Thumbrest target style. **Sights:** Bomar/Bond ScopeRib I Combo with hooded post front adjustable for height and width, rear notch available in .032", .062", .080" and .100" widths; 1/2-MOA clicks. **Features:** Designed to meet maximum rules for IHMSA Production Gun. Falling block action gives rigid barrel-receiver mating. Hand fitted and headspaced. Etched receiver; gold-colored trigger. Introduced 1988. Made in U.S. by E. Arthur Brown Co. Inc.

Price: \$669.00

Classic BF Hunting Pistol

Similar to BF Ultimate Silhouette HB Single Shot Pistol, except no sights; drilled and tapped for scope mount. Barrels from 8 to 15". Variety of options offered. Made in U.S. by E. Arthur Brown Co. Inc.

Price: \$599.00

BROWNING BUCK MARK SILHOUETTE

Caliber: 22 LR, 10-shot magazine. **Barrel:** 9-7/8". **Weight:** 53 oz. **Length:** 14" overall. **Stocks:** Smooth walnut stocks and forend, or finger-groove walnut. **Sights:** Post-type hooded front adjustable for blade width and height; Pro Target rear fully adjustable for windage and elevation. **Features:** Heavy barrel with .900" diameter; 12-1/2" sight radius. Special sighting plane forms scope base. Introduced 1987. Made in U.S. From Browning.

Price: \$448.00

Browning Buck Mark Target 5.5

Same as the Buck Mark Silhouette except has a 5-1/2" barrel with .900" diameter. Has hooded sights mounted on a scope base that accepts an optical or reflex sight. Rear sight is a Browning fully adjustable Pro Target, front sight is an adjustable post that customizes to different widths, and can be adjusted for height. Contoured walnut grips with thumbrest, or finger-groove walnut. Matte blue finish. Overall length is 9-5/8", weighs 35-1/2 oz. Has 10-shot magazine. Introduced 1990. From Browning.

Price: \$425.00

Price: Target 5.5 Gold (as above with gold anodized frame and top rib) \$477.00

Price: Target 5.5 Nickel (as above with nickel frame and top rib). \$477.00

Browning Buck Mark Field 5.5

Same as the Target 5.5 except has hoodless ramp-style front sight and low profile rear sight. Matte blue finish, contoured or finger-groove walnut stocks. Introduced 1991.

Price: \$425.00

Browning Buck Mark Bullseye

Similar to the Buck Mark Silhouette except has 7-1/4" heavy barrel with three flutes per side; trigger is adjustable from 2-1/2 to 5 lbs.; specially designed rosewood target or three-finger-groove stocks with competition-style heel rest, or with contoured rubber grip. Overall length is 11-5/16", weighs 36 oz. Introduced 1996. Made in U.S. From Browning.

Price: With ambidextrous moulded composite stocks \$389.00

Price: With rosewood stocks, or wrap-around finger groove \$500.00

COLT GOLD CUP MODEL O PISTOL

Caliber: 45 ACP, 8-shot magazine. **Barrel:** 5", with new design bushing. **Weight:** 39 oz. **Length:** 8-1/2". **Stocks:** Checkered rubber composite with silver-plated medallion. **Sights:** Patridge-style front, Bomar-style rear adjustable for windage and elevation, sight radius 6-3/4". **Features:** Arched or flat housing; wide, grooved trigger with adjustable stop; ribbed-top slide, hand fitted, with improved ejection port.

Price: Blue \$1,050.00

Price: Stainless \$1,116.00

COMPETITOR SINGLE SHOT PISTOL

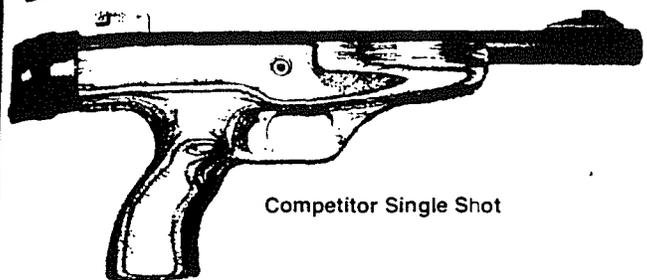
Caliber: 22 LR through 50 Action Express, including belted magnums. **Barrel:** 14" standard; 10.5" silhouette; 16" optional. **Weight:** About 59 oz. (14" bbl.). **Length:** 15.12" overall. **Stocks:** Ambidextrous; synthetic (standard) or laminated or natural wood. **Sights:** Ramp front, adjustable rear. **Features:** Rotary canon-type action cocks on opening; cammed ejector; interchangeable barrels, ejectors. Adjustable single stage trigger, sliding thumb safety and trigger safety. Matte blue finish. Introduced 1988. From Competitor Corp., Inc.

Price: 14", standard calibers, synthetic grip \$414.95

Price: Extra barrels, from \$159.95

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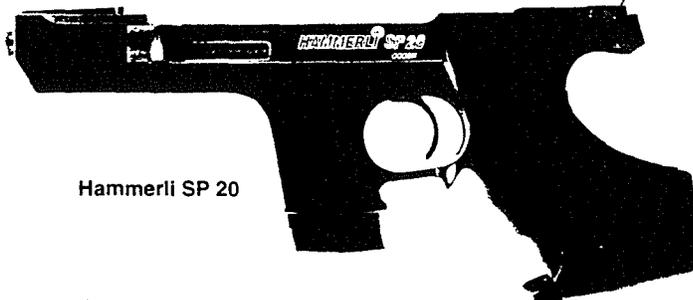
Competitor Single Shot



Freedom Arms 252 Silhouette



E.A.A. Witness Gold Team



Hammerli SP 20

CZ 75 CHAMPION COMPETITION PISTOL

Caliber: 9mm Para., 9x21, 40 S&W, 10-shot magazine. **Barrel:** 4.49". **Weight:** 35 oz. **Length:** 9.44" overall. **Stocks:** Black rubber. **Sights:** Blade front, fully adjustable rear. **Features:** Single-action trigger mechanism; three-port compensator (40 S&W, 9mm have two port) full-length guide rod; extended magazine release; ambidextrous safety; flared magazine well; fully adjustable match trigger. Introduced 1999. Imported from the Czech Republic by CZ USA.

Price: 9mm Para., 9x21, 40 S&W, dual-tone finish. \$1,484.00

CZ 75 ST IPSC AUTO PISTOL

Caliber: 40 S&W, 10-shot magazine. **Barrel:** 5.12". **Weight:** 2.9 lbs. **Length:** 8.86" overall. **Stocks:** Checkered walnut. **Sights:** Fully adjustable rear. **Features:** Single-action mechanism; extended slide release and ambidextrous safety; full-length slide rail; double slide serrations. Introduced 1999. Imported from the Czech Republic by CZ-USA.

Price: Dual-tone finish \$1,038.00

EEA/BAIKAL IZH35 AUTO PISTOL

Caliber: 22 LR, 5-shot magazine. **Barrel:** 6". **Weight:** NA. **Length:** NA. **Grips:** Walnut; fully adjustable right-hand target-style. **Sights:** Fully adjustable rear, blade front; detachable scope mount. **Features:** Hammer-forged target barrel; machined steel receiver; adjustable trigger; manual slide hold back, grip and manual trigger-bar disconnect safeties; cocking indicator. Introduced 2000. Imported from Russia by European American Armory.

Price: Blued finish. \$519.00

E.A.A. WITNESS GOLD TEAM AUTO

Caliber: 9mm Para., 9x21, 38 Super, 40 S&W, 45 ACP. **Barrel:** 5.1". **Weight:** 41.6 oz. **Length:** 9.6" overall. **Stocks:** Checkered walnut, competition style. **Sights:** Square post front, fully adjustable rear. **Features:** Triple-chamber cone compensator; competition SA trigger; extended safety and magazine release; competition hammer; beveled magazine well; beavertail grip. Hand-fitted major components. Hard chrome finish. Match-grade barrel. From E.A.A. Custom Shop. Introduced 1992. From European American Armory.

Price: \$2,150.00

E.A.A. Witness Silver Team Auto

Similar to the Witness Gold Team except has double-chamber compensator, oval magazine release, black rubber grips, double-dip blue finish. Comes with Super Sight and drilled and tapped for scope mount. Built for the intermediate competition shooter. Introduced 1992. From European American Armory Custom Shop.

Price: 9mm Para., 9x21, 38 Super, 40 S&W, 45 ACP \$968.00

ENTRÉPRISE TOURNAMENT SHOOTER MODEL I

Caliber: 45 ACP, 10-shot magazine. **Barrel:** 6". **Weight:** 40 oz. **Length:** 8.5" overall. **Stocks:** Black ultra-slim double diamond checkered synthetic. **Sights:** Dovetailed Patridge front, adjustable Competizione "melded" rear. **Features:** Oversized magazine release button; flared magazine well; fully machined parallel slide rails; front and rear slide serrations; serrated top of slide; stainless ramped bull barrel with fully supported chamber; full-length guide rod with plug; stainless firing pin; match extractor; polished ramp; tuned match extractor; black oxide. Introduced 1998. Made in U.S. by Entréprise Arms.

Price: \$2,300.00

Price: TSMIII (Satin chrome finish, two-piece guide rod) \$2,700.00

Excel Industries CP-45 Auto Pistol

Caliber: 45 ACP, 6-shot magazine. **Barrel:** 3-1/4 inches. **Weight:** 31 oz. **Length:** 6-3/8 inches overall. **Grips:** Checkered black nylon. **Sights:** Fully adjustable rear, three-dot; blade front. **Features:** Stainless steel frame and slide; single action with external hammer and firing pin block, manual thumb safety; last-shot hold open. Includes gun lock and cleaning kit. Introduced 2001. Made in U.S. by Excel Industries Inc.

Price: \$425.00

FREEDOM ARMS MODEL 83 FIELD GRADE SILHOUETTE CLASS

Caliber: 22 LR, 5-shot cylinder. **Barrel:** 10". **Weight:** 63 oz. **Length:** 15.5" overall. **Stocks:** Black Micarta. **Sights:** Removable patridge front blade; Iron Sight Gun Works silhouette rear, click adjustable for windage and elevation (optional adj. front sight and hood). **Features:** Stainless steel, matte finish, manual sliding-bar safety system; dual firing pins, lightened hammer for fast lock time, pre-set trigger stop. Introduced 1991. Made in U.S. by Freedom Arms.

Price: Silhouette Class \$1,765.00

Price: Extra fitted 22 WMR cylinder \$264.00

GAUCHER GP SILHOUETTE PISTOL

Caliber: 22 LR, single shot. **Barrel:** 10". **Weight:** 42.3 oz. **Length:** 15.5" overall. **Stocks:** Stained hardwood. **Sights:** Hooded post on ramp front, open rear adjustable for windage and elevation. **Features:** Matte chrome barrel, blued bolt and sights. Other barrel lengths available on special order. Introduced 1991. Imported by Mandall Shooting Supplies.

Price: \$425.00

HAMMERLI SP 20 TARGET PISTOL

Caliber: 22 LR, 32 S&W. **Barrel:** 4.6". **Weight:** 34.6-41.8 oz. **Length:** 11.8" overall. **Stocks:** Anatomically shaped synthetic Hi-Grip available in five sizes. **Sights:** Integral front in three widths, adjustable rear with changeable notch widths. **Features:** Extremely low-level sight line; anatomically shaped trigger; adjustable JPS buffer system for different recoil characteristics. Receiver available in red, blue, gold, violet or black. Introduced 1998. Imported from Switzerland by SIGARMS, Inc and Hammerli Pistols USA.

Price: NA

HANDGUNS — COMPETITION HANDGUNS

HANDGUNS



High Standard Trophy



High Standard Victor

HARRIS GUNWORKS SIGNATURE JR. LONG RANGE PISTOL

Caliber: Any suitable caliber. **Barrel:** To customer specs. **Weight:** 5 lbs. **Stock:** Gunworks fiberglass. **Sights:** None furnished; comes with scope rings. **Features:** Right- or left-hand benchrest action of titanium or stainless steel; single shot or repeater. Comes with bipod. Introduced 1992. Made in U.S. by Harris Gunworks, Inc.

Price: \$2,700.00

HIGH STANDARD TROPHY TARGET PISTOL

Caliber: 22 LR, 10-shot magazine. **Barrel:** 5-1/2" bull or 7-1/4" fluted. **Weight:** 44 oz. **Length:** 9.5" overall. **Stock:** Checkered hardwood with thumbrest. **Sights:** Undercut ramp front, frame-mounted micro-click rear adjustable for windage and elevation; drilled and tapped for scope mounting. **Features:** Gold-plated trigger, slide lock, safety-lever and magazine release; stippled front grip and backstrap; adjustable trigger and rear. Barrel weights optional. From High Standard Manufacturing Co., Inc.

Price: 5-1/2", scope base \$510.00

Price: 7.25" \$650.00

Price: 7.25", scope base \$591.00

HIGH STANDARD VICTOR TARGET PISTOL

Caliber: 22 LR, 10-shot magazine. **Barrel:** 4-1/2" or 5-1/2"; push-button takedown. **Weight:** 46 oz. **Length:** 9.5" overall. **Stock:** Checkered hardwood with thumbrest. **Sights:** Undercut ramp front, micro-click rear adjustable for windage and elevation. Also available with scope mountings, no sights. **Features:** Stainless steel construction. Full-length vent rib. Gold-plated trigger, slide lock, safety-lever and magazine release; stippled front grip and backstrap; polished slide; adjustable trigger and rear. Comes with barrel weight. From High Standard Manufacturing Co., Inc.

Price: \$591.00

Price: With Weaver rib \$532.00

KIMBER SUPER MATCH AUTO PISTOL

Caliber: 45 ACP, 7-shot magazine. **Barrel:** 5". **Weight:** 38 oz. **Length:** 18.7" overall. **Sights:** Blade front, Kimber fully adjustable rear. **Features:** Guaranteed to have shot 3" group at 50 yards. Stainless steel frame. black KimPro slide; two-piece magazine well; premium aluminum match-grade trigger; 30 lpi front strap checkering; stainless match-grade barrel; ambidextrous safety; special Custom Shop markings. Introduced 1999. Made in U.S. by Kimber Mfg., Inc.

Price: \$1,927.00

MORINI MODEL 84E FREE PISTOL

Caliber: 22 LR, single shot. **Barrel:** 11.4". **Weight:** 43.7 oz. **Length:** 19.4" overall. **Stocks:** Adjustable match type with stippled surfaces. **Sights:** Interchangeable blade front, match-type fully adjustable rear. **Features:** Fully adjustable electronic trigger. Introduced 1995. Imported from Switzerland by Nygard Precision Products.

Price: \$1,450.00

PARDINI MODEL SP, HP TARGET PISTOLS

Caliber: 22 LR, 32 S&W, 5-shot magazine. **Barrel:** 4.7". **Weight:** 38.9 oz. **Length:** 11.6" overall. **Stocks:** Adjustable; stippled walnut; match type. **Sights:** Interchangeable blade front; interchangeable, fully adjustable rear. **Features:** Fully adjustable match trigger. Introduced 1995. Imported from Italy by Nygard Precision Products.

Price: Model: SP (22 LR) \$950.00

Price: Model: HP (32 S&W) \$1,050.00

PARDINI GP RAPID FIRE MATCH PISTOL

Caliber: 22 Short, 5-shot magazine. **Barrel:** 4.6". **Weight:** 43.3 oz. **Length:** 11.6" overall. **Stocks:** Wrap-around stippled walnut. **Sights:** Interchangeable post front, fully adjustable match rear. **Features:** Model GP Schuman has extended rear sight for longer sight radius. Introduced 1995. Imported from Italy by Nygard Precision Products.

Price: Model GP \$1,095.00

Price: Model GP Schuman \$1,595.00

PARDINI K22 FREE PISTOL

Caliber: 22 LR, single shot. **Barrel:** 9.8". **Weight:** 34.6 oz. **Length:** 18.7" overall. **Stocks:** Wrap-around walnut; adjustable match type. **Sights:** Interchangeable post front, fully adjustable match open rear. **Features:** Removable, adjustable match trigger. Barrel weights mount above the barrel. New model introduced in 1999. Imported from Italy by Nygard Precision Products.

Price: \$1,295.00

RUGER MARK II TARGET MODEL AUTOLOADING PISTOL

Caliber: 22 LR, 10-shot magazine. **Barrel:** 6-7/8". **Weight:** 42 oz. **Length:** 11-1/8" overall. **Stocks:** Checkered hard plastic. **Sights:** .125" blade front, micro-click rear, adjustable for windage and elevation. Sight radius 9-3/8". Comes with lockable plastic case with lock.

Features: Introduced 1982.

Price: Blued (MK-678) \$336.00

Price: Stainless (KMK-678) \$420.00

Ruger Mark II Government Target Model

Same gun as the Mark II Target Model except has 6-7/8" barrel, higher sights and is roll marked "Government Target Model" on the right side of the receiver below the rear sight. Identical in all aspects to the military model used for training U.S. Armed Forces except for markings. Comes with factory test target. Comes with lockable plastic case and lock. Introduced 1987.

Price: Blued (MK-678G) \$405.00

Price: Stainless (KMK-678G) \$485.00

Ruger Stainless Competition Model Pistol

Similar to the Mark II Government Target Model stainless pistol except has 6-7/8" slab-sided barrel; the receiver top is fitted with a Ruger scope base of blued, chrome moly steel; comes with Ruger 1" stainless scope rings for mounting a variety of optical sights; has checkered laminated grip panels with right-hand thumbrest. Has blued open sights with 9-1/4" radius. Overall length is 11-1/8", weight 45 oz. Comes with lockable plastic case and lock. Introduced 1991.

Price: KMK-678GC \$499.00

Ruger Mark II Bull Barrel

Same gun as the Target Model except has 5-1/2" or 10" heavy barrel (10" meets all IHMSA regulations). Weight with 5-1/2" barrel is 42 oz., with 10" barrel, 51 oz. Comes with lockable plastic case with lock.

Price: Blued (MK-512) \$336.00

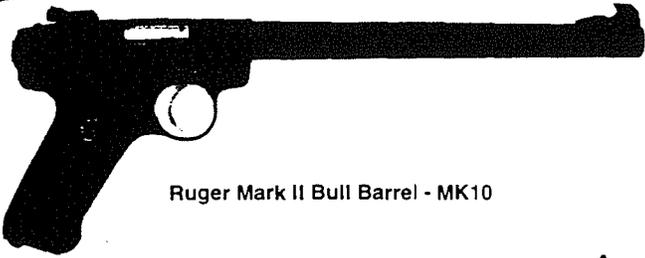
Price: Blued (MK-10) \$340.00

Price: Stainless (KMK-10) \$425.00

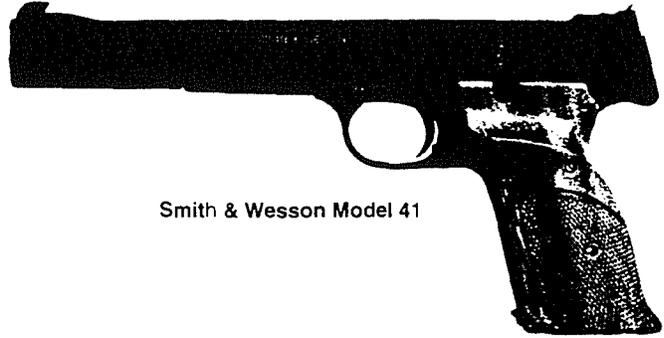
Price: Stainless (KMK-512) \$420.00

HANDGUNS — COMPETITION HANDGUNS

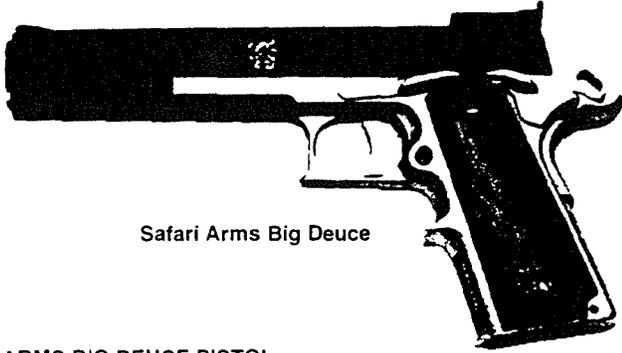
HANDGUNS



Ruger Mark II Bull Barrel - MK10



Smith & Wesson Model 41



Safari Arms Big Deuce



Springfield 1911A1 Trophy Match

SAFARI ARMS BIG DEUCE PISTOL

Caliber: 45 ACP, 7-shot magazine. **Barrel:** 6", 416 stainless steel. **Weight:** 40.3 oz. **Length:** 9.5" overall. **Stocks:** Smooth walnut. **Sights:** Ramped blade front, LPA adjustable rear. **Features:** Beavertail grip safety; extended thumb safety and slide release; Commander-style hammer. Throated, polished and tuned. Parkerized matte black slide with satin stainless steel frame. Introduced 1995. Made in U.S. by Safari Arms, Inc.

Price: \$714.00

SMITH & WESSON MODEL 41 TARGET

Caliber: 22 LR, 10-shot clip. **Barrel:** 5-1/2", 7". **Weight:** 44 oz. (5-1/2" barrel). **Length:** 9" overall (5-1/2" barrel). **Stocks:** Checkered walnut with modified thumbrest, usable with either hand. **Sights:** 1/8" Patridge on ramp base; micro-click rear adjustable for windage and elevation. **Features:** 3/8" wide, grooved trigger; adjustable trigger stop.

Price: S&W Bright Blue, either barrel \$801.00

SMITH & WESSON MODEL 22A TARGET PISTOL

Caliber: 22 LR, 10-shot magazine. **Barrel:** 5-1/2" bull. **Weight:** 38.5 oz. **Length:** 9-1/2" overall. **Stocks:** Dymondwood with ambidextrous thumbrests and flared bottom or rubber soft touch with thumbrest. **Sights:** Patridge front, fully adjustable rear. **Features:** Sight bridge with Weaver-style integral optics mount; alloy frame, stainless barrel and slide; matte black finish. Introduced 1997. Made in U.S. by Smith & Wesson.

Price: \$320.00

Smith & Wesson Model 22S Target Pistol

Similar to the Model 22A except has stainless steel frame. Introduced 1997. Made in U.S. by Smith & Wesson.

Price: \$379.00

Springfield, Inc. 1911A1 Trophy Match Pistol

Similar to the 1911A1 except factory accurized. Videki speed trigger, skeletonized hammer; has 4- to 5-1/2-lb. trigger pull, click adjustable rear sight, match-grade barrel and bushing. Comes with cocobolo grips. Introduced 1994. From Springfield, Inc.

Price: Blue \$1,089.00

Price: Stainless steel \$1,149.00

Price: High Capacity (stainless steel, 10-shot magazine, front slide serrations, checkered slide serrations) \$1,118.00

Springfield, Inc. Expert Pistol

Similar to the Competition Pistol except has triple-chamber tapered cone compensator on match barrel with dovetailed front sight; lowered and flared ejection port; fully tuned for reliability; fitted slide to frame; extended ambidextrous thumb safety, extended magazine release button; beavertail grip safety; Pachmayr wrap-around grips. Comes with two magazines, plastic carrying case. Introduced 1992. From Springfield, Inc.

Price: 45 ACP, Duotone finish \$1,724.00

Price: Expert Ltd. (non-compensated) \$1,624.00

Springfield, Inc. Distinguished Pistol

Has all the features of the 1911A1 Expert except is full-house pistol with deluxe Bo-Mar low-mounted adjustable rear sight; full-length recoil spring guide rod and recoil spring retainer; checkered frontstrap; S&A magazine well; walnut grips. Hard chrome finish. Comes with two magazines with slam pads, plastic carrying case. From Springfield, Inc.

Price: 45 ACP \$2,445.00

Price: Distinguished Limited (non-compensated) \$2,345.00

SPRINGFIELD, INC. 1911A1 BULLSEYE WADCUTTER PISTOL

Caliber: 38 Super, 45 ACP. **Barrel:** 5". **Weight:** 45 oz. **Length:** 8.59" overall (5" barrel). **Stocks:** Checkered walnut. **Sights:** Bo-Mar rib with undercut blade front, fully adjustable rear. **Features:** Built for wadcutter loads only. Has full-length recoil spring guide rod, fitted Videki speed trigger with 3.5-lb. pull; match Commander hammer and sear; beavertail grip safety; lowered and flared ejection port; tuned extractor; fitted slide to frame; recoil buffer system; beveled and polished magazine well; checkered front strap and steel mainspring housing (flat housing standard); polished and throated National Match barrel and bushing. Comes with two magazines with slam pads, plastic carrying case, test target. Introduced 1992. From Springfield, Inc.

Price: \$1,499.00

Springfield, Inc. Basic Competition Pistol

Has low-mounted Bo-Mar adjustable rear sight, undercut blade front; match throated barrel and bushing; polished feed ramp; lowered and flared ejection port; fitted Videki speed trigger with tuned 3.5-lb. pull; fitted slide to frame; recoil buffer system; checkered walnut grips; serrated, arched mainspring housing. Comes with two magazines with slam pads, plastic carrying case. Introduced 1992. From Springfield, Inc.

Price: 45 ACP, blue, 5" only \$1,295.00

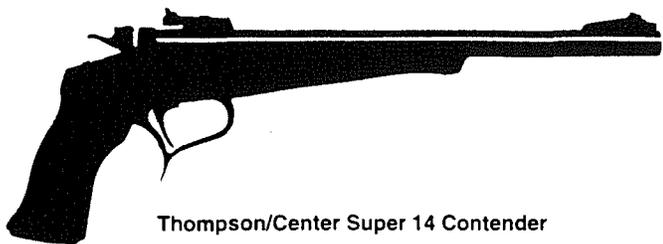
Springfield, Inc. 1911A1 N.M. Hardball Pistol

Has Bo-Mar adjustable rear sight with undercut front blade; fitted match Videki trigger with 4-lb. pull; fitted slide to frame; throated National Match barrel and bushing, polished feed ramp; recoil buffer system; tuned extractor; Herrett walnut grips. Comes with two magazines, plastic carrying case, test target. Introduced 1992. From Springfield, Inc.

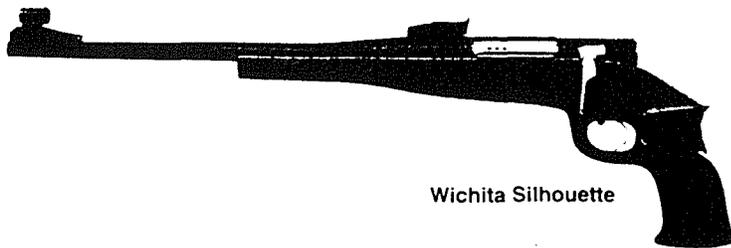
Price: 45 ACP, blue \$1,336.00

HANDGUNS — COMPETITION HANDGUNS

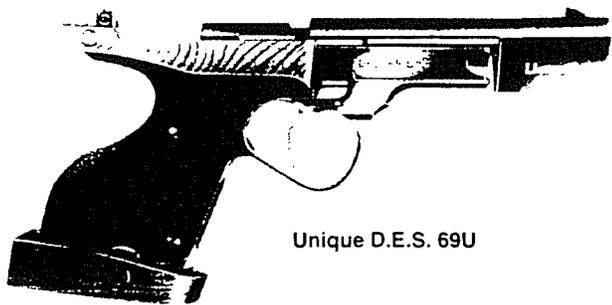
HANDGUNS



Thompson/Center Super 14 Contender



Wichita Silhouette



Unique D.E.S. 69U

- Price: Blue \$525.95
- Price: 45-70 Gov't., blue \$531.52
- Price: Super 16 Vent Rib, blued \$559.70
- Price: Extra 16" barrel, blued \$245.61
- Price: Extra 45-70 barrel, blued \$251.08
- Price: Extra Super 16 vent rib barrel, blue \$278.73

UNIQUE D.E.S. 32U TARGET PISTOL

Caliber: 32 S&W Long wadcutter. **Barrel:** 5.9". **Weight:** 40.2 oz. **Stocks:** Anatomically shaped, adjustable stippled French walnut. **Sights:** Blade front, micrometer click rear. **Features:** Trigger adjustable for weight and position; dry firing mechanism; slide stop catch. Optional sleeve weights. Introduced 1990. Imported from France by Nygord Precision Products.

Price: Right-hand, about \$1,350.00
Price: Left-hand, about \$1,380.00

UNIQUE D.E.S. 69U TARGET PISTOL

Caliber: 22 LR, 5-shot magazine. **Barrel:** 5.91". **Weight:** 35.3 oz. **Length:** 10.5" overall. **Stocks:** French walnut target-style with thumbrest and adjustable shelf; hand-checked panels. **Sights:** Ramp front, micro. adjustable rear mounted on frame; 8.66" sight radius. **Features:** Meets U.I.T. standards. Comes with 260-gram barrel weight; 100, 150, 350-gram weights available. Fully adjustable match trigger; dry-firing safety device. Imported from France by Nygord Precision Products.

Price: Right-hand, about \$1,250.00
Price: Left-hand, about \$1,290.00

UNIQUE MODEL 96U TARGET PISTOL

Caliber: 22 LR, 5- or 6-shot magazine. **Barrel:** 5.9". **Weight:** 40.2 oz. **Length:** 11.2" overall. **Stocks:** French walnut. Target style with thumbrest and adjustable shelf. **Sights:** Blade front, micrometer rear mounted on frame. **Features:** Designed for Sport Pistol and Standard U.I.T. shooting. External hammer; fully adjustable and movable trigger; dry-firing device. Introduced 1997. Imported from France by Nygord Precision Products.

Price: \$1,350.00

WALTHER GSP MATCH PISTOL

Caliber: 22 LR, 32 S&W Long (GSP-C), 5-shot magazine **Barrel:** 4.22". **Weight:** 44.8 oz. (22 LR), 49.4 oz. (32). **Length:** 11.8" overall. **Stocks:** Walnut. **Sights:** Post front, match rear adjustable for windage and elevation. **Features:** Available with either 2.2-lb. (1000 gm) or 3-lb. (1360 gm) trigger. Spare magazine, barrel weight, tools supplied. Imported from Germany by Nygord Precision Products.

Price: GSP, with case \$1,495.00
Price: GSP-C, with case \$1,595.00

STI EAGLE 5.0 PISTOL

Caliber: 9mm Para., 38 Super, 40 S&W, 45 ACP, 10-ACP, 10-shot magazine. **Barrel:** 5" bull. **Weight:** 34 oz. **Length:** 8.62" overall. **Stocks:** Checkered polymer. **Sights:** Bo-Mar blade front, Bo-Mar fully adjustable rear. **Features:** Modular frame design; adjustable match trigger; skeletonized hammer; extended grip safety with locator pad; match-grade fit of all parts. Many options available. Introduced 1994. Made in U.S. by STI International.

Price: \$1,792.00

THOMPSON/CENTER SUPER 14 CONTENDER

Caliber: 22 LR, 222 Rem., 223 Rem., 7-30 Waters, 30-30 Win., 357 Rem. Maximum, 44 Mag., single shot. **Barrel:** 14". **Weight:** 45 oz. **Length:** 17-1/4" overall. **Stocks:** T/C "Competitor Grip" (walnut and rubber). **Sights:** Fully adjustable target-type. **Features:** Break-open action with auto safety. Interchangeable barrels for both rimfire and centerfire calibers. Introduced 1978.

Price: Blued \$520.24
Price: Stainless steel \$578.40
Price: Extra barrels, blued \$251.06
Price: Extra barrels, stainless steel \$278.68

Thompson/Center Super 16 Contender

Same as the T/C Super 14 Contender except has 16-1/4" barrel. Rear sight can be mounted at mid-barrel position (10-3/4" radius) or moved to the rear (using scope mount position) for 14-3/4" radius. Overall length is 20-1/4". Comes with T/C Competitor Grip of walnut and rubber. Available in, 223 Rem., 45-70 Gov't. Also available with 16" vent rib barrel with internal choke, caliber 45 Colt/410 shotshell.

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Breve Historia

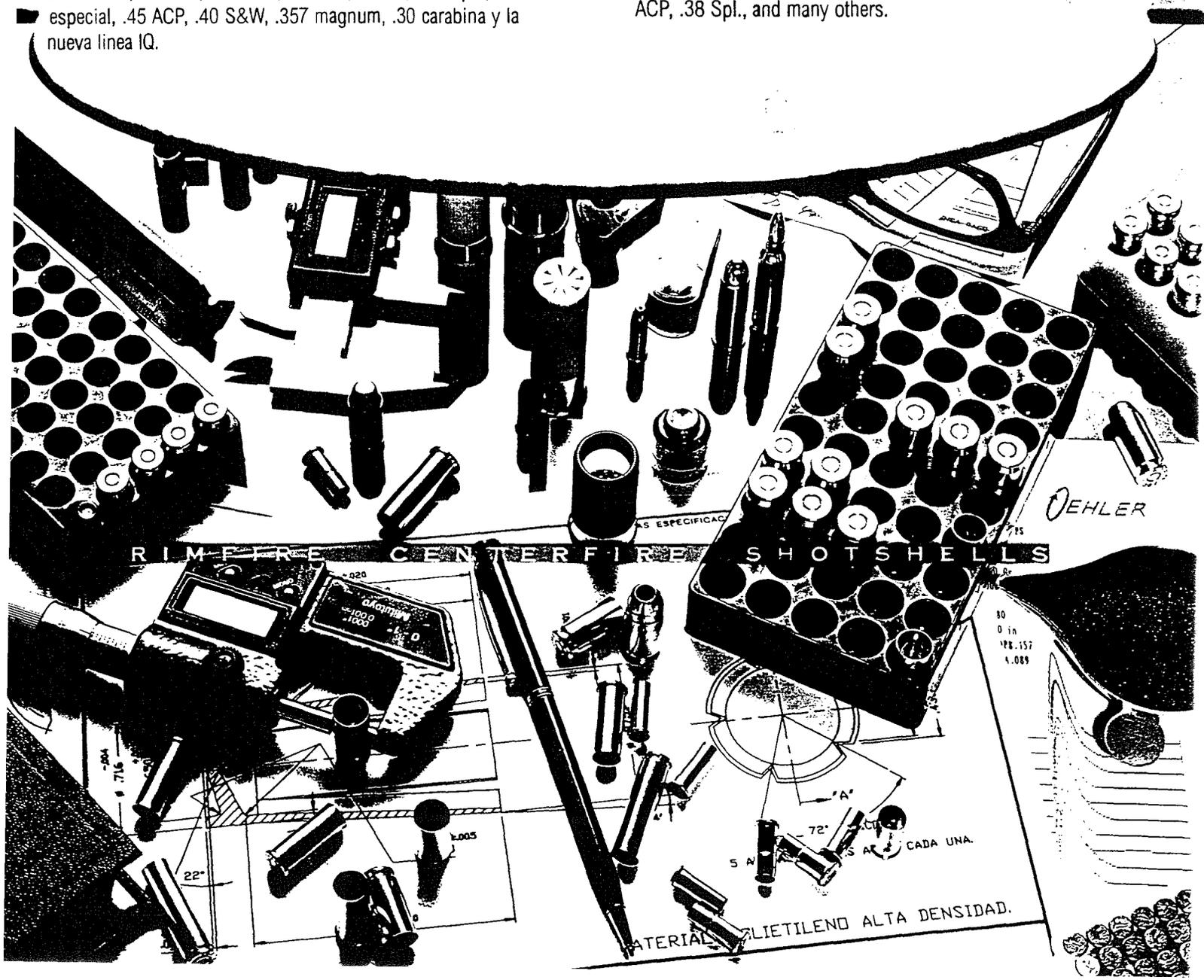
Con una calidad ampliamente reconocida en el mercado nacional e internacional desde 1967, TECNOS fabrica y comercializa cartuchos deportivos para escopeta, calibre .22 y Fuego Central para el exigente mercado nacional e internacional, incluyendo los Estados Unidos de Norteamérica. Esta presencia mundial se ha ganado debido a que contamos con personal ampliamente calificado y equipo de la más avanzada tecnología. Un estricto control de calidad en nuestros productos, desde la selección y aprobación de nuestras materias primas hasta múltiples pruebas de velocidad, presión, agrupación y funcionamiento que se realizan en nuestro completo laboratorio balístico, nos permiten asegurar un producto de máxima confiabilidad. Los cartuchos aguila, son exportados a varios países en diversos continentes donde tienen una gran aceptación y demanda ya que cumplen estrictamente con los estándares internacionales de fabricación tales como SAAMI y CIP.

Contamos con tres modernas y eficientes líneas de fabricación para cartuchos Cal. 22 Deportivo, salva e industrial, cartuchos para escopeta Cal. 12, 16, 20, 410 y 8 industrial y cartuchos de fuego central Cal. 25, .32 auto, .32 S&W, .38 auto, 9 mm., .38 super, .38 especial, .45 ACP, .40 S&W, .357 magnum, .30 carabina y la nueva línea IQ.

A brief History

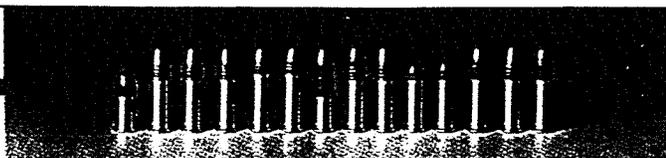
With renowned quality in the national and international markets since 1967, TECNOS manufactures and markets sport shotgun shells, .22 rimfire and centerfire ammunition for the demanding domestic and international markets, including the United States. This worldwide presence is due to our widely qualified personnel and the most technologically advanced equipment, plus a strict quality control of our products. The selection and approval of our raw materials and the various tests of velocity, pressure, accuracy and functionality, permit the production of a totally dependable product. All this is carried out in state of the art chemistry and ballistic laboratories.

Aguila cartridges are exported to various countries, where they have great acceptance and demand due to their excellent international standards of manufacturing such as SAAMI and CIP. We currently operate three modern and efficient production lines for .22 rimfire cartridges (including blanks and industrial), shotshells, 12 ga., 16 ga., 20 ga., 410 and industrial 8 ga., and centerfire ammunition in calibers such as the new IQ line, 9mm Luger, .380 ACP, .38 Spl., and many others.



CALIBRE .22
AGUILA/GOLDEN EAGLE*
RIMFIRE CARTRIDGES

PAGINA:
PAGE: 2



FUEGO CENTRAL
AGUILA
CENTERFIRE

PAGINA:
PAGE: 6

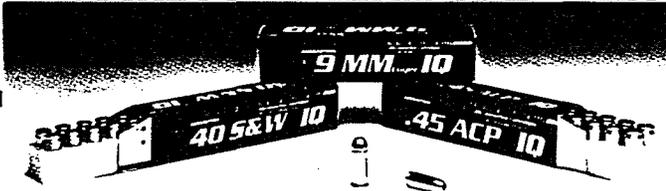


NUEVA LINEA DE CARTUCHOS DE FUEGO CENTRAL: IQ
IQ: NEW CENTERFIRE CARTRIDGES

THE FIRST INTELLIGENT BULLET

PAGINA:
PAGE: 11

NUEVO/NEW!



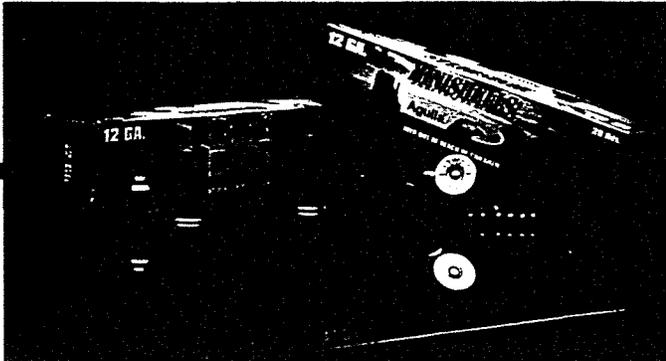
ESCOPIETA
AGUILA/GOLDEN EAGLE*
SHOTSHELLS

PAGINA:
PAGE: 12



NUEVA LINEA DE ESCOPETA: MINISHELLS
MINISHELLS: NEW SHOTSHELLS LINE

PAGINA:
PAGE: 15

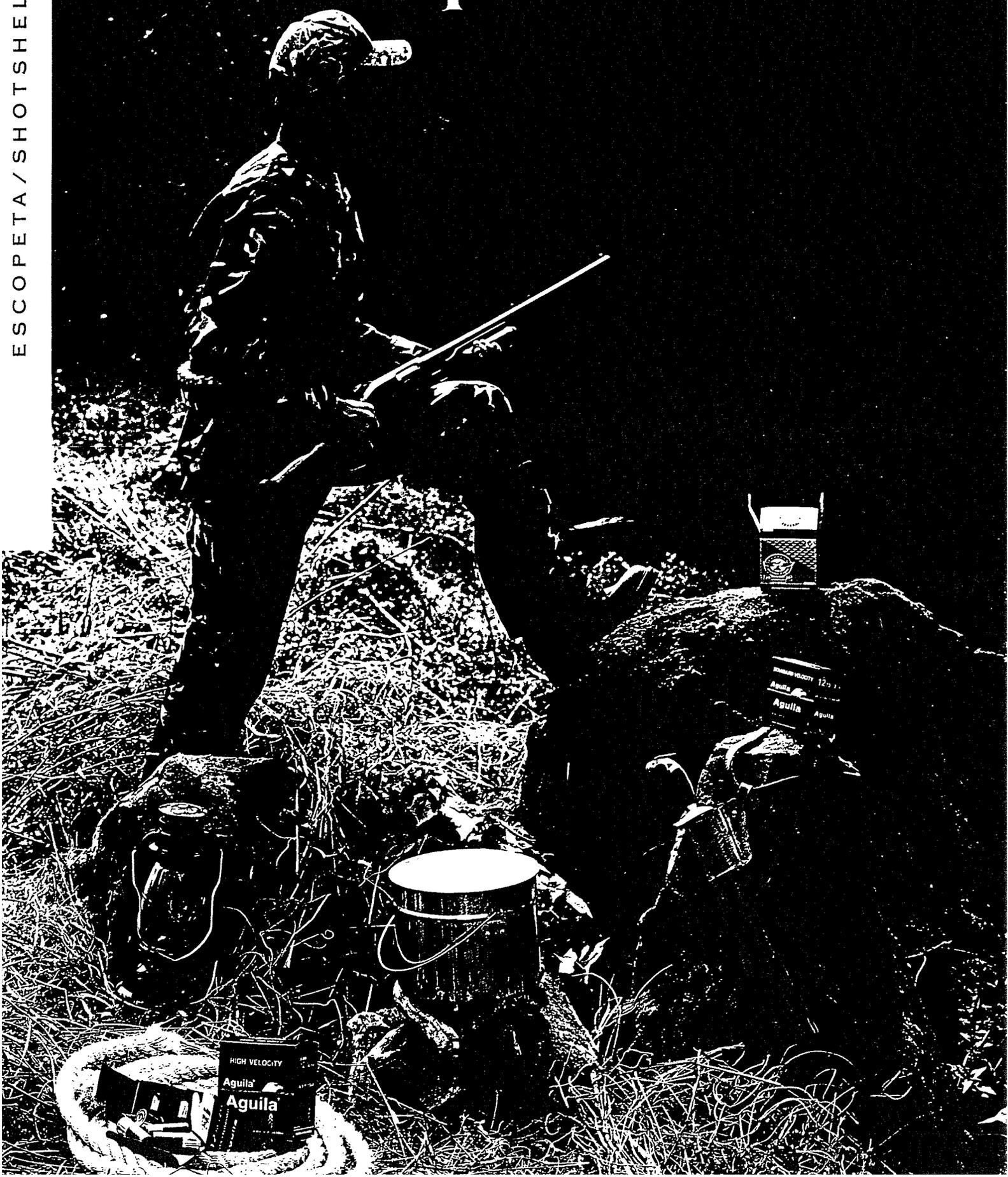


PAGINA:
PAGE: 16



SCOPE TA / SHOTSHELLS

Escopeta/Shotshells



HIGH VELOCITY
Aguila
Aguila

HIGH VELOCITY 12s
Aguila
Aguila

ESPECIFICACIONES CARTUCHOS PARA ESCOPETA / SHOTSHELLS SPECIFICATIONS

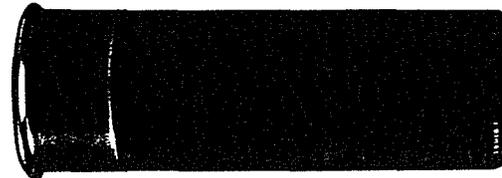
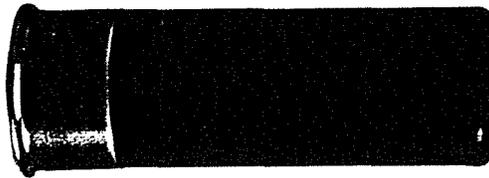
Carga de Pólvora en Drams Powder Load in Drams		Longitud del Cartucho Shell Length		Carga de munición Shot Load		Carga de Posta Buckshot Load		Tamaño de munición Shot Size	Posta Buckshot	Munición Shot	Velocidad Velocity		Posta Buckshot	Pzas. por Caja Pieces per case	Peso en Kg por caja de 500 pzas. Kg. per case of 500 pieces
Munición Shot	Posta Buckshot	Pulgadas Inches	Milímetros Millimeters	Onzas Oz	Gramos Grams	Onzas Oz	Gramos Grams			Mt/seg Mt/sec	Pie/seg Ft/sec	Mt/seg Mt/sec	Pie/seg Ft/sec		

* La cifra entre paréntesis indica el número de postas
* The number in brackets shows the number of buckshots

TAMAÑO REAL
ACTUAL SIZE ↓

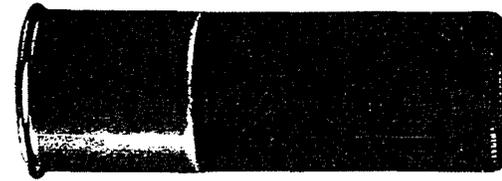
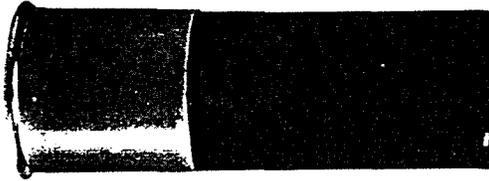
CALIBRE 12 VELOCIDAD ESTANDAR / 12 GAUGE STANDARD VELOCITY

3 1/4	3	2 3/4	70	32	11	28	2.4, 6.7, 5.8, 9	0B (9)*	366	1200	366	1200	500	24
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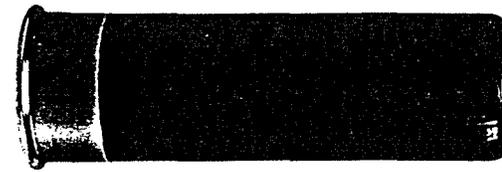
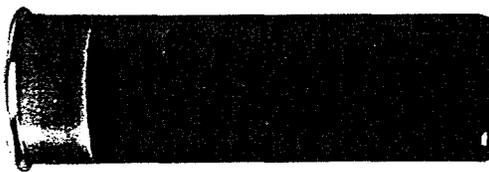
CALIBRE 12 ALTA VELOCIDAD / 12 GAUGE HIGH VELOCITY

3 3/4	3 3/4	2 3/4	70	36	1.36	39	88, 2.46, 7.5, 8.9	0B (12)*	405	1330	388, 384	1275, 1260	500	26
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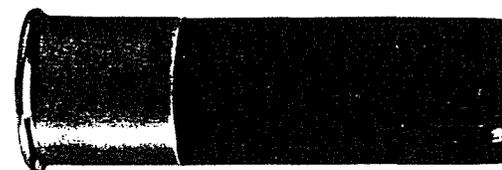
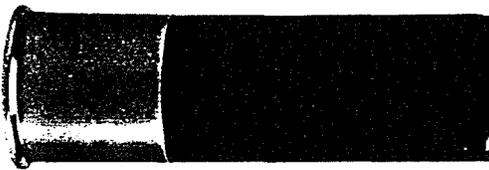
CALIBRE 16 VELOCIDAD ESTANDAR / 16 GAUGE STANDARD VELOCITY

2 5/8	2 1/2	2 3/4	70	28	7.8, 1	24.30	2.4, 6.7, 5.8, 9	1B (8)*	366	1200	366	1200	500	20
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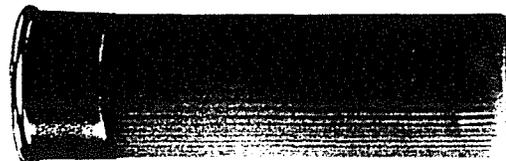
CALIBRE 16 ALTA VELOCIDAD / 16 GAUGE HIGH VELOCITY

3	3	2 3/4	70	32	11	32	2.4, 6.7, 5.8	1B (12)*	381	1250	381	1250	500	23
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CALIBRE 20 VELOCIDAD ESTANDAR / 20 GAUGE STANDARD VELOCITY

2 1/4	2 1/2	2 3/4	70	24	7/8	24	1.6, 7.5, 8	2B (12)*	350	1150	335, 366	1100, 1200	500	18
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ESPECIFICACIONES CARTUCHOS PARA ESCOPETA / SHOTSHELLS SPECIFICATIONS

ESPECIFICACIONES CARTUCHOS PARA ESCOPETA / SHOTSHELLS SPECIFICATIONS

Carga de Pólvora en Drams Powder Load in Drams		Longitud del Cartucho Shell Length		Carga de munición Shot Load		Carga de Posta BuckShot Load		Tamaño de munición Shot Size	Posta Buckshot	Munición Shot	Velocidad Velocity		Posta Buckshot	Pzas. por Caja Pieces per case	Peso en Kg por caja de 500 pzas. Kg. per case of 500 pieces
Munición Shot	Posta Buckshot	Pulgadas Inches	Milímetros Millimeters	Onzas Oz	Gramos Grams	Onzas Oz	Gramos Grams				Mt/seg Mt/seg	Pie/seg Ft. sec			

* La cifra entre paréntesis indica el número de postas
 * The number in brackets shows the number of buckshots

TAMAÑO REAL
 ACTUAL SIZE ↓

CALIBRE 20 ALTA VELOCIDAD / 20 GAUGE HIGH VELOCITY															
2 3/4	2 3/4	2 3/4	70	1	28	1	28	2,4,6,7,5,8	2B (15)*	372	1220	372	1220	500	21



CALIBRE 410 / 410 GAUGE															
Max.	Max.	2 1/2	63	1/2	14	1/2	14	4,6,7,5	3GB (4)*	366	1200	335	1100	500	12



SPORTING CLAYS CALIBRE 12 / 12 GAUGE SPORTING CLAYS															
3 1/8	●	2 3/4	70	1 1/8	32	●	●	7,5,8,9	●	373	1225	●	●	500	23



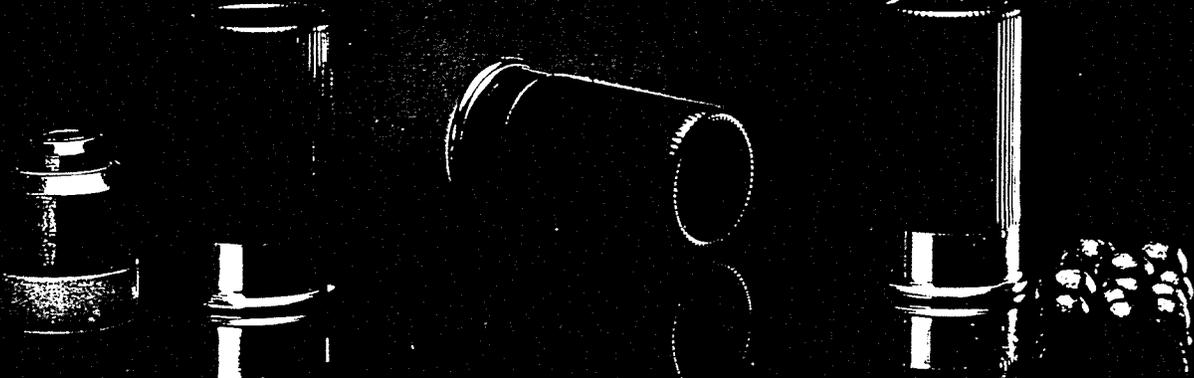
SPORTING CLAYS LINEA DORADA CALIBRE 12 / 12 GAUGE SPORTING CLAYS GOLDEN LINE															
3 1/2	●	2 3/4	70	1 1/8	32	●	●	7,5,8,9	●	404	1325	●	●	500	22



CALIBRE 8 INDUSTRIAL / 8 GAUGE INDUSTRIAL															
90 grains	●	3 9/32	83	3	84	●	●	Slug	Slug	480	1575	●	●	250	23 + 250 pzas./



This new type of 1-3/4" 12 ga shotshell (1-1/2" OAL loaded) was developed as part of the innovation drive carried out by Industrias Tecnos SA de CV from Cuernavaca, Mexico, manufacturer of "AGUILA" ammunition. The original idea was to create a new shotshell with law enforcement and military applications in mind. The new cartridge would generate a milder recoil (less shoulder punishment and faster reacquisition of the target after the first shot is fired), would provide more firepower (being able to load 12-14 rounds in a 20" bbl shotgun) and would be ergonomically friendlier (being able to grab a big lot of shells with one hand and comfortably place them in the pocket). Due to its smaller size one police officer/soldier would be able to carry about 40% more rounds than regular shotshells. All this, while providing the necessary power for Police/Military work.



Early in our development work it was clear that this new round would hardly cycle semi-automatics while also having difficulties in feeding some pump action shotguns flawlessly. This lead us to consider the development of a weapons system which would include a new shotgun (more about this later) especially designed for the MINISHELL. In the meantime, after some testing we realized that the WINCHESTER™ 1300 series cycle MINISHELLS flawlessly (12 rds in an 18" bbl "Defender"); MOSSBERGS™ and REMINGTONS™ needed a minor modification in their elevators to produce similar results.

Carga de Pólvora en Drams Powder Load in Drams	Longitud del Cartucho Shell Length		Carga de munición Shot Load		Tamaño de munición Load Size	Salida Muzzle M/seg M/sec	Velocidad Velocity		Salida Muzzle F/seg F/sec	Piezas Pieces		Peso por cartucho Weight per case	
	Pulgadas Inches	Milímetros Millimeters	Onzas Oz	Gramos Grams			M/seg M/sec	F/seg F/sec		Plegadizo Box	Corrugado Case	Kg	Lb

TAMAÑO REAL
ACTUAL SIZE ↓

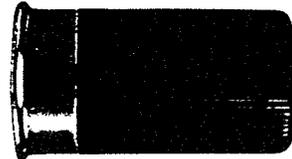
CALIBRE 12 MINISHELL 7/12

2.12	1.34	4.45	5.5	18	7.5	358	1175	20	500	15	33
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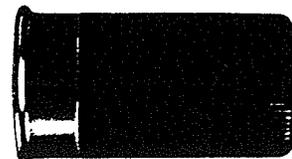
CALIBRE 12 MINISHELL SLUG

2.12	1.34	4.45	7.5	25	SLUG	381	1250	20	500	19	42
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CALIBRE 12 MINISHELL BUCKSHOT

2.12	1.34	4.45	11 PELLETS	4B(7)-1B(4)	366	1200	20	500	16	35
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U.S.A.:
CENTURION ORDNANCE, INC.
11614 RAINBOW RIDGE / HELOTES, TX 78023
TEL (210) 695 4602
FAX: (210) 695 4603
e-mail: Cordnance@aol.com

Manufacturing:
INDUSTRIAS TECNOS S.A. DE C.V.
KM. 6 CARRETERA CUERNAVACA A TEPOZTLAN
CUERNAVACA, MORELOS, MEXICO.
C.P. 62000
TEL: (52)(7) 3 82 02 38 / 3 82 02 05
(52)(7) 3 82 02 81 / 3 82 02 66
FAX: (52)(7) 3 82 01 94 / 3 82 02 70
e-mail: ventas@itecnos.com



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Minishells

- This new type of 1-3/4" 12 ga shotshell (1-1/2" OAL loaded) was developed as part of the innovation drive carried out by Industrias Tecnos SA de CV from Cuernavaca, Mexico, manufacturer of "AGUILA" ammunition. The original idea was to create a new shotshell with law enforcement and military applications in mind. The new cartridge would generate a milder recoil (less shoulder punishment and faster reacquisition of the target after the first shot is fired), would provide more firepower (being able to load 12-14 rounds in a 20" bbl shotgun) and would be ergonomically friendlier (being able to grab a big lot of shells with one hand and comfortably place them in the pocket). Due to its smaller size one police officer/soldier would be able to carry about 40% more rounds than regular shotshells. All this, while providing the necessary power for Police/Military work.
- Early in our development work it was clear that this new round would hardly cycle semi-automatics while also having difficulties in feeding some pump action shotguns flawlessly. This lead us to consider the development of a weapons system which would include a new shotgun (more about this later) especially designed for the MINISHELL. In the meantime, after some testing we realized that the WINCHESTER™ 1300 series cycle MINISHELLS flawlessly (12 rds in an 18" bbl "Defender"); MOSSBERGS™ and REMINGTONS™ needed a minor modification in their elevators to produce similar results.
- **All Types of MINISHELLS are loaded to SAAMI specs according to 12ga shotshells of regular size, namely 2-3/4" or 3" in length. This means that regular shells and MINISHELLS generate the same pressure in the chamber of 12ga shotguns. MINISHELLS should NEVER be used in signal/flare guns or any other firearm other than 12ga caliber SAAMI approved shotguns. Failure to comply with this may result in injury or death to the user or others.**
- While we were producing shooting prototypes and focusing in the law enforcement/military markets, information about this project was somehow leaked to the civilian market in Mexico which became intrigued by the new cartridge. Due to this, we decided to do some

merchandising by selling **MINISHELLS** in a 7-1/2 birdshot load; results turned to be quite encouraging. The reason was that the milder recoil encouraged female and young shooters to fire the same 12ga shotgun carried by their older more experienced shooter, who in turn found the lighter shot load (18 grams) a bigger challenge to shoot skeets than with regular loads.

- CENTURION ORDNANCE, INC., TECNOS' U.S. wholly owned subsidiary started importing and selling **MINISHELLS** in birdshot and slugs loads in the U.S. market. The reaction was similar to that in Mexico, plus CAS participants who found the tiny shotshell very convenient to reload. "Coach guns" with automatic ejector are normally not permitted; WINCHESTERS M1897 cycles them fairly well.
- The first prototypes of the MicroShotgun especially designed for **MINISHELLS** have been delivered and are being fire-tested. There will be two versions, one pump and the other will be semi automatic. This will be a very compact shotgun, especially due to the fact that the receiver will be shorter as well as the ejection port; cycling stroke (pump) will be shorter and the slide cycling time in the semi automatic will be faster.

Additional **MINISHELLS** loads will be offered to the civilian as well as the law enforcement/military markets.

	Powder Load in Drams	Shell Length		Shot Load		Load Size	Velocity		Pieces per packing		Weight per case	
		Inches	Millimeter	Oz	Grams		Meters	Fps	Box	Case	Kg	Lb
MINISHELL 12 (Bird Shot)	2 1/2	13/4	44.45	5/8	18	7.5	358	1175	20	500	15	33
MINISHELL 12 (Slug)	2 1/2	13/4	44.45	7/8	25	SLUG	381	1250	20	500	19	42
MINISHELL 12 (Buckshot 4B+1B)	2 1/2	13/4	44.45	11 pellets		4B(7)+1B(4)	366	1200	20	500	16	35

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CENTURION ORDNANCE, INC.
11614 Rainbow Ridge
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Phone: (210) 695-4602
FAX: (210) 695-4603
E-Mail: info@aguilaammo.com

OF COUNSEL:
ROBERT C. MOIST
JOHN F. MACHTENCER
MICHAEL ALLEN
LOS ANGELES, CA

TRUTANICH • MICHEL, LLP
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
PORT OF LOS ANGELES OFFICE
407 NORTH HARBOR BOULEVARD
SAN PEDRO, CALIFORNIA 90731-3356
TELEPHONE: (310) 548-0410 • FAX: (310) 548-4813

DON B. KATES
SAN FRANCISCO, CA
MARK K. BENENSON
NEW YORK, N.Y.
DAVID T. HARDY
TUCSON, AZ

January 29, 2001

Via Fax & U.S. Mail
Mr. David DeAlba
Mr. Tim Rieger
Department of Justice
1300 "I" Street
Sacramento, CA 95814

Re: SB-23 "Detachable" Magazine Regulations

Dear Messrs. DeAlba & Rieger:

Many members of my associational clients have been inquiring about what qualifies as a "non-detachable" magazine. The DOJ regulations define a "detachable" magazine as "any ammunition feeding device that can be removed readily from a firearm with *neither* disassembly of the firearm action *nor* use of a tool being required." (Emphasis added).

It would seem in reading the regulation that, conversely, a "non-detachable" magazine would be any magazine that requires *either* disassembly of the firearm action *or* the use of a tool to remove the magazine being required. In other words, for a magazine to be non-detachable it is not necessary that *both* disassembly of the firearm action *and* use of a tool be necessary, only one or the other.

I'd appreciate it if you could clarify this. I look forward to hearing from you shortly.

Sincerely,
TRUTANICH • MICHEL, LLP



C. D. Michel

CDM/hv

BILL LOCKYER
Attorney General

State of California
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE



P.O. BOX 160487
SACRAMENTO, CA 95816-0487
Facsimile: (916) 263-0676
(916) 263-0802

February 22, 2001

C.D. Michel
TRUTANICH - MICHEL, LLP
407 North Harbor Boulevard
San Pedro, CA 90731-3356

Re: SB 23 "Detachable" Magazine Regulations

Dear Mr. Michel:

Thank you for your letter of January 29, 2001, requesting clarification of the SB-23 "detachable" magazine regulations. The regulation states, in pertinent part, that a detachable magazine is "any ammunition feeding device that can be readily removed from a firearm with neither disassembly of the firearm action nor use of a tool being required."

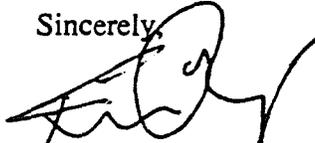
The Attorney General's office agrees that your interpretation is reasonable regarding the converse of the wording of the statute. A non-detachable magazine could mean a magazine that requires either disassembly of the firearm action or the use of a tool to remove the magazine, but not both disassembly and the use of a tool.

However, this office once again cautions that attempts to circumvent the law could lead to litigation of the kind seen in *People v. Dingman*. You and your clients presented the hypothetical of a 10-round magazine with a screw drilled through the receiver into the magazine as an example of a conversion which would require a tool for removal, thus exempting such a firearm from the definition of an assault weapon. A modification maneuver of this type is viewed with scepticism by this office and violates the spirit, if not the letter of the law within the meaning of Penal Code section 12276.1. The fifty-eight district attorneys within this state are likely to share such scepticism and proceed with a prosecution pursuant to Penal Code section 12280 in a case of this nature.

C.D. Michel
February 22, 2001
Page Two

I trust this response is in someway helpful to you and your clients.

Sincerely,



TIMOTHY L. RIEGER
Deputy Attorney General
Firearms Division

For - BILL LOCKYER
Attorney General

TLR:ls

BILL LOCKYER
Attorney General

State of California
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE



P.O. BOX 160487
SACRAMENTO, CA 95816-0487
Facsimile: (916) 263-0676
(916) 263-6275

March 16, 2000

Mr. Boyd Davis, President
Single Action Shooting Society
23255 La Palma
Yorba Linda, CA 92887

Re: 19th Annual END of TRAIL World Championship of Cowboy Action Shooting and Wild West Jubilee

Dear Mr. Davis:

The Department of Justice recognizes the sport and entertainment value associated with the 19th Annual END of TRAIL World Championship of Cowboy Action Shooting and Wild West Jubilee. This event to be held in Norco, California, April 26 - 30, 2000, will provide entertainment and sport for more than 15,000 individuals. We recognize the need of competitors to possess replicas of antique "cowboy" rifles for participation in your event. We have no objection to your regulated possession and use of such rifles as well as the possession of such rifles for the specific purpose of travel into and within our state for this year's event.

Additionally, our office will contact Riverside District Attorney Grover Trask along with Riverside County Sheriff Larry Smith and communicate our position of non-objection to the event and the rifles that are utilized by participants.

Finally, I appreciate your close working relationship with this office, wish you success, and will make Assistant Director Dale Ferranto and myself available to help address any issues surrounding the possession of antique or replicas of antique "cowboy" rifles during this year's event.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Randy Rossi", written over a large, loopy flourish.

RANDY ROSSI, Director
Firearms Division

For BILL LOCKYER
Attorney General

RR:ls

cc: Riverside District Attorney Grover Trask
Riverside County Sheriff Larry Smith

BILL LOCKYER
Attorney General

State of California
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE



P.O. BOX 160487
SACRAMENTO, CA 95816-0487
Facsimile: (916) 263-0676
(916) 263-6275

November 1, 2000

Mr. Boyd Davis, President
Single Action Shooting Society
23255 La Palma
Yorba Linda, CA 92887

~~Re: 20th Annual END of TRAIL World Championship of Cowboy Action Shooting and Wild
West Jubilee~~

Dear Mr. Davis:

The Department of Justice recognizes the sport and entertainment value associated with the 20th Annual END of TRAIL World Championship of Cowboy Action Shooting event. This event to be held in Norco, California, April 25 - 29, 2001, will provide entertainment and sport for more than 15,000 individuals. We recognize the need of competitors to possess replicas of antique "cowboy" rifles for participation in your event. We have no objection to your regulated possession and use of such rifles as well as the possession of such rifles for the specific purpose of travel into and within our state for this year's event.

Additionally, our office will contact Riverside District Attorney Grover Trask along with Riverside County Sheriff Larry Smith and communicate our position of non-objection to the event and the rifles that are utilized by participants.

Finally, I appreciate your close working relationship with this office and wish you success in this year's event.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Randy Rossi", written over a horizontal line.

RANDY ROSSI, Director
Firearms Division

For **BILL LOCKYER**
Attorney General



NEWS

LONG GUNS FOR END of TRAIL

Enjoy the 20th anniversary END of TRAIL festivities! Sign-ups are proceeding at a record pace. Don't be left out!

Last year a flawed piece of legislation outlawed our lever-action rifles capable of holding more than ten rounds, making it illegal to bring these guns into California. Everyone with whom we've spoken in the California Department of Justice and the California Legislature readily agreed our cowboy guns were not the intended subject of this legislation. Although technically illegal, the Department of Justice wrote a letter to SASS and communicated with the Riverside County (site of END of TRAIL) District Attorney's Office and Sheriff's Office assuring us the law would not be enforced, and making responsible officials available in the off-chance some over-zealous officer did proceed to enforce the legislation. The remedial legislation continues to take a circuitous route

to approval while the original law remains on the books. The Department of Justice has agreed to offer the same assurances again this year for END of TRAIL participants.

It's "OK" to bring your long guns to END of TRAIL! If this situation changes, and it's not expected to, SASS will notify all those potentially affected.

As for "out of staters" attending other Cowboy Action Shooting™ matches in California, the state has no objections to bringing in your "large capacity" rifles. However, it is recommended you have someone in the local area contact their county District Attorney and Sheriff and confirm they have no intent of enforcing the regulations during the period corrective legislation is being sought. ⚡

JUNIOR END of TRAIL COMPETITORS

As specified in the SASS Shooters Handbook, Juniors are competitors 12 through 16 years old. Young Adults are competitors 17 through 21 years of age. Young Adults is not a shooting category, it is simply a reduced match fee for young adults who will compete in the regular (adult) shooting categories. The END of TRAIL applications published in prior issues of The Cowboy Chronicle were in error. SASS apologizes for any inconvenience this may have caused. If you know your previously submitted application is in error, please contact the SASS Office to ensure the matter is settled to your satisfaction before arriving at END of TRAIL. The birthdays of older Juniors will be verified prior to on site distribution of Junior shooter's packets. ⚡

BILL RUGER, SR. RETIRES

On October 24, 2000, Sturm, Ruger & Co., Inc. reported at the meeting of its Board of Directors that William B. Ruger announced his retirement as Chairman of the Board of Directors, Chief Executive Officer, and Treasurer effective immediately.

Ruger, who directed the growth of the Company from its incorporation in 1949, intends to remain on the Board of Directors as Chairman Emeritus and as a Director. He will serve as a consultant to the Company.

William B. Ruger, Jr. was elected to the position of Chairman of the Board of Directors and Chief Executive Officer. A graduate of Harvard College, he joined Sturm, Ruger in 1964.

Speaking of the management succession, founder William B. Ruger said, "I'm confident that this Company's original conception, and its current philosophy, will continue. It is that thread of the arms collector and user, of having insight into what the market asks of firearm designs, and being successful in giving our guns the attributes people like. To the extent this is maintained, our business can only succeed and become stronger as the years go by." ⚡

(From "The Sportsman's Gazette, January, 2001)

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