

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
DISTRICT OF CONNECTICUT**

<b>JUNE SHEW, et al.</b>	:	<b>No. 3:13-CV-0739 (AVC)</b>
<i>Plaintiffs,</i>	:	
	:	
<b>v.</b>	:	
	:	
<b>DANNEL P. MALLOY, et al.</b>	:	
<i>Defendants.</i>	:	<b>OCTOBER 11, 2013</b>

**DEFENDANTS' EXHIBIT LIST**

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Exhibit 2 - Public Act 13-220

Exhibit 3 - Public Act 93-306

Exhibit 4 - Public Act 01-130

Exhibit 5 - Excerpts from Senate Debates on Public Act 13-3

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Exhibit 29 - *Updated Assessment of the Federal Assault Weapons Ban: Impacts on Gun Markets and Gun Violence, 1994-2003*, Christopher S. Koper, July 2004 (“Koper 2004”)

Exhibit 30 - *America’s Experience with the Federal Assault Weapons Ban, 1994-2004, Key Findings and Implications*, Christopher S. Koper (chapter in *Reducing Gun Violence in America: Informing Policy with Evidence and Analysis*) (“Koper 2013”)

Exhibit 31 - Washington Post Study (January 13, 2011)

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Exhibit 60 - The Gun Debate's New Mythical Number: How Many Defensive Uses Per Year? Philip J. Cook; Jens Ludwig; David Hemenway, *Journal of Policy Analysis and Management*, Vol. 16, No. 3, Special Issue: The New Public Management in New Zealand and beyond. (Summer, 1997)

Exhibit 61 - Prepared Testimony by Laurence H. Tribe, Carl M. Loeb University Professor and Professor of Constitutional Law, Harvard Law School, *Proposals to Reduce Gun Violence: Protecting Our Communities While Respecting the Second Amendment*, Senate Judiciary Committee Subcommittee on the Constitution, Civil Rights and Human Rights. February 12, 2003

Exhibit 62 - Excerpts from *Extreme Killing: Understanding Serial and Mass Murder*, James Alan Fox, Jack Levin (2d ed. 2012)

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Respectfully Submitted,

DEFENDANTS  
DANNEL P. MALLOY, et al.

GEORGE JEPSEN  
ATTORNEY GENERAL

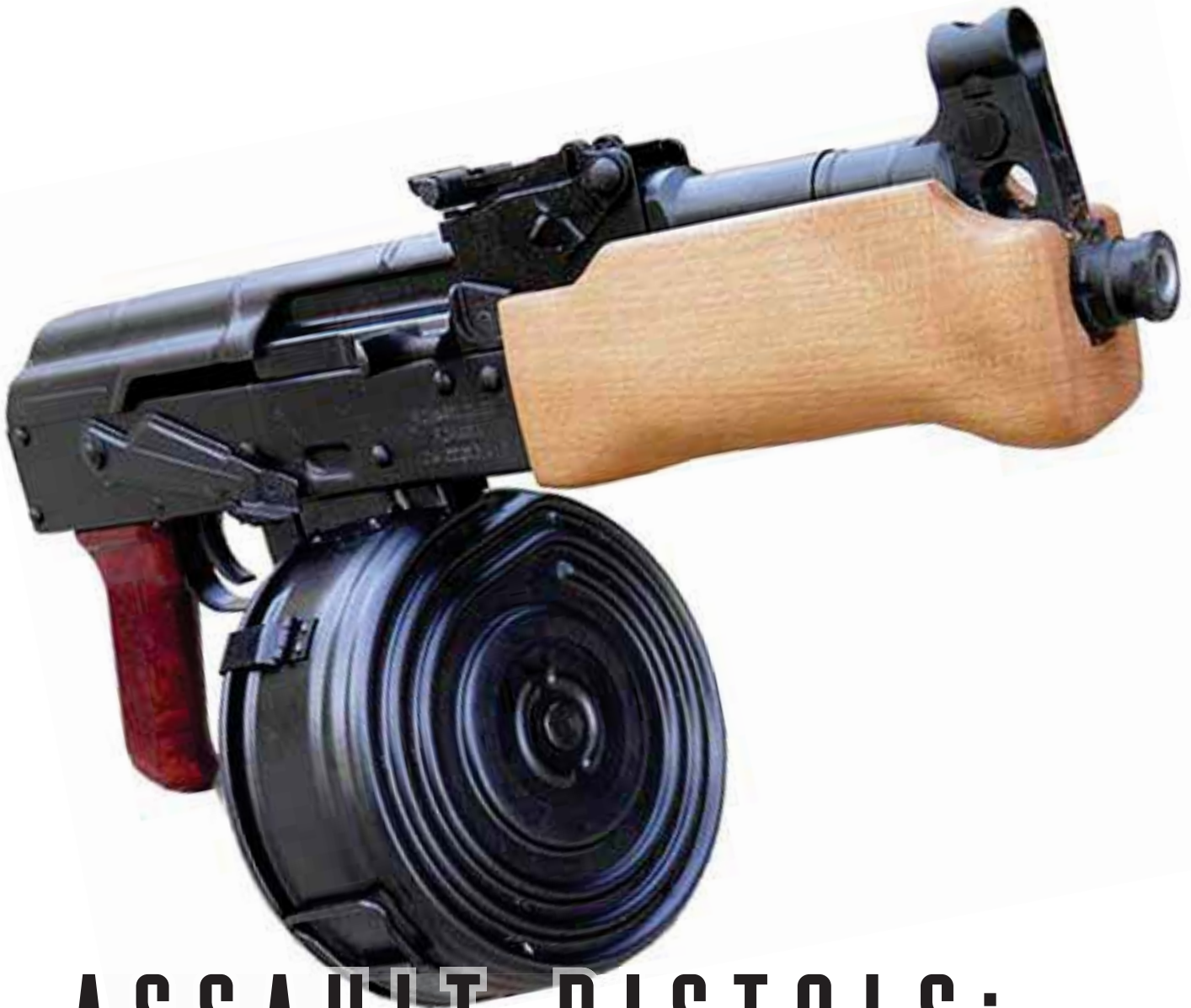
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**CERTIFICATION**

I hereby certify that on October 11, 2013, a copy of the foregoing Defendants' Exhibit List was filed electronically. Notice of this filing will be sent by electronic mail to all parties by operation of the Court's electronic filing system. Parties may access this filing through the Court's system.

/s/ Maura Murphy Osborne  
Maura Murphy Osborne

## **EXHIBIT 41**



# ASSAULT PISTOLS: THE NEXT WAVE



Violence Policy Center

**The Violence Policy Center (VPC)** is a national non-profit educational organization that conducts research and public education on violence in America and provides information and analysis to policymakers, journalists, advocates, and the general public. This study was authored by VPC Executive Director Josh Sugarmann and was funded with the support of the David Bohnett Foundation and The Joyce Foundation. A list highlighting select past VPC studies is listed below. For a complete list of VPC publications with document links, please visit <http://www.vpc.org/studyndx.htm>.

- *When Men Murder Women: An Analysis of 2010 Homicide Data* (September 2012, annual study)
- *Understanding the Smith & Wesson M&P15 Semiautomatic Assault Rifle Used in the Aurora, Colorado Mass Murder* (July 2012)
- *Gun Deaths Outpace Motor Vehicle Deaths in 10 States in 2009* (May 2012)
- *Bullet Buttons: The Gun Industry's Attack on California's Assault Weapons Ban* (May 2012)
- *American Roulette: Murder-Suicide in the United States* (May 2012)
- *"Never Walk Alone"—How Concealed Carry Laws Boost Gun Industry Sales* (April 2012)
- *Black Homicide Victimization in the United States: An Analysis of 2009 Homicide Data* (January 2012, annual study)
- *Lost Youth: A County-by-County Analysis of 2010 California Homicide Victims Ages 10 to 24* (January 2012, annual study)
- *More Guns, More Shootings* (January 2012)
- *States With Higher Gun Ownership and Weak Gun Laws Lead Nation in Gun Death* (October 2011, annual study)
- *The Militarization of the U.S. Civilian Firearms Market* (June 2011)
- *A Shrinking Minority: The Continuing Decline of Gun Ownership in America* (April 2011)
- *Blood Money: How the Gun Industry Bankrolls the NRA* (April 2011)
- *Lessons Unlearned—The Gun Lobby and the Siren Song of Anti-Government Rhetoric* (April 2010)
- *Target: Law Enforcement—Assault Weapons in the News* (February 2010)
- *Indicted: Types of Firearms and Methods of Gun Trafficking from the United States to Mexico as Revealed in U.S. Court Documents* (April 2009)
- *Iron River: Gun Violence and Illegal Firearms Trafficking on the U.S.-Mexico Border* (March 2009)
- *Youth Gang Violence and Guns: Data Collection in California* (February 2009)
- *"Big Boomers"—Rifle Power Designed Into Handguns* (December 2008)
- *Clear and Present Danger: National Security Experts Warn About the Danger of Unrestricted Sales of 50 Caliber Anti-Armor Sniper Rifles to Civilians* (July 2005)
- *The Threat Posed to Helicopters by 50 Caliber Anti-Armor Sniper Rifles* (August 2004)
- *United States of Assault Weapons: Gunmakers Evading the Federal Assault Weapons Ban* (July 2004)
- *Vest Buster: The .500 Smith & Wesson Magnum—The Gun Industry's Latest Challenge to Law Enforcement Body Armor* (June 2004)
- *Bullet Hoses—Semiautomatic Assault Weapons: What Are They? What's So Bad About Them?* (May 2003)
- *"Officer Down"—Assault Weapons and the War on Law Enforcement* (May 2003)
- *License to Kill IV: More Guns, More Crime* (June 2002)
- *"A .22 for Christmas"—How the Gun Industry Designs and Markets Firearms for Children and Youth* (December 2001)
- *Unintended Consequences: Pro-Handgun Experts Prove That Handguns Are a Dangerous Choice For Self-Defense* (November 2001)
- *Voting from the Rooftops: How the Gun Industry Armed Osama bin Laden, Other Foreign and Domestic Terrorists, and Common Criminals with 50 Caliber Sniper Rifles* (October 2001)
- *Hispanics and Firearms Violence* (May 2001)
- *Where'd They Get Their Guns?—An Analysis of the Firearms Used in High-Profile Shootings, 1963 to 2001* (April 2001)
- *A Deadly Myth: Women, Handguns, and Self-Defense* (January 2001)
- *Handgun Licensing and Registration: What it Can and Cannot Do* (September 2000)
- *Pocket Rockets: The Gun Industry's Sale of Increased Killing Power* (July 2000)
- *Guns For Felons: How the NRA Works to Rearm Criminals* (March 2000)
- *Cease Fire: A Comprehensive Strategy to Reduce Firearms Violence* (Revised, October 1997)



### Assault Pistols: The Next Wave

In early March 2011, indictments were handed down in U.S. District Courts in Texas and New Mexico in two gun trafficking cases. Like the majority of gun trafficking cases along the border between the U.S. and Mexico, both traveled a familiar path. Rings of straw purchasers in each state worked together to illegally purchase military-style firearms easily available on the U.S. civilian market.<sup>1</sup> The goal? Trafficking the weapons to Mexico where such weapons are illegal and a ready market of drug traffickers and other criminals exist for them.<sup>2</sup>

In both cases, like virtually all other similar trans-border trafficking cases in this region, the traffickers favored a reliable and easily available mix of military style weaponry: assault rifle models like the AR-15 and AK-47; high-capacity pistols; and, the latest growth area in America's burgeoning assault weapon arsenal, semi-automatic assault pistols.

In the Texas case, *United States v. Zuniga*,<sup>3</sup> among the illegally obtained guns named in the indictment were 13 assault pistols, six of which were Century International Arms Draco AK-47 assault pistols (the remainder were Kel-Tec PLR 16 assault pistols).

The same month that the indictments were handed down, *Tactical Weapons* magazine offered a review of the Draco AK-47 assault pistol. After detailing its military pedigree and suitability as a PDW (Personal Defense Weapon), the article approvingly noted that the "result is a 5.5 pound pistol with an overall length of 20.5 inches that offers full rifle power in a very compact package—A desirable combination for many!"<sup>4</sup> Or as one Texas gun store, Champion Firearms, exclaimed on its website:

[T]he Draco isn't an NFA firearm [full-auto machine gun] or a restricted military weapon. This beauty happens to be a civilian legal AK 47 in pistol form. It goes by the name Draco, is manufactured in Romania and imported by Century Arms. This pistol is chambered in the popular AK rifle caliber 7.62x39, takes standard AK-47

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<sup>1</sup> In a straw purchase, the actual buyer of the gun, being unable to pass the required federal background check or desiring to not have his or her name associated with the transaction, uses a proxy buyer (the straw man) who can pass the required background check to purchase the firearm.

<sup>2</sup> From 2006 through 2011, there were more than 50,000 organized crime murders in Mexico (*Drug Violence in Mexico: Data and Analysis Through 2011*, Trans-Border Institute, March 2012, <http://justiceinmexico.files.wordpress.com/2010/07/2012-tbi-drugviolence.pdf>).

<sup>3</sup> See <http://www.vpc.org/texas/TXZunigaIndictment110401.pdf> for copy of indictment.

<sup>4</sup> "Century Arms' Draco AK 7.62 PDW," *Tactical Weapons*, March 2011.

magazines/drums and shoots like a dream. If you're interested in high capacity + firepower on a reliable, time tested platform—then this pistol is for you.<sup>5</sup>

Champion Firearms listed the retail price of the Draco assault pistol as \$467.00 with “Our Price: \$359.00. *You save \$108.00!*”

In the second indictment, *United States v. Villalobos*,<sup>6</sup> handed down the same month in New Mexico, more than half (117 of 208) of the illegally obtained guns named in the indictment were AK-47 assault pistols. All but two of the guns were purchased from one store, Chaparral Guns in Chaparral, New Mexico. Members of the trafficking ring would purchase multiple guns at a time. In one three-day period in February 2011, the traffickers bought 30 AK-47 pistols from Chaparral. All were acquired with the intent of selling them on the criminal market across the border in Mexico.

Research by the Violence Policy Center (VPC) and others makes it clear that AK-47 pistols are a “weapon of choice” of illegal gun traffickers who purchase firearms in the United States and then smuggle them into Mexico. A VPC review of 114 trafficking cases in 16 states (from which the above two cases are drawn) catalogued more than 4,800 firearms detailed in court and other legal documents. Of the 262 assault pistols tabulated, almost all were AK-47 variant pistols (the remainder were mostly AR-15 pistols).<sup>7</sup>

In a 2009 report *Inside Gun Shows: What Goes on When Everybody Thinks Nobody's Watching*, the Violence Prevention Research Program at the University of California, Davis, noted that 11 percent of 212 gun sellers (licensed retailers and unlicensed vendors) at gun shows in Arizona, Nevada, Texas, and Florida had

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<sup>5</sup> In files of Violence Policy Center, downloaded July 18, 2012.

<sup>6</sup> See <http://www.vpc.org/new%20mexico/NMVillalobos110408.pdf> for indictment.

<sup>7</sup> The VPC website *Cross-Border Gun Trafficking: An Ongoing Analysis of the Types of Firearms Illegally Trafficked from the United States to Mexico and Other Latin American and Caribbean Countries as Revealed in U.S. Court Documents* contains indictments and other documents related to federal gun trafficking prosecutions filed since 2006 primarily in the southwest United States. The site is available in both English (<http://www.vpc.org/indicted.htm>) and Spanish (<http://www.vpc.org/indictedesp.htm>). The website's data and legal documents offer a unique view of the weapons favored by Mexican traffickers not revealed in the trace statistics compiled by the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives (ATF)—the make and model of guns favored by traffickers and the methods by which they obtain such weapons. (While the site's findings offer a snapshot of the types of firearms preferred by cross-border gun traffickers, the findings should not be viewed in any way as offering an estimate of the overall numbers of guns attempted to be trafficked from the U.S. into other countries.)

assault pistols for sale. No assault pistols were seen among 60 sellers at gun shows in California, where such weapons are banned.<sup>8</sup> The report notes, "Colleagues at ATF in Southern California have indicated that these guns are now being put to use by Mexican drug trafficking organizations."<sup>9</sup>

Unfortunately, the AK-47 pistol is only one example of a disturbing and lethal trend: the growing number of assault pistols available for sale on the United States civilian market.

Not since the late 1980s and early 1990s has there been such a wide selection of assault pistols available for sale in the United States. During that period, UZI pistols, MAC-10s, and TEC-9s were the prominent assault pistols seen on television and movie screens as well as displayed on gun store counters. Today, more assault pistol makes and models are available than ever before for civilian sale in the United States. They range from models that were named under the now-expired federal assault weapons ban (such as the UZI pistol, MAC-10, and Calico) to newer models such as the aforementioned AK-47 and AR-15 pistols. As a 2011 article published in *Handguns* magazine titled "AR Pistols: The Hugely Popular Rifle Platform Makes a Pretty Cool Handgun as Well" noted, "There's no doubt in the last few years that AR pistols have become extremely popular."<sup>10</sup>

This increase in the quantity of makes and models has been matched by an increase in the quality of their lethality. Whereas the earlier generation of assault pistols were primarily high-capacity military-style pistols in 9mm or 45 caliber, the most popular models today are derived from military style assault rifles, such as the AK-47 and AR-15. As a result, they have the penetrating power of an assault rifle

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<sup>8</sup> Wintemute, Garen, MD, MPH, *Inside Gun Shows: What Goes On When Everybody Thinks Nobody's Watching*, Violence Prevention Research Program, Department of Emergency Medicine, UC Davis School of Medicine, September 2009, <http://www.ucdmc.ucdavis.edu/vprp/>.

<sup>9</sup> Wintemute, Garen, MD, MPH, *Inside Gun Shows: What Goes On When Everybody Thinks Nobody's Watching*, Violence Prevention Research Program, Department of Emergency Medicine, UC Davis School of Medicine, September 2009, <http://www.ucdmc.ucdavis.edu/vprp/>.

<sup>10</sup> "AR pistols: the hugely popular rifle platform makes a pretty cool handgun as well," *Handguns*, June/July, 2011. One notable AR-15 pistol owner was Boston mobster and FBI informant Whitey Bulger. In a July 2012 *Boston Herald* column on Bulger's guns, author Howie Carr offered this characterization of Bulger's assault pistol by a "gun-loving friend" described as "Larry the Loner": "Good for bank jobs, small massacres and going out in a hail of bullets if you're also planning on taking out a few guys along with you," ("Old-Fashioned Piece-Nik," *The Boston Herald*, July 1, 2012).

in the concealable format of a pistol. Whereas the most commonly worn levels of police body armor would be able to protect the wearer from a 9mm or 45 caliber handgun round, a .223 or 7.62 rifle round would be far more likely to penetrate. As one poster on [www.SurvivalistBoards.com](http://www.SurvivalistBoards.com) wrote about the Draco AK-47 pistol, "It can penetrate body armor and holds 30+ rounds.....I figure this is a lot of firepower in a legal and small package."<sup>11</sup>

In a segment of his cable television show *Ted Nugent's Spirit of the Wild* titled "Uncle Ted's Favorite Guns," National Rifle Association Board Member Ted Nugent cheerfully acknowledged the military pedigree and lauded the rifle power of the Century International Arms Centurion 39 AK-47 pistol, "This is a variation of what they lovingly refer to as the Kalashnikov, the AK-47....This is a handgun version, almost what you see the bad guys in Afghanistan use...7.62 x 39mm, out of a little, short, rifle basically, but it's a handgun, this is a handgun. It's legal, without a Class III ATF forms."<sup>12</sup>

This study's Appendix contains more than 20 examples (obtained through gun industry catalogs, advertisements and articles in firearm publications, and gun manufacturer websites) of assault pistols marketed in the United States. Examples of promotional copy for these guns include the following.

- A headline for catalog copy for the aforementioned Century International Arms Centurion 39 AK Pistol boasts, "We brought you the 1<sup>st</sup> 100% American Made AK. Now we bring you the 1<sup>st</sup> 100% American Made AK Pistol!" The ad text reads: "Wow! This new Centurion 39 Pistol is totally awesome and is 100% made in the good old U.S. of A.! The new bird cage muzzle brake and 'shark fin' front sight, gives the small package a sexy new look. An ergonomic pistol grip and our proprietary quad rail, high-tech, poly furniture, gives an incredibly cool appearance that just oozes strength, quality and style...Perfect for home protection, CQB [Close Quarters Battle], or a fun day of inexpensive shooting at the range, the C39 is a trusty tool that is ready when you are. Takes all standard AK type magazines."<sup>13</sup>

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<sup>11</sup> In files of Violence Policy Center, downloaded July 16, 2012.

<sup>12</sup> See <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=B9DdiGu6ZYI>, YouTube upload date March 2, 2011. Under the National Firearms Act (NFA)—the federal law regulating machine guns, short-barreled rifles, and other "gangster" weapons—a Class III weapons license with heightened transfer standards would need to be obtained from the federal Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives (ATF) for the civilian purchase of a short-barreled rifle.

<sup>13</sup> See page 12 of this study.

- Catalog copy for the DSA Inc. SA58 PKP pistol brags, "The power of the 7.62x51 cartridge in a package a little larger than a full-size UZI. Despite it's [sic] size, the FAL Pistol comes with the standard features you would expect to see on a full size FAL....With all of the features of it's [sic] big brother, you can be sure this rifle turned pistol ain't your Grandma's KAT...Receiver available with "DON'T TREAD ON ME..." Spartan Series Molon Labe or the American Flag engraving."<sup>14</sup>
- According to the 2010 catalog of Masterpiece Arms, which manufactures MAC-10 pistols and rifles, "The MAC is back, and its [sic] better than ever before." The company promises that its products have "the tactical look and feel so popular in today's market. There is nothing that will catch the attention of a fellow gun enthusiast like the MAC."<sup>15</sup>
- The 2012 catalog for I.O. Inc. explains, "The Hellpup is the little brother to the Hellhound [AK-47] rifle. This tactical AK pistol is in 7.62x39 caliber with a 9.25" barrel and no rear stock. It features the same Picatinny quad rail hand guard as our Hellhound Tactical AK, and almost every assault rifle option known can be fitted to this five pound pistol. We have a complete line of top quality accessories available from lasers, lights, etc. Muzzle flash is suppressed with a Phantom flash hider, and a 30 round I.O. Inc. waffle pattern polymer magazine offers lighter weight and increased reliability when it matters most. The gun weighs only 5 pounds and has an overall length of only 21 inches! It includes a limited lifetime manufacturer's warranty and is completely American-made in North Carolina."<sup>16</sup>
- The website of the Robinson Armament Company promises, "The xcr micro pistol is one of the most compact auto-loading pistols capable of firing full power rifle cartridges. It is ideal as a personal defense weapon or as a compact pistol for backpacking. A plate on the back of the reciever [sic] accepts a QD sling swivel (not included)."
- Text on the website of Velocity Firearms for the VMAC45-102 (\$419.00) states, "This is a FACTORY NEW VMAC45 manufactured by Velocity Fire Arms. This is a package deal including the pistol with one 30 Grease Gun Mag, manual, trigger lock, and a Case. The VMAC is a descendant of the famous Military Armament Corporation machine pistol manufactured in the early 1980's. Like the MAC 10

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<sup>14</sup> See page 18 of this study. A Greek phrase, Molon Labe is said to have been the response of Spartan warriors to Persian demands to lay down their arms at the Battle of Thermopylae in 480 B.C. It means, "Come and take them," and has been adopted as a slogan by some hard-line gun rights advocates.

<sup>15</sup> See <https://www.masterpiecearms.com/pdf/MPAwebcatalog.pdf>, downloaded July 18, 2012.

<sup>16</sup> In files of Violence Policy Center, downloaded July 19, 2012.

they are made of a formed sheet metal lower receiver containing the trigger mechanism and square tube upper receiver, housing the barrel and bolt assembly. The barrel has a thread size of 7/8 x 9 for any accessories you may want...All Pistols are test fired and guaranteed to work!!"<sup>17</sup>

- According to the company's website, "Calico firearms incorporate the Helical Feed System with the option of using a 50 or 100 round drum magazine...The Helical feed magazine can be loaded and stored indefinitely without spring fatigue, and with the Calico speed loader, the 50 round magazine can be loaded from an open box of ammo in less than 15 seconds and 30 seconds for 100 rounds.

"Both the pistol and carbine have virtually no muzzle climb, even with rapid firing. Spent cases are ejected straight down in front of the trigger guard for close quarter operation. This is very important in a combat or law enforcement tactical operation as shells ejecting to the right give away your position...The Liberty III pistol is comparable in weight to a big bore pistol, except the Liberty III pistol has 50 rounds of ammunition."<sup>18</sup>

- According to the company's website, "Chiappa's Mfour-22 pistol is a scaled down, hand-held replica of the M4 Carbine. It is small enough to fit in your hand, yet unique enough in appearance to draw a crowd. The Chiappa Mfour-22 pistol has a 6" barrel and sports many of the features of the full size M4 Carbine."<sup>19</sup>

Unfortunately, due to Tiahrt Amendment restrictions on the release of formerly available federal crime gun trace data<sup>20</sup> it is not possible to determine these guns' use in crime in the United States beyond the anecdotal—of which there are numerous examples as reported by Nexis.<sup>21</sup>

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<sup>17</sup> See [http://velocityfirearms.com/cart/index.php?main\\_page=product\\_info&cPath=8&products\\_id=186](http://velocityfirearms.com/cart/index.php?main_page=product_info&cPath=8&products_id=186), downloaded January 28, 2013.

<sup>18</sup> See <http://calicolightweaponsystems.com/home/> downloaded July 18, 2012.

<sup>19</sup> In files of Violence Policy Center, downloaded July 18, 2012.

<sup>20</sup> Since fiscal year 2004, legislation making appropriations for ATF has contained language severely restricting release of information about guns traced to crime scenes contained in the agency's Firearms Tracing System database. This restriction has become known as the "Tiahrt Amendment," after its principal sponsor, former Representative Todd Tiahrt (R-KS). For many years, crime gun tracing data was publicly available under the provisions of the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA). The Tiahrt Amendment prohibits ATF from releasing any data contained in the database, except in a limited fashion to individual law enforcement agencies.

<sup>21</sup> For example: "CHP officer shot Sunday evening," *The Bakersfield Californian*, May 7, 2012, "A California Highway Patrol officer suffered injuries to his hand and chest when an occupant of an SUV opened fire on him Sunday evening...The weapon used was a 9-millimeter handgun,



Looking at the burgeoning number of assault pistol models available, their proven appeal to Mexican traffickers, and anecdotal reports of their use in crime, assault pistols—many of which offer “full rifle power in a very compact package”...“perfect for...CQB [close quarters battle]”—represent the next step in the gun industry’s constant and ever increasing embrace of heightened lethality.

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possibly a MAC 10-type"; "Prosecutor seeks more prison for terror threats," *The Associated Press State & Local Wire*, April 28, 2012, "Prosecutors had wanted to throw the book at Olutosin Oduwole, arguing that the aspiring rapper's note threatening a Virginia Tech-like killing spree while he attended a southwestern Illinois university justified a maximum 15-year prison sentence. What Oduwole got last December was just five years behind bars...A gun dealer had tipped them [federal agents] off earlier in the month that Oduwole appeared overly anxious to get four semiautomatic weapons including an UZI-like MAC 10 that he had ordered; "State AG: Shooter, woman found dead in Greenland home," *Foster's Daily Democrat* (New Hampshire), April 14, 2012, "Many questions remain after the man investigators believe shot and killed Police Chief Mike Maloney and injured four other officers was found dead inside his residence early Friday morning...Investigators reportedly also believe a semi-automatic assault pistol was likely used in the shootout with police"; "Man in crime spree sentenced to 44 years," December 16, 2011, *The Kansas City Star*, "The bullet that ended Lee Malek's police career also ended the short, violent and prolific criminal rampage of the man who fired it...He had just been promoted to sergeant in June 2007 when his patrol car was nearly hit by a reckless driver. The car had been stolen at gunpoint a few hours earlier in Kansas City, Kan., and Malek pursued the vehicle until it stalled. The driver...jumped out with a MAC-10 semiautomatic and began firing at Malek, who fired back"; "Police say Fort Drum soldier had assault pistol loaded with 100 rounds," *Watertown Daily Times* (New York), October 27, 2011, "Watertown police say a Fort Drum soldier was found possessing three guns, including an assault weapon loaded with 100 rounds, during a disturbance early Saturday morning...in the bed of the truck was a Kel Tec PLR-16 .223 caliber gas-operated semi-automatic pistol loaded with 100 rounds"; "Memories didn't die with officer," *San Antonio Express-News*, October 23, 2011, "Next, Garcia carried his MAC-10 to the porch and fired at his wife's relatives...When the MAC-10 ran out of ammunition, Garcia went back into the house, reappeared holding an AK-47 and shot wildly until that weapon ran out of bullets, too"; "Two Berkeley men arrested, guns seized in possible retaliation mission," *Contra Costa Times* (California), September 9, 2011, "Two Berkeley men who police believe were in East Oakland to avenge a friend's recent slaying were arrested Thursday night and three loaded guns, including an assault pistol, were recovered during a police response that saw the evacuation of a market..."; "Man sought in robbery of South Fayette gun shop," *Pittsburgh Tribune-Review*, June 9, 2011, "Police are looking for a man who entered a South Fayette gun store just after 10 a.m. Wednesday, shot a clerk in an arm and the chest [and] stole a .45-caliber handgun...Police believe the suspect is armed with a MAC-10 assault pistol."

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HG2157-N Condition: New

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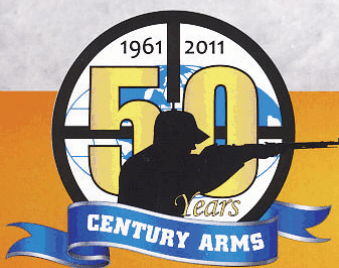
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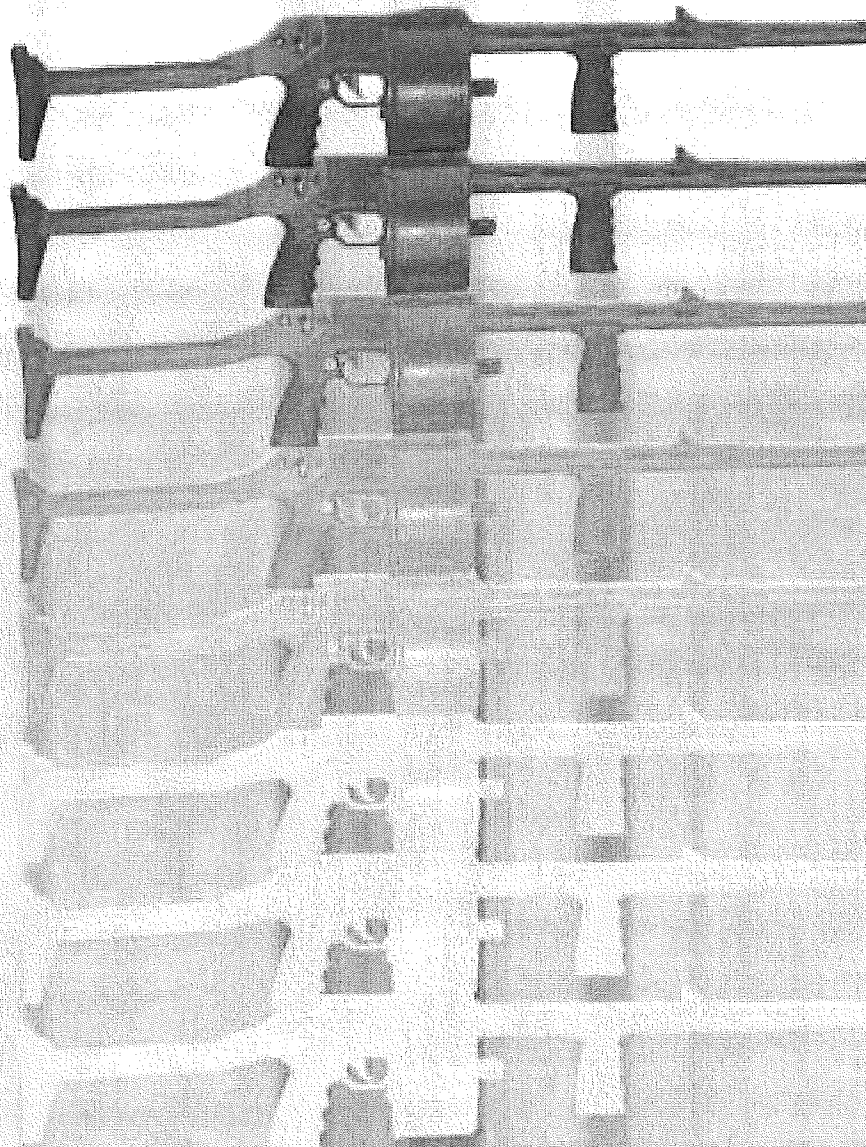


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## **EXHIBIT 42**

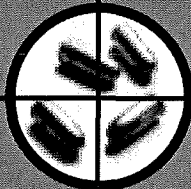


# ON TARGET



## THE IMPACT OF THE 1994 FEDERAL ASSAULT WEAPON ACT

BRADY CENTER TO PREVENT GUN VIOLENCE  
Data Analysis by Crime Gun Solutions LLC





**MARCH 2004**

## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

This study was prepared by the **Brady Center to Prevent Gun Violence** using data obtained and analyzed by the experts at **Crime Gun Solutions LLC**. Founded in 1983, the Brady Center to Prevent Gun Violence is a national non-profit organization working to reduce the tragic toll of gun violence in America through education, research, and legal advocacy. The programs of the Center complement the legislative initiatives of its sister organization, the Brady Campaign to Prevent Gun Violence united with the Million Mom March.

This study was prepared under the direction of Brian J. Siebel, Senior Attorney for the Brady Center's Legal Action Project. Daniel Vice, Elizabeth Haile, and Dawn Canady prepared portions of the study.

The crime gun tracing analysis in this study was done by Gerald A. Nunziato of Crime Gun Solutions LLC (CGS). For eight years, Mr. Nunziato was the Special Agent in Charge of the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearm's National Tracing Center, during which he dramatically improved and expanded firearms tracing as a law enforcement tool. The Brady Center would also like to thank Joseph J. Vince, Jr. of CGS. Mr. Vince has held numerous positions within ATF, including Special Agent in Charge, Intelligence Division; Chief, Firearms Division; and Chief, Crime Gun Analysis Branch.

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# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

To evaluate the questions below, the Brady Center to Prevent Gun Violence asked Crime Gun Solutions LLC to review and analyze national crime gun trace data maintained by the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives (ATF). The data represent guns nationwide that have been illegally possessed, used in a crime, or suspected of being used in a crime, thereafter recovered by law enforcement and then traced to learn about the sales history of the gun.

## **Has the Federal Assault Weapons Act reduced the incidence of assault weapons used in crime?**

**Yes.** In the five year period before enactment of the Federal Assault Weapons Act (1990-1994), assault weapons named in the Act constituted 4.82% of the crime gun traces ATF conducted nationwide. Since the law's enactment, however, these assault weapons have made up only 1.61% of the guns ATF has traced to crime—a drop of 66% from the pre-ban rate. Moreover, ATF trace data show a steady year-by-year decline in the percentage of assault weapons traced, suggesting that the longer the statute has been in effect, the less available these guns have become for criminal misuse. Indeed, the absolute number of assault weapons traced has also declined.

This decline is extremely significant to law enforcement and has clearly enhanced public safety, especially since these military-style weapons are among the deadliest ever sold on the civilian market. For example, if the Act had not been passed and the banned assault weapons continued to make up the same percentage of crime gun traces as before the Act's passage, approximately 60,000 additional assault weapons would have been traced to crime in the last 10 years—an average of 6,000 additional assault weapons traced to crime each year.

## **Have industry efforts to evade the Act through “copycat” assault weapons eliminated its positive effects?**

**No.** After the Assault Weapons Act was passed, gun manufacturers sought to evade the ban by producing weapons with minor changes or new model names. The Act was designed to prevent this occurrence by defining assault weapons to include “copies or duplicates” of the firearms listed in the ban in any caliber,<sup>1</sup> though this provision has never been enforced. Yet, even if copycats of the federally banned guns are considered, there has still been a 45% decline between the pre-ban period (1990 – 1994) and the post-ban period (1995 and after) in the percentage of ATF crime gun traces involving assault weapons and copycat models.

The results of this study make it clear that the United States Congress needs to renew the Federal Assault Weapons Act. If the Act is not renewed, a decade of progress could be lost and thousands of additional assault weapons are likely to be used in crime in the future.

# INTRODUCTION

## THE FEDERAL ASSAULT WEAPONS ACT

### The Assault Weapons Problem

While all firearms are dangerous, assault weapons pose special dangers. They are semiautomatic, civilian versions of weapons designed for military use. The weapons are capable of holding large-capacity magazines that allow a shooter to fire up to 150 shots without having to reload. Assault weapons also typically include features that help the shooter control the gun during rapid firing, such as pistol grips or forward handgrips.<sup>2</sup>

These weapons were specifically designed for military use in order to kill greater numbers of people more effectively. ATF has explained this as follows:

Assault weapons were designed for rapid fire, close quarter shooting at human beings. That is why they were put together the way they were. You will not find these guns in a duck blind or at the Olympics. **They are mass produced mayhem.**<sup>3</sup>

As ATF has noted, the weapons “are not generally recognized as particularly suitable for or readily adaptable to sporting purposes” and instead “are attractive to certain criminals.”<sup>4</sup> The combination of semiautomatic firing capability with large capacity magazines allows criminals to fire more times within a limited period of time—making these weapons especially lethal. According to ATF, semiautomatic assault weapons “are preferred by criminals over law abiding citizens eight to one....Access to them shifts the balance of power to the lawless.”<sup>5</sup> A study of ATF tracing data released prior to the enactment of the 1994 federal assault weapons law revealed that assault weapons were 20 times more likely than conventional firearms to be used in crime.<sup>6</sup>

In the 1980s, law enforcement reported that assault weapons were the “weapons of choice” for drug traffickers, gangs, terrorists, and paramilitary extremist groups. Assault weapons were used to perpetrate some of the worst mass murders ever committed in the United States.

In 1989, the Administration of George H.W. Bush took the first step in addressing the problem of the availability of assault weapons and assault weapon use in crime by suspending importation of assault weapons “not suitable or readily adaptable to sporting purposes.”<sup>7</sup> This import ban was expanded by President Bill Clinton in 1998.<sup>8</sup>

In May 1989, California became the first state to pass an assault weapons ban.<sup>9</sup> The statute banned the sale, production and possession of certain listed assault weapons and those that have specific military features such as pistol grips and folding stocks. People who owned such assault weapons prior to the law were

### Examples of Mass Shootings With Assault Weapons

- Using an Uzi assault pistol and a shotgun, James Huberty killed 21 people and wounded 19 others in a San Ysidro, California, McDonald's on July 18, 1984.
- Using an AK-47 rifle, two MAC-11 assault pistols, and a duffle-bag full of other firearms, Joseph Wesbecker killed 7 people and wounded 13 others on September 14, 1989, at his former place of work in Louisville, Kentucky, before taking his own life.
- Patrick Edward Purdy used an AK-47 to open fire on a schoolyard in Stockton, California, firing over 100 rounds in less than 2 minutes, killing 5 children and wounding 29 others on January 17, 1989.
- Using two TEC-DC9s, Gian Luigi Ferri opened fire in a San Francisco, California, office tower on July 1, 1993, killing 8 people and wounding 6 more.

required to register the weapons and were not allowed to sell or give them to anyone in the state. California also restricts the sale of rapid-fire ammunition magazines in excess of 10 rounds.<sup>10</sup>

### Congress Responds to the Problem

In response to mass shootings and mounting public pressure, Congress took up consideration of a ban on assault weapons in 1989. Over a span of five years, several bills were introduced aimed at curbing assault weapon use before final passage of the current assault weapons ban in 1994.

In hearings on the bills, the Senate Judiciary Committee explained the need to:

address the carnage wrought by deadly military-style assault weapons on innocent citizens and the law enforcement officers who seek to protect us all. Recent events illustrate again, and with chilling vividness, the tragedy that results from the wide and easy availability of guns with fire power that overwhelm our police, of weapons that have no place in hunting or sport and whose only real function is to kill human beings at a ferocious pace.<sup>11</sup>

The “Public Safety and Recreational Firearms Use Protection Act of 1994,” referred to here as the “Federal Assault Weapons Act,” was passed on September 13, 1994, as part of a larger crime bill—The Federal Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994. The Assault Weapons Act has a 10-year sunset provision. It will expire on September 13, 2004, unless it is renewed by Congress.

The ban makes it unlawful to “manufacture, transfer or possess a semiautomatic assault weapon,” as well as large capacity magazines capable of holding more than 10 rounds.<sup>12</sup> However, assault weapons and large capacity magazines legally possessed on the effective date of the Act remain legal under the Act’s “grandfather clause.”<sup>13</sup> Banned weapons encompass certain named firearms, including the AK-47, Uzi, Colt AR-15, and Street Sweeper, as well as copies or duplicates of these named firearms in any caliber, and any weapons with two or more of a list of military features, such as flash suppressors or grenade launchers.<sup>14</sup> The Act also specifically exempts by name 661 sporting rifles.

### THE “COPYCAT” PROBLEM

The gun industry responded to passage of the Federal Assault Weapons Act by renaming guns and/or making minor changes in guns to skirt the ban. Below are three examples out of dozens of industry attempts to evade the ban.

#### Bushmaster XM-15



Bushmaster Firearms of Windham, Maine, manufactures the Bushmaster XM-15 rifle. This gun is an AR-15 type rifle with minor changes that have allowed it to evade the Assault Weapons Act. According to Bushmaster officer and spokesperson Allen Faraday, “the changes were all cosmetic and didn’t affect the gun’s performance.”<sup>15</sup> The Bushmaster XM-15 rifle has been used in violent crimes, including the Washington, DC-area sniper attacks in late 2002.<sup>16</sup>

Bushmaster markets the XM-15 to the general public as a military style weapon made “to military specification.”<sup>17</sup> The XM-15 “fires...the same round used in the Colt M-16 (the standard U.S. military rifle)” and “is a semiautomatic version of the M-16. This round has an effective range of 300 meters and can pierce most body armor.”<sup>18</sup>

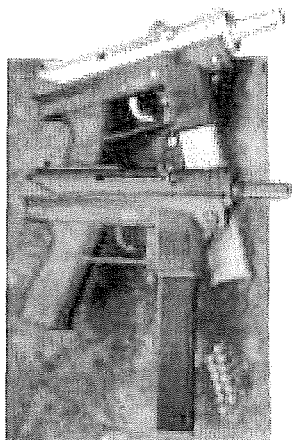
Bushmaster advertises that the XM-15 is accurate when shooting “targets” at long range with the slogan “The Best—By A Long Shot!” Bushmaster designed its guns to appeal to people wishing to prepare for and engage in military-style operations. Bushmaster advertises that the guns it sells to civilians have a “military look” and that its guns have been used by elite military units such as “Special Forces Units; Seals; Rangers [and] Green Berets.” Bushmaster markets an “ultimate sniper grip” for its guns and touts that a new model of its gun, which it concedes is not legal for hunting in some states, “is proving to be very popular as a Counter-Sniper Rifle.”<sup>19</sup>

Bushmaster sells attachments for its guns, including bayonets and bayonet lugs, flash suppressors, telescoping stocks, flare launchers, and “Tactical Assault Sling” adapters “to allow easier assault position carry of your weapon.” In addition, although the Assault



Weapons Act prohibits the manufacture of ammunition magazines that can hold more than 10 rounds, Bushmaster apparently stockpiled enough “pre-ban” magazines that it still markets 40 round ammunition magazines as available for sale to the general public for only \$24.95, allowing the firing of 40 ammunition rounds without pausing to reload.<sup>20</sup>

### Intratec AB-10 - “After Ban-10”



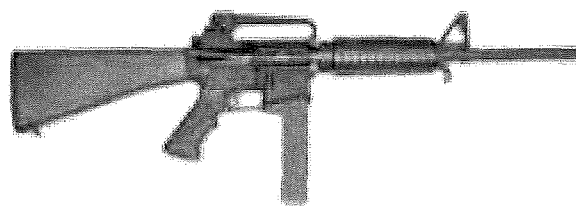
Prior to the Assault Weapons Act, Intratec of Miami, Florida, manufactured the infamous TEC-9, a high-powered gun weighing only 3.1 pounds, yet equipped with a 32-round ammunition magazine. Intratec advertised the TEC-9 to appeal to criminals, bragging that it had “excellent resistance to finger prints.”<sup>21</sup>

According to ATF data, annual production of the TEC-9 increased dramatically from 2,995 pistols in 1981 to an average of 14,466 in the last four years of the 1980s. When Washington, DC, enacted a law in 1991 imposing strict liability for shootings with TEC-9 guns, Intratec mockingly renamed the gun the “TEC-DC9” to evade liability and the law. The TEC-DC9 was used in massacres at Columbine High School in Littleton, Colorado, and at the 101 California Street office building in downtown San Francisco.<sup>22</sup>

The Federal Assault Weapons Act banned both the TEC-9 and TEC-DC9 by name. Intratec responded by renaming the gun the AB-10 (AB standing for “after ban”) and making minor changes to evade the features test. Even though the assault weapons ban prohibits the manufacture of ammunition magazines that can hold more than 10 rounds, Intratec marketed the AB-10 with pre-ban 32-round ammunition magazines.<sup>23</sup>

Following passage of the Assault Weapons Act, Intratec’s production of semiautomatic pistols dropped dramatically, from 75,102 semiautomatic pistols in 1994 to 9,584 in 1995 and 5,820 in 1996. Intratec ceased operations in 2001.<sup>24</sup>

### Olympic Arms PCR - “Politically Correct Rifle”



Following the Act’s ban on assault rifles, Olympic Arms of Olympia, Washington, redesigned its weapons to evade the Act’s features test. Although the Assault Weapons Act prohibits the manufacture of Colt AR-15 rifles, Olympic Arms sells an AR-15 type rifle called the “PCR,” which the company contemptuously explains is short for “Politically Correct Rifle.”<sup>25</sup> This rifle incorporates changes, such as a removed bayonet lug, that have allowed it to skirt the Assault Weapons Act.<sup>26</sup>

## PRIOR STUDIES OF ASSAULT WEAPON LAWS

### National Institute of Justice Study

Following enactment of the Assault Weapons Act, the U.S. Department of Justice National Institute of Justice conducted a study, mandated by the Act, of the short-term impact on crime of the assault weapons ban. The study, published in 1999, found that the ban had “clear short-term effects on the gun market,” leading to semiautomatic assault weapons “becom[ing] less accessible to criminals because there was at least a short-term decrease in criminal use of the banned weapons.”<sup>27</sup>

The study also explained that ATF data showed that crime gun traces of assault weapons dropped 20% in the year following enactment of the Assault Weapons

**A Study for the Department of Justice published in 1999 concluded that the ban led to assault weapons “becom[ing] less accessible to criminals because there was at least a short-term decrease in criminal use of the banned weapons.”**

Act, from 4,077 assault weapon traces in 1994 to 3,268 in 1995. This 20% drop in assault weapon traces was double the 10% overall decline in the gun murder rate that year, suggesting that, at least in the short-term, the ban reduced the use of assault weapons in crime. Moreover, murder rates dropped 6.7% below what the rates were projected to be without the ban, once researchers isolated the impact of the Assault Weapons Act by accounting for other factors such as murder trends, demographic and economic changes, a federal juvenile handgun possession ban, and state initiatives.<sup>28</sup>

**After analyzing the short-term effects of the Assault Weapons Act, the study for the Department of Justice concluded that the ban “may affect gun markets in ways that at least temporarily reduce criminals’ access to the regulated guns, with little impact on law-abiding owners.”**

Murders of police officers with assault weapons also dropped from about 16% of gun murders of police in 1994 and early 1995 to 0% of murders of police officers in the latter half of 1995 and 1996.<sup>29</sup>

The National Institute of Justice study also found further evidence that the national decrease in assault weapons traced to crime was an effect of the ban. Assault weapon traces from states that already had their own assault weapon bans dropped only an estimated 6-8% in 1995, suggesting that the national downward trends in assault weapons traces reflect effects of the Federal ban.<sup>30</sup>

Further, the study found that there were fewer assault weapon traces in 1995 than in 1993, suggesting that the decrease in assault weapons traced to crime was not attributable to a surge in assault weapon tracing after the effective date of the Assault Weapon Act. Moreover, analysis of assault weapons recovered in crime in two cities without preexisting state assault weapon bans, Boston and St. Louis, showed a respec-

tive 24% and 29% drop in assault weapons recovered in crime, supporting the conclusion that the drop in assault weapon use in crime was attributable to the ban and not to any potential biases in trace request data.<sup>31</sup>

Although National Institute of Justice researchers could not reach long-term conclusions because of the limited time-span of their study, their analysis of the short-term effects of the assault weapons ban concluded: “The findings suggest that the relatively modest gun control measures that are politically feasible in this country may affect gun markets in ways that at least temporarily reduce criminals’ access to the regulated guns, with little impact on law-abiding owners.”<sup>32</sup>

### **Maryland Assault Pistol Ban Study**

A study of the effect of one state’s ban on assault pistols showed similar positive effects. In June 1994, a Maryland law took effect that banned the sale of assault pistols and high capacity magazines, including those manufactured prior to implementation of the law. A year later a study was performed, based on data provided by the Baltimore City Police Department, that concluded that 55% fewer assault pistols were used to commit crimes than would have been used had Maryland not passed a ban.<sup>33</sup>

### **Analysis Done for Senators Feinstein and Schumer**

A more recent analysis of the long-term effects of the Assault Weapons Act on crime confirmed the initial conclusions of the NIJ Report that the ban has resulted in a decline of the rate at which assault weapons are recovered in crime. This analysis, by United States Senators Dianne Feinstein and Charles Schumer, showed that the proportion of banned assault weapons traced to crime has dropped by more than 65% since 1995, according to ATF crime gun trace data.<sup>34</sup> The Feinstein-Schumer report did not, however, address the effect of the industry’s development of “copycat” guns on the overall effectiveness of the ban in reducing the rate of assault weapons in crime.



# FINDINGS

**FINDING #1:** Assault weapons banned by name in the Federal Assault Weapons Act have declined significantly as a percentage of guns ATF has traced to crime, and in absolute numbers of traces, since the Act was passed. Had this decline not occurred, thousands more of these banned assault weapons would likely have been traced to crime over the last 10 years.

## METHOD

This study analyzed national crime gun trace data maintained by ATF that it has previously released to the public through the Freedom of Information Act.<sup>35</sup> It is important to understand that the firearms listed in this data are considered by ATF to be “crime guns,” which means they have been illegally possessed, used in a crime, or suspected of having been used in a crime.<sup>36</sup>

The data available for CGS to analyze covered the years 1990–2001. This data includes more than 1,424,949 crime gun traces.<sup>37</sup> To evaluate the effect of the Assault Weapons Act, the Brady Center first asked CGS to limit its calculations to firearms named in the Act. (These are identified in Appendix 1.) Guns that could be considered “copies or duplicates” of those firearms were not included.

To establish a pre-ban level of tracing, CGS looked at the five year period (1990–1994) leading up to the federal ban. The federal ban was passed in September 1994, but, to be conservative, all of 1994 was included in the pre-ban analysis.<sup>38</sup>

## RESULTS

During the pre-ban period (1990–1994), a total of 4.82% of the crime gun traces conducted by ATF nationwide were assault weapons named in the Act, even though ATF estimated that assault weapons comprised only about 1% of the 200 million guns then in circulation in the United States.<sup>39</sup> The disproportionate use of these guns in crime was one of the reasons Congress passed the Assault Weapons Act.<sup>40</sup>

Since the law’s enactment, however, assault weapons have steadily declined as a percentage of overall crime gun traces. In the post-ban period (1995

and after) assault weapons have made up only 1.61% of the guns ATF has traced to crime—a drop of 66% from the pre-ban rate. Moreover, as dramatic as this drop has been, it measures only the decline in the average percentage of assault weapons traces from the pre-ban to the post-ban period. The year-by-year percentage of assault weapons traced to crime has been even lower than the average of 1.61% since 1999. By 2001, the last year for which CGS has data, only 1.1%

**Pre-Ban  
Percentage of  
Assault Weapon  
Traces In ATF  
National Trace  
Database**

**4.82%**

**Post-Ban  
Percentage of  
Assault Weapon  
Traces In ATF  
National Trace  
Database**

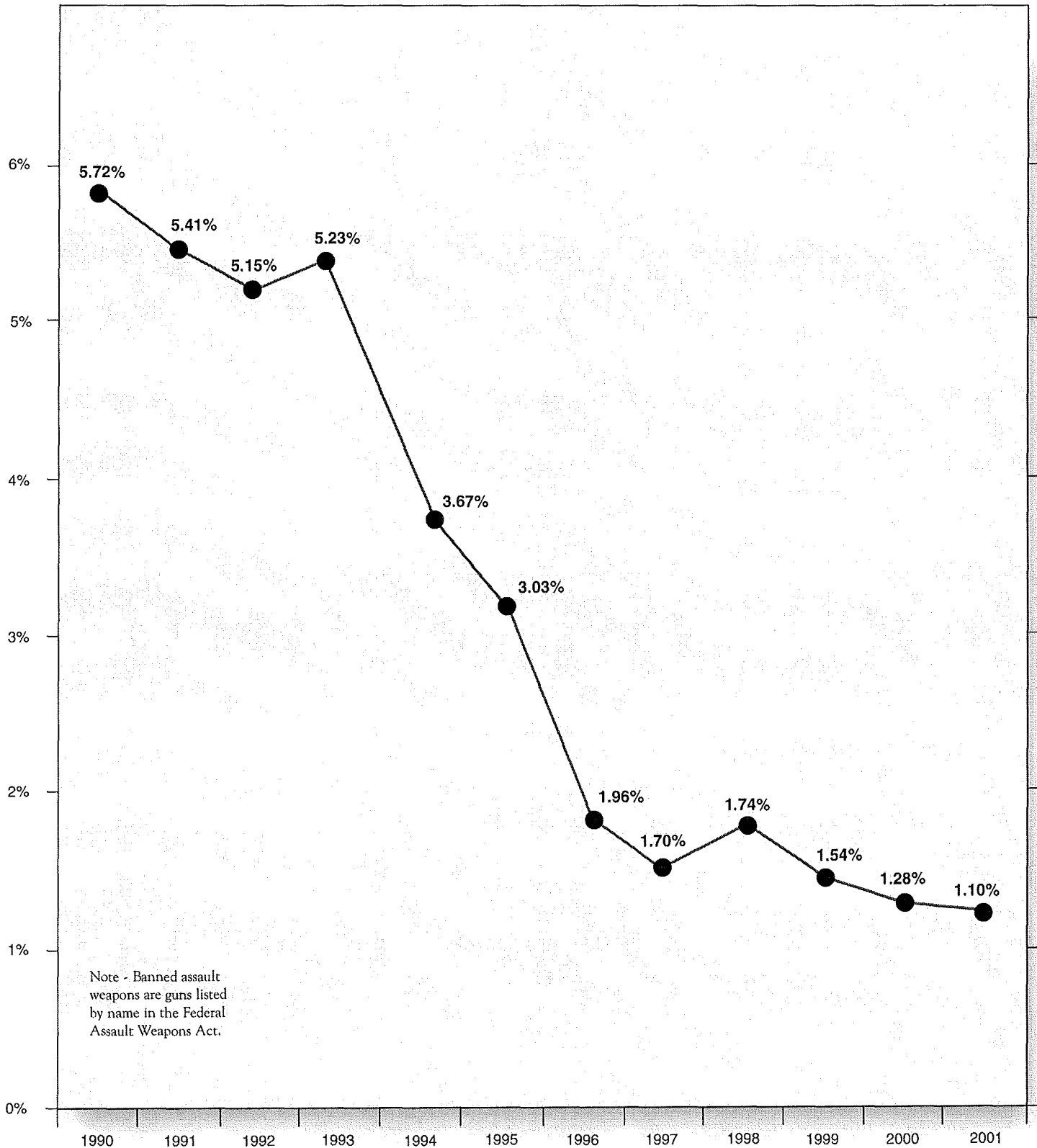
**1.61%**

**Percentage Decline of Assault  
Weapons Traces Between Pre-Ban and  
Post-Ban Periods**

**66%**

of ATF’s traces involved assault weapons named in the Federal ban. See Table 1. In addition, when measured by total crime guns traced, the number of named assault weapons traced in both 2000 and 2001 is less than the number of these guns that were traced in 1993 and 1994. This strongly suggests that over time these deadly guns have become less available for criminal misuse. If this decline is to continue, it is imperative that Congress renew the Assault Weapons Act.

**TABLE 1 - Banned Assault Weapons as a Percentage  
of All Crime Guns, 1990 – 2001**



This decline is extremely significant to law enforcement and has clearly enhanced public safety, especially since these military-style weapons are among the deadliest ever sold on the civilian market. For example, if the Assault Weapons Act had not been passed, there is every reason to believe the rate at which they would have been traced would have at least stayed relatively constant throughout the 1990s. After all, the rate remained fairly steady above 5% of ATF traces in each year from 1990–1993, before the ban was enacted.<sup>41</sup>

If this pre-ban rate—which CGS has calculated was 4.82%—continued after the ban took effect, approximately 60,000 additional assault weapons would have been traced to crime in the last 10 years. See Table 2.<sup>42</sup> If the ban is allowed to lapse, it is likely that these weapons would comprise more and more of the guns recovered in crime into the future.

**Table 2—Potential Additional Assault Weapon Crime Traces By Year, Without Federal Assault Weapons Act**

<b>1995</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1358</b>	<b>crime traces</b>
<b>1996</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3663</b>	<b>crime traces</b>
<b>1997</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>5679</b>	<b>crime traces</b>
<b>1998</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>5698</b>	<b>crime traces</b>
<b>1999</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>6228</b>	<b>crime traces</b>
<b>2000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>6733</b>	<b>crime traces</b>
<b>2001</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>7884</b>	<b>crime traces</b>
<b>2002</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>7884*</b>	<b>crime traces</b>
<b>2003</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>7884*</b>	<b>crime traces</b>
<b>2004</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>7884*</b>	<b>crime traces</b>

**Total: 60,895**

**\*Estimated**



**FINDING #2: The gun industry's efforts to evade the Federal Assault Weapons Act through the sale of "copycat" guns has not substantially undercut the positive effect of the statute in reducing the incidence of assault weapons among crime guns.**

## METHOD

In addition to looking at assault weapons named in the Federal Act, an evaluation of copycat weapons is necessary. Many of these copycat guns should be covered under the original Act's intent to ban "copies or duplicates" of listed firearms in any caliber. ATF has never defined this phrase nor identified any firearms that might be considered "copies or duplicates."<sup>43</sup> The gun industry has sought to exploit this by selling guns they have advertised as "copies" of banned guns to take advantage of their notorious image.

To determine the extent to which the gun industry has been successful in undercutting the Act, the Brady Center asked CGS to evaluate tracing data for copycat assault weapons. CGS included copycat AK and AR-15 assault weapons identified by name by the California Department of Justice as models that are only "variations, with minor differences" of those firearms, regardless of the manufacturer.<sup>44</sup> Certainly these weapons should be considered copycats under the Federal Act. In addition, CGS counted all other AK and AR-15 models listed in the ATF database, regardless of the manufacturer. (These guns are identified in Appendix 2.)

The Brady Center asked CGS to consider additional firearm models beyond AK or AR-15 variations that are identified in legislation pending in the United States House of Representatives (H.R. 2038, introduced by Representative McCarthy), and in the United States Senate (S. 1431, introduced by Senator Lautenberg). The intent of the bills is to expand the reach of the Federal Assault Weapons Act to encompass a more comprehensive set of military-style guns. (A list of the assault weapons banned by name in H.R. 2038 and S. 1431 is given in Appendix 3.) According to CGS's analysis of the ATF tracing data, only a few of these additional guns have been traced in quantities significant enough to affect the analysis. Of these guns with significant trace counts, only one gun—the Intratec AB-10—could be considered a "copy or duplicate" of a gun banned in the 1994 Act and it was

therefore included. The other guns with significant trace counts—the Hi-Point Carbine, the Ruger Mini 14, various iterations of the M1 Carbine, and various SKS models—for the most part pre-dated the 1994 Act, but were not included by Congress in the definition of assault weapons. They, therefore, have not been included in this analysis of the incidence of copycat assault weapons among overall crime gun traces.

## RESULTS

CGS found that even if the grouping of copycat guns is included in the count of assault weapons traced to crime, there has still been a significant decline in the percentage of ATF crime gun traces involving assault weapons. In the pre-ban period, assault weapons, including copycats, made up 5.7% of ATF traces. In the post-ban period, the same group of guns has constituted 3.1% of ATF traces, a decline of 45%. As with Finding #1, this measures the decline in the *average* percentage of assault weapons traces from the pre-ban to the post-ban period. The *year-by-year* percentage of assault weapons traced has been even lower than

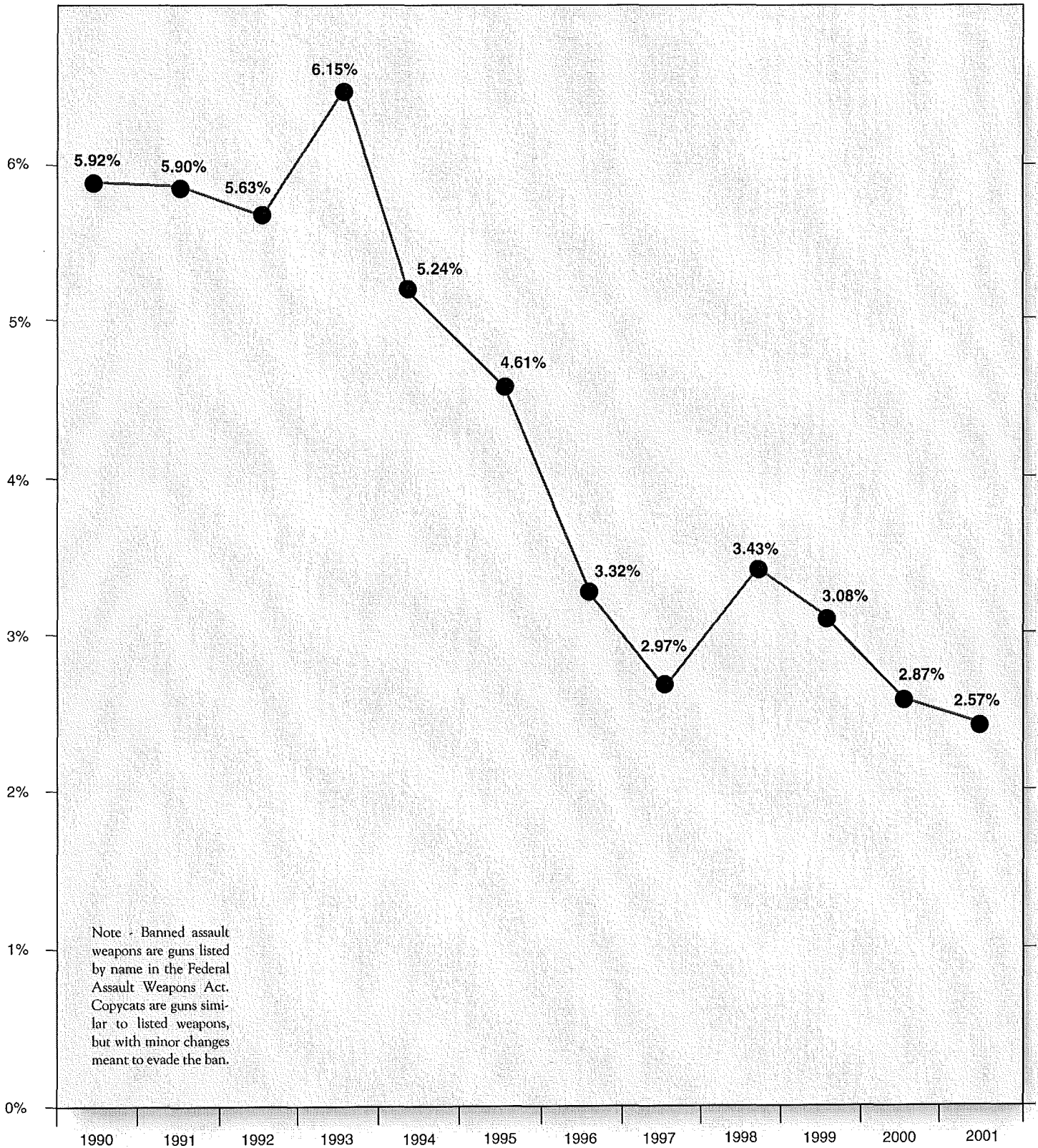
**Percentage  
Decline  
of Assault  
Weapons Traces—  
Including  
Copycats—  
Between Pre-Ban  
and Post-Ban  
Periods**

**45%**

**Percentage  
Decline of  
Assault Weapons  
Traces—Including  
All Guns in H.R.  
2038 and S.  
1431—Between  
Pre-Ban and Post-  
Ban Periods**

**37%**

**TABLE 3 - Banned Assault Weapons and Copycats  
as a Percentage of All Crime Guns, 1990 – 2001**



the average of 3.1% since 1999. By 2001, the last year for which CGS has data, only 2.57% of ATF's crime gun traces involved assault weapons named in the Act. See Table 3.

Moreover, even if all of the guns listed in H.R. 2038 and S. 1431 (including the Hi-Point Carbine, the Ruger Mini-14, the M1 Carbine, and the SKS) were counted as assault weapons in the analysis, CGS found

that assault weapons traced to crime made up 7.2% of ATF's nationwide crime gun traces from 1990 – 1994, but only 4.5% of crime gun traces after the Assault Weapons Act took effect, a **decline of more than 37%.**

Thus, the data suggests that although, to some extent, criminals are substituting copycat assault weapons for guns banned by name, this substitution effect is far from complete.

## CONCLUSION

Enacted into law in 1994, the Federal Assault Weapons Act was designed to reduce the use in crime of military-style semiautomatic firearms, seen by law enforcement authorities as posing a special threat to public safety. The Act was narrowly drawn to ban certain named assault weapons and their “copies and duplicates,” along with other guns that have certain specified military features. Soon after the Act went into effect, assault weapon manufacturers sought to evade it by producing copycat assault weapons that were either renamed or differed in design in minor ways from the banned weapons. The industry's success in introducing such copycat guns, along with the federal government's failure to move against copycats under the “copies and duplicates” language of the statute, has raised concerns about whether the Act has had any measurable impact on the use of assault weapons in crime.

This study has demonstrated that, since the Act became law, assault weapons banned by name in the Act have declined from almost 5% of guns traced to crime in the pre-ban period to only 1.6% in the years following the ban—a decline of 66%. The absolute number of named assault weapons traced to crime also has declined, even though the absolute number of crime gun traces has steadily increased. Moreover, even if copycat guns are included, assault weapons have declined from almost 6% of traced guns to about 3%—a decline of 45%. This suggests that although, to some extent, criminals are substituting copycat assault weapons for guns banned by name, this substitution effect is far from complete. Put another way, the Federal Assault Weapons Act has contributed to a substantial reduction in the use of assault weapons in crime, despite the industry's efforts to evade the law through the sale of copycat assault weapons.

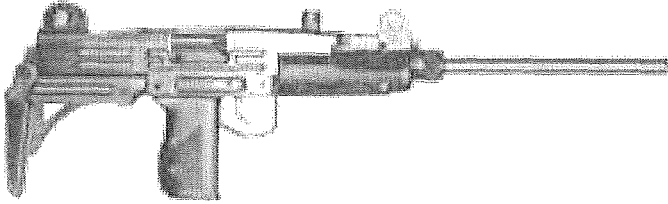
Like most laws, the Assault Weapons Act is not perfect. It should be strengthened to cover a more comprehensive set of military-style weapons. Nevertheless, it has reduced the use of high-firepower assault weapons available for criminal use. Its loss, through Congressional inaction, would be a serious blow to public safety.



# APPENDICES

## Appendix 1: Assault Weapons Named in the 1994 Assault Weapons Act by Group

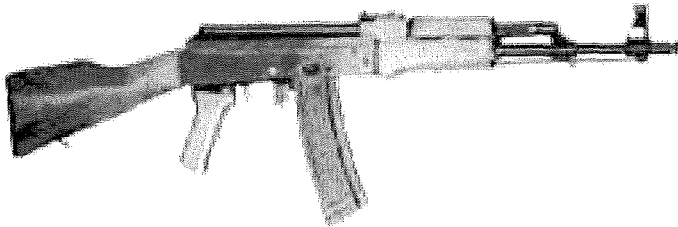
### Israel Military Industries Action Arms UZI



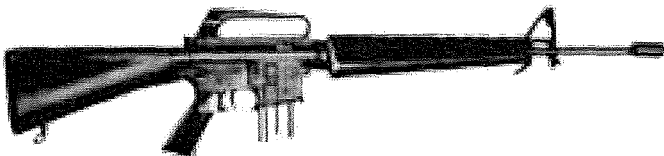
### Israel Military Arms Galil



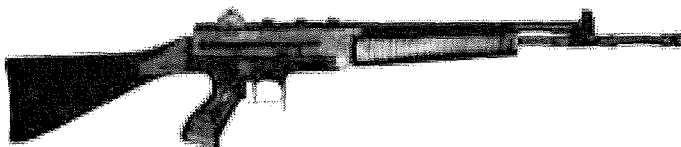
### North China Industries 56, 84, 86, 320, AKM, AKS; Polytechnologies AK47, AK47/S, AKS; Mitchell Arms AK



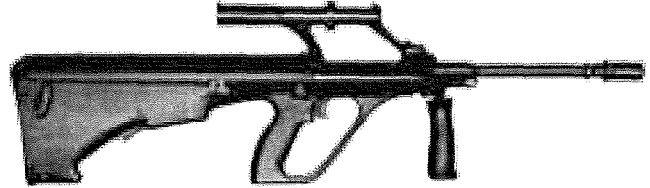
### Colt AR-15



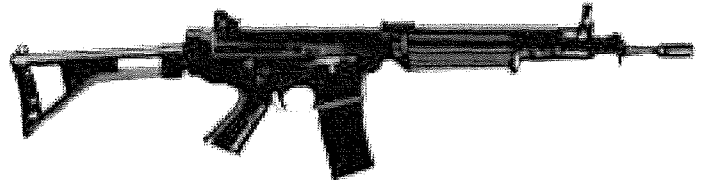
### Beretta AR 70



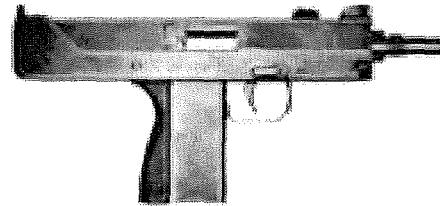
### Steyr AUG



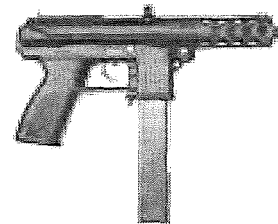
### Fabrique Nationale FN/FAL, FN/LAR, and FNC



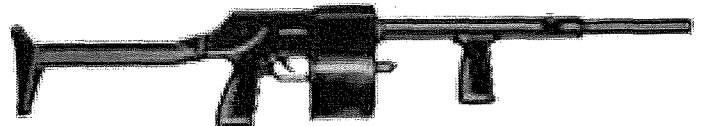
### SWD M-10, M-11, M-11/9, and M-12



### Intratec TEC-9, TEC-DC9 and TEC-22



### Street Sweeper/Striker 12 (including USAS 12)



## Appendix 2: AK Series and AR-15 Series Copycat Assault Weapons Identified by the California Department of Justice

### American Arms

AK-C47  
AK-F39  
AK-F47  
AK-Y39

### American Spirit

USA Model

### Armalite

AR10 (all)  
Golden Eagle  
M15 (all)

### Arsenal Co. of Bulgaria

SLG (all)  
SLR (all)

### B-West

AK-47 (all)

### Bushmaster

XM15 (all)

### Colt

Law Enforcement (6920)  
Match Target (all)  
Sporter (all)

### Dalphon

BFD

### DPMS

Panther (all)

### Eagle Arms

EA-15 E1  
EA-15 A2 H-BAR  
M15 (all)

### Frankford Arsenal

AR-15 (all)

### Hesse Ltd.

HAR 15A2 (all)  
Model 47 (all)  
Wieger STG 940 Rifle

### Internationale Ordnance

AK-47 (all)  
M-97  
RPK

### Kalashnikov

Hunter Rifle/Saiga

### Knights Mfg. Co.

RAS (all)  
SR-15 (all)  
SR-25 (all)

### Les Baer Custom, Inc.

AR (all)

### MARS

Pistol

### MAADI Co.

AK47  
ARM  
MISR (all)  
MISTR (all)

### Mitchell Arms, Inc.

M-76  
M-90  
RPK

### North China Industries

MAK90  
NHM90  
NHM90-2  
NHM91  
RPK Rifle  
Hunter Rifle

### Ohio Ordnance Works

ROMAK 991  
AK-74

### Olympic Arms

AR-15  
CAR-97  
PCR (all)

### Ordnance, Inc.

AR-15

### Pac West Arms

All Models

Palemtto Armory

SGA (all)

Professional Ordnance, Inc.

Carbon 15 Rifle

Carbon 15 Pistol

Rock River Arms, Inc.

Car A2

Car A4 Flattop

LE Tactical Carbine

NM A2 DCM Legal

Standard A2

Standard A4 Flattop

Valmet

Hunter Rifle

76S

Wilson Combat

AR-15

Wum Wum

All Models

**Additional Copycat AK and AR-15 Series Models\***American Arms

ZCY308

Armsco

AK22

Armcorp of the Phillippines

AR15

AK22

AK47

AK47/22

Arsenal Co. of Bulgaria

AK74

Charter Arms

AK7 series

AKC47

AR15

FEG

AK47

AK47S

AK47SAM85

AKN Hungarian

Imez

Saiga

Jager, Armi

AK22

M/AK22

Knights Mfg. Co.

Stoner SR50

MAADI-Griffin

(model unknown)

Machine Crafters, Inc.

AKS

Ohio Ordnance Works

AK47

Ratmil

WUM 1

WUM 2

Rock Island Armory

AR15

Russian

AK47

Sendra Corp.

AR15

SGW Enterprises

AR15

CAR15

LAR-AR

U.S.A. Military Surplus

AR15

Valmet

M62

M71

M78

M82

Zastava

AK47

AKY39

\* Model names are listed as they appear in the ATF trace data. Additional copycat models may exist, but were not included if they did not appear as crime guns in the trace data.

**Appendix 3: Assault Weapons Identified in H.R. 2038 and S. 1431****Rifles:**

AK	Kel-Tec Sub Rifle SUB series	Scorpion
AKM	M1 Carbine	AB10
AKS	Saiga	Uzi
AK-47	SAR-8	
AK-74	SAR-4800	
ARM	SKS with detachable magazine	
MAK90	SLG 95	
Misr	SLR9 95 or 96	
NHM 90	Steyr AUG	
NHM 91	Ruger Mini 14	
SA 85	Tavor	
SA 93	Thompson Center Arms Co.	
VEPR	1927 series	
AR-10	Thompson M1	
AR-15	Thompson 1927 Commando	
Bushmaster XM15	Uzi	
Armalite M15	Galil	
Olympic Arms PCR	Uzi Sporter	
AR70	Galil Sporter	
Calico Liberty	Galil Sniper Rifle (Galatz)	
Dragunov SVD Sniper Rifle		
Dragunov SVU		
Fabrique National FN/FAL		
FN/LAR		
FNC		
Hi-Point Carbine		
HK-91		
HK-93		
HK-94		
HK-PSG-1		

**Shotguns:**

Armstrong 30 BG  
 SPAS 12  
 LAW 12  
 Striker 12  
 Streetsweeper

**Pistols:**

Calico M-110  
 MAC-10 series  
 MAC-11  
 MPA3  
 Olympic Arms OA  
 TEC-9  
 TEC-DC9  
 TEC-22

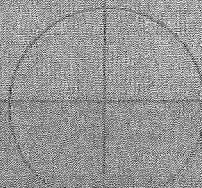
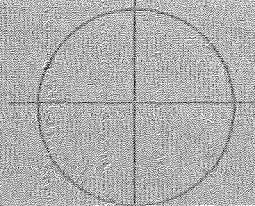
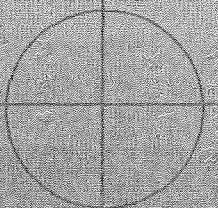
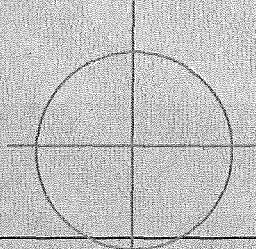
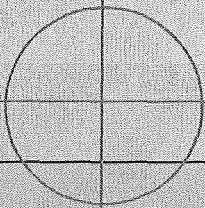


# ENDNOTES

- <sup>1</sup> 18 U.S.C. § 921(30)(A).
- <sup>2</sup> ATF, *Assault Weapons Profile* at 20 (1994).
- <sup>3</sup> *Id.* at 19.
- <sup>4</sup> Dep't of Treasury, *Study on the Sporting Suitability of Modified Semiautomatic Assault Rifles*, at 38 (1998).
- <sup>5</sup> ATF, *Assault Weapons Profile* at 19-20.
- <sup>6</sup> Jim Stewart & Andrew Alexander, *Deadly Numbers for Assault Guns*, *The Atlanta Constitution*, May 21, 1989, at A1.
- <sup>7</sup> On March 21, 1989, ATF announced a temporary suspension of the importation of five assault weapons. On March 29, 1989, ATF expanded the scope of the suspension to cover all assault weapons "indistinguishable in design, appearance and function to the original five" and established a working group to decide whether to make this import ban permanent. On March 30, 1989, a gun importer challenged ATF's authority to suspend the importation of these weapons. The Eleventh Circuit Court of Appeals upheld ATF's authority to issue the import suspensions. *Gun South, Inc. v. Brady*, 877 F.2d 858 (11th Cir. 1989). ATF then issued its working group report and, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 925(d)(3), made the import ban permanent. ATF, *Report and Recommendation of the ATF Working Group on the Importability of Certain Semiautomatic Rifles* (July 6, 1989).
- <sup>8</sup> In April 1998, ATF determined that the 1989 ban on the importation of assault rifles remained valid and expanded the import ban to include rifles with the "ability to accept a detachable large capacity military magazine" because those weapons "cannot fairly be characterized as sporting rifles." ATF, *Department of the Treasury Study on the Sporting Suitability of Modified Semiautomatic Assault Rifles* (1998).
- <sup>9</sup> Numerous other states have passed assault weapons bans since California, including Connecticut, Hawaii, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Jersey and New York.
- <sup>10</sup> Roberti-Roos Assault Weapons Control Act of 1989, Cal. Penal Code §§ 12275-88.
- <sup>11</sup> Hearings on S. 639 and S. 653 Before the Committee on the Judiciary, U.S. Senate, 103d Cong. 1 (Aug. 3, 1993) (statement of Hon. Joseph Biden).
- <sup>12</sup> 18 U.S.C. § 922(v)(1) and (w)(1).
- <sup>13</sup> 18 U.S.C. § 922(v)(2) and (w)(2).
- <sup>14</sup> 18 U.S.C. § 922(a)(30).
- <sup>15</sup> Matt Wickenheiser, *As Sales Soar, Bushmaster Shrugs At Bid to Renew Gun Ban*, *Portland Press Herald*, May 14, 2003.
- <sup>16</sup> Eric M. Weiss, *United in Loss, Families Grieve Independently; Sniper Case Leaves Split Legacy*, *The Washington Post*, October 4, 2003.
- <sup>17</sup> Bushmaster Firearms 2002 product catalog at 2.
- <sup>18</sup> Congressional Research Service, *Foreign Terrorists and the Availability of Firearms and Black Powder in the United States*, May 16, 2003, at 9.
- <sup>19</sup> Bushmaster Firearms 2002 product catalog at 1-3, 5, 42.
- <sup>20</sup> *Id.* at 19, 38, 46, 48.
- <sup>21</sup> Intratec brochure, "Intratec—Your Choice Keeps America Working."
- <sup>22</sup> Richard Willing, *Advocates of gun control protest law's loopholes*, *USA Today*, April 27, 1999; Harriet Chiang, *State justices hear S.F. massacre case, Families want gunmaker held liable*, *San Francisco Chronicle*, May 10, 2001.
- <sup>23</sup> Richard Willing, *Advocates of gun control protest law's loopholes*, *USA Today*, April 27, 1999.
- <sup>24</sup> *Id.*; Larry Celona, *Anatomy of a Nightmare: How NYPD's Most Perilous Job Cost 2 Cops Their Lives*, *New York Post*, March 12, 2003. Intratec's corporate name was Navegar, Inc.
- <sup>25</sup> Olympic Arms website, <http://www.olyarms.com/faq.html>, visited February 27, 2004.
- <sup>26</sup> Ken Ramage (ed.), *Gun Digest* 2002 at 322.
- <sup>27</sup> Jeffrey A. Roth and Christopher S. Koper, *Impacts of the 1994 Assault Weapons Ban: 1994-96* (U.S. Department of Justice National Institute of Justice 1999) at 1, 9 (available at <http://www.ncjrs.org/pdffiles1/173405.pdf>).
- <sup>28</sup> *Id.* at 6, 9.
- <sup>29</sup> *Id.*
- <sup>30</sup> *Id.* at 6-7.
- <sup>31</sup> *Id.*
- <sup>32</sup> *Id.* at 10.
- <sup>33</sup> Douglas Weil and Rebecca Knox, *Estimating the Impact in Baltimore of the Maryland Ban on the Sale of Assault Pistols and High Capacity Magazines* (Center to Prevent Handgun Violence 1995) at 2, 4.

- <sup>34</sup> See report released on November 5, 2003, accessible at <http://feinstein.senate.gov/03Releases/r-assaultwepsrate1.htm>.
- <sup>35</sup> Unfortunately, this year the U.S. Congress passed an amendment to the Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2004, Public Law No. 108-199 (Division B, Title I), barring ATF from continuing to release this valuable data to the public.
- <sup>36</sup> ATF, *The Youth Crime Gun Interdiction Initiative, Crime Gun Trace Analysis Reports: The Illegal Youth Firearms Market in 27 Communities*, at 5 (1999).
- <sup>37</sup> During these years, ATF steadily increased the number of guns traced as more and more law enforcement agencies throughout the United States engaged in comprehensive crime gun tracing. For this reason, simply counting the absolute number of assault weapons traced to crime over the relevant period would not accurately capture the impact of the Federal Assault Weapons Act. Therefore, CGS has calculated the percentage of traced guns that are assault weapons. In this connection, however, two facts are worth noting. First, as researchers for the National Institute of Justice found, two cities that comprehensively traced firearms before the ban took effect—St. Louis and Boston—showed similar post-ban declines in the percentage of assault weapons they traced to crime that the researchers found in national data. NIJ Report at 6-7. Second, since the data show there were fewer assault weapons traced nationally in 2000 and 2001 than were traced in 1993 or 1994, even the absolute number of traces of these dangerous weapons has declined over time.
- <sup>38</sup> Including all of 1994 in the pre-ban analysis makes the results more conservative than they otherwise might be, as from 1990-1993, the rate of assault weapons traces remained above 5% each year. See Table 1.
- <sup>39</sup> Dep't of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Guns Used in Crime*, July 1995.
- <sup>40</sup> See Hearing Before the Subcommittee on Crime and Criminal Justice of the Committee of the Judiciary on the Public Safety and Recreational Firearms Use Protection Act, 103d Cong 79 (April 25, 1994) (statement of Rep. Reynolds). In addition, an expert analysis completed by Professor James Alan Fox, noted criminologist at Northeastern University, established that the TEC-9 was four to five times more likely to be traced to criminal activity than other handguns. This disproportionality was even more pronounced for overall violent offenses and murder. See Declaration of James Alan Fox in 101 California Street Litigation.
- <sup>41</sup> In 1994, the year the Federal Assault Weapons Act was passed, assault weapons traces as a percentage of overall traces began to decline. We are not attributing this decline to the Federal Act. By this time, however, several state assault weapons laws had been passed, and these could have begun to have an effect on overall assault weapons traces. Indeed, as researchers for the National Institute of Justice measured, after the federal law was passed, there was a higher decline in states that had not passed their own assault weapons laws than in states that had. Jeffrey A. Roth and Christopher S. Koper, *Impacts of the 1994 Assault Weapons Ban: 1994-96* (Dep't of Justice National Institute of Justice 1999), at 6-7 (available at <http://www.ncjrs.org/pdffiles1/173405.pdf>).
- <sup>42</sup> CGS calculated the number of assault weapons that would have been traced to crime in each year from 1995 through 2001 if the 4.82% rate held and then subtracted from this number the number of assault weapons that were actually traced in each of those years. For the years 2002-2004, CGS applied the differential in the year 2001. This is a fairly conservative estimate since the differential increased in every year between 1995 and 2001.
- <sup>43</sup> The California Department of Justice, pursuant to California's assault weapons ban, has defined copycat AK-47 and AR-15 assault weapons and published a list of them on its website (available at <http://caag.state.ca.us/firearms/awguide/>). Crime Gun Solutions has considered all of these guns in its tracing analysis of copycat assault weapons.
- <sup>44</sup> Cal. Penal Code § 12276(e).





Brady Center



To Prevent Gun Violence  
Leading the Fight for a Safer America

**BRADY CENTER TO PREVENT GUN VIOLENCE**

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## **EXHIBIT 43**

**A Further Examination of Data  
Contained in the Study  
*On Target* Regarding Effects  
of the 1994 Federal Assault  
Weapons Ban**



**Violence Policy Center**

**The Violence Policy Center (VPC)** is a national non-profit educational organization that conducts research and public education on firearms violence and provides information and analysis to policymakers, journalists, advocates, and the general public. The Center examines the role of firearms in America, analyzes trends and patterns in firearms violence, and works to develop policies to reduce gun-related death and injury. Past studies released by the VPC include:

- C     *Really Big Guns, Even Bigger Lies: The Violence Policy Center's Response to the Fifty Caliber Institute's Misrepresentations* (March 2004)
- *Illinois—Land of Post-Ban Assault Weapons* (March 2004)
  - *When Men Murder Women: An Analysis of 2001 Homicide Data* (September 2003)
  - *Bullet Hoses—Semiautomatic Assault Weapons: What Are They? What's So Bad About Them?* (May 2003)
  - *"Officer Down"—Assault Weapons and the War on Law Enforcement* (May 2003)
  - *Firearms Production in America 2002 Edition—A Listing of Firearm Manufacturers in America with Production Histories Broken Out by Firearm Type and Caliber* (March 2003)
  - *"Just Like Bird Hunting"—The Threat to Civil Aviation from 50 Caliber Sniper Rifles* (January 2003)
  - *Sitting Ducks—The Threat to the Chemical and Refinery Industry from 50 Caliber Sniper Rifles* (August 2002)
  - *License to Kill IV: More Guns, More Crime* (June 2002)
  - *American Roulette: The Untold Story of Murder-Suicide in the United States* (April 2002)
  - *The U.S. Gun Industry and Others Unknown—Evidence Debunking the Gun Industry's Claim that Osama bin Laden Got His 50 Caliber Sniper Rifles from the U.S. Afghan-Aid Program* (February 2002)
  - *"A .22 for Christmas"—How the Gun Industry Designs and Markets Firearms for Children and Youth* (December 2001)
  - *Kids in the Line of Fire: Children, Handguns, and Homicide* (November 2001)
  - *Unintended Consequences: Pro-Handgun Experts Prove That Handguns Are a Dangerous Choice For Self-Defense* (November 2001)
  - *Voting from the Rooftops: How the Gun Industry Armed Osama bin Laden, Other Foreign and Domestic Terrorists, and Common Criminals with 50 Caliber Sniper Rifles* (October 2001)
  - *Shot Full of Holes: Deconstructing John Ashcroft's Second Amendment* (July 2001)
  - *Hispanics and Firearms Violence* (May 2001)
  - *Where'd They Get Their Guns?—An Analysis of the Firearms Used in High-Profile Shootings, 1963 to 2001* (April 2001)
  - *A Deadly Myth: Women, Handguns, and Self-Defense* (January 2001)
  - *Pocket Rockets: The Gun Industry's Sale of Increased Killing Power* (July 2000)
  - *Gunland USA: A State-by-State Ranking of Gun Shows, Gun Retailers, Machine Guns, and Gun Manufacturers* (June 2000)
  - *Guns For Felons: How the NRA Works to Rearm Criminals* (March 2000)
  - *One Shot, One Kill: Civilian Sales of Military Sniper Rifles* (May 1999)
  - *Cease Fire: A Comprehensive Strategy to Reduce Firearms Violence* (Revised, October 1997)

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## Key Findings

Unless Congress and the President act, the federal ban on assault weapons will expire on September 13, 2004. The options for policymakers are:

- allow the ban to expire;
- renew the law in its present form; or,
- renew the law, and strengthen it to cover both “copycat” assault weapons that gunmakers have designed over the past decade to evade the ban, as well as assault weapons not covered by the original law.

A new study, *On Target*, presents crime gun tracing information in an effort to make the case for simply renewing current law. It attempts to show that assault weapons’ use in crime has decreased since the law was enacted in 1994. But *On Target* presents only part of the picture. Any analysis of the 1994 law must answer these key questions: Regardless of name, are the weapons targeted by the 1994 law still being manufactured today, are they readily available, and are they being used in crime? The Violence Policy Center has conducted a further examination of the information contained in *On Target* to answer these questions. And unfortunately, the answer to each is a resounding yes: assault weapons targeted by the 1994 law *are* still being manufactured today, *are* readily available, and *are* being used in crime. The VPC analysis of the information contained in *On Target* makes it clear that **the federal assault weapons ban must be strengthened in order to be effective.**

### Percentages Tell Only Part of the Story (pp. 7-8)

*On Target* looks at assault weapon traces as a percentage of all firearms traced to crime by the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives (ATF). However, the approach of examining assault weapon traces as a percentage of total gun traces has clear flaws. Tracing practices of law enforcement agencies have changed dramatically over time. For example, the number of tracing requests processed by ATF grew from less than 40,000 in 1986 to more than 230,000 in 2001. *On Target* presumes that as the universe of crime gun traces increases, the number of assault weapons traced to crime will increase at a corresponding rate. However, the exact opposite should be expected to be true considering the reality of assault weapons tracing.



### **The Effect of “Time-to-Crime” (pp. 8-10)**

Even if one accepts *On Target*’s methodology as a valid and accurate measure of the effect of the ban *on specific models of assault weapons banned by name in the 1994 law under that exact name and/or specific configuration*, the decrease in the named guns can just as easily be accounted for by the accepted phenomenon known as “time-to-crime.” Time-to-crime measures the time that elapses from the first retail sale of a firearm until it is confiscated at a crime scene. Generally, the more time that passes, the less likely any gun is to be traced to crime. The “time-to-crime” effect accounts for a drop of 57 percent in the 1994 cohort of assault weapons. Since many of these weapons were in fact brought onto the market as far back as the mid-1980s, and their production *under these specific names* was halted in 1994, the 66 percent drop in assault weapon traces cited in *On Target* is not surprising.

### **Masking the Increase in Assault Weapon Traces (pp. 10-17)**

Most importantly, the analysis presented in *On Target* masks the real increase in assault weapon traces. This data in fact strongly supports strengthening the current ban so it effectively bans all assault weapons by addressing the threat posed by “copycat” assault weapons as well as assault weapons not covered by the original 1994 law. Using the data presented in *On Target*, the Violence Policy Center has determined—

- The number of “copycat” assault weapons traced to crime has increased dramatically, from 96 in 1990 to 3,410 in 2001.
- From 1995 to 2000, the total number of crime gun traces of “copycat” assault weapons, combined with crime gun traces for assault weapons not covered by the original 1994 law such as the SKS rifle, Hi-Point Carbine, Ruger Mini-14 rifle, and M1 Carbine, jumped from 3,050 to 6,527—an increase of 114 percent.

Using its own tracing database for the years 1995 through 2000, the Violence Policy Center also determined that from 1995 to 2000, the number of traces of select “copycat” assault weapons increased dramatically:

- the AB-10 assault pistol increased from eight to 746;
- the Bushmaster assault rifle increased from 34 to 224; and,
- the DPMS assault rifle increased from two to 75.

Using the same database, the number of traces from 1995 through 2000 of select assault weapons not covered by the 1994 law also increased dramatically:

- the Hi-Point Carbine increased from zero to 505;
- the Ruger Mini-14 assault rifle increased from 285 to 620; and,
- the SKS assault rifle increased from 1,264 to 2,079.

### **Additional Factors** (*pp. 18-19*)

Other variables that may have had an effect on the availability of assault weapons are not considered in *On Target*. These include:

- restrictions imposed in 1989 and 1998 on foreign-made assault rifles under the “sporting purposes” test, the federal law that governs assault weapon imports and operates separately from the federal assault weapons ban;
- expansion in 1998 of the Brady background check to include long guns; and,
- stronger local and state assault weapon laws, as well as other state and federal anti-crime statutes and measures.

### **Real-World Problems Require Real-World Solutions** (*pp. 19-22*)

*On Target* focuses solely on the incidence of assault weapon traces, failing to take into account key motivating factors that led to passage of the original assault weapons ban in 1994. The impetus for the ban was not solely assault weapons’ use in crime *overall*, but their special appeal to cop killers, mass shooters, and other dangerous fringe elements of gun-owning society. Police and other law enforcement personnel were some of the first victims of the assault weapon trend that emerged in the 1980s. Today, one out of five law enforcement officers slain in the line of duty is killed with an assault weapon.

The unintended yet undeniable conclusion to be drawn from the data presented in *On Target*, once the full picture is revealed, is that to be effective, the federal assault weapons ban must not only be renewed, but more importantly *strengthened*, to address the gun industry’s almost absolute success in evading the original ban.

## Introduction

On September 13, 2004, the federal ban on assault weapons is scheduled to end. As this date approaches, increasing attention has focused on how the gun industry has successfully circumvented the ban.

The intent of the 1994 law was to ban the continued production of assault weapons by naming specific guns (e.g. UZI) as well as their “copies or duplicates.” It also banned the future production of semiautomatic firearms with specific design characteristics. But immediately after the 1994 law was enacted, the gun industry evaded it by making slight, cosmetic design changes to banned weapons—including those banned by name in the law—and continued to manufacture and sell these “post-ban” or “copycat” guns. Changes that allow an assault weapon to stay on the market can be as minor as removing a flash suppressor at the end of a gun’s barrel. The gun industry dubbed this process “sporterization.” Gunmakers’ successful evasion of the law was no secret. In February 1995, just five months after the ban’s passage, lead sponsor Senator Dianne Feinstein (D-CA), in a *60 Minutes* interview, charged that the industry was violating both “the spirit and intent of the law” and promised, “I can assure you if I can figure a way to stop it, I’ll try to do that.”<sup>1</sup>

In the nearly 10 years following that interview, the situation has only worsened. Today, of the nine assault weapon brand/types banned by name and manufacturer in the law,<sup>2</sup> six of the brand/types are still marketed in post-ban, “copycat” configurations.<sup>3</sup> In fact, gunmakers openly boast of their ability to circumvent the ban. Their success is described in an August 2001 *Gun World* magazine article about the Vepr II assault rifle, a “sporterized” version of the AK-47:

In spite of assault rifle bans, bans on high capacity magazines, the rantings of the anti-gun media and the rifle’s innate political incorrectness, the Kalashnikov [AK-47], in various forms and guises, has flourished. Today there are probably more models, accessories and parts to choose from than ever before.

Equally blunt was an article in the May 2003 issue of *Gun World* reviewing a post-ban, AR-15 copycat, the LE Tactical Carbine:

Strange as it seems, despite the hit U.S. citizens took with the passage of the onerous crime bill of 1994 [which contained the federal assault weapons ban], ARs are far from dead. Stunned momentarily, they sprang back with a vengeance and seem better than ever. Purveyors abound producing post-ban ARs for civilians and pre-ban models for government and law enforcement agencies, and new companies are joining the fray.

Just such a post-ban AR-type assault rifle, the Bushmaster XM15 M4 A3, was used by the Washington, DC-area snipers to kill 10 and injure three in October 2002. The Bushmaster is the poster child for the industry's success at evading the ban. The snipers' Bushmaster is even marketed as a "Post-Ban Carbine." [See Chart One]

The industry's efforts have been aided by the fact that not all assault weapons are covered by the 1994 ban. For example, assault weapons with more conventional designs, such as the Ruger Mini-14 rifle, were not covered by the 1994 law—although gun experts define them as assault weapons. Furthermore, any gun that was legally possessed as of the date the 1994 law took effect may still be legally possessed and transferred without additional restriction, a legislative compromise known as "grandfathering."<sup>4</sup>

***"...the Kalashnikov [AK-47], in various forms and guises, has flourished. Today there are probably more models, accessories and parts to choose from than ever before."***

*Gun World*

**Chart One: Guns Banned by the 1994 Law and Their Legal Counterparts**





A recent study, *On Target*,<sup>5</sup> looks at the effects of the 1994 law on both assault weapons banned by name and “copycat” versions of these named weapons. It attempts to do this by analyzing over time the proportion that named or “banned” assault weapons, as well as “copycat” assault weapons, represent as a percentage of all firearms traced to crime by the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives (ATF).<sup>6</sup> This analytical structure has clear limitations and, more importantly, serves to mask the dramatic increase in traces of “copycat” assault weapons, as well as assault weapons not banned by the 1994 law. Most notably, the study does not contain the actual tracing numbers on which the percentages are based.

***Any useful analysis of the 1994 law must answer these key questions: Regardless of name, are the weapons targeted by the 1994 law still being manufactured today, are they readily available, and are they being used in crime?***

Any useful analysis of the 1994 law must answer these key questions: Regardless of name, are the weapons targeted by the 1994 law still being manufactured today, are they readily available, and are they being used in crime?

Finally, the key motivating factors that led to passage of the original assault weapons ban in 1994 must not be forgotten. The impetus for the ban was not solely these weapons’ use in crime overall, but their special appeal to cop killers, mass shooters, and other dangerous fringe elements of gun-owning society. Police and other law enforcement personnel were some of the first victims of the assault weapon trend that emerged in the 1980s. Attempts to measure assault weapon crime solely in terms of quantity, as reflected in traces, fail to acknowledge a key impetus for passage of the original ban, and the need to not only renew it, but also strengthen it.

## Percentages Tell Only Part of the Story

*On Target* uses assault weapon traces as a percentage of total crime gun traces to measure the effect of the ban.<sup>7</sup> As seen in Chart Two, the number of ATF crime gun traces has increased dramatically over the past 10 years. In 1995, ATF processed 79,777 trace requests. By 2001, that number had almost tripled, with 232,000 trace requests processed. *On Target* presumes that as the universe of crime gun traces increases, the number of assault weapons traced to crime will increase at a corresponding rate. However, looking at the reality of assault weapons tracing (it has long been accepted that when law enforcement come across assault weapons they will almost always trace them because of the guns' "exotic" nature), firearm production history and trends, the dominant role of handguns in crime, and the small percentage of America's gun population that assault weapons comprise, the exact opposite should be expected to be true.

As crime guns are more routinely traced, the representation of the most common types of firearms—such as standard pistols and revolvers—naturally increases. For example, the 2002 *Youth Crime Gun Interdiction Initiative*, which analyzed 88,570 gun traces in 44 major metropolitan areas,<sup>8</sup> identified the Smith & Wesson 38-caliber revolver as the most commonly traced crime gun.<sup>9</sup> This is a function of the simple fact that this is one of the most popular and common types of guns made by one of the country's largest handgun manufacturers. At the same time, once again, handguns are the most common firearm used in crime.

***As crime guns are more routinely traced, the representation of the most common types of firearms—such as standard pistols and revolvers—naturally increases.***

A useful way to think of this is to imagine a large jar in which there are, for example, 100 white marbles (representing assault weapons) and 900 black marbles (representing all other guns). The white marbles represent 10 percent of the total. If another thousand black marbles are added to the jar, the percentage of marbles that are white will automatically decline. This reduction has nothing to do with any cause other than the addition of the black marbles.

**Chart Two: Total Number of Crime Gun Traces Conducted by the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives (ATF)<sup>10</sup>**

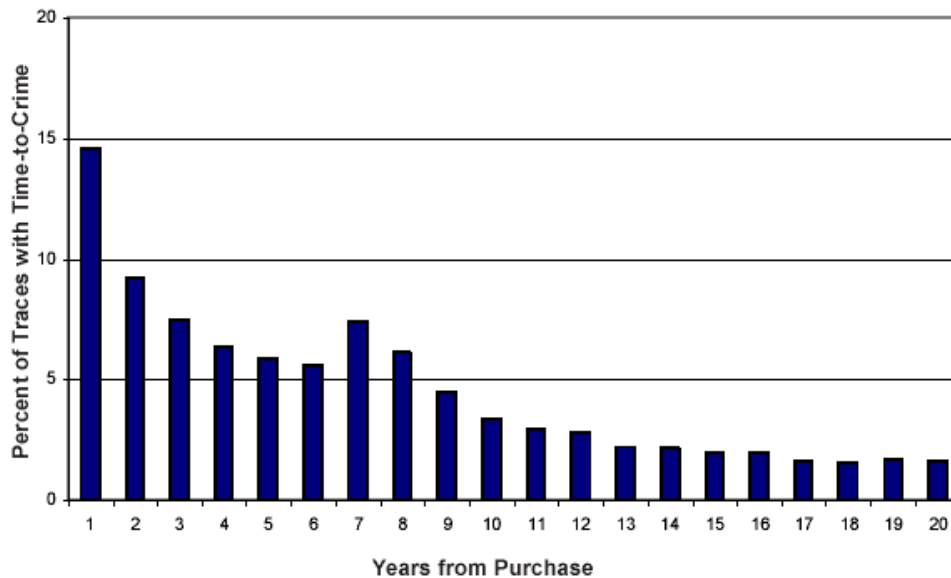
Year	Number of Traces	Year	Number of Traces
1986	39,800	1994	83,000
1987	35,100	1995	79,777
1988	37,050	1996	116,674
1989	41,807	1997	191,378
1990	47,770	1998	188,299
1991	53,924	1999	209,000
1992	50,553	2000	209,000
1993	55,665	2001	232,000

*Chart Two presents total crime gun traces conducted by ATF for the years 1986 to 2001*

In conclusion, as the proportion of common pistols, rifles, and shotguns increases, the proportion of assault weapons as a percentage of the whole will naturally decrease.

### **The Effect of “Time-to-Crime”**

Regardless of the date of the assault weapons ban, the decrease in traces of assault weapons manufactured before 1994 is to be expected as a result of the accepted phenomenon known as “time-to-crime.” Time-to-crime measures the length of time that elapses from a firearm’s first retail sale by a Federal Firearms License (FFL) holder to its recovery as a crime gun by law enforcement. Time-to-crime data collected over years by ATF demonstrates that for all types of firearms newer guns are more likely to be recovered as crime guns. The most recent data shows that nearly a third of crime guns recovered in 1999 and 2000 had been purchased within the last three years.<sup>11</sup> As can be seen from the ATF graph shown in Chart Three, the more time passes, the less likely a particular gun is to be traced to crime.

**Chart Three: ATF Time-to-Crime Chart<sup>12</sup>****Figure 6: Percent of Traced Crime Guns by Time-to-Crime**

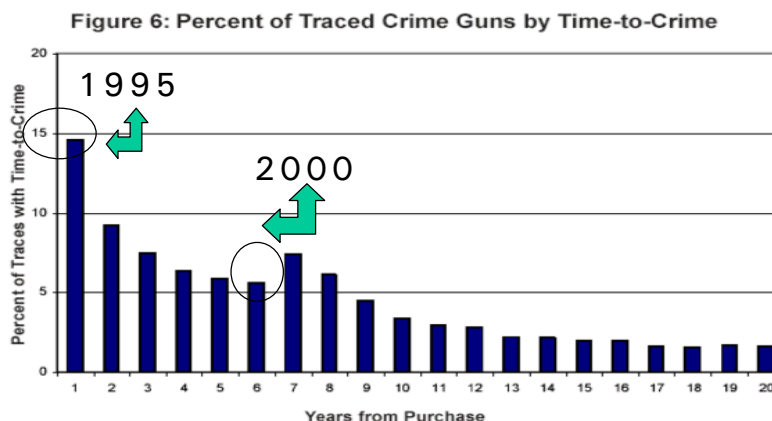
*Chart Three illustrates that as more time passes, the less likely any given gun is to be traced to crime*

As seen in the VPC's use of the ATF graph in Chart Four measuring time-to-crime, firearms traced one year after purchase on average account for 14 percent of traced guns. Firearms traced six years after purchase on average account for six percent of traced guns. Thus, "time-to-crime" accounts for a drop of 57 percent in the 1994 cohort of assault weapons. Since many of these weapons were in fact brought onto the market as far back as the mid-1980s, and their production *under these specific names* was halted in 1994, the 66 percent<sup>13</sup> drop in assault weapon traces cited in *On Target* is not surprising.

If the assault weapons named in the 1994 law were *the only* assault weapons manufactured by the industry, then the time-to-crime effect could be expected to continue over time on assault weapons as a class of firearm. Unfortunately, as will be seen in the next section, because of the gun industry's evasion of the law and the availability of assault weapons not covered by the ban, this is not the case.



**Chart Four: ATF Time-to-Crime Applied to 1994 Cohort by VPC (Assumes All Guns “New” in 1994)**



**Reduction = 57%**

*Chart Four illustrates that through time-to-crime, the percentage of “banned” assault weapons would be expected to decrease 57 percent from 1995 to 2000*

### **Masking the Increase in Assault Weapon Traces**

*On Target* acknowledges that traces for “copycat” assault weapons and assault weapons that fell outside of the scope of the 1994 law have increased as a percentage of overall traces. Yet the information is presented in a manner that masks the full scope of this increase.

The study counts as a “copycat” any assault weapon that is not specifically named in the 1994 law by manufacturer and specific model—including pre-ban, fully configured assault weapons as well as post-ban “sporterized” assault weapons.<sup>14</sup> *On Target* states that:

even if the grouping of copycat guns is included in the count of assault weapons traced to crime, there has still been a significant decline in the percentage of ATF crime gun traces involving assault weapons. In the pre-ban period, assault weapons, including copycats, made up 5.7% of ATF traces. In the post-ban period, the same group of guns has constituted 3.1% of ATF traces, a **decline**

**of 45%.**<sup>15</sup> [Bold in original]

Comparing these figures to the declines cited for named guns only—66 percent<sup>16</sup>—it is clear that using *On Target*'s own measurement construct (assault weapon traces as a percentage of total crime gun traces) that the problem of "copycat" assault weapons as measured by tracing is increasing. Using the percentages contained in Table 1 and Table 3 of *On Target*, (see Appendix) the percentage of copycat weapons traced can be determined. The result is illustrated in Chart Five.

**Chart Five: "Copycat" Assault Weapons (AWs) as Percentage of Total Crime Guns Traced as Determined by Subtracting "Banned" Assault Weapons Traced from "Banned" and "Copycat" Assault Weapons Traced**

Year	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
"Banned" & "Copycat" AWs as Percentage of Crime Guns Traced <sup>17</sup>	5.92	5.90	5.63	6.15	5.24	4.61	3.32	2.97	3.43	3.08	2.87	2.57
"Banned" AWs as Percentage of Crime Guns Traced <sup>18</sup>	5.72	5.41	5.15	5.23	3.67	3.03	1.96	1.70	1.74	1.54	1.28	1.10
"Copycat" AWs as Percentage of Crime Guns Traced	.20	.49	.48	.92	1.57	1.58	1.36	1.27	1.69	1.54	1.59	1.47

*Using the percentages from Table 1 and Table 3 of On Target, Chart Five calculates the percentage of crime gun traces per year that are "copycat" assault weapons*

From 1990 to 2001, the percentage of "copycat" assault weapon traces as a percentage of all crime gun traces increases 635 percent.

Using *On Target*'s own measure of comparing the average number of traces for the five-year period of 1990 to 1994 to the seven-year period of 1995 to 2001, the percentage of "copycat" assault weapons as a percentage of all crime gun traces increases 88 percent. [See Chart Six]

**Chart Six: "Copycat" Assault Weapons as Percentage of Crime Guns Traced, 1990 to 1994 Average, and 1995 to 2001 Average**

"Copycat" Average 1990 to 1994	"Copycat" Average 1995 to 2001	Percent Increase
.8	1.5	88 percent

*"Copycat" assault weapons as a percentage of crime guns traced increased 88 percent when comparing the periods 1990-1994 to 1995-2001*

Yet, the most striking figures are seen when the percentage of "copycat" assault weapons as a percentage of all crime gun traces is applied against the actual number of crime gun traces for each year. [See Chart Eight]. Using the figures supplied in *On Target* for "banned assault weapons"<sup>19</sup> and "banned assault weapons and copycats"<sup>20</sup> as a percentage of total gun traces, one can calculate the number of

"copycat" assault weapons traced to crime. That number has increased dramatically—from 96 to 3,410—as illustrated in Charts Seven and Eight.



***From 1990 to 2001, the number of “copycat” assault weapons jumped from 96 to 3,410.***

**Chart Eight: Number of Crime Gun Traces of “Copycat” Assault Weapons, 1990 to 2001, Based on Percentage of Total Traces**

Year	Total Number of Traces	“Copycat” Assault Weapons as Percentage of All Assault Weapon Traces	Number of “Copycat” Assault Weapon Traces
1990	47,770	.20	96
1991	53,924	.49	264
1992	50,553	.48	243
1993	55,665	.92	512
1994	83,000	1.57	1,303
1995	79,777	1.58	1,260
1996	116,674	1.36	1,587
1997	191,378	1.27	2,431
1998	188,299	1.69	3,182
1999	209,000	1.54	3,219
2000	209,000	1.59	3,323
2001	232,000	1.47	3,410

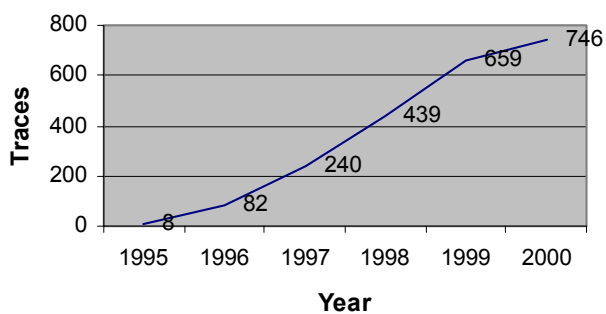
***While in 1990 ATF traced only 96 “copycat” assault weapons, by 2001 this number had escalated to 3,410***

In addition, using a copy of the ATF tracing database through 2000, the VPC has calculated tracing data for specific assault weapons manufactured after the ban that have been redesigned to evade it. Examples are offered on page 14.

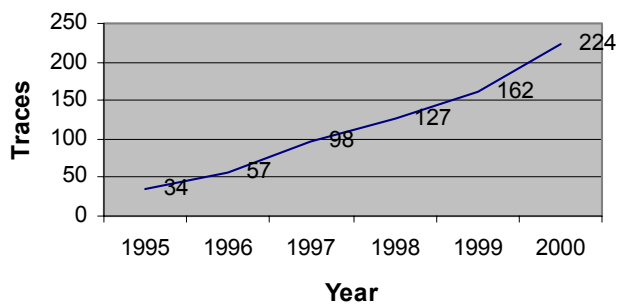


## Tracing Data for Specific Post-Ban Assault Weapons

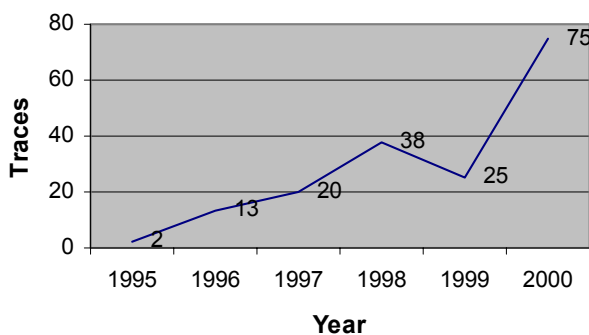
**Chart Nine: AB-10 Pistols Traced, 1995-2000**



**Chart 10: Bushmaster Rifles Traced, 1995-2000**



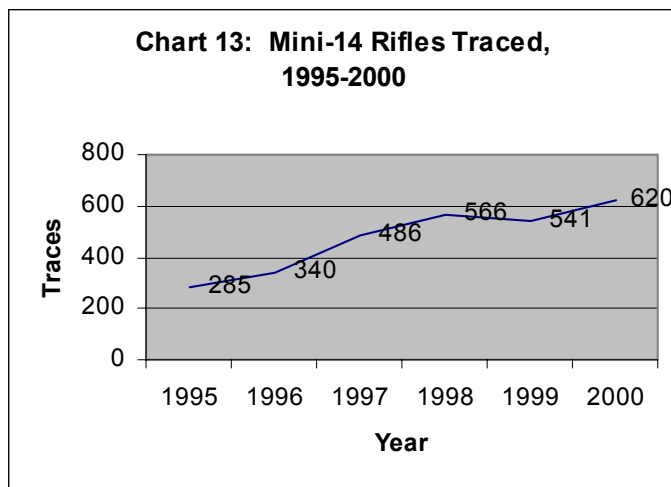
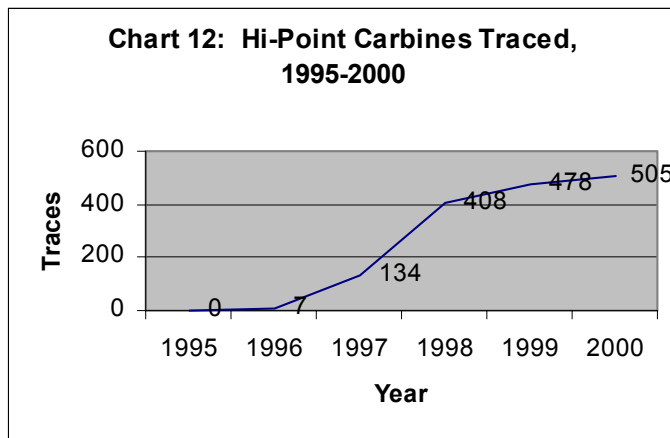
**Chart 11: DPMS Rifles Traced, 1995-2000**

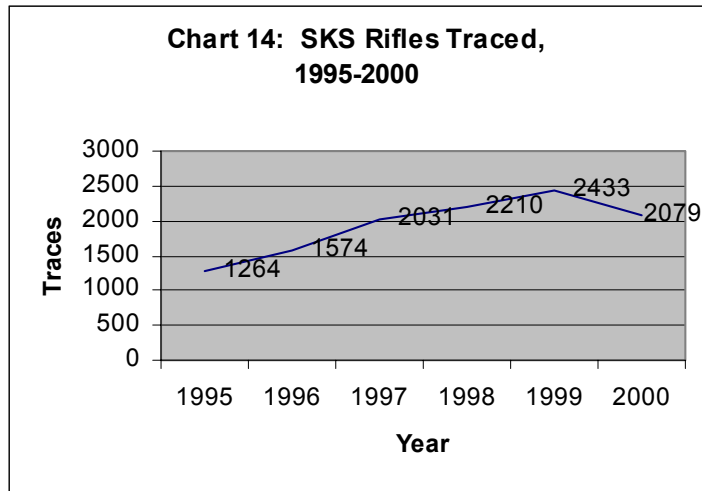


*On Target* also states that:

even if all of the guns listed in H.R. 2038 and S. 1431<sup>[21]</sup> (including the Hi-Point Carbine, the Ruger Mini-14, the M1 Carbine, and the SKS) were counted as assault weapons in the analysis, CGS found that assault weapons traced to crime made up **7.2%** of ATF's nationwide crime gun traces from 1990-1994, but only **4.5%** of crime gun traces after the Assault Weapons Act took effect, a decline of more than **37%**.<sup>22</sup> [Bold in original]

Looking at actual trace numbers for these weapons, however, the increase is dramatic. Using the ATF tracing database for the years 1995 to 2000 (the Violence Policy Center does not have tracing data for the year 2001) the VPC calculated the number of crime gun traces for these weapons as detailed in the following charts. (In 1998 ATF stopped distinguishing in its tracing data between M1 Carbines, which are defined as assault weapons, and other M1 models, which are not. As a result of this limited data, a graph for M1 Carbines is not included.)





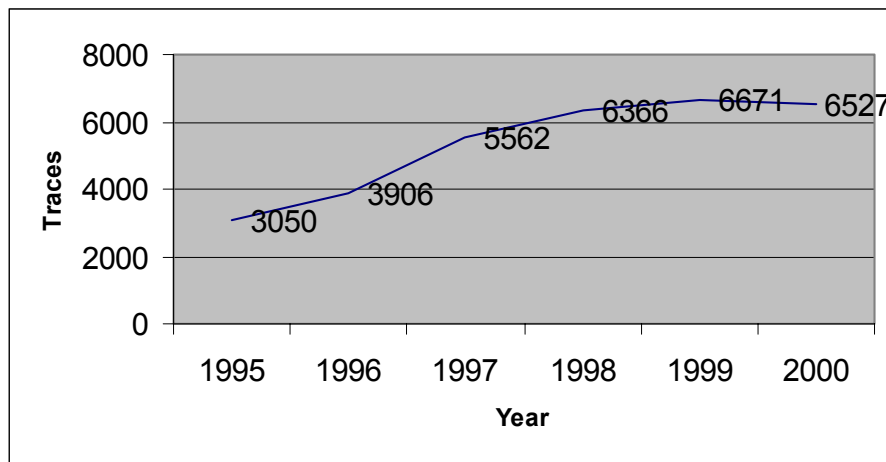
As detailed in the chart below, from 1995 to 2000, the actual trace numbers of the Hi-Point Carbine, Ruger Mini-14, SKS, and M1 Carbine (only for the years 1995 to 1998) increased 79 percent. If the actual trace numbers of “copycat” assault weapons as calculated from *On Target* are added, the overall increase is 114 percent.

**Chart 15: Total Number of “Copycat,” SKS, Hi-Point, Ruger Mini-14, and M1 Carbine Traces, 1995 to 2000**

Year	Total Number of Traces	Number of “Copycat” Assault Weapon Traces	Number of SKS Assault Weapon Traces <sup>23</sup>	Number of Hi-Point Carbine Assault Weapon Traces <sup>24</sup>	Number of Ruger Mini-14 Assault Weapon Traces <sup>25</sup>	Number of M1 Carbine Assault Weapon Traces <sup>26</sup>	Total SKS, Hi-Point Carbine, Ruger Mini-14, and M1 Carbine Traces	Total “Copycat,” SKS, Hi-Point, Ruger Mini-14, and M1 Carbine Traces
1995	79,777	1,260	1,264	0	285	241	1,790	3,050
1996	116,674	1,587	1,574	7	340	398	2,319	3,906
1997	191,378	2,431	2,031	134	486	480	3,131	5,562
1998	188,299	3,182	2,210	408	566	n/a	3,184	6,366
1999	209,000	3,219	2,433	478	541	n/a	3,452	6,671
2000	209,000	3,323	2,079	505	620	n/a	3,204	6,527

***From 1995 to 2000, the total number of crime gun traces of “copycat” assault weapons, combined with SKS, Hi-Point, Ruger Mini-14, and M1 Carbine traces, jumped from 3,050 to 6,527—114 percent.***

Chart 15: Graph of Total Number of “Copycat,” SKS, Hi-Point, Ruger Mini-14, and M1 Carbine Traces, 1995 to 2000



Returning to the questions posed at the beginning of this study—*Regardless of name, are the weapons targeted by the 1994 law still being manufactured today, are they readily available, and are they being used in crime?*—the answer, unfortunately, is a resounding yes.



### **Additional Factors**

There are many factors other than implementation of the federal assault weapons ban that may affect the prevalence of assault weapons in criminal gun traces that would need to be addressed for a fuller understanding of the impact of the 1994 law.

**Foreign-made assault rifles are regulated under a separate federal statute.** The so-called “sporting purposes” test is what the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives uses to determine the importability of assault rifles. In 1989 following the Stockton schoolyard massacre, President George H. W. Bush ordered a halt to imports of foreign-made assault rifles, including the UZI Carbine, Heckler & Koch HK-91, AK-47, Galil, Steyr AUG, and others under the “sporting purposes” test.<sup>27</sup> Soon after, foreign gunmakers—with the help and guidance of ATF—made slight modifications to their weapons, a process dubbed “sporterization,” and imports of assault rifles resumed. The changes made to make the guns eligible for importation took them outside the reach of the 1994 assault weapons ban and

created a template to be followed by domestic manufacturers intent on evading the 1994 law. In 1997 the Clinton administration attempted to deal with the imported assault weapons problem and ordered ATF to review its existing interpretation of the “sporting purposes” test. The result was implementation of a ban in 1998 on some sporterized assault weapons, but the door was still left open to others. The Clinton Administration also imposed, through nation-specific trade agreements, restrictions on the import of certain assault weapons from China and Russia. The fact that a large percentage of assault weapons on the American market today are imported highlights the need to isolate and examine the effect(s) of these various import restrictions.

***Unaccounted for factors include: foreign-made assault rifles are regulated under a separate federal statute; in 1998 the Brady background check was expanded to long guns; local and state assault weapon laws; and, other federal anti-crime statutes and measures.***

**Expansion of Background Checks to Long Gun Sales.** Another potentially important factor on crime gun traces of assault weapons is the effect of the imposition of background checks on all long guns sales by federal firearms licensees starting in 1998. The Brady background check system was implemented in two stages. During the first stage that began in 1993, background checks were performed only on handguns (which would have affected assault pistols). Background checks on shotguns and rifles began

in 1998. The effect of imposing background checks on the most prevalent type of assault weapons—assault rifles—is not accounted for in *On Target*.

Additional factors that could affect the representation of assault weapons in crime gun traces include—

- Some states and localities have more stringent restrictions on assault weapons than those imposed by federal law. California is one example. New Jersey is another. The District of Columbia bans all assault weapon sale and possession.
- Other provisions included in federal crime legislation passed in 1994 and 1996 could impact gun traces. For example, the 1994 crime law contained provisions that have significantly reduced the number of federally licensed firearms dealers, shrinking the number of assault weapon sellers. The law also funded increases in the number of police on the streets of major cities.

### **Real-World Problems Require Real-World Solutions**

The original impetus to restrict assault weapons was not how often they showed up as crime guns, but rather the horrific nature of the crimes they were used to perpetrate. The first real exposure Americans had to the massive carnage these weapons are capable of inflicting was in San Ysidro, California in 1984. James Huberty declared to his wife that he was going “hunting humans,” and then opened fire at a local McDonald’s with an UZI Carbine. He shot 40 people, killing 21, before a police sharpshooter was able to stop his deadly rampage.<sup>28</sup> Unfortunately, San Ysidro was to be only the first in a string of mass shootings perpetrated with assault weapons.

Another primary stimulus for efforts to restrict access to assault weapons was the severe threat these weapons pose to law enforcement officers. Police and other law enforcement personnel were some of the first victims of the assault weapon trend that emerged in the 1980s. For example, in October 1984, a San Jose, California, police officer was gunned down with an UZI Carbine.<sup>29</sup> In a high-profile shootout in April 1986, two agents from the Federal Bureau of Investigation were killed by robbery suspects wielding a Ruger Mini-14 assault rifle. Five other agents were wounded in the gun battle.<sup>30</sup> As high-capacity assault weapons became more commonplace, police routinely complained that they were being outgunned by suspects.

In 1989, the massacre that would finally spur legislative action occurred, and again the site was in California. Patrick Purdy opened fire on a schoolyard full of children in Stockton, California with an AK-47 assault rifle. He fired 106 rounds of ammunition in a rampage that killed five and wounded 30.<sup>31</sup> That same year, California passed the Roberti-Roos Assault Weapons Control Act of 1989.

There would be many more mass murders with assault weapons, however, before the U.S. Congress would act in 1994.

***The original impetus to restrict assault weapons was not how often they showed up as crime guns, but rather the horrific nature of the crimes they were used to perpetrate.***

- In September 1989, Joseph Wesbecker used three assault weapons—an AK-47 assault rifle and two MAC-11 assault pistols—in a killing spree at the Standard Gravure Corporation in Louisville, Kentucky, that left eight people dead and 12 wounded.<sup>32</sup>
- In June 1990, James Edward Pough, armed with an M1 Carbine, killed nine and wounded four at the General Motors Acceptance Corporation office in Jacksonville, Florida.<sup>33</sup>
- In January 1993, Mir Aimal Kansi opened fire with an AK-47 on cars waiting to enter the grounds of the Central Intelligence Agency's headquarters in Langley, Virginia. He killed two people, both employees of the agency, and wounded three others.<sup>34</sup>
- In July 1993, Gian Luigi Ferri entered the Pettit & Martin law offices in San Francisco, California, and opened fire with two TEC-DC9 assault pistols, killing eight and wounding six. Ferri had purchased the assault pistols in neighboring Nevada.<sup>35</sup>

In September 1994, Congress passed the federal assault weapons ban as part of the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act. As noted at the beginning of this study, the law, however, was quickly circumvented by the firearms industry. By making minor cosmetic changes in the design of banned assault weapons—some as inconsequential as removing the flash suppressor from the end of a gun's barrel—gunmakers were able to continue selling assault weapons. Moreover, the 1994 law "grandfathered" existing assault weapons, which allowed them to continue to be possessed and transferred without restriction. The result is that assault weapons continued to be used in mass murders and shocking assaults on law enforcement:

- In November 1994, Bennie Lee Lawson killed two armed FBI agents and a Washington, D.C. police sergeant with a Cobray M-11 assault pistol inside the headquarters of the Metropolitan Police Department in Washington, DC.<sup>36</sup>
- In February 1997, Emil Dechebal Matasareanu and Larry Eugene Phillips, Jr. attempted to rob a bank in North Hollywood, California. They were armed with multiple assault rifles purchased legally that were then illegally resold and converted to fire in fully automatic mode. They injured 16 in a stand-off with police that lasted hours.<sup>37</sup>
- In December 1997, Arturo Reyes Torres fired 144 rounds in two minutes from an AK-47 assault rifle killing four and wounding two at the Caltrans Maintenance Yard in Orange, California. Torres bought his gun legally in 1988.<sup>38</sup>
- In March 1998, middle school students Andrew Golden and Mitchell Johnson opened fire with an M1 Carbine on their fellow students and teachers at their Jonesboro, Arkansas school. They killed five and wounded 10.<sup>39</sup>
- On April 20, 1999 in Littleton, Colorado, Eric Harris and Dylan Klebold used a Hi-Point Carbine and a TEC-DC9 assault pistol in an attack on their Columbine High School classmates that left 13 dead and 23 wounded.<sup>40</sup>

Three months after Columbine, the California legislature, reacting to the firearms industry's ingenuity at evading both the federal and California assault weapons bans, significantly strengthened California law to effectively ban virtually all assault weapons. Mass killings with assault weapons continued in other parts of the country.

- In December 2000, Michael McDermott killed seven co-workers at Edgewater Technology in Wakefield, Massachusetts. He fired 49 rounds from an AK-47 assault rifle.<sup>41</sup>
- In February 2001, William D. Baker killed four and wounded four when he opened fire with an SKS assault rifle at the Navistar International Corporation in Melrose Park, Illinois.<sup>42</sup>
- In October 2002, two snipers, John Muhammad and Lee Malvo, armed with a Bushmaster assault rifle, terrorized the Washington, DC area. They killed 10 and wounded three in a serial shooting spree that lasted weeks.<sup>43</sup>

Mass shooters often choose assault weapons as their murder weapons. Criminals anticipating confrontations with armed law enforcement agents often arm themselves

with assault weapons. The 2003 Violence Policy Center study *“Officer Down”— Assault Weapons and the War on Law Enforcement*, revealed that from 1998 through 2001, one in five law enforcement officers slain in the line of duty were killed with an assault weapon.<sup>44</sup> Such high-profile events are in addition to the countless incidents that occur almost daily in which assault weapons are used in robberies, assaults on police officers, and shootings that do not result in the headlines generated by a mass killing. One recent example from March 23, 2004: a six-year-old Richmond, Virginia girl was shot in the head and chest with bullets fired from an AK-47 after gunfire erupted during an argument between two groups of men in a parking lot.<sup>45</sup>

***The 2003 Violence Policy Center study “Officer Down”— Assault Weapons and the War on Law Enforcement, revealed that from 1998 through 2001, one in five law enforcement officers slain in the line of duty were killed with an assault weapon.***

These facts must not be overlooked or diminished. How often assault weapons turn up in crime should be secondary to the nature of the crimes committed with them.

## Conclusion

The problem of assault weapons violence in America is deadly serious, and nowhere more so than in its impact on law enforcement personnel. Yet powerful opponents of regulating semiautomatic assault weapons are invested economically and ideologically to killing the 1994 law and preventing the vital chore of strengthening it.

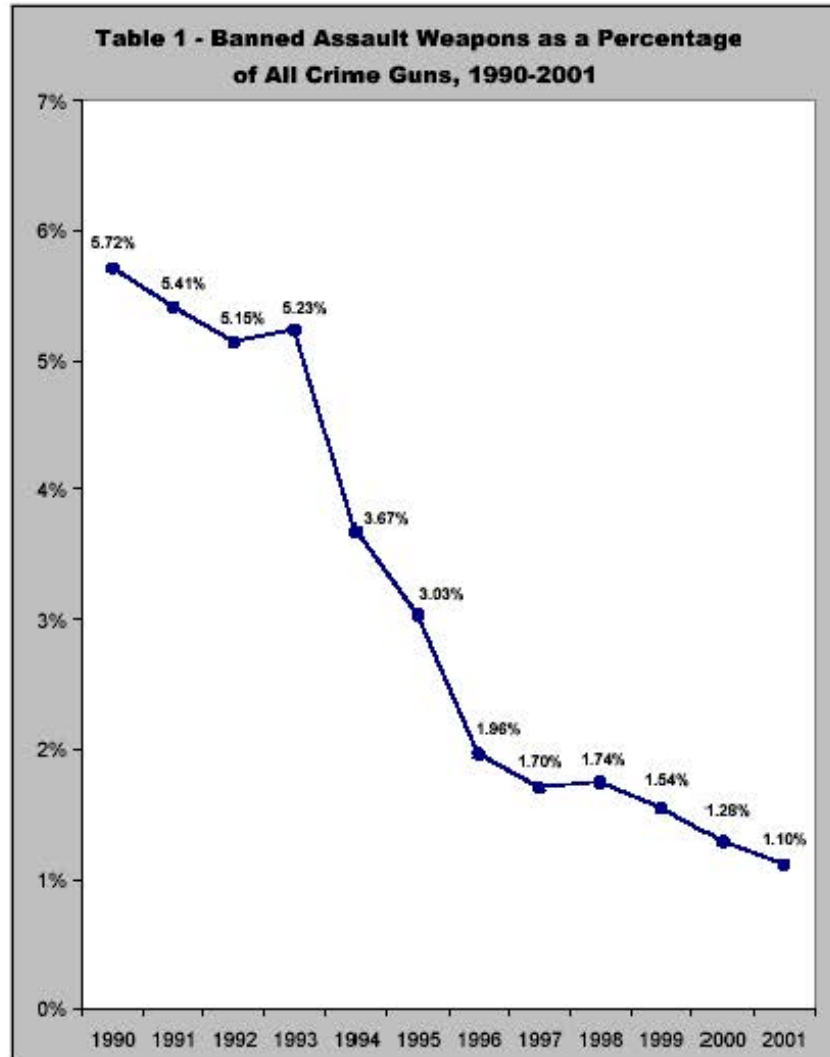
If the proposals of public policy advocates to regulate semiautomatic assault weapons are to be taken seriously, they must be rigorously objective in their analysis of the limitations of current law, the gun industry’s success at evading it, the impact of assault weapons on America, and the steps that must be taken to fashion an effective law.

To be effective, the federal assault weapons ban must not only be renewed, but more importantly *strengthened*, to address the gun industry’s almost absolute success in evading the original ban.



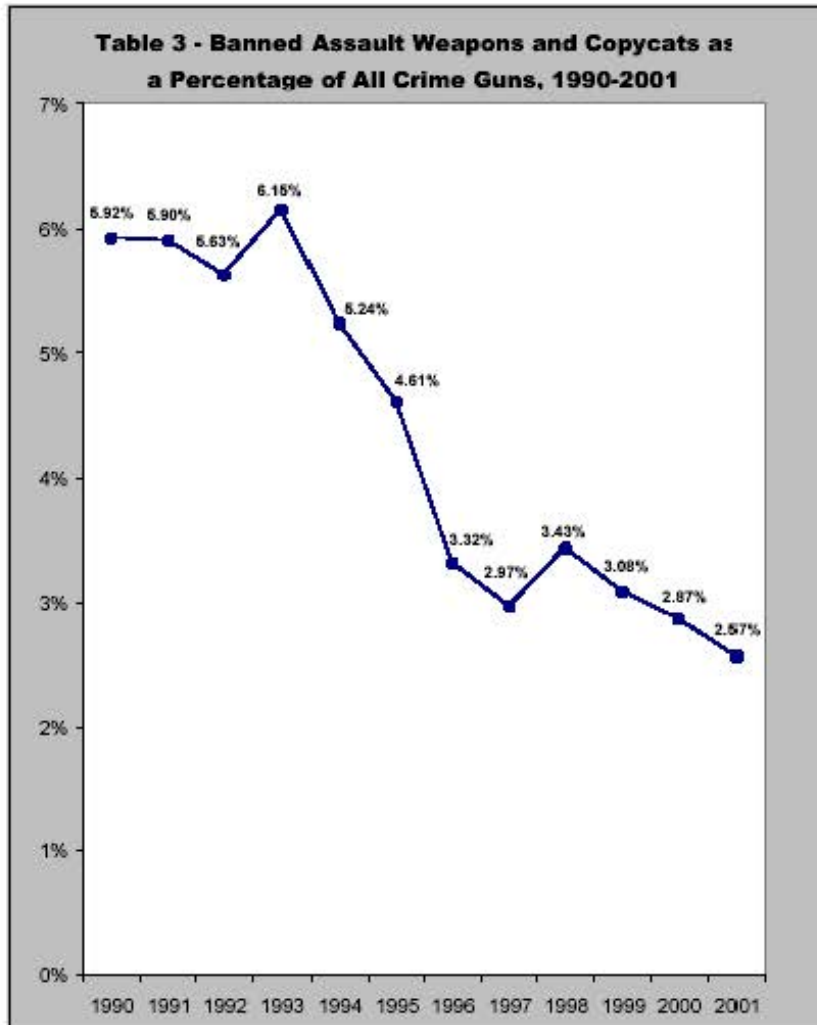
## Appendix

**On Target Table 1 — Banned Assault Weapons as a Percentage of All Crime Guns, 1990-2001**



Note — Banned assault weapons are guns listed by name in the Federal Assault Weapons Act.

***On Target* Table 3—Banned Assault Weapons and Copycats as a Percentage of All Crime Guns, 1990-2001**



Note – Banned assault weapons are guns listed by name in the Federal Assault Weapons Act. Copycats are guns similar to listed weapons but with minor changes meant to evade the ban.

## Endnotes

1. *60 Minutes*, CBS News Transcripts, Sunday, February 5, 1995. “Does this violate the spirit and intent of the law? Absolutely. Should they be doing this? No. And I think it does say that there are craven interests out there who simply want to use this legislation to profiteer wherever they possibly can. And I can assure you if I can figure a way to stop it, I’ll try to do that.”
2. The law states, “The term ‘semiautomatic assault weapon’ means—(A) any of the firearms, or copies or duplicates of the firearms in any caliber, known as—(i) Norinco, Mitchell, and Poly Technologies Avtomat Kalashnikovs (all models); (ii) Action Arms Israeli Military Industries UZI and Galil; (iii) Beretta Ar70 (SC-70); (iv) Colt AR-15; (v) Fabrique National FN/FAL, FN/LAR, and FNC; (vi) SWD — 10, M-11/9, and M-12; (vii) Steyr AUG; (viii) INTRATEC TEC-9, TEC-DC9 and TEC-22; and (ix) revolving cylinder shotguns, such as (or similar to) the Street Sweeper and Striker 12....”
3. Assault weapons that have not been reintroduced are the Beretta AR70, Street Sweeper and Striker 12 assault shotguns (the latter two guns were re-classified by the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives (ATF) as subject to the strict regulations of the National Firearms Act of 1934), and Steyr AUG, although Steyr has begun marketing a new assault weapon—the Vector—that, like the AUG, is of a bullpup design.
4. With respect to high-capacity ammunition magazines, manufacturers stockpiled hundreds of thousands, or perhaps millions, of magazines before the ban took effect. Those magazines—some of which can hold up to 75 rounds of ammunition—are still widely available. At the same time, pre-ban magazines are imported to the United States from around the world.
5. Siebel, Brian, et al., *On Target—The Impact of the 1994 Federal Assault Weapons Act*, (Washington, DC: Brady Center to Prevent Gun Violence, 2004).
6. Although *On Target* states that the “study was prepared by the **Brady Center to Prevent Gun Violence**, using data obtained and analyzed by the experts at **Crime Gun Solutions LLC**,” in conversations with VPC staff, Crime Gun Solutions staff have stated that the company only computed the trace numbers, and did not offer any specific analysis of the data nor what it may represent as regards the effectiveness of the 1994 assault weapons ban.
7. The explanation for this approach is offered in endnote 37 of the study: “During these years [1990 to 2001], ATF steadily increased the number of guns traced, as more and more law enforcement agencies throughout the United States engaged in comprehensive crime gun tracing. For this reason, simply counting the absolute number of assault weapons traced to crime over the relevant period would not accurately capture the impact of the Federal Assault Weapons Act.”
8. *The Youth Crime Gun Interdiction Initiative—Crime Gun Trace Reports (2000) National Report*, (Washington, DC: Department of the Treasury, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, 2002): 5.
9. *The Youth Crime Gun Interdiction Initiative—Crime Gun Trace Reports (2002) National Report*, (Washington, DC: Department of the Treasury, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, 2002): 17.
10. Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives (ATF), various sources.

11. *The Youth Crime Gun Interdiction Initiative—Crime Gun Trace Reports (2000) National Report*, (Washington, DC: Department of the Treasury, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, 2002): 30; *The Youth Crime Gun Interdiction Initiative—Crime Gun Trace Reports (1999) National Report*, (Washington, DC: Department of the Treasury, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, 2000): 24.

12. *The Youth Crime Gun Interdiction Initiative—Crime Gun Trace Reports (2002) National Report*, (Washington, DC: Department of the Treasury, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, 2002): 31.

13. Siebel, Brian, et al., *On Target—The Impact of the 1994 Federal Assault Weapons Act*, (Washington, DC: Brady Center to Prevent Gun Violence, 2004): 9.

14. The study states: “To determine the extent to which the gun industry has been successful in undercutting the Act, the Brady Center asked CGS to evaluate tracing data for copycat assault weapons. CGS included copycat AK and AR-15 assault weapons identified by name by the California Department of Justice as models that are only ‘variations, with minor differences’ of those firearms, regardless of the manufacturer. Certainly these weapons should be considered copycats under the Federal Act. In addition, CGS counted all other AK and AR-15 models listed in the ATF database, regardless of the manufacturer. (These guns are identified in Appendix 2.) The Brady Center asked CGS to consider additional firearm models beyond AK or AR-15 variations that are identified in legislation pending in the United States House of Representatives (H.R. 2038, introduced by Representative McCarthy), and in the United States Senate (S. 1431, introduced by Senator Lautenberg). The intent of the bills is to expand the reach of the Federal Assault Weapons Act to encompass a more comprehensive set of military-style guns. (A list of the assault weapons banned by name in H.R. 2038 and S. 1431 is given in Appendix 3.) According to CGS’s analysis of the ATF tracing data, only a few of these additional guns have been traced in quantities significant enough to affect the analysis. Of these guns with significant trace counts, only one gun—the Intratec AB-10—could be considered a ‘copy or duplicate’ of a gun banned in the 1994 Act and it was therefore included. The other guns with significant trace counts—the Hi-Point Carbine, the Ruger Mini 14, various iterations of the M1 Carbine, and various SKS models—for the most part predated the 1994 Act but were not included by Congress in the definition of assault weapons. They, therefore, have not been included in this analysis of the incidence of copycat assault weapons among overall crime gun traces.”

15. Siebel, Brian, et al., *On Target—The Impact of the 1994 Federal Assault Weapons Act*, (Washington, DC: Brady Center to Prevent Gun Violence, 2004): 11-12.

16. Siebel, Brian, et al., *On Target—The Impact of the 1994 Federal Assault Weapons Act*, (Washington, DC: Brady Center to Prevent Gun Violence, 2004): 9.

17. Siebel, Brian, et al., *On Target—The Impact of the 1994 Federal Assault Weapons Act*, (Washington, DC: Brady Center to Prevent Gun Violence, 2004): 13.

18. Siebel, Brian, et al., *On Target—The Impact of the 1994 Federal Assault Weapons Act*, (Washington, DC: Brady Center to Prevent Gun Violence, 2004): 10.

19. Siebel, Brian, et al., *On Target—The Impact of the 1994 Federal Assault Weapons Act*, (Washington, DC: Brady Center to Prevent Gun Violence, 2004): 10.

20. Siebel, Brian, et al., *On Target—The Impact of the 1994 Federal Assault Weapons Act*, (Washington, DC: Brady Center to Prevent Gun Violence, 2004): 13.
21. The “Assault Weapons Ban and Law Enforcement Protection Act of 2003” sponsored by Senator Frank Lautenberg (D-NJ) and Representative Carolyn McCarthy (D-NY) improves the current federal assault weapons ban and addresses industry efforts to evade the ban. The legislation lists additional assault weapons by name and improves the objective standards definition for what constitutes an assault weapon. For more information, visit the VPC website [www.banassaultweapons.org](http://www.banassaultweapons.org).
22. Siebel, Brian, et al., *On Target—The Impact of the 1994 Federal Assault Weapons Act*, (Washington, DC: Brady Center to Prevent Gun Violence, 2004): 12.
23. Source: ATF tracing data, analysis by Violence Policy Center.
24. Source: ATF tracing data, analysis by Violence Policy Center.
25. Source: ATF tracing data, analysis by Violence Policy Center.
26. Source: ATF tracing data, analysis by Violence Policy Center.
27. 18 USC Section 925(d)(3).
28. Langley, Marty, *Where’d They Get Their Guns?—An Analysis of the Firearms Used in High-Profile Shootings, 1963 to 2001*, (Washington, DC: Violence Policy Center, 2001): 74.
29. Rand, Kristen and Langley, Marty, *“Officer Down”—Assault Weapons and the War on Law Enforcement*, (Washington, DC: Violence Policy Center, 2003): 2.
30. Rand, Kristen and Langley, Marty, *“Officer Down”—Assault Weapons and the War on Law Enforcement*, (Washington, DC: Violence Policy Center, 2003): 2.
31. Langley, Marty, *Where’d They Get Their Guns?—An Analysis of the Firearms Used in High-Profile Shootings, 1963 to 2001*, (Washington, DC: Violence Policy Center, 2001): 70.
32. Langley, Marty, *Where’d They Get Their Guns?—An Analysis of the Firearms Used in High-Profile Shootings, 1963 to 2001*, (Washington, DC: Violence Policy Center, 2001): 69.
33. Langley, Marty, *Where’d They Get Their Guns?—An Analysis of the Firearms Used in High-Profile Shootings, 1963 to 2001*, (Washington, DC: Violence Policy Center, 2001): 68.
34. Langley, Marty, *Where’d They Get Their Guns?—An Analysis of the Firearms Used in High-Profile Shootings, 1963 to 2001*, (Washington, DC: Violence Policy Center, 2001): 65.
35. Langley, Marty, *Where’d They Get Their Guns?—An Analysis of the Firearms Used in High-Profile Shootings, 1963 to 2001*, (Washington, DC: Violence Policy Center, 2001): 64.
36. Langley, Marty, *Where’d They Get Their Guns?—An Analysis of the Firearms Used in High-Profile Shootings, 1963 to 2001*, (Washington, DC: Violence Policy Center, 2001): 58.



37. Langley, Marty, *Where'd They Get Their Guns?—An Analysis of the Firearms Used in High-Profile Shootings, 1963 to 2001*, (Washington, DC: Violence Policy Center, 2001): 52.
38. Langley, Marty, *Where'd They Get Their Guns?—An Analysis of the Firearms Used in High-Profile Shootings, 1963 to 2001*, (Washington, DC: Violence Policy Center, 2001): 47.
39. Langley, Marty, *Where'd They Get Their Guns?—An Analysis of the Firearms Used in High-Profile Shootings, 1963 to 2001*, (Washington, DC: Violence Policy Center, 2001): 44.
40. Langley, Marty, *Where'd They Get Their Guns?—An Analysis of the Firearms Used in High-Profile Shootings, 1963 to 2001*, (Washington, DC: Violence Policy Center, 2001): 38.
41. Langley, Marty, *Where'd They Get Their Guns?—An Analysis of the Firearms Used in High-Profile Shootings, 1963 to 2001*, (Washington, DC: Violence Policy Center, 2001): 16.
42. Langley, Marty, *Where'd They Get Their Guns?—An Analysis of the Firearms Used in High-Profile Shootings, 1963 to 2001*, (Washington, DC: Violence Policy Center, 2001): 15.
43. Tom Jackman and Josh White, "Malvo is Sentenced to Life; Teen Convicted in Fairfax May Plead Guilty in Other Sniper Attacks," *The Washington Post*, 11 March 2004.
44. Rand, Kristen and Langley, Marty, *"Officer Down"—Assault Weapons and the War on Law Enforcement*, (Washington, DC: Violence Policy Center, 2003): 5.
45. Mark Bowes, "6-year-old 'clinging to life'—A dispute between 'thugs' led to the wounding of a girl sitting in a van in a parking lot, police say," *Richmond Times Dispatch*, *TimesDispatch.com*, 25 March 2004.

## **EXHIBIT 44**

Mother Jones

## A Guide to Mass Shootings in America

*At least 13 people died in an attack at the Washington Navy Yard on Monday—the fifth mass shooting in the US this year.*

By [Mark Follman](#), [Gavin Aronsen](#), and [Deanna Pan](#) | Fri Jul. 20, 2012 7:32 PM PDT

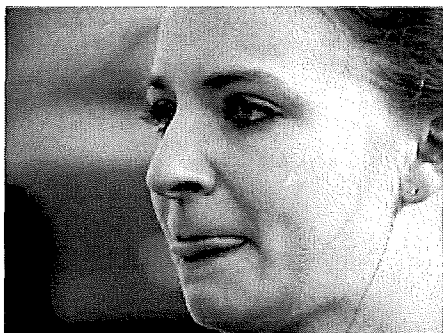
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### Social Title:

The attack at the Washington Navy Yard on Monday was the 5th mass shooting in the US since Newtown

***Update (9/16/13):** Twelve people were killed and eight others injured in a mass shooting at the Washington Navy Yard [1] on Monday. The incident is the fifth mass shooting in the US this year. Details of the additional cases from 2013 are included on the map below and in our our full data set [2]; the below analysis covers mass shootings from 1982 to 2012.*

It is perhaps too easy to forget how many times this has happened. The horrific mass murder at a movie theater in Colorado [3] last July, another at a Sikh temple in Wisconsin [4] in August, another at a manufacturer in Minneapolis [5] in September—and then the unthinkable nightmare at a Connecticut elementary school [6] in December—are the latest in an epidemic of such gun violence over the last three decades. Since 1982, there have been at least 62 mass shootings\* across the country, with the killings unfolding in 30 states from Massachusetts to Hawaii. Twenty-five of these mass shootings have occurred since 2006, and seven of them took place in 2012. We've gathered detailed data on the cases and mapped them below, including information on the shooters' identities, the types of weapons they used, and the number of victims they injured and killed.



Tragedy in Newtown

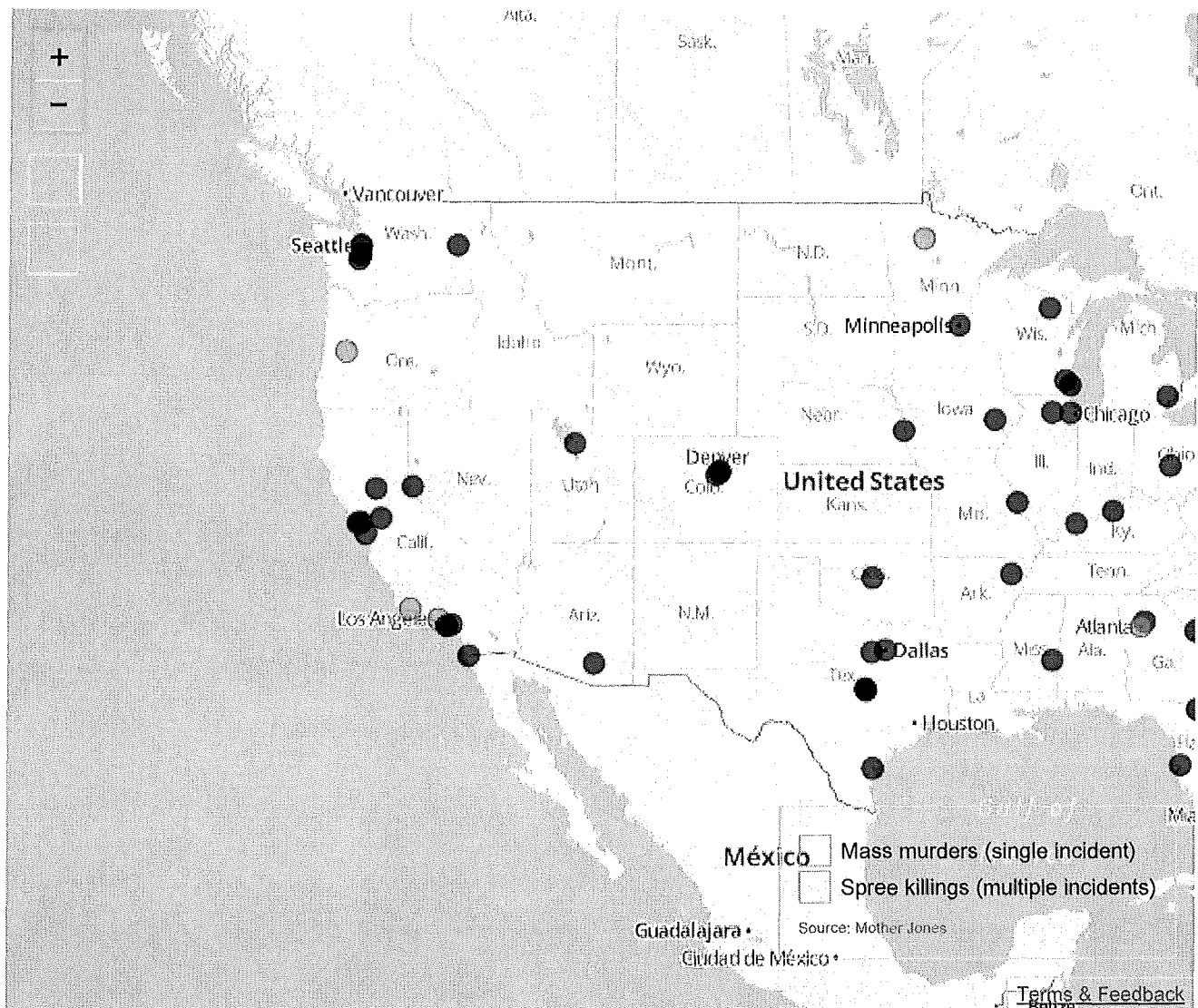
- [The NRA Myth of Arming the Good Guys](#) [7]
- [A Guide to Mass Shootings in America](#) [8]
- [More Guns, More Mass Shootings—Coincidence?](#) [9]
- [151 Victims of Mass Shootings in 2012: Here Are Their Stories](#) [10]
- [Do Armed Civilians Stop Mass Shooters? Actually, No.](#) [11]
- ["A Killing Machine": Half of All Mass Shooters Used High-Capacity Magazines](#) [12]
- [Mass Shootings: Maybe We Need a Better Mental-Health Policy](#) [13]
- [Why Mass Shootings Deserve Deeper Investigation](#) [14]
- [DATA: Explore our mass shootings research](#) [2]

[See our full special report](#) [15] on gun laws and the rise of mass shootings in America.

**Weapons:** Of the 143 guns possessed by the killers, more than three quarters were obtained legally. The arsenal included dozens of assault weapons and semi-automatic handguns with [high-capacity magazines](#) [12]. (See charts below.) Just as Jeffrey Weise used a .40-caliber Glock to slaughter students in Red Lake, Minnesota, in 2005, so too did James Holmes, along with an [AR-15 assault rifle](#) [16], when blasting away at his victims in a darkened movie theater. In Newtown, Connecticut, Adam Lanza wielded a [.223 Bushmaster semi-automatic assault rifle](#) [17] as he massacred 20 school children and six adults.

**The killers:** More than half of the cases involved school or workplace shootings (12 and 20, respectively); the other 30 cases took place in locations including shopping malls, restaurants, and religious and government buildings. Forty four of the killers were white males. Only one of them was a woman. (See Goleta, Calif., in 2006.) The average age of the killers was 35, though the youngest among them was a mere 11 years old. (See Jonesboro, Ark., in 1998.) A majority were mentally troubled—and many displayed signs of it before setting out to kill [13]. Explore the map for further details—we do not consider it to be all-inclusive, but based on [the criteria we used](#) we believe that we've produced the most comprehensive rundown available on this particular type of violence. (Mass shootings represent only a sliver of America's overall gun violence.) For a timeline listing all the cases on the map, including photos of the killers, [jump to page 2](#) [18]. For the stories of the 151 shooting rampage victims of 2012, [click here](#) [10], and for all of [MoJo's year-long investigation into gun laws and mass shootings, click here](#) [15].

**Hover over the dots or use the search tool in the top-left corner of the map** to go to a specific location. (Zoom in to see the Aurora shooting, located close to other massacres in Colorado, and to see other proximate shootings in Milwaukee, Seattle, and elsewhere.)



Sources: Research by *Mother Jones*. (With thanks to the *Associated Press* [19], *Canada.com* [20], and *Citizens Crime Commission of NYC* [21].)

We used the following criteria to identify mass shootings:

- **The shooter took the lives of at least four people.** An *FBI crime classification report* [22] identifies an individual as a mass murderer—versus a *spree killer* [23] or a *serial killer* [24]—if he kills four or more people in a single incident (not including himself), typically in a single location.
- **The killings were carried out by a lone shooter.** (Except in the case of the Columbine massacre and the Westside Middle School killings, both of which involved two shooters.)



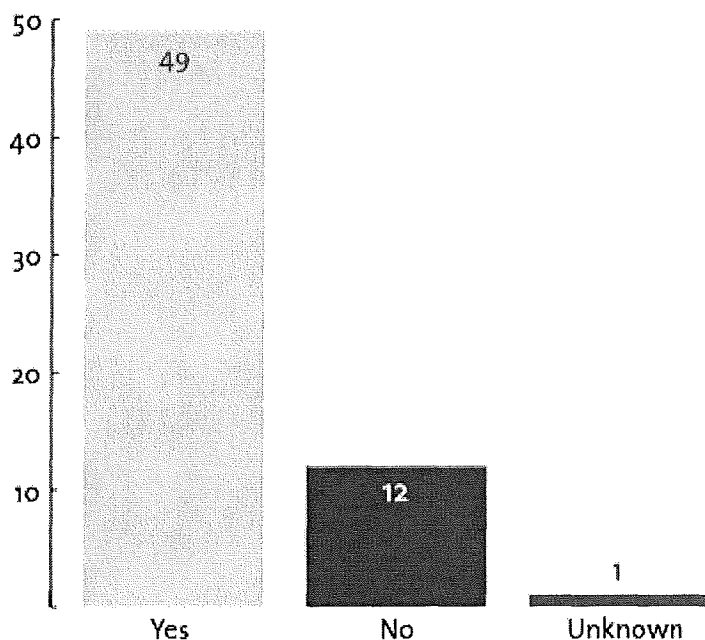
- **The shootings occurred in a public place.** (Except in the case of a party in Crandon, Wisconsin, and another in Seattle.) Crimes primarily related to gang activity or armed robbery are not included.
- **If the shooter died or was hurt from injuries** sustained during the incident, he is included in the total victim count. (But we have excluded many cases in which there were three fatalities and the shooter also died, per the above FBI criterion.)
- **We included a handful of so-called "spree killings"**—high-profile cases that fit closely with our above criteria for mass murder, but in which the killings occurred in more than one location over a short period of time.

For more on how we determined the criteria, see our [mass shootings explainer](#) [25]. Plus: more on [the crucial mental illness factor](#) [13], and on the recent barrage of [state laws rolling back gun restrictions across the US](#) [26]. And: Explore [the full data set behind our investigation](#) [2].

Here are two charts detailing the killers' weapons:

## Killer Obtained Weapons Legally?

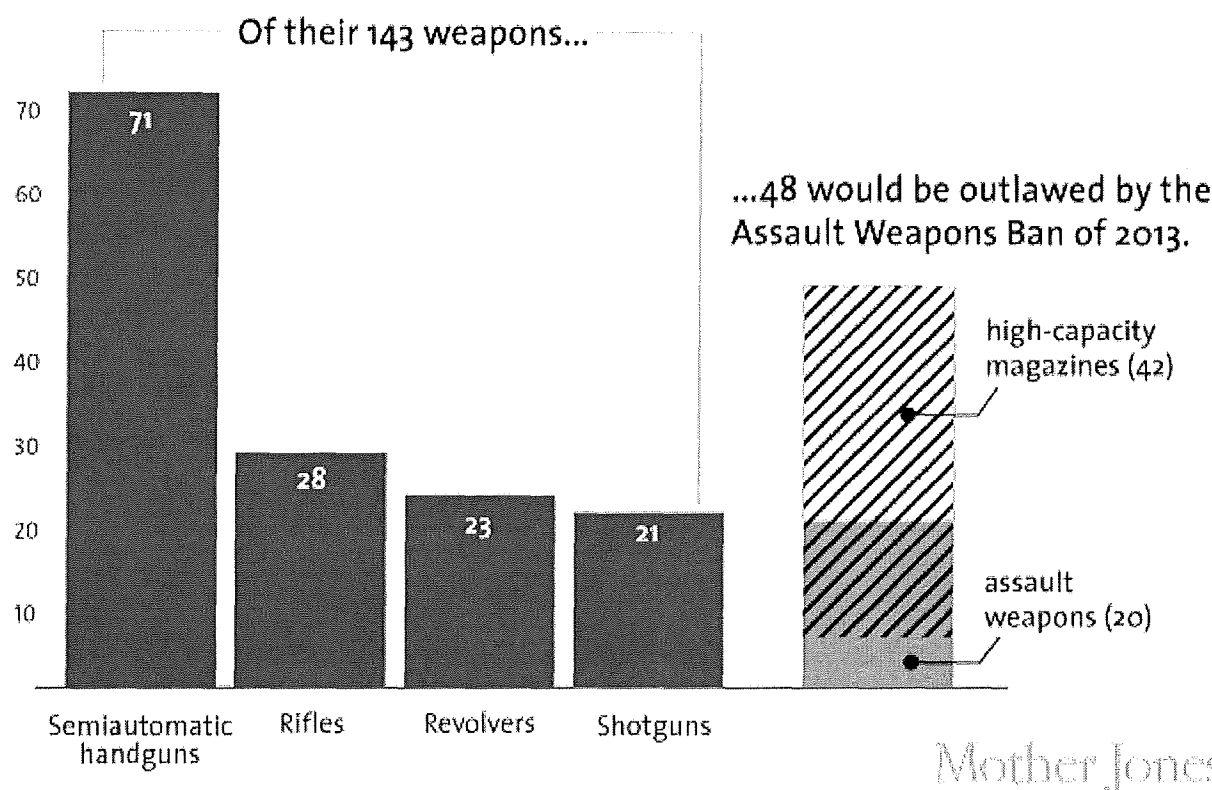
Mass shootings in US, 1982-2012



Mother Jones

## Mass Shooters' Weapons, 1982-2012

More than half of all mass shooters possessed high-capacity magazines, assault weapons, or both.



We've updated and expanded this story with additional research multiple times since initial publication on July 20, 2012, thanks in part to some valuable feedback from MoJo readers. (Thanks also to Professor James Alan Fox of Northeastern University.) Details about our updated analysis and data on the shooters' weapons [are in this story](#). [27] For more about the mass shooting at the movie theater in Aurora, Colo., [click here](#) [3], and for the mass shooting in Newtown, Connecticut, [click here](#) [6]. And for additional reporting and analysis from our in-depth investigation, [read this companion story](#) [9]. ([Return to intro.](#))

First published: Fri Jul. 20, 2012 7:32 PM PDT.

Interactive production by [Tasneem Raja](#) [28] and [Jaeah Lee](#) [29]

Image: Clockwise from upper left: Wade Michael Page: [Anti-Defamation League](#) [30]; James E. Holmes: Arapahoe County Sheriff's Dept./Zuma; Seung-Hui Cho: Virginia Tech

University/[Wikimedia](#) [31]; Jared Loughner: Pima County Sheriff's Office/[Wikimedia](#) [32]

Here is a timeline of 62 mass shootings in the United States, from 1982 through 2012. **For further details and our interactive map locating all of these cases, [click here](#) [8].**

EXPAND ALL

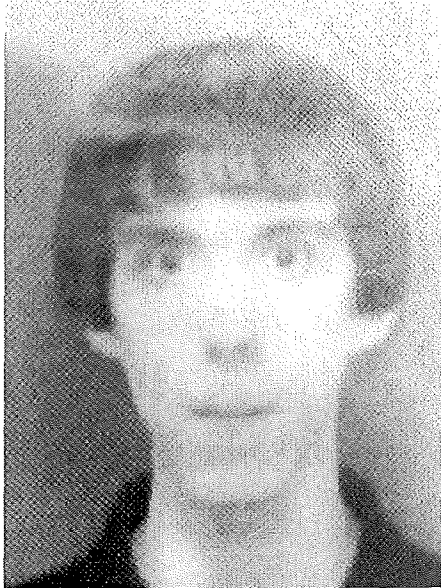
COLLAPSE ALL

OLDEST FIRST

NEWEST FIRST

## 2012

### Newtown school shooting



(NBC News)

Adam Lanza, 20, shot his mother dead at their home then drove to Sandy Hook Elementary school. He forced his way inside and opened fire, killing 20 children and six adults before committing suicide. Total injured and killed: at least 28

Dec. 14

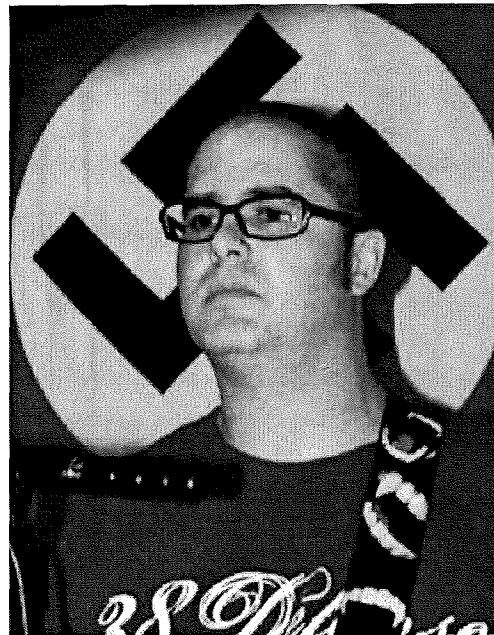
Sep. 27

### Accent Signage Systems shooting

Andrew Engeldinger, 36, upon learning he was being fired, went on a shooting rampage, killing the business owner, three fellow employees, and a UPS driver. He then killed himself. Total injured and killed: 8

Aug. 5

### Sikh temple shooting: Oak Creek, Wisconsin

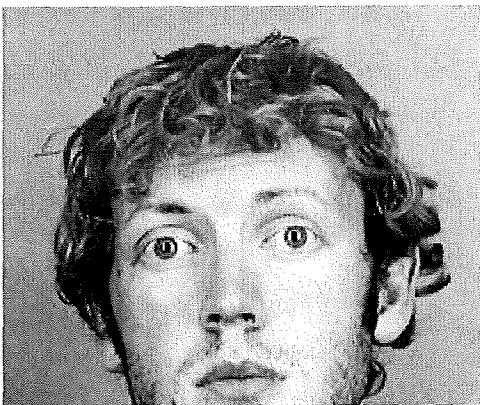


(Anti-Defamation League)

U.S. Army veteran Wade Michael Page, 40, opened fire in a Sikh gurdwara before he died from a self-inflicted gunshot wound during a shootout with police. Total injured and killed: 10

July 20

### Aurora theater shooting: Aurora, Colorado





**For further details and our interactive map locating all of these cases, [click here](#) [8].**

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**Source URL:** <http://www.motherjones.com/politics/2012/07/mass-shootings-map>

**Links:**

- [1] [http://www.washingtonpost.com/local/police-search-for-active-shooter-on-grounds-of-washington-navy-yard-in-southeast-dc/2013/09/16/b1d72b9a-1ecb-11e3-b7d1-7153ad47b549\\_print.html](http://www.washingtonpost.com/local/police-search-for-active-shooter-on-grounds-of-washington-navy-yard-in-southeast-dc/2013/09/16/b1d72b9a-1ecb-11e3-b7d1-7153ad47b549_print.html)
- [2] <http://www.motherjones.com/politics/2012/12/mass-shootings-mother-jones-full-data>
- [3] <http://www.motherjones.com/politics/2012/07/batman-theater-shooting-updates-dark-knight-rises>
- [4] <http://www.motherjones.com/politics/2012/08/what-we-know-about-sikh-temple-shooting-wisconsin-updates>
- [5] <http://www.startribune.com/local/171774461.html>
- [6] <http://www.motherjones.com/politics/2012/12/newtown-connecticut-school-shooting-explained>
- [7] <http://www.motherjones.com/politics/2012/12/nra-mass-shootings-myth>
- [8] <http://www.motherjones.com/politics/2012/07/mass-shootings-map>
- [9] <http://www.motherjones.com/politics/2012/09/mass-shootings-investigation>
- [10] <http://www.motherjones.com/politics/2012/12/mass-shootings-victims-2012>
- [11] <http://www.motherjones.com/politics/2012/12/armed-civilians-do-not-stop-mass-shootings>
- [12] <http://www.motherjones.com/politics/2013/01/high-capacity-magazines-mass-shootings>
- [13] <http://www.motherjones.com/politics/2012/11/jared-loughner-mass-shootings-mental-illness>
- [14] <http://www.motherjones.com/politics/2013/01/mass-shootings-james-alan-fox>
- [15] <http://www.motherjones.com/special-reports/2012/12/guns-in-america-mass-shootings>
- [16] <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/AR-15>
- [17] [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bushmaster\\_Firearms\\_International](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bushmaster_Firearms_International)
- [18] <http://www.motherjones.com/politics/2012/07/mass-shootings-map?page=2>
- [19] <http://newsfeed.time.com/2012/07/20/the-worst-mass-shootings-of-the-past-50-years/>
- [20] <http://o.canada.com/2012/07/17/interactive-map-mass-shootings-in-north-american-history/>
- [21] <http://www.nycrimecommission.org/initiative1-shootings.php>
- [22] <http://www.fbi.gov/stats-services/publications/serial-murder/serial-murder-1#two>
- [23] [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Spree\\_killer](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Spree_killer)
- [24] [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Serial\\_killer](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Serial_killer)
- [25] <http://www.motherjones.com/mojo/2012/08/what-is-a-mass-shooting>
- [26] <http://www.motherjones.com/politics/2012/09/map-gun-laws-2009-2012>
- [27] <http://www.motherjones.com/politics/2013/02/assault-weapons-high-capacity-magazines-mass-shootings-feinstein>
- [28] <http://www.motherjones.com/authors/tasneem-raja>
- [29] <http://www.motherjones.com/authors/jacah-lee>
- [30] <http://blog.adl.org/extremism/adl-connects-suspected-shooter-at-wisconsin-sikh-temple-to-white-supremacist-skinhead-group>
- [31] [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Cho\\_Seung-hui\\_3.jpg](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Cho_Seung-hui_3.jpg)
- [32] [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Jared\\_Loughner\\_USMS.jpg](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Jared_Loughner_USMS.jpg)



## **EXHIBIT 45**

Mother Jones Chart - US Mass Shootings

Case	Location	Date	Year	Summary	Fatalities	Injured	Total victims	Venue	Prior signs of possible mental illness	Mental Health	Weapons obtained legally	Where obtained	Type of weapons	Weapon details	Race	Gender	Sources	Mental Health Sources	latitude	longitude	Type
Hialeah apartment shooting	Hialeah, Florida	7/26/2013	2013	Pedro Vargas, 42, set fire to his apartment, killed six people in the complex, and held another two hostages at gunpoint before a SWAT team stormed the building and fatally shot him.	7	0	7	Other	Unclear	His mother told authorities her son had been acting strangely and needed a psychiatric evaluation.	Yes	Florida Gun Center	9mm semi-automatic handgun	Glock 17	Latino	Male	<a href="http://www.miamiherald.com/2013/07/27/v-print/3526078/a-look-at-the-victims-in-the-hialeah.html">http://www.miamiherald.com/2013/07/27/v-print/3526078/a-look-at-the-victims-in-the-hialeah.html</a> <a href="http://www.cbsnews.com/8301-201_162-57595796/pedro-vargas-idd-as-gunman-behind-deadly-rampage-in-hialeah-florida/">http://www.cbsnews.com/8301-201_162-57595796/pedro-vargas-idd-as-gunman-behind-deadly-rampage-in-hialeah-florida/</a> <a href="http://www.miamiherald.com/2013/07/28/3528362/little-about-pedro-vargas-life.html">http://www.miamiherald.com/2013/07/28/3528362/little-about-pedro-vargas-life.html</a>	<a href="http://www.miamiherald.com/2013/08/03/v-print/3539629/hialeah-killer-showed-signs-of.html">http://www.miamiherald.com/2013/08/03/v-print/3539629/hialeah-killer-showed-signs-of.html</a>	25.8670105	-80.29146268	Mass
Santa Monica rampage	Santa Monica, California	6/7/2013	2013	John Zawahri, 23, armed with a homemade assault rifle and high-capacity magazines, killed his brother and father at home and then headed to Santa Monica College, where he was eventually killed by police.	6	3	9	Other	Yes	He was known as a solitary teen who regularly ditched class and had an interest in assault weapons; he had been admitted to UCLA's psychiatric ward for a brief period.	Yes	Assembled a rifle out of component parts.	Assault rifle, high capacity magazines, antique handgun	.223-caliber semi-automatic assault rifle, about 40 high capacity magazines, "black powder" handgun (likely antique)	White	Male	<a href="http://www.cbsnews.com/8301-504083_162-57589327-504083/john-zawahri-suspected-gunman-in-deadly-santa-monica-shooting-left-farewell-note-police-say/">http://www.cbsnews.com/8301-504083_162-57589327-504083/john-zawahri-suspected-gunman-in-deadly-santa-monica-shooting-left-farewell-note-police-say/</a>	<a href="http://www.cbsnews.com/8301-504083_162-57589327-504083/john-zawahri-suspected-gunman-in-deadly-santa-monica-shooting-left-farewell-note-police-say/">http://www.cbsnews.com/8301-504083_162-57589327-504083/john-zawahri-suspected-gunman-in-deadly-santa-monica-shooting-left-farewell-note-police-say/</a> <a href="http://www.latimes.com/news/local/la-me-0611-santa-monica-shooting-20130611,0,1490078.story">http://www.latimes.com/news/local/la-me-0611-santa-monica-shooting-20130611,0,1490078.story</a>	34.008617	-118.494754	Spree

Mother Jones Chart - US Mass Shootings

Case	Location	Date	Year	Summary	Fatalities	Injured	Total victims	Venue	Prior signs of possible mental illness	Mental Health	Weapons obtained legally	Where obtained	Type of weapons	Weapon details	Race	Gender	Sources	Mental Health Sources	latitude	longitude	Type
Pinewood Village Apartment shooting	Federal Way, Washington	4/21/2013	2013	Dennis Clark III, 27, shot and killed his girlfriend in their shared apartment, and then shot two witnesses in the building's parking lot and a third victim in another apartment, before being killed by police.	5	0	5	Other	No		Yes	Unknown	Semiautomatic handgun, shotgun	.40 caliber semi-automatic handgun, pistol grip shotgun	Black	Male	<a href="http://seattletimes.com/html/localnews/2020836119_federalwaysshootin.xml.html">http://seattletimes.com/html/localnews/2020836119_federalwaysshootin.xml.html</a>		47.3129607	-122.3393665	Mass
Mohawk Valley shootings	Herkimer County, New York	3/13/2013	2013	Kurt Myers, 64, shot six people in neighboring towns, killing two in a barbershop and two at a car care business, before being killed by officers in a shootout after a nearly 19-hour standoff.	5	2	7	Other	No		Yes	Frank's Guns in Marcy, NY	Shotgun	Unknown	White	Male	<a href="https://www.nyspnews.com/article_display.cfm?article_id=29584">https://www.nyspnews.com/article_display.cfm?article_id=29584</a>	<a href="http://poststar.com/news/local/state-and-regional/cops-kill-suspect-in-deadly-mohawk-valley-shooting-rampage/article_15260208-8bf5-11e2-b2d9-0019bb2963f4.html">http://poststar.com/news/local/state-and-regional/cops-kill-suspect-in-deadly-mohawk-valley-shooting-rampage/article_15260208-8bf5-11e2-b2d9-0019bb2963f4.html</a>	43.257206	-74.850712	Spree

Mother Jones Chart - US Mass Shootings

Case	Location	Date	Year	Summary	Fatalities	Injured	Total victims	Venue	Prior signs of possible mental illness	Mental Health	Weapons obtained legally	Where obtained	Type of weapons	Weapon details	Race	Gender	Sources	Mental Health Sources	latitude	longitude	Type
Newtown school shooting	Newtown, Connecticut	12/14/2012	2012	Adam Lanza, 20, shot his mother dead at their home then drove to Sandy Hook Elementary school. He forced his way inside and opened fire, killing 20 children and six adults before committing suicide.	28	2	30	School	Unclear	His older brother told authorities Adam had a history of mental problems. One neighbor recalled that he took some kind of medication.	No	Stolen from mother	Two semiautomatic handguns, one rifle (assault), one shotgun (assault)	10mm Glock, 9mm SIG Sauer P226 semiautomatic handguns; .223 Bushmaster XM15-E2S semiautomatic rifle; Izhmash Saiga-12 12-gauge semiautomatic shotgun	white	Male	<a href="http://usnews.nbcnews.com/_news/2012/12/14/15911025-authorities-id-gunman-who-killed-27-in-elementary-school-massacre?lite">http://usnews.nbcnews.com/_news/2012/12/14/15911025-authorities-id-gunman-who-killed-27-in-elementary-school-massacre?lite</a> ; <a href="http://articles.washingtonpost.com/2012-12-14/local/35846977_1_law-enforcement-lanza-brothers-kid">http://articles.washingtonpost.com/2012-12-14/local/35846977_1_law-enforcement-lanza-brothers-kid</a>	<a href="http://usnews.nbcnews.com/_news/2012/12/14/15911025-authorities-id-gunman-who-killed-27-in-elementary-school-massacre?lite">http://usnews.nbcnews.com/_news/2012/12/14/15911025-authorities-id-gunman-who-killed-27-in-elementary-school-massacre?lite</a> ; <a href="http://articles.washingtonpost.com/2012-12-14/local/35846977_1_law-enforcement-lanza-brothers-kid">http://articles.washingtonpost.com/2012-12-14/local/35846977_1_law-enforcement-lanza-brothers-kid</a>	41.4123225	-73.31142358	Mass
Accent Signage Systems shooting	Minneapolis, Minnesota	9/27/2012	2012	Andrew Engeldinger, 36, upon learning he was being fired, went on a shooting rampage, killing the business owner, three fellow employees, and a UPS driver. He then killed himself.	7	1	8	Workplace	Yes	His family worried about his "paranoia and delusions" for at least two years prior, and tried to get him to seek treatment.	Yes	Unknown	One semiautomatic handgun	9mm Glock semiautomatic handgun	white	Male	<a href="http://www.startribune.com/local/171774461.html?refer=y">http://www.startribune.com/local/171774461.html?refer=y</a>	<a href="http://www.startribune.com/local/171774461.html?refer=y">http://www.startribune.com/local/171774461.html?refer=y</a>	44.9772995	-93.2654692	Mass

Mother Jones Chart - US Mass Shootings

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Sikh temple shooting	Oak Creek, Wisconsin	8/5/2012	2012	U.S. Army veteran Wade Michael Page, 40, opened fire in a Sikh gurdwara before he died from a self-inflicted gunshot would during a shootout with police.	7	3	10	Religious	Yes	His Army friends once broke into his apartment, fearing he'd commit suicide in the '90s. A psychiatric nurse who lived downstairs from Page said it was "obvious" he had a mental illness.	Yes	Unknown	One semiautomatic handgun	9mm Springfield Armory XDM semiautomatic handgun	white	Male	<a href="http://www.jsonline.com/news/milwaukee/friend-of-page-feared-what-he-might-do-426edmg-165668826.html">http://www.jsonline.com/news/milwaukee/friend-of-page-feared-what-he-might-do-426edmg-165668826.html</a> ; <a href="http://usnews.nbcnews.com/_news/2012/09/10/13785426-officer-arriving-at-sikh-temple-shooting-time-to-use-deadly-force?lite">http://usnews.nbcnews.com/_news/2012/09/10/13785426-officer-arriving-at-sikh-temple-shooting-time-to-use-deadly-force?lite</a> ; <a href="http://articles.latimes.com/2012/aug/08/nation/la-na-nn-sikh-shooting-guns-20120807">http://articles.latimes.com/2012/aug/08/nation/la-na-nn-sikh-shooting-guns-20120807</a> ; <a href="http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/world-us-canada-19183359">http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/world-us-canada-19183359</a>	<a href="http://www.jsonline.com/news/milwaukee/friend-of-page-feared-what-he-might-do-426edmg-165668826.html">http://www.jsonline.com/news/milwaukee/friend-of-page-feared-what-he-might-do-426edmg-165668826.html</a>	42.8858503	-87.8631362	Mass
Aurora theater shooting	Aurora, Colorado	7/20/2012	2012	James Holmes, 24, opened fire in a movie theater during the opening night of "The Dark Night Rises" and was later arrested outside.	12	58	70	Other	Yes	He saw at least three mental health professionals before dropping out of his university.	Yes	Gander Mountain stores in Thornton and Aurora, Colo.; Bass Pro Shop in Denver, Colo.; BulkAmmo.com	Two semiautomatic handguns, one rifle (assault), one shotgun	Two .40-caliber Glock semiautomatic handguns; .223-caliber Smith & Wesson M&P15 semiautomatic rifle; 12-gauge Remington 870 pump-action shotgun	white	Male	<a href="http://www.cbsnews.com/8301-201_162-57497820/james-holmes-saw-three-mental-health-professionals-before-shooting/">http://www.cbsnews.com/8301-201_162-57497820/james-holmes-saw-three-mental-health-professionals-before-shooting/</a> ; <a href="http://www.9news.com/news/article/283503/188/Aurora-shooting-prompts-gun-bills-in-big-states-">http://www.9news.com/news/article/283503/188/Aurora-shooting-prompts-gun-bills-in-big-states-</a> ; <a href="http://www.nytimes.com/2012/07/21/us/shooting-at-colorado-theater-showing-batman-movie.html">http://www.nytimes.com/2012/07/21/us/shooting-at-colorado-theater-showing-batman-movie.html</a> ; <a href="http://www.motherjones.com/politics/2012/07/batman-theater-shooting-updates-dark-knight-rises">http://www.motherjones.com/politics/2012/07/batman-theater-shooting-updates-dark-knight-rises</a>	<a href="http://www.cbsnews.com/8301-201_162-57497820/james-holmes-saw-three-mental-health-professionals-before-shooting/">http://www.cbsnews.com/8301-201_162-57497820/james-holmes-saw-three-mental-health-professionals-before-shooting/</a>	39.70689	-104.820735	Mass



Mother Jones Chart - US Mass Shootings

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Seattle cafe shooting	Seattle, Washington	5/20/2012	2012	Ian Stawicki, 40, gunned down four patrons at a cafe, and another person during a carjacking nearby, then shot himself as police closed in. (He died later that day in a Seattle hospital.)	6	1	7	Other	Yes	His family said he was mentally ill	Yes	Bull's Eye Shooter Supply in Tacoma, Wash.	Two semiautomatic handguns	Two .45-caliber semiautomatic handguns	white	Male	<a href="http://usnews.nbcnews.com/_news/2012/05/30/11959312-six-killed-in-seattle-shootings-including-suspect?lite">http://usnews.nbcnews.com/_news/2012/05/30/11959312-six-killed-in-seattle-shootings-including-suspect?lite</a> ; <a href="http://www.cbsnews.com/8301-201_162-57445177/seattle-shooting-hero-hurled-stools-at-gunman-ian-stawicki-saved-three-lives/?pageNum=2&amp;tag=contentMain;contentBody;http://content.usatoday.com/communities/ondeadline/post/2012/05/seattle-killer-had-concealed-carry-permit-owned-6-guns/1#.UFi9shhgspQ">http://www.cbsnews.com/8301-201_162-57445177/seattle-shooting-hero-hurled-stools-at-gunman-ian-stawicki-saved-three-lives/?pageNum=2&amp;tag=contentMain;contentBody;http://content.usatoday.com/communities/ondeadline/post/2012/05/seattle-killer-had-concealed-carry-permit-owned-6-guns/1#.UFi9shhgspQ</a>	<a href="http://usnews.nbcnews.com/_news/2012/05/30/11959312-six-killed-in-seattle-shootings-including-suspect?lite">http://usnews.nbcnews.com/_news/2012/05/30/11959312-six-killed-in-seattle-shootings-including-suspect?lite</a>	47.6038321	-122.3300624	Spree

Mother Jones Chart - US Mass Shootings

Case	Location	Date	Year	Summary	Fatalities	Injured	Total victims	Venue	Prior signs of possible mental illness	Mental Health	Weapons obtained legally	Where obtained	Type of weapons	Weapon details	Race	Gender	Sources	Mental Health Sources	latitude	longitude	Type
Oikos University killings	Oakland, California	4/2/2012	2012	One L. Goh, 43, a former student, opened fire in a nursing classroom. He fled the scene by car and was arrested nearby a few hours later.	7	3	10	School	Yes	A former instructor at Oikos described him as "mentally unstable" and "paranoid."	Yes	Bullseye in Castro Valley, Calif.	One semiautomatic handgun	.45-caliber semiautomatic handgun	Asian	Male	<a href="http://blog.sfgate.com/eguillermo/2012/04/05/something-still-doesnt-compute-in-the-one-goh-nightmare/">http://blog.sfgate.com/eguillermo/2012/04/05/something-still-doesnt-compute-in-the-one-goh-nightmare/</a> ; <a href="http://www.mercurynews.com/top-stories/ci_20308252/police-respond-shooting-east-oakland">http://www.mercurynews.com/top-stories/ci_20308252/police-respond-shooting-east-oakland</a> ; <a href="http://www.cbsnews.com/8301-504083_162-57408732-504083/gun-used-in-oikos-university-shooting-rampage-was-bought-legally-police-say/">http://www.cbsnews.com/8301-504083_162-57408732-504083/gun-used-in-oikos-university-shooting-rampage-was-bought-legally-police-say/</a> ; <a href="http://berkeley.patch.com/articles/one-l-goh-showed-violent-tendencies-before-the-oikos-">http://berkeley.patch.com/articles/one-l-goh-showed-violent-tendencies-before-the-oikos-</a>	<a href="http://berkeley.patch.com/articles/one-l-goh-showed-violent-tendencies-before-the-oikos-university-shooting-oikos-university-shooting">http://berkeley.patch.com/articles/one-l-goh-showed-violent-tendencies-before-the-oikos-university-shooting-oikos-university-shooting</a> ; <a href="http://blog.sfgate.com/eguillermo/2012/04/05/something-still-doesnt-compute-in-the-one-goh-nightmare/">http://blog.sfgate.com/eguillermo/2012/04/05/something-still-doesnt-compute-in-the-one-goh-nightmare/</a>	37.8043808	-122.2708166	Mass

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<b>Su Jung Health Sauna shooting</b>	Norcross, Georgia	2/22/2012	2012	Jeong Soo Paek, 59, returned to a Korean spa from which he'd been kicked out after an altercation. He gunned down two of his sisters and their husbands before committing suicide.	5	0	5	Other	Yes	His sister worried about his homicidal tendencies; she said his mental health had been deteriorating and that he had threatened to commit suicide with his gun.	Yes	Unknown	One semiautomatic handgun	.45-caliber semiautomatic handgun	Asian	Male	<a href="http://www.gwinnettdaily.com/news/2012/feb/23/police-id-4-victims-shooter-in-spa-killing/">http://www.gwinnettdaily.com/news/2012/feb/23/police-id-4-victims-shooter-in-spa-killing/</a> ; <a href="http://www.cbsnews.com/8301-504083_162-57479989-504083/shooting-sprees-in-2012-crimesider-reports-on-some-of-the-countrys-worst-public-shootings-this-year/">http://www.cbsnews.com/8301-504083_162-57479989-504083/shooting-sprees-in-2012-crimesider-reports-on-some-of-the-countrys-worst-public-shootings-this-year/</a> ; <a href="http://chronicle.augusta.com/news/metro/2012-02-22/victims-korean-spa-shooting-near-atlanta-were-2-married-couples-gunman-was">http://chronicle.augusta.com/news/metro/2012-02-22/victims-korean-spa-shooting-near-atlanta-were-2-married-couples-gunman-was</a> ; <a href="http://onlineathens.com/local-news/2012-02-23/mass-shooting-">http://onlineathens.com/local-news/2012-02-23/mass-shooting-</a>	<a href="http://www.gwinnettdaily.com/news/2012/feb/23/police-id-4-victims-shooter-in-spa-killing/">http://www.gwinnettdaily.com/news/2012/feb/23/police-id-4-victims-shooter-in-spa-killing/</a>	33.9412127	-84.2135309	Mass
<b>Seal Beach shooting</b>	Seal Beach, California	10/14/2011	2011	Scott Evans Dekraai, 42, opened fire inside a hair salon and was later arrested.	8	1	9	Other	Yes	He suffered from bipolar disorder, mood swings, and PTSD.	Yes	Unknown	Two semiautomatic handguns, one revolver	.45-caliber Heckler & Koch, 9mm Springfield semiautomatic handguns; .44 Magnum Smith & Wesson revolver	white	Male	<a href="http://laist.com/2011/10/13/seal_beach_shooter_suffered_from_ptsd.php">http://laist.com/2011/10/13/seal_beach_shooter_suffered_from_ptsd.php</a> ; <a href="http://blogs.ocweekly.com/navelgazing/2011/10/hair_salon_seal_beach_shooting.php">http://blogs.ocweekly.com/navelgazing/2011/10/hair_salon_seal_beach_shooting.php</a> ; <a href="http://latimesblogs.latimes.com/lanow/2011/10/seal-beach-shooting-suspect-had-been-ordered-not-to-carry-guns-.html">http://latimesblogs.latimes.com/lanow/2011/10/seal-beach-shooting-suspect-had-been-ordered-not-to-carry-guns-.html</a>	<a href="http://laist.com/2011/10/13/seal_beach_shooter_suffered_from_ptsd.php">http://laist.com/2011/10/13/seal_beach_shooter_suffered_from_ptsd.php</a>	33.741176	-118.1046356	Mass

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<b>IHOP shooting</b>	Carson City, Nevada	9/6/2011	2011	Eduardo Sencion, 32, opened fire at an International House of Pancakes restaurant and later died from a self-inflicted gunshot wound.	5	7	12	Other	Yes	He was diagnosed with paranoid schizophrenia as a teenager and feared demons were out to get him.	Yes	Purchased from an individual	Two rifles (both assault), one revolver	AK-47 Norinco Arms variant, AK-47 Romarm Cugir variant automatic rifles; .38-caliber Colt revolver	Latino	Male	<a href="http://www.huffingtonpost.com/2011/11/03/eduardo-sencion-ihop-shooter_n_1073677.html">http://www.huffingtonpost.com/2011/11/03/eduardo-sencion-ihop-shooter_n_1073677.html</a> ; <a href="http://www.lasvegassun.com/news/2011/sep/06/report-seven-shot-inside-carson-city-ihop/">http://www.lasvegassun.com/news/2011/sep/06/report-seven-shot-inside-carson-city-ihop/</a> ; <a href="http://www.lasvegassun.com/news/2011/oct/23/nv-gun-laws-rampage-2nd-ld-writethru/">http://www.lasvegassun.com/news/2011/oct/23/nv-gun-laws-rampage-2nd-ld-writethru/</a>	<a href="http://www.huffingtonpost.com/2011/11/03/eduardo-sencion-ihop-shooter_n_1073677.html">http://www.huffingtonpost.com/2011/11/03/eduardo-sencion-ihop-shooter_n_1073677.html</a>	39.1637984	-119.7674034	Mass
<b>Tucson shooting</b>	Tucson, Arizona	1/8/2011	2011	Jared Loughner, 22, opened fire outside a Safeway during a constituent meeting with Congresswoman Gabrielle Giffords (D-Ariz.) before he was subdued by bystanders and arrested.	6	13	19	Other	Yes	His symptoms pointed to various possible mental illness diagnoses, such as schizophrenia and delusional disorder. He also experimented with pot and hallucinogens.	Yes	Sportsmen's Warehouse in Tucson, Ariz.	One semiautomatic handgun	9mm Glock 19 semiautomatic handgun	white	Male	<a href="http://www.time.com/time/magazine/article/0,9171,2042358,00.html">http://www.time.com/time/magazine/article/0,9171,2042358,00.html</a> ; <a href="http://www.csmonitor.com/USA/Politics/2011/0110/W hy-Jared-Loughner-was-allowed-to-buy-a-gun">http://www.csmonitor.com/USA/Politics/2011/0110/W hy-Jared-Loughner-was-allowed-to-buy-a-gun</a> ; <a href="http://www.nytimes.com/2011/01/09/us/politics/09giffords.html?ref=jaredeloughner">http://www.nytimes.com/2011/01/09/us/politics/09giffords.html?ref=jaredeloughner</a>	<a href="http://www.time.com/time/magazine/article/0,9171,2042358,00.html">http://www.time.com/time/magazine/article/0,9171,2042358,00.html</a>	32.2217429	-110.926479	Mass

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<b>Hartford Beer Distributor shooting</b>	Manchester, Connecticut	8/3/2010	2010	Omar S. Thornton, 34, shot up his Hartford Beer Distributor workplace after facing disciplinary issues, then committed suicide.	9	2	11	Workplace	No	He apparently was driven over the edge by unaddressed, ongoing racism against him at work	Yes	Gun dealer in East Windsor, Conn.	Two semiautomatic handguns	Two 9mm Ruger SR9 semiautomatic handguns	black	Male	<a href="http://www.cbsnews.com/8301-504083_162-20012557-504083.html">http://www.cbsnews.com/8301-504083_162-20012557-504083.html</a> ; <a href="http://www.msnbc.msn.com/id/38535909/ns/us_news-crime_and_courts/t/dead-shooting-conn-beer-distributor/#.UFGJAqRrND4">http://www.msnbc.msn.com/id/38535909/ns/us_news-crime_and_courts/t/dead-shooting-conn-beer-distributor/#.UFGJAqRrND4</a> ; <a href="http://www.foxnews.com/us/2010/08/03/dead-wounded-conn-workplace-shooting/">http://www.foxnews.com/us/2010/08/03/dead-wounded-conn-workplace-shooting/</a>	<a href="http://www.cbsnews.com/8301-504083_162-20012557-504083.html">http://www.cbsnews.com/8301-504083_162-20012557-504083.html</a>	41.7759324	-72.5214755	Mass
<b>Coffee shop police killings</b>	Parkland, Washington	11/29/2009	2009	Maurice Clemmons, 37, a felon who was out on bail for child-rape charges, entered a coffee shop on a Sunday morning and shot four police officers who had gone there to use their laptops before their shifts. Clemmons, who was wounded fleeing the scene, was later shot dead by a police officer in Seattle after a two-day manhunt.	4	1	5	Other	Yes	He had a history of erratic, bizarre behavior. He once asked his family to get naked for 5 minutes on Sunday; he said he thought the world would end and that he was Jesus.	No	Stolen from an individual in Seattle.	One semiautomatic handgun	9mm Glock 17 semiautomatic handgun; .38-caliber Smith & Wesson revolver	black	Male	<a href="http://seattletimes.com/html/localnews/2010385617_webmansought29.html">http://seattletimes.com/html/localnews/2010385617_webmansought29.html</a> ; <a href="http://www.nytimes.com/2009/11/30/us/30tacoma.html?_r=1">http://www.nytimes.com/2009/11/30/us/30tacoma.html?_r=1</a> ; <a href="http://seattletimes.com/html/localnews/2014155225_clemmons08m.html">http://seattletimes.com/html/localnews/2014155225_clemmons08m.html</a>	<a href="http://seattletimes.com/html/localnews/2010385617_webmansought29.html">http://seattletimes.com/html/localnews/2010385617_webmansought29.html</a>	47.155846	-122.437031	Mass



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<b>Fort Hood massacre</b>	Fort Hood, Texas	11/5/2009	2009	Army psychiatrist Nidal Malik Hasan, 39, opened fire on an Army base in an attack linked to Islamist extremism. Hasan was injured during the attack and later arrested.	13	30	43	Other	Unclear	Medical officials at Walter Reed Army Medical Center and the Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences raised concerns prior to the shooting regarding Hasan's aloof and erratic behavior and extremist Islamic views.	Yes	Guns Galore in Kileen, Texas	One semiautomatic handgun	FN Five-seveN semiautomatic handgun	white	Male	<a href="http://seattletimes.com/html/nationworld/2010232219_apusforthoodshooting.html">http://seattletimes.com/html/nationworld/2010232219_apusforthoodshooting.html</a> ; <a href="http://articles.latimes.com/2010/oct/21/nation/la-na-fort-hood-20101022">http://articles.latimes.com/2010/oct/21/nation/la-na-fort-hood-20101022</a> ; <a href="http://thelede.blogs.nytimes.com/2009/11/05/reports-of-mass-shooting-at-fort-hood/">http://thelede.blogs.nytimes.com/2009/11/05/reports-of-mass-shooting-at-fort-hood/</a> ; <a href="http://www.usatoday.com/news/military/story/2012-08-14/fort-hood-rampage-trial/57050394/1">http://www.usatoday.com/news/military/story/2012-08-14/fort-hood-rampage-trial/57050394/1</a>	<a href="http://www.npr.org/templates/story/story.php?storyId=120313570">http://www.npr.org/templates/story/story.php?storyId=120313570</a>	31.2011305	-97.77156996	Mass
<b>Binghamton shootings</b>	Binghamton, New York	4/3/2009	2009	Jiverly Wong, 41, opened fire at an American Civic Association center for immigrants before committing suicide.	14	4	18	Other	Yes	He apparently harbored growing paranoia toward cops. He also sent a delusional letter to a local TV station right before the shooting.	Yes	Gander Mountain in Johnson City, N.Y.	Two semiautomatic handguns	9mm Beretta, .45-caliber Springfield semiautomatic handguns	Asian	Male	<a href="http://www.nytimes.com/2009/04/12/nyregion/12binghamton.html?pagewanted=all&amp;_r=0">http://www.nytimes.com/2009/04/12/nyregion/12binghamton.html?pagewanted=all&amp;_r=0</a> ; <a href="http://www.nytimes.com/2009/04/04/nyregion/04hostage.html?pagewanted=all">http://www.nytimes.com/2009/04/04/nyregion/04hostage.html?pagewanted=all</a>	<a href="http://www.nytimes.com/2009/04/12/nyregion/12binghamton.html?pagewanted=all&amp;_r=1&amp;_r=1&amp;">http://www.nytimes.com/2009/04/12/nyregion/12binghamton.html?pagewanted=all&amp;_r=1&amp;</a>	42.0986867	-75.9179738	Mass
<b>Carthage nursing home shooting</b>	Carthage, North Carolina	3/29/2009	2009	Robert Stewart, 45, opened fire at a nursing home where his estranged wife worked before he was shot and arrested by a police officer.	8	3	11	Other	Yes	His estranged wife told her workplace that her husband had an "unstable mental state or (was) mentally ill."	Yes	Local sporting goods stores and individuals	One revolver, one shotgun	Winchester 1300 pump-action shotgun; .357 Magnum revolver	white	Male	<a href="http://www.wral.com/news/local/story/9845639/">http://www.wral.com/news/local/story/9845639/</a> ; <a href="http://www.wral.com/news/local/story/4837676/">http://www.wral.com/news/local/story/4837676/</a>	<a href="http://www.wral.com/news/local/story/9845639/">http://www.wral.com/news/local/story/9845639/</a>	35.345802	-79.4170543	Mass

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Atlantis Plastics shooting	Henderson, Kentucky	6/25/2008	2008	Disgruntled employee Wesley Neal Higdon, 25, shot up an Atlantis Plastics factory after he was escorted out of his workplace for an argument with a supervisor. Higdon shot the supervisor outside the factory before opening fire on coworkers inside. He then committed suicide.	6	1	7	Workplace	No	He called his girlfriend two hours before the shooting to say he was going to kill his boss.	Yes	Unknown	One semiautomatic handgun	.45-caliber Hi-Point semiautomatic handgun	white	Male	<a href="http://www.foxnews.com/story/0,2933,371242,00.html">http://www.foxnews.com/story/0,2933,371242,00.html</a> ; <a href="http://www.msnbc.msn.com/id/25393695/ns/us_news-crime_and_courts/t/witnesses-describe-chaotic-scene-ky-plant/#.UFEbHhggspQ">http://www.msnbc.msn.com/id/25393695/ns/us_news-crime_and_courts/t/witnesses-describe-chaotic-scene-ky-plant/#.UFEbHhggspQ</a>	<a href="http://www.foxnews.com/story/0,2933,371242,00.html">http://www.foxnews.com/story/0,2933,371242,00.html</a>	37.76721	-87.5573742	Mass
Northern Illinois University shooting	DeKalb, Illinois	2/14/2008	2008	Steven Kazmierczak, 27, opened fire in a lecture hall, then shot and killed himself before police arrived.	6	21	27	School	Yes	After high school, his parents placed him at a psychiatric treatment center. He told friends he left the Army after six months due to a psychological discharge.	Yes	Online and gun retailers in Champaign, Ill.	Three semiautomatic handguns, one shotgun	9mm Glock 19, Hi-Point CF380, 9mm Kurz SIG Sauer P232 semiautomatic handguns; 12-gauge Remington Sportsman 48 sawed-off shotgun	white	Male	<a href="http://www.huffingtonpost.com/jonathan-fast/steven-kazmierczak-the-sec_b_87031.html">http://www.huffingtonpost.com/jonathan-fast/steven-kazmierczak-the-sec_b_87031.html</a> ; <a href="http://www.msnbc.msn.com/id/23171567/ns/us_news-crime_and_courts/t/college-shooters-deadly-rampage-baffles-friends/#.UFEZnhhgspQ">http://www.msnbc.msn.com/id/23171567/ns/us_news-crime_and_courts/t/college-shooters-deadly-rampage-baffles-friends/#.UFEZnhhgspQ</a> ; <a href="http://www.nytimes.com/slideshow/2008/02/14/us/0214-SHOOTING_index.html?ref=schoolshooting&amp;gwh=B62598A5487B946A532C5846B4A85156">http://www.nytimes.com/slideshow/2008/02/14/us/0214-SHOOTING_index.html?ref=schoolshooting&amp;gwh=B62598A5487B946A532C5846B4A85156</a> ; <a href="http://www.niu.edu/feb14report/Feb14report.pdf">www.niu.edu/feb14report/Feb14report.pdf</a>	<a href="http://www.cbssnews.com/stories/2008/02/16/national/main3840072.shtml">http://www.cbssnews.com/stories/2008/02/16/national/main3840072.shtml</a>	41.9294736	-88.7503647	Mass

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<b>Kirkwood City Council shooting</b>	Kirkwood, Missouri	2/7/2008	2008	Charles "Cookie" Lee Thornton, 52, went on a rampage at the city hall before being shot and killed by police.	6	2	8	Other	No	He was known for histrionics and disruptions at city council meetings. His mounting debt was a stressor.	No	Taken in burglary and from fallen police officer	One semiautomatic handgun, one revolver	.40-caliber Smith & Wesson semiautomatic handgun; .44 Magnum Smith & Wesson Model 29 revolver	black	Male	<a href="http://www.stltoday.com/news/local/crime-and-courts/charles-lee-cookie-thornton-behind-the-smile/article_be96f13c-78b9-11df-bfdc-0017a4a78c22.html">http://www.stltoday.com/news/local/crime-and-courts/charles-lee-cookie-thornton-behind-the-smile/article_be96f13c-78b9-11df-bfdc-0017a4a78c22.html</a> ; <a href="http://www.nytimes.com/2008/02/08/us/08missouri.html">http://www.nytimes.com/2008/02/08/us/08missouri.html</a> ; <a href="http://nl.newsbank.com/nl-search/we/Archives?p_product=SL&amp;p_theme=sl&amp;p_action=search&amp;p_maxdocs=200&amp;p_topdoc=1&amp;p_text_direct-0=11F1CADA291472F0&amp;p_field_direct-0=document_id&amp;p_perpage=10&amp;p">http://nl.newsbank.com/nl-search/we/Archives?p_product=SL&amp;p_theme=sl&amp;p_action=search&amp;p_maxdocs=200&amp;p_topdoc=1&amp;p_text_direct-0=11F1CADA291472F0&amp;p_field_direct-0=document_id&amp;p_perpage=10&amp;p</a>	<a href="http://www.stltoday.com/news/local/crime-and-courts/charles-lee-cookie-thornton-behind-the-smile/article_be96f13c-78b9-11df-bfdc-0017a4a78c22.html">http://www.stltoday.com/news/local/crime-and-courts/charles-lee-cookie-thornton-behind-the-smile/article_b</a>	38.5833862	-90.406785	Mass
<b>Westroads Mall shooting</b>	Omaha, Nebraska	12/5/2007	2007	Robert A. Hawkins, 19, opened fire inside Westroads Mall before committing suicide.	9	4	13	Other	Yes	He had been treated in the past for depression and ADHD.	No	Stolen from grandfather	One rifle (assault)	WASR-10 Century Arms semiautomatic rifle	white	Male	<a href="http://www.guardian.co.uk/world/2007/dec/06/usa.usgunviolence2">http://www.guardian.co.uk/world/2007/dec/06/usa.usgunviolence2</a> ; <a href="http://www.npr.org/templates/story/story.php?storyId=16962485">http://www.npr.org/templates/story/story.php?storyId=16962485</a> ; <a href="http://www.independentmail.com/news/2007/dec/08/officials-say-assault-rifles-cause-roughly-same-am/">http://www.independentmail.com/news/2007/dec/08/officials-say-assault-rifles-cause-roughly-same-am/</a> ; <a href="http://www.latimes.com/news/nationworld/nation/la-na-mall7dec07_0,882178.story">http://www.latimes.com/news/nationworld/nation/la-na-mall7dec07_0,882178.story</a>	<a href="http://www.guardian.co.uk/world/2007/dec/06/usa.usgunviolence2">http://www.guardian.co.uk/world/2007/dec/06/usa.usgunviolence2</a>	41.2587317	-95.9378732	Mass

Case	Location	Date	Year	Summary	Fatalities	Injured	Total victims	Venue	Prior signs of possible mental illness	Mental Health	Weapons obtained legally	Where obtained	Type of weapons	Weapon details	Race	Gender	Sources	Mental Health Sources	latitude	longitude	Type
<b>Crandon shooting</b>	Crandon, Wisconsin	10/7/2007	2007	Off-duty sheriff's deputy Tyler Peterson, 20, opened fire inside an apartment after an argument at a homecoming party. He fled the scene and later committed suicide.	6	1	7	Other	Unclear	The families of victims filed a wrongful death lawsuit against the county arguing that the police department should have evaluated the gunman's mental health before hiring him.	Yes	Issued by Forest County Sheriff's Department	One rifle (assault)	AR-15 SWAT semiautomatic rifle	white	Male	<a href="http://www.rivernews.com/main.asp?SectionID=6&amp;SubSectionID=47&amp;ArticleID=368">http://www.rivernews.com/main.asp?SectionID=6&amp;SubSectionID=47&amp;ArticleID=368</a> ; <a href="http://news.google.com/newspapers?id=O-MqAAAAIBAJ&amp;sjid=u0UEAAAAIBAJ&amp;pg=6724,5434155&amp;dq=crandon+shooting&amp;hl=en">http://news.google.com/newspapers?id=O-MqAAAAIBAJ&amp;sjid=u0UEAAAAIBAJ&amp;pg=6724,5434155&amp;dq=crandon+shooting&amp;hl=en</a>	<a href="http://www.rivernews.com/main.asp?SectionID=6&amp;SubSectionID=47&amp;ArticleID=368">http://www.rivernews.com/main.asp?SectionID=6&amp;SubSectionID=47&amp;ArticleID=368</a>	45.5719072	-88.9028922	Mass
<b>Virginia Tech massacre</b>	Blacksburg, Virginia	4/16/2007	2007	Virginia Tech student Seung Hui Cho, 23, opened fire on his school's campus before committing suicide.	33	23	56	School	Yes	A district court ruled Cho was "an imminent danger" to himself and others as a result of mental illness two years earlier, and directed Cho to seek treatment.	Yes	Purchased variously online and from Roanoke Firearms in Roanoke, Va.	Two semiautomatic handguns	9mm Glock 19, .22-caliber Walther P22 semiautomatic handguns	Asian	Male	<a href="http://www.nytimes.com/2007/04/24/us/24virginia.html">http://www.nytimes.com/2007/04/24/us/24virginia.html</a> ; <a href="http://www.thestandard.com.hk/news_detail.asp?news_cat=9&amp;art_id=42489&amp;sid=13196711&amp;con_type=1&amp;d_str=20070419&amp;fc=10">http://www.thestandard.com.hk/news_detail.asp?news_cat=9&amp;art_id=42489&amp;sid=13196711&amp;con_type=1&amp;d_str=20070419&amp;fc=10</a> ; <a href="http://smartgunlaw.org/mental-health-reporting-policy-summary/">http://smartgunlaw.org/mental-health-reporting-policy-summary/</a>	<a href="http://abcnews.go.com/US/story?id=3052278&amp;page=1">http://abcnews.go.com/US/story?id=3052278&amp;page=1</a>	37.2295733	-80.4139393	Mass
<b>Trolley Square shooting</b>	Salt Lake City, Utah	2/12/2007	2007	Sulejman Talović, 18, rampaged through the shopping center until he was shot dead by police.	6	4	10	Other	Unclear	According to one relative, he was violent and had the mental capacity of a child. (But accounts from others did not indicate this about the shooter.)	No	Purchased variously from Sportsman's Fast Cash in West Valley City, Utah and individuals	One revolver, one shotgun	Mossberg Maverick 88 Field shotgun; .38-caliber Smith & Wesson M36 revolver	white	Male	<a href="http://www.deseretnews.com/article/660205647/Ex-relative-calls-Talovic-vicious-troubled.html?pg=all">http://www.deseretnews.com/article/660205647/Ex-relative-calls-Talovic-vicious-troubled.html?pg=all</a> ; <a href="http://www.cbsnews.com/stories/2007/02/15/national/main2480419.shtml">http://www.cbsnews.com/stories/2007/02/15/national/main2480419.shtml</a> ; <a href="http://www.cbsnews.com/8301-201_162-2823327.html">http://www.cbsnews.com/8301-201_162-2823327.html</a>	<a href="http://www.deseretnews.com/article/660205647/Ex-relative-calls-Talovic-vicious-troubled.html?pg=all">http://www.deseretnews.com/article/660205647/Ex-relative-calls-Talovic-vicious-troubled.html?pg=all</a>	40.7606467	-111.89109	Mass

Case	Location	Date	Year	Summary	Fatalities	Injured	Total victims	Venue	Prior signs of possible mental illness	Mental Health	Weapons obtained legally	Where obtained	Type of weapons	Weapon details	Race	Gender	Sources	Mental Health Sources	latitude	longitude	Type
<b>Amish school shooting</b>	Lancaster County, Pennsylvania	10/2/2006	2006	Charles Carl Roberts, 32, shot 10 young girls in a one-room schoolhouse in Bart Township, killing 5, before taking his own life.	6	5	11	School	No	He told his wife that he'd molested two young relatives 20 years ago.	Yes	Local stores in Nickel Mines, Penn.	One semiautomatic handgun, one rifle, one shotgun	Springfield semiautomatic handgun; .30-06 Ruger bolt-action rifle; 12-gauge Browning pump-action shotgun	white	Male	<a href="http://news.google.com/newspapers?id=O8oyAAAAIAAJ&amp;sjid=YSUEAAAIAAJ&amp;pg=6143,1260138&amp;dq=charles+carl+roberts+mentally+ill&amp;hl=en">http://news.google.com/newspapers?id=O8oyAAAAIAAJ&amp;sjid=YSUEAAAIAAJ&amp;pg=6143,1260138&amp;dq=charles+carl+roberts+mentally+ill&amp;hl=en</a> ; <a href="http://www.msnbc.msn.com/id/15105305/ns/us_news-crime_and_courts/t/th-girl-dies-after-amish-schoolhouse-shooting/#.UFD4SxhgspQ">http://www.msnbc.msn.com/id/15105305/ns/us_news-crime_and_courts/t/th-girl-dies-after-amish-schoolhouse-shooting/#.UFD4SxhgspQ</a> ; <a href="http://www.foxnews.com/story/0,2933,217170,00.html">http://www.foxnews.com/story/0,2933,217170,00.html</a>	<a href="http://www.cnbc.com/2006/US/10/03/amish.shooting/index.html">http://www.cnbc.com/2006/US/10/03/amish.shooting/index.html</a>	40.01846345	-76.23365286	Mass
<b>Capitol Hill massacre</b>	Seattle, Washington	3/25/2006	2006	Kyle Aaron Huff, 28, opened fire at a rave afterparty in the Capitol Hill neighborhood of Seattle before committing suicide.	7	2	9	Other	No	Police were unable to find any record that he had been treated for mental illness or was on psychiatric medication.	Yes	Various sporting goods stores in Kalispell, Mont.	Two semiautomatic handguns, one rifle (assault), one shotgun	.40-caliber Ruger, one other semiautomatic handgun; Bushmaster XM15 E2S semiautomatic rifle; 12-gauge Winchester Defender pump-action shotgun with extended tube and pistol grip	white	Male	<a href="http://seattletimes.com/html/localnews/2002892043_shooter27m.html">http://seattletimes.com/html/localnews/2002892043_shooter27m.html</a> ; <a href="http://seattletimes.com/html/localnews/2002898900_huff30m.html">http://seattletimes.com/html/localnews/2002898900_huff30m.html</a>	<a href="http://seattletimes.com/html/localnews/2002898900_huff30m.html">http://seattletimes.com/html/localnews/2002898900_huff30m.html</a>	47.6038321	-122.3300624	Mass



Case	Location	Date	Year	Summary	Fatalities	Injured	Total victims	Venue	Prior signs of possible mental illness	Mental Health	Weapons obtained legally	Where obtained	Type of weapons	Weapon details	Race	Gender	Sources	Mental Health Sources	latitude	longitude	Type
<b>Goleta postal shootings</b>	Goleta, California	1/30/2006	2006	Former postal worker Jennifer Sanmarco, 44, shot dead a former neighbor then drove to the mail processing plant where she used to work. Inside, she opened fire, killing six employees before committing suicide.	8	0	8	Workplace	Yes	She was placed on retirement disability for psychological reasons. Fellow employees described her behavior as increasingly bizarre. She believed the Postal Service employees were conspiring against her.	Yes	Pawn shops in Grants and Gallup, N.M.	One semiautomatic handgun	9mm Smith & Wesson 915 semiautomatic handgun	white	Female	<a href="http://www.msnbc.msn.com/id/11167920/ns/us_news-crime_and_courts/t/postal-killer-believed-she-was-target-plot/#.Ulxy7kzLwTE">http://www.msnbc.msn.com/id/11167920/ns/us_news-crime_and_courts/t/postal-killer-believed-she-was-target-plot/#.Ulxy7kzLwTE</a> ; <a href="http://www.cbsnews.com/stories/2006/02/02/national/main1272077.shtml">http://www.cbsnews.com/stories/2006/02/02/national/main1272077.shtml</a> ;	<a href="http://www.msnbc.msn.com/id/11167920/ns/us_news-crime_and_courts/t/postal-killer-believed-she-was-target-plot/#.UNyN5cXhe75">http://www.msnbc.msn.com/id/11167920/ns/us_news-crime_and_courts/t/postal-killer-believed-she-was-target-plot/#.UNyN5cXhe75</a>	34.436283	-119.8714406	Spree
<b>Red Lake massacre</b>	Red Lake, Minnesota	3/21/2005	2005	Jeffrey Weise, 16, murdered his grandfather, who was a police officer, and grandfather's girlfriend. Weise then drove his grandfather's squad car to Red Lake Senior High School and opened fire on the reservation campus, killing another seven people before committing suicide.	10	5	15	School	Yes	He voluntarily visited a psychiatric ward. He was hospitalized at least once for suicidal tendencies and was taking Prozac.	No	Glock and Remington stolen from grandfather	Two semiautomatic handguns, one shotgun	.40-caliber Glock 23, .22-caliber Ruger semiautomatic handguns; 12-gauge Remington 870 shotgun	Native American	Male	<a href="http://news.google.com/newspapers?id=c4dlAAAAIBAJ&amp;sjid=_XEDAAAJ&amp;pg=5163,1527281&amp;dq=jeffrey+weise+mental+ill&amp;hl=en">http://news.google.com/newspapers?id=c4dlAAAAIBAJ&amp;sjid=_XEDAAAJ&amp;pg=5163,1527281&amp;dq=jeffrey+weise+mental+ill&amp;hl=en</a> ; <a href="http://www.cbsnews.com/stories/2005/03/24/national/main682915.shtml?source=search_story">http://www.cbsnews.com/stories/2005/03/24/national/main682915.shtml?source=search_story</a> ; <a href="http://www.usnews.com/usnews/news/articles/050404/redlake.htm">http://www.usnews.com/usnews/news/articles/050404/redlake.htm</a> ; <a href="http://www.foxnews.com/story/0,2933,151116,00.html">http://www.foxnews.com/story/0,2933,151116,00.html</a>	<a href="http://www.cbsnews.com/stories/2005/03/24/national/main682915.shtml?source=search_story">http://www.cbsnews.com/stories/2005/03/24/national/main682915.shtml?source=search_story</a>	47.876346	-95.0169401	Spree

Case	Location	Date	Year	Summary	Fatalities	Injured	Total victims	Venue	Prior signs of possible mental illness	Mental Health	Weapons obtained legally	Where obtained	Type of weapons	Weapon details	Race	Gender	Sources	Mental Health Sources	latitude	longitude	Type
<b>Living Church of God shooting</b>	Brookfield, Wisconsin	3/12/2005	2005	Living Church of God member Terry Michael Ratzmann, 44, opened fire at a church meeting at a Sheraton hotel before committing suicide.	7	4	11	Religious	Yes	Neighbors said he suffered from depression and had a drinking problem.	Yes	Gun dealer in Waukesha, Wis.	One semiautomatic handgun	9mm Beretta semiautomatic handgun	white	Male	<a href="http://www.cbsnews.com/2100-201_162-679761.html">http://www.cbsnews.com/2100-201_162-679761.html</a> ; <a href="http://www.foxnews.com/story/0,2933,150255,00.html">http://www.foxnews.com/story/0,2933,150255,00.html</a> ; <a href="http://www.msnbc.msn.com/id/7167861/ns/us_news-crime_and_courts/t/relatives-struggle-answers-after-shooting/#.UN3Scko6JT4">http://www.msnbc.msn.com/id/7167861/ns/us_news-crime_and_courts/t/relatives-struggle-answers-after-shooting/#.UN3Scko6JT4</a>	<a href="http://www.cbsnews.com/2100-201_162-679761.html">http://www.cbsnews.com/2100-201_162-679761.html</a>	43.0605671	-88.1064787	Mass
<b>Damageplan show shooting</b>	Columbus, Ohio	12/8/2004	2004	Nathan Gale, 25, possibly upset about the breakup of Pantera, gunned down former Pantera guitarist Dimebag Darrell and three others at a Damageplan show before a police officer fatally shot Gale.	5	7	12	Other	Yes	He was discharged from the military because he was a paranoid schizophrenic.	Yes	Received as a gift from mother	One semiautomatic handgun	9mm Beretta 92FS semiautomatic handgun	white	Male	<a href="http://www.cbsnews.com/2100-201_162-659983.html">http://www.cbsnews.com/2100-201_162-659983.html</a> ; <a href="http://www.knac.com/article.asp?ArticleID=3417">http://www.knac.com/article.asp?ArticleID=3417</a> ; <a href="http://www.blabbermouth.net/news.aspx?mode=Article&amp;newsitemID=86362">http://www.blabbermouth.net/news.aspx?mode=Article&amp;newsitemID=86362</a>	<a href="http://www.cbsnews.com/2100-201_162-659983.html">http://www.cbsnews.com/2100-201_162-659983.html</a>	39.9622601	-83.0007065	Mass

Case	Location	Date	Year	Summary	Fatalities	Injured	Total victims	Venue	Prior signs of possible mental illness	Mental Health	Weapons obtained legally	Where obtained	Type of weapons	Weapon details	Race	Gender	Sources	Mental Health Sources	latitude	longitude	Type
<b>Lockheed Martin shooting</b>	Meridian, Mississippi	7/8/2003	2003	Assembly line worker Douglas Williams, 48, opened fire at his Lockheed Martin workplace in a racially motivated attack before committing suicide.	7	8	15	Workplace	Yes	His cousin said he was depressed and "going through a lot of things."	Yes	Purchased from an individual	One semiautomatic handgun, two rifles, one derringer, one shotgun	.45-caliber Ruger P90 semiautomatic handgun; .22-caliber rifle with scope, .223-caliber Ruger Mini-14 rifle; 12-gauge Winchester 1300 shotgun; .22 Magnum derringer	white	Male	<a href="http://usatoday30.usatoday.com/news/nation/2003-07-08-miss-shooting-main_x.htm">http://usatoday30.usatoday.com/news/nation/2003-07-08-miss-shooting-main_x.htm</a> ; <a href="http://www.nytimes.com/2003/07/09/us/man-kills-5-co-workers-at-plant-and-himself.html">http://www.nytimes.com/2003/07/09/us/man-kills-5-co-workers-at-plant-and-himself.html</a> ; <a href="http://www.nytimes.com/2003/07/16/us/national-briefing-south-mississippi-death-toll-rises-in-plant-shooting.html">http://www.nytimes.com/2003/07/16/us/national-briefing-south-mississippi-death-toll-rises-in-plant-shooting.html</a>	<a href="http://usatoday30.usatoday.com/news/nation/2003-07-08-miss-shooting-main_x.htm">http://usatoday30.usatoday.com/news/nation/2003-07-08-miss-shooting-main_x.htm</a>	32.376081	-88.68978002	Mass
<b>Navistar shooting</b>	Melrose Park, Illinois	2/5/2001	2001	Fired employee William D. Baker, 66, opened fire at his former Navistar workplace before committing suicide.	5	4	9	Workplace	No	He had a criminal past, including a sexual assault conviction.	Yes	Some purchased from Pepper Sports in Glen Ellyn, Ill.	Two rifles, one revolver, one shotgun	SKS 1954R, .30-caliber Winchester rifles; 12-gauge Remington pump-action shotgun; .38-caliber revolver	black	Male	<a href="http://articles.chicagotribune.com/2001-02-07/news/0102070122_1_navistar-gun-law-hunting-rifle">http://articles.chicagotribune.com/2001-02-07/news/0102070122_1_navistar-gun-law-hunting-rifle</a> ; <a href="http://www.vpc.org/studies/wgun010205.htm">http://www.vpc.org/studies/wgun010205.htm</a>	<a href="http://articles.chicagotribune.com/2001-02-07/news/0102070122_1_navistar-gun-law-hunting-rifle">http://articles.chicagotribune.com/2001-02-07/news/0102070122_1_navistar-gun-law-hunting-rifle</a>	41.9005865	-87.8567277	Mass

Case	Location	Date	Year	Summary	Fatalities	Injured	Total victims	Venue	Prior signs of possible mental illness	Mental Health	Weapons obtained legally	Where obtained	Type of weapons	Weapon details	Race	Gender	Sources	Mental Health Sources	latitude	longitude	Type
Wakefield massacre	Wakefield, Massachusetts	12/26/2000	2000	Michael McDermott, 42, opened fire on co-workers at Edgewater Technology and was later arrested.	7	0	7	Workplace	Yes	Psychiatrist guessed he had schizophrenia, but McDermott had researched how to fake a mental illness on the internet. Defense lawyer described history of suicide attempts and mental illness dating back to teen years. Jury rejected his insanity defense.	Yes	Unknown	One semiautomatic handgun, one rifle (assault), one shotgun	.32-caliber Retolaza semiautomatic handgun; AK-47 variant semiautomatic rifle; 12-gauge Winchester 1300 pump-action shotgun	white	Male	<a href="http://www.time.com/time/magazine/article/0,9171,93313,00.html">http://www.time.com/time/magazine/article/0,9171,93313,00.html</a> ; <a href="http://articles.cnn.com/2002-04-22/justice/ctv.mcdermott.trial_1_michael-mcdermott-jury-deliberates-fate-mental-illness?_s=PM:LA">http://articles.cnn.com/2002-04-22/justice/ctv.mcdermott.trial_1_michael-mcdermott-jury-deliberates-fate-mental-illness?_s=PM:LA</a> W; <a href="http://www.nytimes.com/2000/12/27/us/7-die-in-rampage-at-company-co-worker-of-victims-arrested.html">http://www.nytimes.com/2000/12/27/us/7-die-in-rampage-at-company-co-worker-of-victims-arrested.html</a> ; <a href="http://www.vpc.org/studies/wgun001226.htm">http://www.vpc.org/studies/wgun001226.htm</a>	<a href="http://articles.cnn.com/2002-04-22/justice/ctv.mcdermott.trial_1_michael-mcdermott-jury-deliberates-fate-mental-illness?_s=PM:LA">http://articles.cnn.com/2002-04-22/justice/ctv.mcdermott.trial_1_michael-mcdermott-jury-deliberates-fate-mental-illness?_s=PM:LA</a> W; <a href="http://www.boston.com/news/daily/24/mcdermott_verdict.htm">http://www.boston.com/news/daily/24/mcdermott_verdict.htm</a>	42.506484	-71.0728306	Mass
Hotel shooting	Tampa, Florida	12/30/1999	1999	Hotel employee Silvio Leyva, 36, gunned down four coworkers at the Radisson Bay Harbor Inn before killing a woman outside who refused to give him her car. He was arrested shortly after the shootings.	5	3	8	Workplace	Yes	His brother called him "unbalanced" and mentally ill.	Yes	One purchased from Big E's in Tampa, Fla.	One semiautomatic handgun, one revolver	9mm Lorcin semiautomatic handgun; .38-caliber Charter Arms revolver	Latino	Male	<a href="http://www.sptimes.com/News/123000/news_pf/TampaBay/A_year_later_the_str.shtml">http://www.sptimes.com/News/123000/news_pf/TampaBay/A_year_later_the_str.shtml</a> ; <a href="http://www.vpc.org/studies/wgun991230.htm">http://www.vpc.org/studies/wgun991230.htm</a> ; <a href="http://news.google.com/newspapers?id=CSUdAAAAIAAJ&amp;sjid=ZaYEA AAAIAAJ&amp;pg=2043,2634069&amp;dq=silvio+leyva+shooting&amp;hl=en">http://news.google.com/newspapers?id=CSUdAAAAIAAJ&amp;sjid=ZaYEA AAAIAAJ&amp;pg=2043,2634069&amp;dq=silvio+leyva+shooting&amp;hl=en</a>	<a href="http://www.sptimes.com/News/123000/news_pf/TampaBay/A_year_later_the_str.shtml">http://www.sptimes.com/News/123000/news_pf/TampaBay/A_year_later_the_str.shtml</a>	27.9477595	-82.458444	Mass

Case	Location	Date	Year	Summary	Fatalities	Injured	Total victims	Venue	Prior signs of possible mental illness	Mental Health	Weapons obtained legally	Where obtained	Type of weapons	Weapon details	Race	Gender	Sources	Mental Health Sources	latitude	longitude	Type
<b>Xerox killings</b>	Honolulu, Hawaii	11/2/1999	1999	Byran Koji Uyesugi, 40, a Xerox service technician, opened fire inside the building with a 9mm Glock. He fled and was later apprehended by police.	7	0	7	Workplace	Yes	A psychiatrist, testifying for the prosecution, said he suffered from schizophrenia.	Yes	Hunting Supplies of Hawaii (The Armory) in Honolulu, Hawaii	One semiautomatic handgun	9mm Glock 17 semiautomatic handgun	Asian	Male	<a href="http://archives.starbulletin.com/2000/06/02/news/story2.html">http://archives.starbulletin.com/2000/06/02/news/story2.html</a> ; <a href="http://www.vpc.org/studies/wgun991102.htm">http://www.vpc.org/studies/wgun991102.htm</a>	<a href="http://archives.starbulletin.com/2000/06/02/news/story2.html">http://archives.starbulletin.com/2000/06/02/news/story2.html</a>	21.3255125	-157.8473055	Mass
<b>Wedgwood Baptist Church shooting</b>	Fort Worth, Texas	9/15/1999	1999	Larry Gene Ashbrook, 47, opened fire inside the Wedgwood Baptist Church during a prayer rally before committing suicide.	8	7	15	Religious	Yes	His siblings decribed him as a paranoid schizophrenic.	Yes	Trader's Village flea market in Grand Prairie, Texas	Two semiautomatic handguns	.380-caliber, 9mm Ruger P85 semiautomatic handguns	white	Male	<a href="http://www.nytimes.com/1999/09/20/us/fort-worth-remembers-those-killed-at-church.html?pagewanted=all&amp;src=pm">http://www.nytimes.com/1999/09/20/us/fort-worth-remembers-those-killed-at-church.html?pagewanted=all&amp;src=pm</a> ; <a href="http://www.nytimes.com/1999/09/18/us/death-in-a-church-the-overview-with-question-of-why-unanswered-fort-worth-mourns.html">http://www.nytimes.com/1999/09/18/us/death-in-a-church-the-overview-with-question-of-why-unanswered-fort-worth-mourns.html</a> ; <a href="http://www.vpc.org/studies/wgun990915.htm">http://www.vpc.org/studies/wgun990915.htm</a>	<a href="http://www.nytimes.com/1999/09/19/09/18/us/death-in-a-church-the-overview-with-question-of-why-unanswered-fort-worth-mourns.html">http://www.nytimes.com/1999/09/19/09/18/us/death-in-a-church-the-overview-with-question-of-why-unanswered-fort-worth-mourns.html</a>	32.693397	-97.47067092	Mass



Case	Location	Date	Year	Summary	Fatalities	Injured	Total victims	Venue	Prior signs of possible mental illness	Mental Health	Weapons obtained legally	Where obtained	Type of weapons	Weapon details	Race	Gender	Sources	Mental Health Sources	latitude	longitude	Type
<b>Atlanta day trading spree killings</b>	Atlanta, Georgia	7/29/1999	1999	Day trader Mark O. Barton, 44, who had recently lost a substantial sum of money, went on a shooting spree through two day-trading firms. He started at the All-Tech Investment Group, where he worked, then went on to Momentum Securities. He fled and hours later, after being cornered by police outside a gas station, committed suicide. (Two days before	9	13	22	Workplace	Yes	In letters, he details his deep depression and downward spiral.	Yes	Glock purchased from gun store in Warner Robins, Ga.	Three semiautomatic handguns, one revolver	.45-caliber Colt 1911-A1, 9mm Glock 17, .25-caliber Raven Arms MP-25 semiautomatic handguns; .22-caliber Harrington & Richardson revolver	white	Male	<a href="http://www.independent.co.uk/news/i-dont-plan-to-live-much-longer-just-long-enough-to-kill-the-people-that-greedily-sought-my-destruction-1109610.html">http://www.independent.co.uk/news/i-dont-plan-to-live-much-longer-just-long-enough-to-kill-the-people-that-greedily-sought-my-destruction-1109610.html</a> ; <a href="http://articles.cnn.com/1999-07-30/us/9907_30_atlanta.shooting.06_1_gladys-barton-debra-spivey-barton-note?s=PM:US">http://articles.cnn.com/1999-07-30/us/9907_30_atlanta.shooting.06_1_gladys-barton-debra-spivey-barton-note?s=PM:US</a> ; <a href="http://www.vpc.org/studies/wgun990729.htm">http://www.vpc.org/studies/wgun990729.htm</a>	<a href="http://www.independent.co.uk/news/i-dont-plan-to-live-much-longer-just-long-enough-to-kill-the-people-that-greedily-sought-my-destruction-1109610.html">http://www.independent.co.uk/news/i-dont-plan-to-live-much-longer-just-long-enough-to-kill-the-people-that-greedily-sought-my-destruction-1109610.html</a>	33.7490987	-84.3901849	Spree
<b>Columbine High School massacre</b>	Littleton, Colorado	4/20/1999	1999	Eric Harris, 18, and Dylan Klebold, 17, opened fire throughout Columbine High School before committing suicide.	15	24	39	School	Yes	Harris was an alleged psychopath; Klebold was depressed and suicidal.	No	Purchased variously at Tanner Gun Show in Denver, Colo. and from an individual	One semiautomatic handgun (assault), one rifle (assault), two shotguns	9mm Intratec DC-9 semiautomatic handgun; 9mm Hi-Point 995 carbine rifle; 12-gauge sawed-off Savage Stevens 311D, 12-gauge sawed-off Savage Springfield 67H pump-action shotguns	white	Male	<a href="http://www.usatoday.com/news/nation/2009-04-13-columbine-myths_N.htm">http://www.usatoday.com/news/nation/2009-04-13-columbine-myths_N.htm</a> ; <a href="http://www.vpc.org/studies/wgun990420.htm">http://www.vpc.org/studies/wgun990420.htm</a> ; <a href="http://www.slate.com/articles/news_and_politics/assessment/2004/04/the_depressive_and_the_psychopath.html">http://www.slate.com/articles/news_and_politics/assessment/2004/04/the_depressive_and_the_psychopath.html</a>	<a href="http://www.slate.com/articles/news_and_politics/assessment/2004/04/the_depressive_and_the_psychopath.html">http://www.slate.com/articles/news_and_politics/assessment/2004/04/the_depressive_and_the_psychopath.html</a>	39.6021065	-104.9877273	Mass

Case	Location	Date	Year	Summary	Fatalities	Injured	Total victims	Venue	Prior signs of possible mental illness	Mental Health	Weapons obtained legally	Where obtained	Type of weapons	Weapon details	Race	Gender	Sources	Mental Health Sources	latitude	longitude	Type
<b>Thurston High School shooting</b>	Springfield, Oregon	5/21/1998	1998	After he was expelled for having a gun in his locker, Kipland P. Kinkel, 15, a freshman at Thurston High, went on a shooting spree, killing his parents at home and two students at school. Five classmates wrestled Kipland to the ground before he was arrested.	4	25	29	School	Yes	Doctors testified that he was a paranoid schizophrenic who suffered from hallucinations	No	Purchased variously from friend and father, and stolen from father	Two semiautomatic handguns, one rifle	9mm Glock, .22-caliber Ruger semiautomatic handguns, .22-caliber Ruger rifle	white	Male	<a href="http://www.katu.com/news/local/8082147.html">http://www.katu.com/news/local/8082147.html</a> ; <a href="http://www.pbs.org/wgbh/pages/frontline/shows/kinkel/kip/cron.html">http://www.pbs.org/wgbh/pages/frontline/shows/kinkel/kip/cron.html</a> ; <a href="http://www.oregonlive.com/special/index.ssf/2008/05/the_suspect_kipland_kinkels_da.html">http://www.oregonlive.com/special/index.ssf/2008/05/the_suspect_kipland_kinkels_da.html</a> ; <a href="http://articles.cnn.com/2000-01-21/us/kinkel.revisited_1_kip-kinkel-thurston-high-school-oregon-school-shooting?_s=PM:US">http://articles.cnn.com/2000-01-21/us/kinkel.revisited_1_kip-kinkel-thurston-high-school-oregon-school-shooting?_s=PM:US</a>	<a href="http://articles.cnn.com/2000-01-21/us/kinkel.revisited_1_kip-kinkel-thurston-high-school-oregon-school-shooting?_s=PM:US">http://articles.cnn.com/2000-01-21/us/kinkel.revisited_1_kip-kinkel-thurston-high-school-oregon-school-shooting?_s=PM:US</a>	44.0462362	-123.0220289	Spree
<b>Westside Middle School killings</b>	Jonesboro, Arkansas	3/24/1998	1998	Mitchell Scott Johnson, 13, and Andrew Douglas Golden, 11, two juveniles, ambushed students and teachers as they left the school; they were apprehended by police at the scene.	5	10	15	School	No	Boys displayed unruly and aggressive behavior. They picked on kids and made threats about killing people.	No	Stolen from grandfather and father	Two semiautomatic handguns, two rifles, three revolvers, two derringers	FIE 380, .380-caliber Star semiautomatic handguns; .44 Magnum Ruger, .30-06 Remington 742, .30-caliber Universal M-1 carbine replica rifles; .38-caliber Charter Arms, .357-caliber Ruger Security Six, .38-caliber Smith & Wesson revolvers; .22-caliber Double Deuce Buddie two-shot, .38-caliber Davis Industries two-shot derringers	white	Male	<a href="http://www.vpc.org/studies/wgun980324.htm">http://www.vpc.org/studies/wgun980324.htm</a>	<a href="http://www.nytimes.com/1998/03/29/us/from-wild-talk-and-friendship-to-five-deaths-in-a-schoolyard.html?sec=&amp;spoon=&amp;pagewanted=all">http://www.nytimes.com/1998/03/29/us/from-wild-talk-and-friendship-to-five-deaths-in-a-schoolyard.html?sec=&amp;spoon=&amp;pagewanted=all</a>	35.8209895	-90.6682606	Mass

Case	Location	Date	Year	Summary	Fatalities	Injured	Total victims	Venue	Prior signs of possible mental illness	Mental Health	Weapons obtained legally	Where obtained	Type of weapons	Weapon details	Race	Gender	Sources	Mental Health Sources	latitude	longitude	Type
<b>Connecticut Lottery shooting</b>	Newington, Connecticut	3/6/1998	1998	Lottery worker Matthew Beck, 35, gunned down four bosses over a salary dispute before committing suicide.	5	1	6	Workplace	Yes	He had been hospitalized for psychiatric reasons and had a history of depression	Yes	Unknown	One semiautomatic handgun	9mm semiautomatic handgun	white	Male	<a href="http://www.nytimes.com/1998/03/07/nyregion/rampage-connecticut-overview-connecticut-lottery-worker-kills-4-bosses-then.html?pagewanted=all&amp;src=pm">http://www.nytimes.com/1998/03/07/nyregion/rampage-connecticut-overview-connecticut-lottery-worker-kills-4-bosses-then.html?pagewanted=all&amp;src=pm</a> ; <a href="http://www.nytimes.com/2000/04/11/us/hole-in-gun-control-law-lets-mentally-ill-through.html?pagewanted=all&amp;src=pm">http://www.nytimes.com/2000/04/11/us/hole-in-gun-control-law-lets-mentally-ill-through.html?pagewanted=all&amp;src=pm</a>	<a href="http://www.nytimes.com/2000/04/11/us/hole-in-gun-control-law-lets-mentally-ill-through.html?pagewanted=all&amp;src=pm">http://www.nytimes.com/2000/04/11/us/hole-in-gun-control-law-lets-mentally-ill-through.html?pagewanted=all&amp;src=pm</a>	41.6856325	-72.72983827	Mass
<b>Caltrans maintenance yard shooting</b>	Orange, California	12/18/1997	1997	Former Caltrans employee Arturo Reyes Torres, 41, opened fire at a maintenance yard after he was fired for allegedly selling government materials he'd stolen from work. He was shot dead by police.	5	2	7	Workplace	No	He was disgruntled after being fired.	Yes	B&B Gun Sales in Orange County, Calif.	One rifle (assault)	7.62mm AK-47 Chinese variant semiautomatic rifle	Latino	Male	<a href="http://articles.latimes.com/1997/dec/20/news/mn-431">http://articles.latimes.com/1997/dec/20/news/mn-431</a> ; <a href="http://articles.latimes.com/1997/dec/22/local/me-1156">http://articles.latimes.com/1997/dec/22/local/me-1156</a> ; <a href="http://www.vpc.org/studies/wgun971218.htm">http://www.vpc.org/studies/wgun971218.htm</a> ; <a href="http://news.google.com/newspapers?id=DitZAAAAIBAJ&amp;sjid=LEcNAAAIBAJ&amp;pg=6705,2243998&amp;dq=arturo+reyes+torres+caltrans&amp;hl=en">http://news.google.com/newspapers?id=DitZAAAAIBAJ&amp;sjid=LEcNAAAIBAJ&amp;pg=6705,2243998&amp;dq=arturo+reyes+torres+caltrans&amp;hl=en</a>	<a href="http://articles.latimes.com/1997/dec/20/news/mn-431">http://articles.latimes.com/1997/dec/20/news/mn-431</a>	33.7877944	-117.8531119	Mass

Case	Location	Date	Year	Summary	Fatalities	Injured	Total victims	Venue	Prior signs of possible mental illness	Mental Health	Weapons obtained legally	Where obtained	Type of weapons	Weapon details	Race	Gender	Sources	Mental Health Sources	latitude	longitude	Type
R.E. Phelon Company shooting	Aiken, South Carolina	9/15/1997	1997	Ex-con Hastings Arthur Wise, 43, opened fire at the R.E. Phelon Company in retaliation for being fired after an argument with a supervisor. He attempted suicide by ingesting insecticide, failed, and was executed by the state of South Carolina eight years later.	4	3	7	Workplace	No	An ex-con, he had been freed from prison, although he displayed violent tendencies.	No	Unknown	One semiautomatic handgun	9mm semiautomatic handgun	black	Male	<a href="http://www.vpc.org/studies/wgun970915.htm">http://www.vpc.org/studies/wgun970915.htm</a> ; <a href="http://chronicle.augusta.com/stories/1997/09/18/met_214833.shtml">http://chronicle.augusta.com/stories/1997/09/18/met_214833.shtml</a>	<a href="http://chronicle.augusta.com/stories/1997/09/18/met_214833.shtml">http://chronicle.augusta.com/stories/1997/09/18/met_214833.shtml</a>	33.5598586	-81.721952	Mass
Fort Lauderdale revenge shooting	Fort Lauderdale, Florida	2/9/1996	1996	Fired city park employee Clifton McCree, 41, opened fire on former coworkers he called "racist devils" inside their municipal trailer in an act of revenge after failing a drug test. He then committed suicide.	6	1	7	Workplace	Yes	Co-workers complained about his threats and verbal abuse. His supervisors asked him to get a psychiatric evaluation. He lost his job, which relatives said drove his depression.	Yes	Unknown	One semiautomatic handgun, one revolver	9mm Glock semiautomatic handgun; .32-caliber revolver	black	Male	<a href="http://www.nytimes.com/1996/02/11/us/florida-killer-said-victims-were-racists-police-say.html">http://www.nytimes.com/1996/02/11/us/florida-killer-said-victims-were-racists-police-say.html</a> ; <a href="http://articles.sun-sentinel.com/1996-02-11/news/9602110026_1_beach-crew-maintenance-fort-lauderdale">http://articles.sun-sentinel.com/1996-02-11/news/9602110026_1_beach-crew-maintenance-fort-lauderdale</a>	<a href="http://articles.sun-sentinel.com/1996-02-11/news/9602110026_1_beach-crew-maintenance-fort-lauderdale">http://articles.sun-sentinel.com/1996-02-11/news/9602110026_1_beach-crew-maintenance-fort-lauderdale</a>	26.1223084	-80.1433786	Mass
					369	314	683														

Case	Location	Date	Year	Summary	Fatalities	Injured	Total victims	Venue	Prior signs of possible mental illness	Mental Health	Weapons obtained legally	Where obtained	Type of weapons	Weapon details	Race	Gender	Sources	Mental Health Sources	latitude	longitude	Type
<b>Walter Rossler Company massacre</b>	Corpus Christi, Texas	4/3/1995	1995	Disgruntled former metallurgist James Daniel Simpson, 28, opened fire throughout the Walter Rossler Company where he had worked before exiting the building and committing suicide.	6	0	6	Workplace	No	He was likely angry because he was given an assignment at work he didn't like. But acquaintances didn't know why he'd come back and kill.	Yes	Unknown	One semiautomatic handgun, one revolver	9mm Ruger semiautomatic handgun; .32-caliber revolver	Unknown	Male	<a href="http://web.caller.com/2000/april/03/today/local_ne/4127.html">http://web.caller.com/2000/april/03/today/local_ne/4127.html</a>	<a href="http://web.caller.com/2000/april/03/today/local_ne/4127.html">http://web.caller.com/2000/april/03/today/local_ne/4127.html</a>	27.823713	-97.41739794	Mass
<b>Air Force base shooting</b>	Fairchild Air Force Base, Washington	6/20/1994	1994	Former airman Dean Allen Mellberg, 20, opened fire inside a hospital at the Fairchild Air Force Base before he was shot dead by a military police officer outside.	5	23	28	Other	Yes	He was repeatedly diagnosed with emotional problems during his two years of service.	Yes	Gun dealer in Spokane, Wash.	One rifle (assault)	MAK-90 semiautomatic rifle	white	Male	<a href="http://articles.latimes.com/1994-06-22/news/mn-7137_1_air-force">http://articles.latimes.com/1994-06-22/news/mn-7137_1_air-force</a> ; <a href="http://www.nytimes.com/1994/06/22/us/an-airman-s-revenge-5-minutes-of-terror.html">http://www.nytimes.com/1994/06/22/us/an-airman-s-revenge-5-minutes-of-terror.html</a>	<a href="http://articles.latimes.com/1994-06-22/news/mn-7137_1_air-force">http://articles.latimes.com/1994-06-22/news/mn-7137_1_air-force</a>	47.61864486	-117.6483587	Mass
<b>Chuck E. Cheese's killings</b>	Aurora, Colorado	12/14/1993	1993	Nathan Dunlap, 19, a recently fired Chuck E. Cheese's employee, went on a rampage through his former workplace and was arrested the following day. He now awaits execution on death row.	4	1	5	Workplace	Unclear	While he was in prison awaiting trial, he started acting bizarre by stripping naked and playing with his feces, apparently to avoid the death penalty. A state doctor testified that Dunlap was faking his mental illness.	Unknown	Unknown	One semiautomatic handgun	.25-caliber semiautomatic handgun	black	Male	<a href="http://www.denverpost.com/news/ci_20218952/aurora-chuck-e-cheese-killers-appeal-cites-mental">http://www.denverpost.com/news/ci_20218952/aurora-chuck-e-cheese-killers-appeal-cites-mental</a> ; <a href="http://abcnews.go.com/US/auroras-massacre-victims-20-year-wait-justice/story?id=16847013">http://abcnews.go.com/US/auroras-massacre-victims-20-year-wait-justice/story?id=16847013</a> ; <a href="http://www.5280.com/magazine/2008/12/politics-killing?page=0,6">http://www.5280.com/magazine/2008/12/politics-killing?page=0,6</a>	<a href="http://www.5280.com/magazine/2008/12/politics-killing?page=0,6">http://www.5280.com/magazine/2008/12/politics-killing?page=0,6</a>	39.754713	-104.835869	Mass



Case	Location	Date	Year	Summary	Fatalities	Injured	Total victims	Venue	Prior signs of possible mental illness	Mental Health	Weapons obtained legally	Where obtained	Type of weapons	Weapon details	Race	Gender	Sources	Mental Health Sources	latitude	longitude	Type
<b>Long Island Rail Road massacre</b>	Garden City, New York	12/7/1993	1993	Colin Ferguson, 35, opened fire on an eastbound Long Island Rail Road train as it approached a Garden City station. He was later arrested.	6	19	25	Other	Yes	Psychiatrists and others said he suffered from racial paranoia and was obsessed with nonexistent conspiracies. His landlord said he had "delusions of grandeur."	Yes	Turner's Outdoorsman in Signal Hill, Calif.	One semiautomatic handgun	9mm Ruger P89 semiautomatic handgun	black	Male	<a href="http://www.nytimes.com/1993/12/12/nyregion/tormented-life-special-report-long-slide-privilege-ends-slaughter-train.html">http://www.nytimes.com/1993/12/12/nyregion/tormented-life-special-report-long-slide-privilege-ends-slaughter-train.html</a> ; <a href="http://www.vpc.org/studies/wgun931207.htm">http://www.vpc.org/studies/wgun931207.htm</a>	<a href="http://www.nytimes.com/1993/12/12/nyregion/tormented-life-special-report-long-slide-privilege-ends-slaughter-train.html">http://www.nytimes.com/1993/12/12/nyregion/tormented-life-special-report-long-slide-privilege-ends-slaughter-train.html</a>	40.7267682	-73.6342955	Mass
<b>Luigi's shooting</b>	Fayetteville, North Carolina	8/6/1993	1993	Army Sgt. Kenneth Junior French, 22, opened fire inside Luigi's Italian restaurant while ranting about gays in the military before he was shot and arrested by police.	4	8	12	Other	No	He had an abusive father, who committed suicide.	Yes	Unknown	One rifle, two shotguns	.22-caliber rifle; two 12-gauge shotguns	white	Male	<a href="http://articles.latimes.com/1993-08-08/news/mn-21847_1_kills-army-french">http://articles.latimes.com/1993-08-08/news/mn-21847_1_kills-army-french</a> ; <a href="http://news.google.com/newspapers?id=0AhPAAAAIAAJ&amp;sjid=jhUEAAAIAAJ&amp;pg=6505,2482529&amp;dq=kenneth+junior+french&amp;hl=en">http://news.google.com/newspapers?id=0AhPAAAAIAAJ&amp;sjid=jhUEAAAIAAJ&amp;pg=6505,2482529&amp;dq=kenneth+junior+french&amp;hl=en</a>	<a href="http://news.google.com/newspapers?id=0AhPAAAAIAAJ&amp;sjid=jhUEAAAIAAJ&amp;pg=6505,2482529&amp;dq=kenneth+junior+french&amp;hl=en">http://news.google.com/newspapers?id=0AhPAAAAIAAJ&amp;sjid=jhUEAAAIAAJ&amp;pg=6505,2482529&amp;dq=kenneth+junior+french&amp;hl=en</a>	35.0529931	-78.8787058	Mass
<b>101 California Street shootings</b>	San Francisco, California	7/1/1993	1993	Failed businessman Gian Luigi Ferri, 55, opened fire throughout an office building before he committed suicide inside as police pursued him.	9	6	15	Other	No	He was down on his luck because of failed business decisions. One acquaintance said, "He was the least likely guy you can imagine doing something like that." His ex-wife said he "hated violence."	No	Super Pawn and Pacific Tactical Weapons, both in Las Vegas, Nev.	Three semiautomatic handguns (two assault)	Two Intratec DC-9, .45-caliber Colt semiautomatic handguns	white	Male	<a href="http://articles.latimes.com/1993-07-03/news/mn-10731_1_mortgage-business/2">http://articles.latimes.com/1993-07-03/news/mn-10731_1_mortgage-business/2</a> ; <a href="http://www.motherjones.com/print/16316">http://www.motherjones.com/print/16316</a> ; <a href="http://www.vpc.org/studies/wgun930701.htm">http://www.vpc.org/studies/wgun930701.htm</a>	<a href="http://articles.latimes.com/1993-07-03/news/mn-10731_1_mortgage-business">http://articles.latimes.com/1993-07-03/news/mn-10731_1_mortgage-business</a>	37.7789601	-122.419199	Mass

Case	Location	Date	Year	Summary	Fatalities	Injured	Total victims	Venue	Prior signs of possible mental illness	Mental Health	Weapons obtained legally	Where obtained	Type of weapons	Weapon details	Race	Gender	Sources	Mental Health Sources	latitude	longitude	Type
<b>Watkins Glen killings</b>	Watkins Glen, New York	10/15/1992	1992	John T. Miller, 50, killed four child-support workers in a county office building before turning the gun on himself. Miller was upset about a court order garnishing his paycheck to cover overdue child-support payments.	5	0	5	Other	Yes	The day before the shooting, he told child-support collection office workers that he was considering suicide. He had been convicted of felonious assault for pointing a revolver at police officers responding to a domestic violence report at this girlfriend's apartment.	Yes	Mumford Sports in Litchfield, Ohio	One semiautomatic handgun	9mm Llama semiautomatic handgun	white	Male	<a href="http://www.nytimes.com/1992/10/17/nyregion/shooting-followed-tougher-efforts-to-collect-child-support.html?pagewanted=2&amp;src=pm;">http://www.nytimes.com/1992/10/17/nyregion/shooting-followed-tougher-efforts-to-collect-child-support.html?pagewanted=2&amp;src=pm;</a> <a href="http://www.nytimes.com/1992/10/16/nyregion/gunman-kills-4-who-collected-child-payments.html?pagewanted=all&amp;src=pm;">http://www.nytimes.com/1992/10/16/nyregion/gunman-kills-4-who-collected-child-payments.html?pagewanted=all&amp;src=pm;</a> <a href="http://www.nytimes.com/1992/10/24/nyregion/watkins-glen-killings-called-planned.html">http://www.nytimes.com/1992/10/24/nyregion/watkins-glen-killings-called-planned.html</a>	<a href="http://www.nytimes.com/1992/10/24/nyregion/watkins-glen-killings-called-planned.html">http://www.nytimes.com/1992/10/24/nyregion/watkins-glen-killings-called-planned.html</a>	42.3810555	-76.8705777	Mass
<b>Lindhurst High School shooting</b>	Olivehurst, California	5/1/1992	1992	Former Lindhurst High School student Eric Houston, 20, angry about various personal failings, killed three students and a teacher at the school before surrendering to police after an eight-hour standoff. He was later sentenced to death.	4	10	14	School	No	He suffered violent physical abuse as a child. He claimed a teacher had sexually abused him, but the truth of that allegation was contested.	Yes	Local gun retailer	One rifle, one shotgun	.22-caliber sawed-off rifle; 12-gauge pump-action shotgun	white	Male	<a href="http://www.schoolshooters.info/PL/Subject-Houston_files/Nine%20Brief%20Sketches.pdf">http://www.schoolshooters.info/PL/Subject-Houston_files/Nine%20Brief%20Sketches.pdf</a> ; <a href="http://www.appeal-democrat.com/news/school-47104-shooting-eckardt.html">http://www.appeal-democrat.com/news/school-47104-shooting-eckardt.html</a> ; <a href="http://nl.newsbank.com/nl-search/we/Archives?p_product=SB&amp;p_theme=sb&amp;p_action=search&amp;p_maxdocs=200&amp;p_topdoc=1&amp;p_text_direct-0=0EB0D9D91FC593A0&amp;p_field_direct-0=document_id&amp;p_perpage=10&amp;p_sort=YMD_date:D&amp;s_trackval=GooglePM">http://nl.newsbank.com/nl-search/we/Archives?p_product=SB&amp;p_theme=sb&amp;p_action=search&amp;p_maxdocs=200&amp;p_topdoc=1&amp;p_text_direct-0=0EB0D9D91FC593A0&amp;p_field_direct-0=document_id&amp;p_perpage=10&amp;p_sort=YMD_date:D&amp;s_trackval=GooglePM</a> ; <a href="http://www.sfgate.com">http://www.sfgate.com</a>	<a href="http://www.schoolshooters.info/PL/Subject-Houston_files/Nine%20Brief%20Sketches.pdf">http://www.schoolshooters.info/PL/Subject-Houston_files/Nine%20Brief%20Sketches.pdf</a>	39.07868761	-121.5475762	Mass

Mother Jones Chart - US Mass Shootings

Case	Location	Date	Year	Summary	Fatalities	Injured	Total victims	Venue	Prior signs of possible mental illness	Mental Health	Weapons obtained legally	Where obtained	Type of weapons	Weapon details	Race	Gender	Sources	Mental Health Sources	latitude	longitude	Type
<b>Royal Oak postal shootings</b>	Royal Oak, Michigan	11/14/1991	1991	Laid-off postal worker Thomas McIlvane, 31, opened fire at his former workplace before committing suicide.	5	5	10	Workplace	Yes	Police revoked his CCW permit after determining he was mentally unstable.	Yes	Local gun store	One rifle	.22-caliber Ruger sawed-off semiautomatic rifle	white	Male	<a href="http://www.nytimes.com/1991/11/15/us/ex-postal-worker-kills-3-and-wounds-6-in-michigan.html">http://www.nytimes.com/1991/11/15/us/ex-postal-worker-kills-3-and-wounds-6-in-michigan.html</a> ; <a href="http://www.mlive.com/news/detroit/index.ssf/2011/11/monday_ceremony_marks_20_years.html">http://www.mlive.com/news/detroit/index.ssf/2011/11/monday_ceremony_marks_20_years.html</a>	<a href="http://www.nytimes.com/1991/11/15/us/ex-postal-worker-kills-3-and-wounds-6-in-michigan.html">http://www.nytimes.com/1991/11/15/us/ex-postal-worker-kills-3-and-wounds-6-in-michigan.html</a>	42.4894801	-83.1446485	Mass
<b>University of Iowa shooting</b>	Iowa City, Iowa	11/1/1991	1991	Former graduate student Gang Lu, 28, went on a rampage on campus and then committed suicide at the scene.	6	1	7	School	Unclear	He was described as darkly disturbed and isolated.	Yes	Fin & Feather in Iowa City, Iowa	One revolver	.38-caliber Taurus revolver	Asian	Male	<a href="http://www.nytimes.com/1991/11/03/us/gunman-in-iowa-wrote-of-plans-in-five-letters.html?pagewanted=all&amp;src=pm">http://www.nytimes.com/1991/11/03/us/gunman-in-iowa-wrote-of-plans-in-five-letters.html?pagewanted=all&amp;src=pm</a> ; <a href="http://thegazette.com/2011/11/01/gang-lu-shootings-at-ui-remembered-20-years-later/">http://thegazette.com/2011/11/01/gang-lu-shootings-at-ui-remembered-20-years-later/</a> ; <a href="http://www.nytimes.com/1991/11/04/us/iowa-gunman-was-torn-by-academic-challenge.html?pagewanted=2&amp;src=pm">http://www.nytimes.com/1991/11/04/us/iowa-gunman-was-torn-by-academic-challenge.html?pagewanted=2&amp;src=pm</a>	<a href="http://www.nytimes.com/1991/11/03/us/gunman-in-iowa-wrote-of-plans-in-five-letters.html?pagewanted=all&amp;src=pm">http://www.nytimes.com/1991/11/03/us/gunman-in-iowa-wrote-of-plans-in-five-letters.html?pagewanted=all&amp;src=pm</a>	41.6606893	-91.5302214	Mass

Case	Location	Date	Year	Summary	Fatalities	Injured	Total victims	Venue	Prior signs of possible mental illness	Mental Health	Weapons obtained legally	Where obtained	Type of weapons	Weapon details	Race	Gender	Sources	Mental Health Sources	latitude	longitude	Type
<b>Luby's massacre</b>	Killeen, Texas	10/16/1991	1991	George Hennard, 35, drove his pickup truck into a Luby's cafeteria and opened fire before committing suicide.	24	20	44	Other	No	Acquaintance s described him as troubled, unstable, combative, and misogynistic. He made convenience store employees "nervous."	Yes	Mike's Gun Shop in Henderson, Nev.	Two semiautomatic handguns	9mm Glock 17, 9mm Ruger P89 semiautomatic handguns	white	Male	<a href="http://www.nytimes.com/1991/10/18/us/portrait-of-texas-killer-impatient-and-troubled.html?pagewanted=all&amp;src=pm">http://www.nytimes.com/1991/10/18/us/portrait-of-texas-killer-impatient-and-troubled.html?pagewanted=all&amp;src=pm</a> ; <a href="http://www.kwtx.com/home/headlines/7048182.html">http://www.kwtx.com/home/headlines/7048182.html</a> ; <a href="http://www.nytimes.com/1991/10/20/weekinreview/dead-23-texans-and-1-anti-gun-measure.html">http://www.nytimes.com/1991/10/20/weekinreview/dead-23-texans-and-1-anti-gun-measure.html</a> ; <a href="http://www.vpc.org/studies/wgun911016.htm">http://www.vpc.org/studies/wgun911016.htm</a>	<a href="http://www.nytimes.com/1991/10/20/weekinreview/dead-23-texans-and-1-anti-gun-measure.html">http://www.nytimes.com/1991/10/20/weekinreview/dead-23-texans-and-1-anti-gun-measure.html</a> ; <a href="http://www.nytimes.com/1991/10/18/us/portrait-of-texas-killer-impatient-and-troubled.html?pagewanted=all&amp;src=pm">http://www.nytimes.com/1991/10/18/us/portrait-of-texas-killer-impatient-and-troubled.html?pagewanted=all&amp;src=pm</a>	31.1171194	-97.7277959	Mass
<b>GMAC massacre</b>	Jacksonville, Florida	6/18/1990	1990	James Edward Pough, 42, opened fire at a General Motors Acceptance Corporation office before committing suicide. (The day prior, Pough killed a pimp and prostitute and injured two others. Those victims are not included in the mass murder count.)	10	4	14	Other	No	Police speculated he had a "grudge" against the people he killed.	Yes	Unknown	One rifle, one revolver	.30-caliber Universal M1 carbine rifle; .38-caliber revolver	black	Male	<a href="http://www.nytimes.com/1990/06/19/us/florida-gunman-kills-8-and-wounds-6-in-office.html">http://www.nytimes.com/1990/06/19/us/florida-gunman-kills-8-and-wounds-6-in-office.html</a> ; <a href="http://www.nytimes.com/1990/06/20/us/hazy-records-helped-florida-gunman-buy-arms.html">http://www.nytimes.com/1990/06/20/us/hazy-records-helped-florida-gunman-buy-arms.html</a> ; <a href="http://www.vpc.org/studies/wgun900618.htm">http://www.vpc.org/studies/wgun900618.htm</a> ; <a href="http://www.nytimes.com/1990/06/19/us/florida-gunman-kills-8-and-wounds-6-in-office.html?pagewanted=all&amp;src=pm">http://www.nytimes.com/1990/06/19/us/florida-gunman-kills-8-and-wounds-6-in-office.html?pagewanted=all&amp;src=pm</a>	<a href="http://www.nytimes.com/1990/06/20/us/hazy-records-helped-florida-gunman-buy-arms.html">http://www.nytimes.com/1990/06/20/us/hazy-records-helped-florida-gunman-buy-arms.html</a>	30.3321838	-81.655651	Mass

Case	Location	Date	Year	Summary	Fatalities	Injured	Total victims	Venue	Prior signs of possible mental illness	Mental Health	Weapons obtained legally	Where obtained	Type of weapons	Weapon details	Race	Gender	Sources	Mental Health Sources	latitude	longitude	Type
<b>Standard Gravure shooting</b>	Louisville, Kentucky	9/14/1989	1989	Joseph T. Wesbecker, 47, gunned down eight people at his former workplace before committing suicide.	9	12	21	Workplace	Yes	Prior to the shooting, he had voluntarily checked into hospitals for mental problems at least twice and attempted suicide three times.	Yes	AK-47 purchased from Tilford's Gun Sales in Louisville, Ky.	Three semiautomatic handguns (two assault), one rifle (assault), one revolver	Two Intratec MAC-11, 9mm SIG Sauer semiautomatic handguns; AK-47 Chinese variant semiautomatic rifle; .38-caliber revolver	white	Male	<a href="http://nl.newsban k.com/nl-search/we/Archiv es?p_product=LH&amp;s_site=kentucky&amp;p_multi=LH&amp;p_t heme=realcities&amp; p_action=search&amp; p_maxdocs=200&amp; p_topdoc=1&amp;p_te xt_direct-0=0EB73C025033DC82&amp;p_field_di rect-0=document_id&amp; p_perpage=10&amp;p _sort=YMD_date: D&amp;s_trackval=Go oglePM;">http://nl.newsban k.com/nl-search/we/Archiv es?p_product=LH&amp;s_site=kentucky&amp;p_multi=LH&amp;p_t heme=realcities&amp; p_action=search&amp; p_maxdocs=200&amp; p_topdoc=1&amp;p_te xt_direct-0=0EB73C025033DC82&amp;p_field_di rect-0=document_id&amp; p_perpage=10&amp;p _sort=YMD_date: D&amp;s_trackval=Go oglePM;</a> <a href="http://www.nytime s.com/1989/09/16 /us/disturbed-past-of-killer-of-7-is-unraveled.html?p agewanted=all&amp;sr c=pm">http://www.nytime s.com/1989/09/16 /us/disturbed-past-of-killer-of-7-is-unraveled.html?p agewanted=all&amp;sr c=pm</a>	<a href="http://www.nytimes.com/1989/09/16/us/disturbed-past-of-killer-of-7-is-unraveled.html">http://www.nytimes.com/1989/09/16/us/disturbed-past-of-killer-of-7-is-unraveled.html</a>	38.2542376	-85.759407	Mass
<b>Stockton schoolyard shooting</b>	Stockton, California	1/17/1989	1989	Patrick Purdy, 26, an alcoholic with a police record, launched an assault at Cleveland Elementary School, where many young Southeast Asian immigrants were enrolled. Purdy killed himself with a shot to the head.	6	29	35	School	Yes	He told a mental health professional he was "struggling to resist actions on thoughts which are destructive in nature." He also suffered from alcoholism.	Yes	Sandy Trading Post in Sandy, Ore.; Hunter Loan and Jewelry Co. in Stockton, Calif.	One semiautomatic handgun, one rifle (assault)	9mm Taurus semiautomatic handgun; AK-47 Chinese variant semiautomatic rifle	white	Male	<a href="http://www.recordnet.com/apps/pbcs.dll/article?AID=/20090118/A_NEWS/901170304">http://www.recordnet.com/apps/pbcs.dll/article?AID=/20090118/A_NEWS/901170304;</a> <a href="http://news.google.com/newspapers?id=N8IzAAAAI BAJ&amp;sjid=kDIHAAAIBAJ&amp;pg=6930,6475926&amp;dq=patrick+purdy&amp;hl=en">http://news.google.com/newspapers?id=N8IzAAAAI BAJ&amp;sjid=kDIHAAAIBAJ&amp;pg=6930,6475926&amp;dq=patrick+purdy&amp;hl=en;</a> <a href="http://www.time.com/time/magazine/article/0,9171,151105,00.html">http://www.time.com/time/magazine/article/0,9171,151105,00.html</a>	<a href="http://www.recordnet.com/apps/pbcs.dll/article?AID=/20090118/A_NEWS/901170304">http://www.recordnet.com/apps/pbcs.dll/article?AID=/20090118/A_NEWS/901170304</a>	37.9577016	-121.2907796	Mass



Case	Location	Date	Year	Summary	Fatalities	Injured	Total victims	Venue	Prior signs of possible mental illness	Mental Health	Weapons obtained legally	Where obtained	Type of weapons	Weapon details	Race	Gender	Sources	Mental Health Sources	latitude	longitude	Type
<b>ESL shooting</b>	Sunnyvale, California	2/16/1988	1988	Former ESL Incorporated employee Richard Farley, 39, gunned down seven people at his former workplace. He was later arrested and now sits on death row at San Quentin.	7	4	11	Workplace	Yes	He stalked and harassed his colleague Laura Black for four years until she was granted a temporary restraining order against him. Before he was fired for his bizarre behavior, he was ordered to undergo psychological counseling.	Yes	Various sporting goods and gun stores in Northern California	Two semiautomatic handguns, one rifle, two revolvers, two shotguns	.380 ACP Browning, 9mm Smith & Wesson semiautomatic handguns; Ruger M-77 .22-250 bolt-action rifle with scope; Mossberg 12-gauge pump-action, 12-gauge Benelli semiautomatic shotguns; .357 Magnum Smith & Wesson, .22 Sentinel WMR revolvers	white	Male	<a href="http://articles.latimes.com/1988-02-18/news/mn-43514_1_mr-farley-richard-farley-sunnyvale-public-safety-department">http://articles.latimes.com/1988-02-18/news/mn-43514_1_mr-farley-richard-farley-sunnyvale-public-safety-department</a> ; <a href="http://news.google.com/newspapers?id=uqxAAAAIAAJ&amp;sjid=sDIHAAAIAAJ&amp;pg=2425,5898911&amp;dq=richard+farley+shooting&amp;hl=en">http://news.google.com/newspapers?id=uqxAAAAIAAJ&amp;sjid=sDIHAAAIAAJ&amp;pg=2425,5898911&amp;dq=richard+farley+shooting&amp;hl=en</a> ; <a href="http://news.google.com/newspapers?id=FmYzAAAAIAAJ&amp;sjid=WzIHAAAIAAJ&amp;pg=7028,576811&amp;dq=richard+farley+shooting&amp;hl=en">http://news.google.com/newspapers?id=FmYzAAAAIAAJ&amp;sjid=WzIHAAAIAAJ&amp;pg=7028,576811&amp;dq=richard+farley+shooting&amp;hl=en</a>	<a href="http://books.google.com/books?id=JiQUkwBnzgYC&amp;pg=PA44&amp;lpg=PA44&amp;dq=richard+farley+ESL+psychological&amp;source=bl&amp;ots=PqxDIDtznK&amp;sig=K-p8vEN7M2AEdRC0KpxVHjXZN7M&amp;hl=en#v=onepage&amp;q=richard%20farley%20ESL%20psychological&amp;f=false">http://books.google.com/books?id=JiQUkwBnzgYC&amp;pg=PA44&amp;lpg=PA44&amp;dq=richard+farley+ESL+psychological&amp;source=bl&amp;ots=PqxDIDtznK&amp;sig=K-p8vEN7M2AEdRC0KpxVHjXZN7M&amp;hl=en#v=onepage&amp;q=richard%20farley%20ESL%20psychological&amp;f=false</a> ; <a href="http://caselaw.findlaw.com/cas-supreme-court/1295931.html">http://caselaw.findlaw.com/cas-supreme-court/1295931.html</a>	37.3688301	-122.0363496	Mass
<b>Shopping centers spree killings</b>	Palm Bay, Florida	4/23/1987	1987	Retired librarian William Cruse, 59, was paranoid neighbors gossiped that he was gay. He drove to a Publix supermarket, killing two Florida Tech students en route before opening fire outside and killing a woman. He then drove to a Winn-Dixie supermarket and killed three more, including two police officers. Cruse was arrested after taking a	6	14	20	Other	Yes	He suffered from paranoid delusions. A judge found that he suffered from "extreme mental illness."	Yes	Gun store in Norwood, Ohio; The Oaks Trading Post in Melbourne, Fla.	One rifle, one revolver, one shotgun	Sturm, Ruger Mini-14 semiautomatic rifle; 20-gauge Winchester pump-action shotgun; .357 Ruger Blackhawk revolver	white	Male	<a href="http://articles.latimes.com/1987-04-25/news/mn-990_1_palm-bay-police">http://articles.latimes.com/1987-04-25/news/mn-990_1_palm-bay-police</a>	(Supreme Court of Florida Document) <a href="http://www.murderpedia.org/male/C/image/s/cruse_william_b/op-74656.pdf">http://www.murderpedia.org/male/C/image/s/cruse_william_b/op-74656.pdf</a>	28.0331886	-80.6429695	Spree

Case	Location	Date	Year	Summary	Fatalities	Injured	Total victims	Venue	Prior signs of possible mental illness	Mental Health	Weapons obtained legally	Where obtained	Type of weapons	Weapon details	Race	Gender	Sources	Mental Health Sources	latitude	longitude	Type
<b>United States Postal Service shooting</b>	Edmond, Oklahoma	8/20/1986	1986	Postal worker Patrick Sherrill, 44, opened fire at a post office before committing suicide.	15	6	21	Workplace	Unclear	He was worried he had inherited mental problems and rebuffed a pastor's suggestion he seek psychiatric counseling. His family members denied he had a history of mental illness.	Yes	Issued by Oklahoma National Guard, where Sherrill served, for target competition	Three semiautomatic handguns	.22-caliber, two .45-caliber Colt Model 1911-A1 semiautomatic handguns	white	Male	<a href="http://news.google.com/newspapers?id=dm8aAAAAIAAJ&amp;sjid=pyoEAAAIBAJ&amp;pg=2297,4870051&amp;dq=patrick+sherrill&amp;hl=en">http://news.google.com/newspapers?id=dm8aAAAAIAAJ&amp;sjid=pyoEAAAIBAJ&amp;pg=2297,4870051&amp;dq=patrick+sherrill&amp;hl=en</a>	<a href="http://newsok.com/sherrill-feared-mental-illness-rejected/article/2177416">http://newsok.com/sherrill-feared-mental-illness-rejected/article/2177416</a>	35.6672015	-97.42937037	Mass
<b>San Ysidro McDonald's massacre</b>	San Ysidro, California	7/18/1984	1984	James Oliver Huberty, 41, opened fire in a McDonald's restaurant before he was shot dead by a police officer.	22	19	41	Other	Yes	The day before the shooting, he tried to make an appointment at a mental health clinic.	Yes	Unknown	One semiautomatic handgun, one rifle (assault), one shotgun	9mm Browning P35 Hi-Power semiautomatic handgun; 9mm Israeli Military Industries Uzi Model A carbine semiautomatic rifle; 12-gauge Winchester 1200 pump-action shotgun	white	Male	<a href="http://www.utsandiego.com/san-ysidro-massacre/">http://www.utsandiego.com/san-ysidro-massacre/</a> ; <a href="http://www.vpc.org/studies/wgun840718.htm">http://www.vpc.org/studies/wgun840718.htm</a>	<a href="http://www.nctimes.com/news/local/article_2ba4343e-7009-54ce-98df-79a23ff8d0d7.html">http://www.nctimes.com/news/local/article_2ba4343e-7009-54ce-98df-79a23ff8d0d7.html</a>	32.5520013	-117.0430813	Mass

Mother Jones Chart - US Mass Shootings

Case	Location	Date	Year	Summary	Fatalities	Injured	Total victims	Venue	Prior signs of possible mental illness	Mental Health	Weapons obtained legally	Where obtained	Type of weapons	Weapon details	Race	Gender	Sources	Mental Health Sources	latitude	longitude	Type
Dallas nightclub shooting	Dallas, Texas	6/29/1984	1984	Abdelkrim Belachheb, 39, opened fire at an upscale nightclub after a woman rejected his advances. He was later arrested.	6	1	7	Other	Yes	During his last meal with his wife, he confessed he was depressed and had visited psychiatric hospitals in Belgium.	No	Hines Boulevard Pawn Shop in Dallas, Texas	One semiautomatic handgun	9mm Smith & Wesson 459 semiautomatic handgun	white	Male	<a href="http://books.google.com/books?id=Hr3OBwP-lbUC&amp;pg=PA38&amp;lpg=PA38&amp;dq=Abdelkrim+Belachheb+mental&amp;source=bl&amp;ots=D56pgdNnnl&amp;sig=grAT08P9HLfPoHVgwIXt8RfPHz0&amp;hl=en&amp;http://www.nytimes.com/1984/06/30/us/6-die-in-dallas-club-as-enraged-man-fires-wildly.html;http://news.google.com/newspapers?id=gKQyAAAAIAJ&amp;sjid=WO8FAAAAIAJ&amp;pg=1236,2915759&amp;dq=abdelkrim+belachheb&amp;hl=en;http://books.google.com/books?id=Hr3OBwP-lbUC&amp;pg=PA67&amp;lpg=PA67&amp;dq=%22hine+pawnshop%22+gun&amp;source=bl&amp;ots=D55vgfTsnk&amp;sig=zDxr5nohKnNQWvLrUFmZGYQ5ar4&amp;hl=en&amp;sa=X&amp;ei=9WZSUN2FN-XZigKN-oGoCA&amp;ved=0CDcQ6AEwAA#v=onepage&amp;q=%22hine%20pawshop%22%20gun&amp;f=false">http://books.google.com/books?id=Hr3OBwP-lbUC&amp;pg=PA38&amp;lpg=PA38&amp;dq=Abdelkrim+Belachheb+mental&amp;source=bl&amp;ots=D56pgdNnnl&amp;sig=grAT08P9HLfPoHVgwIXt8RfPHz0&amp;hl=en&amp;http://www.nytimes.com/1984/06/30/us/6-die-in-dallas-club-as-enraged-man-fires-wildly.html;http://news.google.com/newspapers?id=gKQyAAAAIAJ&amp;sjid=WO8FAAAAIAJ&amp;pg=1236,2915759&amp;dq=abdelkrim+belachheb&amp;hl=en;http://books.google.com/books?id=Hr3OBwP-lbUC&amp;pg=PA67&amp;lpg=PA67&amp;dq=%22hine+pawnshop%22+gun&amp;source=bl&amp;ots=D55vgfTsnk&amp;sig=zDxr5nohKnNQWvLrUFmZGYQ5ar4&amp;hl=en&amp;sa=X&amp;ei=9WZSUN2FN-XZigKN-oGoCA&amp;ved=0CDcQ6AEwAA#v=onepage&amp;q=%22hine%20pawshop%22%20gun&amp;f=false</a>	<a href="http://books.google.com/books?id=Hr3OBwP-lbUC&amp;pg=PA67&amp;lpg=PA67&amp;dq=%22hine+pawnshop%22+gun&amp;source=bl&amp;ots=D55vgfTsnk&amp;sig=zDxr5nohKnNQWvLrUFmZGYQ5ar4&amp;hl=en&amp;sa=X&amp;ei=9WZSUN2FN-XZigKN-oGoCA&amp;ved=0CDcQ6AEwAA#v=onepage&amp;q=%22hine%20pawshop%22%20gun&amp;f=false">http://books.google.com/books?id=Hr3OBwP-lbUC&amp;pg=PA67&amp;lpg=PA67&amp;dq=%22hine+pawnshop%22+gun&amp;source=bl&amp;ots=D55vgfTsnk&amp;sig=zDxr5nohKnNQWvLrUFmZGYQ5ar4&amp;hl=en&amp;sa=X&amp;ei=9WZSUN2FN-XZigKN-oGoCA&amp;ved=0CDcQ6AEwAA#v=onepage&amp;q=%22hine%20pawshop%22%20gun&amp;f=false</a>	32.7801052	-96.8000082	Mass
Welding shop shooting	Miami, Florida	8/20/1982	1982	Junior high school teacher Carl Robert Brown, 51, opened fire inside a welding shop and was later shot dead by a witness as he fled the scene.	8	3	11	Other	Yes	His second wife left him because he refused to seek psychological help. He had become increasingly isolated. One former student said he was "off his rocker."	Yes	Garcia Gun Center in Hialeah, Fla.	One shotgun	Mossberg 500 Persuader pump-action shotgun with pistol grip	white	Male	<a href="http://www.nytimes.com/1982/08/21/us/gunman-in-miami-kills-8-in-rampage.html;http://www.nytimes.com/1982/08/24/us/no-charges-planned-against-miami-man-who-shot-gunman.html;http://www.nytimes.com/1982/10/14/us/florida-city-rescinds-law-on-buying-guns.html">http://www.nytimes.com/1982/08/21/us/gunman-in-miami-kills-8-in-rampage.html;http://www.nytimes.com/1982/08/24/us/no-charges-planned-against-miami-man-who-shot-gunman.html;http://www.nytimes.com/1982/10/14/us/florida-city-rescinds-law-on-buying-guns.html</a>	<a href="http://news.google.com/newspapers?id=uYLAIAAJ&amp;pg=4879,1435085&amp;dq=carl+robert+brown">http://news.google.com/newspapers?id=uYLAIAAJ&amp;pg=4879,1435085&amp;dq=carl+robert+brown</a>	25.796491	-80.226683	Mass
					905	813	1718														

**Mother Jones Chart - Weapon Categories**

Incident	Date	Type of weapons (all)	Semiauto handguns	Rifles	Revolvers	Shotguns
Hialeah apartment shooting	7/26/2013	One semiautomatic handgun	1	0	0	0
Santa Monica rampage	6/7/2013	One rifle (assault), one handgun	0	1	1	0
Pinewood Village Apartment shooting	4/21/2013	One semiautomatic handgun, one shotgun	1	0	0	1
Mohawk Valley shootings	3/13/2013	One shotgun	0	0	0	1
Newtown school shooting	12/14/2012	Two semiautomatic handguns, one rifle	2	1	0	1
Accent Signage Systems shooting	9/27/2012	One semiautomatic handgun	1	0	0	0
Sikh temple shooting	8/5/2012	One semiautomatic handgun	1	0	0	0
Aurora theater shooting	7/20/2012	Two semiautomatic handguns, one rifle	2	1	0	1
Seattle cafe shooting	5/20/2012	Two semiautomatic handguns	2	0	0	0
Oikos University killings	4/2/2012	One semiautomatic handgun	1	0	0	0
Su Jung Health Sauna shooting	2/22/2012	One semiautomatic handgun	1	0	0	0
Seal Beach shooting	10/14/2011	Two semiautomatic handguns, one revolver	2	0	1	0
IHOP shooting	9/6/2011	Two rifles (both assault), one revolver	0	2	1	0
Tucson shooting	1/8/2011	One semiautomatic handgun	1	0	0	0
Hartford Beer Distributor shooting	8/3/2010	Two semiautomatic handguns	2	0	0	0
Coffee shop police killings	11/29/2009	One semiautomatic handgun	1	0	1	0
Fort Hood massacre	11/5/2009	One semiautomatic handgun	1	0	0	0
Binghamton shootings	4/3/2009	Two semiautomatic handguns	2	0	0	0
Carthage nursing home shooting	3/29/2009	One revolver, one shotgun	0	0	1	1
Atlantis Plastics shooting	6/25/2008	One semiautomatic handgun	1	0	0	0
Northern Illinois University shooting	2/14/2008	Three semiautomatic handguns, one	3	0	0	1
Kirkwood City Council shooting	2/7/2008	One semiautomatic handgun, one revolver	1	0	1	0
Westroads Mall shooting	12/5/2007	One rifle (assault)	0	1	0	0
Crandon shooting	10/7/2007	One rifle (assault)	0	1	0	0
Virginia Tech massacre	4/16/2007	Two semiautomatic handguns	2	0	0	0
Trolley Square shooting	2/12/2007	One revolver, one shotgun	0	0	1	1
Amish school shooting	10/2/2006	One semiautomatic handgun, one rifle, one	1	1	0	1
	3/25/2006	Two semiautomatic handguns, one rifle				
Capitol Hill massacre		(assault), one shotgun	2	1	0	1
Goleta postal shootings	1/30/2006	One semiautomatic handgun	1	0	0	0
	3/21/2005					
Red Lake massacre		Two semiautomatic handguns, one shotgun	2	0	0	1
Living Church of God shooting	3/12/2005	One semiautomatic handgun	1	0	0	0
Damageplan show shooting	12/8/2004	One semiautomatic handgun	1	0	0	0
	7/8/2003	One semiautomatic handgun, two rifles, one				
Lockheed Martin shooting		derringer, one shotgun	1	2	1	1
Navistar shooting	2/5/2001	Two rifles, one revolver, one shotgun	0	2	1	1
	12/26/2000	One semiautomatic handgun, one rifle				
Wakefield massacre		(assault), one shotgun	1	1	0	1

Incident	Date	Type of weapons (all)	Semiauto handguns	Rifles	Revolvers	Shotguns
Hotel shooting	12/30/1999	One semiautomatic handgun, one revolver	1	0	1	0
Xerox killings	11/2/1999	One semiautomatic handgun	1	0	0	0
Wedgwood Baptist Church shooting	9/15/1999	Two semiautomatic handguns	2	0	0	0
Atlanta day trading spree killings	7/29/1999	Three semiautomatic handguns, one revolver	3	0	1	0
Columbine High School massacre	4/20/1999	One semiautomatic handgun (assault), one rifle (assault), two shotguns	1	1	0	2
Thurston High School shooting	5/21/1998	Two semiautomatic handguns, one rifle	2	1	0	0
Westside Middle School killings	3/24/1998	Two semiautomatic handguns, two rifles, three revolvers, two derringers	2	2	5	0
Connecticut Lottery shooting	3/6/1998	One semiautomatic handgun	1	0	0	0
Caltrans maintenance yard shooting	12/18/1997	One rifle (assault)	0	1	0	0
R.E. Phelon Company shooting	9/15/1997	One semiautomatic handgun	1	0	0	0
Fort Lauderdale revenge shooting	2/9/1996	One semiautomatic handgun, one revolver	1	0	1	0
Walter Rossler Company massacre	4/3/1995	One semiautomatic handgun, one revolver	1	0	1	0
Air Force base shooting	6/20/1994	One rifle (assault)	0	1	0	0
Chuck E. Cheese's killings	12/14/1993	One semiautomatic handgun	1	0	0	0
Long Island Rail Road massacre	12/7/1993	One semiautomatic handgun	1	0	0	0
Luigi's shooting	8/6/1993	One rifle, two shotguns	0	1	0	2
101 California Street shootings	7/1/1993	Three semiautomatic handguns (two assault)	3	0	0	0
Watkins Glen killings	10/15/1992	One semiautomatic handgun	1	0	0	0
Lindhurst High School shooting	5/1/1992	One rifle, one shotgun	0	1	0	1
Royal Oak postal shootings	11/14/1991	One rifle	0	1	0	0
University of Iowa shooting	11/1/1991	One revolver	0	0	1	0
Luby's massacre	10/16/1991	Two semiautomatic handguns	2	0	0	0
GMAC massacre	6/18/1990	One rifle, one revolver	0	1	1	0
Standard Gravure shooting	9/14/1989	Three semiautomatic handguns (two assault), one rifle (assault), one revolver	3	1	1	0
Stockton schoolyard shooting	1/17/1989	One semiautomatic handgun, one rifle (assault)	1	1	0	0
ESL shooting	2/16/1988	Two semiautomatic handguns, one rifle, two revolvers, two shotguns	2	1	2	2
Shopping centers spree killings	4/23/1987	One rifle, one revolver, one shotgun	0	1	1	1
United States Postal Service shooting	8/20/1986	Three semiautomatic handguns	3	0	0	0
San Ysidro McDonald's massacre	7/18/1984	One semiautomatic handgun, one rifle (assault), one shotgun	1	1	0	1
Dallas nightclub shooting	6/29/1984	One semiautomatic handgun	1	0	0	0
Welding shop shooting	8/20/1982	One shotgun	0	0	0	1