IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE DISTRICT OF CONNECTICUT

JUNE SHEW, et al,

Plaintiffs,

Case No. 3:13-cv-00739-AVC

v.

DANNEL P. MALLOY, et al,

Defendants.

June 26, 2013

MEMORANDUM IN SUPPORT OF PLAINTIFFS' MOTION FOR A PRELIMINARY INJUNCTION

COME NOW the Plaintiffs JUNE SHEW; RABBI MITCHELL ROCKLIN; STEPHANIE CYPHER; PETER OWENS; BRIAN McCLAIN; ANDREW MUELLER; HILLER SPORTS, LLC; M&D SHOOTING SPORTS, LLC; DELTA ARSENAL, LLC; THE CONNECTICUT CITIZENS' DEFENSE LEAGUE; and THE COALITION OF CONNECTICUT SPORTSMEN, by and through counsel, hereby set forth the following facts, reasons, and authorities in support of their motion for a preliminary injunction.

Dated: June 26, 2013

Respectfully Submitted,

GOLDBERG SEGALLA, LLP

By: /s/ Brian T. Stapleton Brian T. Stapleton, Esq. (CT13418) Matthew S. Lerner. Esq. 100 Pearl Street, Suite 1100 Hartford, CT 06103 (860) 760-3300 bstapleton@goldbergsegalla.com

Counsel For Plaintiffs

TABLE OF CONTENTS TABLE OF AUTHORITIES.....iii INTRODUCTION.....1 I. II. Restrictions On Standard Magazines and Rounds......2 Α. Restrictions On Safety, Accuracy and Ease-Of-Use Features В. Commonly Found On Rifles, Pistols & Shotguns......5 Firearms Specifically Named By the Act......9 C. Commonly Possessed Firearms and Magazines Prohibited by the Act......10 D. E. The Impact of Physical, Environmental, and Psychological Factors F. STANDARD OF REVIEW......18 III. ARGUMENT......19 IV. PLAINTIFFS ARE LIKELY TO PREVAIL ON THE MERITS Α. OF THEIR CONSTITUTIONAL CLAIMS......19 The Act Prohibits Commonly-Possessed Firearms and Magazines i. In The Home Where Second Amendment Guarantees Are At Their Zenith......20 The Act's Restrictions Do Not Promote Public Safety Interests, ii. But Actually Make Connecticut Citizens Less Safe......24 Numerous Provisions Contained in the Act Are iii. Unconstitutionally Vague......26 The Act's Restrictions Violate the Equal Protection Clause......37 iv.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

		(continued)
	В.	PLAINTIFFS WILL SUFFER IRREPARABLE HARM IN THE ABSENCE OF PRELIMINARY INJUNCTIVE RELIEF
		 The Act's Prohibition of Magazines With a Capacity of Over Ten Rounds and So-Called "Assault Weapons" Impede on Plaintiffs' Ability to Defend Themselves
	C.	GRANTING PRELIMINARY INJUNCTIVE RELIEF IS IN THE PUBLIC INTEREST43
V	CON	ICLUSION44

TABLE OF AUTHORITIES

CASES

Abdul Wali v. Coughlin, 754 F.2d 1015 (2d Cir. 1985)20
Bach v. Pataki, 408 F.3d 75 (2d Cir. 2005),
Carlson v. Medco Health Solutions, Inc., 2011 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 96705 (W.D.N.Y. 2011)
Citibank, N.A. v. Citytrust, 756 F.2d 273 (2d Cir.1985)
Citigroup Global Mkts., Inc. v. VCG Special Opportunities Master Fund Ltd., 598 F.3d 30 (2d Cir. 2010)
Colautti v. Franklin, 439 U.S. 379 (1979)34
Dandamudi v. Tisch, 686 F.3d 66 (2d Cir. 2012)
District of Columbia v. Heller, 554 U.S. 570 (2008)
Does v. Enfield Pub. Sch., 716 F. Supp. 2d 172 (D. Conn. 2010)
Ezell v. City of Chicago, 651 F.3d 684 (7th Cir. 2011)23
Grayned v. Rockford, 408 U.S. 104 (1972)
Haitian Centers Council, Inc. v. McNary, 969 F.2d 1326 (2d Cir. 1992)
Hoffman Estates v. Flipside, Hoffman Estates, Inc., 455 U.S. 489 (1982)

TABLE OF AUTHORITIES (continued)

Johnson v. Miles, 355 F. App'x 444 (2d Cir. 2009)
Jolly v. Coughlin, 76 F.3d 468 (2d Cir.1996)
Kolender v. Lawson, 461 U.S. 352 (1983)
Lanzetta v. New Jersey, 306 U.S. 451 (1939)
Lopez Torres v. New York State Bd. of Elections, 462 F.3d 161 (2d Cir. 2006)
McDonald v. City of Chicago, 130 S. Ct. 3020 (2010)
Peoples Rights Organization, Inc. v. City of Columbus, 152 F.3d 522 (6th Cir. 1998), aff'g in part & rev'g in part, 925 F. Supp. 1254 (S.D. Ohio 1996)
Red Earth LLC v. United States, 657 F.3d 138 (2d Cir. 2011); 19
Silveira v. Lockyer, 312 F.3d 1052 (9th Cir. 2002), cert. denied, 540 U.S. 1046 (2003)
Springfield Armory, Inc. v. City of Columbus, 29 F.3d 250 (6th Cir. 1994)28
<i>Staples v. United States</i> , 511 U.S. 600 (1994)
<i>Staples v. United States</i> , 511 U.S. 600 (1994)
Statharos v. N.Y. City Taxi & Limousine Comm'n, 198 F.3d 317 (2d Cir. 1999)

TABLE OF AUTHORITIES (continued) United States v. Carter, United States v. Decastro, United States v. Harriss, United States v. Jackson, United States v. Marzzarella, United States v. Reese, Windsor v. United States, Winter v. Natural Resources Defense Council, Inc., **STATUTES**

TABLE OF AUTHORITIES (continued)

Conn. Gen. Stat §§ 53-202p(d)(1)	2, 4
Conn. Gen. Stat. § 53-202p(d)	3
Conn. Gen. Stat. § 53-202p(e)(3)	3
Conn. Gen. Stat. § 53-202q(f)-(g)	3
CONN. GEN. STAT. § 53a-3.	8
TREATISES	
11 A Charles Alan Wright et al. Federal Practice & Procedure \$2948 1 (2d ed. 1995)	34

I. <u>INTRODUCTION</u>

Connecticut's Act Concerning Gun Violence Prevention and Children's Safety (Connecticut Public Act 13-3, General Assembly Bill No. 1160) ("the Act") radically changed provisions of Connecticut's prior firearms law. The legislative purpose claimed in support of the hastily-passed Act was to prevent violent crimes committed with guns. Yet, the Act will not deter a single criminal who uses a gun to threaten, rob, or murder. To the contrary, the Act's sole impact is on Connecticut's law-abiding citizens who wish to exercise their fundamental Second Amendment right to protect themselves, their families, and their homes. By banning countless firearms that are commonly possessed for self defense and other lawful purposes, the Act makes law-abiding Connecticut citizens less safe and more likely to be the victims of crimes committed with guns.

District of Columbia v. Heller, 554 U.S. 570, 595 (2008), held that the text, structure, and history of the Second Amendment confirm that it "confer[s] an individual right to keep and bear arms." McDonald v. City of Chicago, 130 S. Ct. 3020, 3026 (2010), further held that this individual right is a fundamental one that applies with full force through the Fourteenth Amendment to the States.² Instead of enacting legislation that comports with the fundamental individual right the Supreme Court recognized, Connecticut did the exact opposite. Numerous provisions of the Act violate Plaintiffs' and law-abiding citizens' Second Amendment right to possess ordinary firearms in their own homes for self protection.

¹ The Act was signed into law on April 4, 2013. Senate Bill No. 1094 (hereafter "S.B. 1094"), an amendment to the Act, has passed both houses of the General Assembly and, as of this writing, is awaiting the Governor's signature.

² Heller and McDonald overruled Second Circuit precedent to the contrary. See United States v. Toner, 728 F.2d 115, 128 (2d Cir. 1984) ("the right to possess a gun is clearly not a fundamental right."); Bach v. Pataki, 408 F.3d 75, 83-86 (2d Cir. 2005) (Second Amendment inapplicable to the states).

Plaintiffs are law-abiding gun owners who are irreparably injured by the Act. The provisions of the Act that Plaintiffs seek to enjoin pertain to: (1) the capacity of standard ammunition magazines and the number of rounds that may be loaded therein; and (2) certain features on rifles and shotguns which under prior law gave rise to no restriction, but under the Act are criminalized or severely restricted under the derogatory term "assault weapons."

This Court should enter a preliminary injunction enjoining the enforcement of these provisions. Since the challenged portions of the Act fail any standard of review applicable to constitutional rights and have no rational basis, there is a substantial likelihood that Plaintiffs will prevail on the merits of their constitutional claims. The Act prohibits Plaintiffs from exercising their fundamental Second Amendment rights, and this constitutes irreparable harm. Furthermore, the public interest will be served by the grant of a preliminary injunction: enjoining enforcement of the challenged provisions will fundamentally preserve the *status quo ante*, and will allow the citizens of Connecticut to, by-and-large, follow the requirements of established prior law regarding pistols, rifles, shotguns, magazines, and rounds while this challenge is pending.

II. STATEMENT OF FACTS

A. Restrictions On Standard Magazines and Rounds

Nationwide most handguns are manufactured with magazines holding 10 to 17 rounds. *See*Declaration of Mark Overstreet (attached hereto as "Exhibit A"); the National Shooting Sports

Foundation ("NSSF") 2010 Modern Sporting Rifle Comprehensive Consumer Report (attached hereto as "Exhibit B"); Declaration of Guy Rossi (attached hereto as "Exhibit C") at p. 2. Many commonly-possessed popular rifles are manufactured with magazines holding 15, 20, or 30 rounds.

Id. However, the Act defines feeding devices "that ha[ve] the capacity of, or can be readily restored

or converted to accept, more than 10 rounds of ammunition" as "large capacity magazines." CONN. GEN. STAT. § 53-202p(a)(1). Transfer or possession of such magazines is a felony.³

Requirement of Registration and Prohibition on Magazines Containing "More than Ten Bullets"

A person who declares possession of a magazine possessed before April 5, 2013, to the Department of Emergency Services and Public Protection may continue to possess it, Conn. Gen. Stat. § 53-202p(e)(3), but only at certain restricted locations, and may not possess it with "more than ten bullets" if: (1) "[a]t that person's place of business or other property owned by that person;" (2) transporting it between the places where it may be possessed or to a dealer; or (3) "[p]ursuant to a valid permit to carry a pistol," provided that it is "within a pistol . . . that was lawfully possessed by the person" before January 1, 2014, and that it "does not extend beyond the bottom of the pistol grip" Conn. Gen. Stat. § 53-202q(f)(7). S.B. 1094 amends that last clause to say "does not extend more than one inch below the bottom of the pistol grip."

Remanufacturing Grandfathered Magazines So They Cannot Be Readily Restored or Converted to Accept More Than Ten Rounds

The Act defines "large capacity magazines" as devices "that ha[ve] the capacity of, or can be readily restored or converted to accept, more than ten rounds of ammunition. . . ." CONN. GEN. STAT. § 53-202p(a)(1). This definition excludes magazines that have "been permanently altered so that [they] cannot accommodate more than ten rounds of ammunition" and are "permanently inoperable." CONN. GEN. STAT. § 53-202p(a)(1).

³ Effective on April 4, 2013, the purchase, transfer, distribution, keeping for sale, offering or exposing for sale, or importation into the State of a newly-defined "large capacity magazine" is a Class D felony. Conn. Gen. Stat. § 53-202p(b). Starting January 1, 2014, possession of any standard magazine that is now defined by the Act as a "large capacity magazine" is a Class D felony. If a standard magazine banned by the Act was obtained before the Act's passage, a first offense for possessing it is an infraction subject to a fine; any subsequent offense is a Class D felony. Conn. Gen. Stat. § 53-202p(c).

By using this definition, the Act imposes a duty on persons who wish to keep their magazines (other than those eligible to be declared) of somehow remanufacturing them so that they cannot be readily restored or converted to hold more than ten rounds. However, such remanufacturing or conversion of magazines requires advanced engineering know-how, parts, and equipment that are not possessed by Plaintiffs (or most law-abiding gun owners). Exhibit C at p. 2. See also Declaration of June Shew (attached hereto as "Exhibit D"); Declaration of Brian McClain (attached hereto as "Exhibit E"); Declaration of Stephanie Cypher (attached hereto as "Exhibit F"); Declaration of Rabbi Mitchell Rocklin (attached hereto as "Exhibit G"); Declaration of Peter Owens (attached hereto as "Exhibit H"); and Declaration of Andrew Mueller (attached hereto as "Exhibit I"). No such products or services are, to Plaintiffs' knowledge, on the market. Exhibit C at 2. Indeed, as with firearms, magazine model and design types number in the hundreds or the thousands. *Id.*

Exemptions to the Ban on Large Capacity Magazines

Notwithstanding the Act, members or employees of the Department of Emergency Services and Public Protection, police departments, the Department of Correction, or the military or naval forces of Connecticut or of the United States may possess, purchase, or import the otherwise banned "large capacity magazines" regardless of whether such possession, purchase, or importation is for use in discharging their official duties or for personal use "when off duty." Conn. Gen. Stat. § 53-202p(d)(1). S.B. 1094 expands that privilege to members or employees of various other state or local agencies. S.B. 1094, amending Conn. Gen. Stat. § 53-202p(d)(2), (3).

Under S.B. 1094, a "person who retires or is otherwise separated from service" from various state and local agencies, nuclear facilities, or an armored car service may declare possession of, and

keep, a "large capacity magazine" originally obtained for official use, without regard to the deadline of January 1, 2014, applicable to ordinary citizens. § 2(a)(2), S.B. 1094.

A non-military person who moves into Connecticut in lawful possession of a newly-defined and newly-banned "large capacity magazine" must, within ninety days, either render it permanently inoperable, sell it to a licensed gun dealer, or remove it from the State. A person who is a member of the military or naval forces of Connecticut or of the United States and is transferred into the State, by contrast, may declare possession of such magazine and keep it. Conn. Gen. Stat. § 53-202p(d).

B. Restrictions On Safety, Accuracy and Ease-Of-Use Features Commonly Found On Rifles, Pistols and Shotguns

The Act significantly redefines the term "assault weapon" so as to criminalize features that are commonly found on rifles, pistols and shotguns. Transfer or possession of an "assault weapon" is a felony.⁴ Under the Act, the presence of the following features qualifies a firearm as an "assault weapon":

Rifles

- i. A semiautomatic, centerfire rifle that has an ability to accept a detachable magazine and has at least one of the following:
 - I. A folding or telescoping stock;
 - II. Any grip of the weapon, including a pistol grip, a thumbhole stock, or any other stock, the use of which would allow an individual to grip the weapon, resulting in any finger on the trigger hand in addition to the trigger finger being directly below any portion of the action of the weapon when firing;
 - III. A forward pistol grip;

⁴ Effective on April 4, 2013, a person who "distributes, transports or imports into the state, keeps for sale, or offers or exposes for sale, or who gives any assault weapon," with certain exceptions, commits a class C felony, and "shall be sentenced to a term of imprisonment of which two years may not be suspended or reduced by the court." Conn. Gen. Stat. § 53-202b(a)(1). Possession of a firearm defined by the Act as an "assault weapon" generally is a Class D felony, and a person so convicted "shall be sentenced to a term of imprisonment of which one year may not be suspended or reduced by the court," subject to certain exceptions. Conn. Gen. Stat. § 53-202c(a).

• • •

- ii. A semiautomatic, centerfire rifle that has a fixed magazine with the ability to accept more than ten rounds of ammunition; or
- iii. A semiautomatic, centerfire rifle that has an overall length of less than thirty inches....

Pistols

- iv. A semiautomatic pistol that has the ability to accept a detachable magazine and has at least one of the following:
 - I. An ability to accept a detachable magazine that attaches at some location outside the pistol grip; [or]
 - V. A semiautomatic pistol with a fixed magazine that has the ability to accept more than ten rounds.

Shotguns

- vi. A semiautomatic shotgun that has both of the following:
 - I. A folding or telescoping stock; and
 - II. Any grip of the weapon, including a pistol grip, a thumbhole stock, or any other stock, the use of which would allow an individual to grip the weapon, resulting in any finger on the trigger hand in addition to the trigger finger being directly below any portion of the action of the weapon when firing; or
- vii. A semiautomatic shotgun that has the ability to accept a detachable magazine.

 See Conn. Gen. Stat. § 53-202a(1)(E).

The above provisions replaced the definitions under prior law, which required that a firearm have two, rather than just one, of the listed features, but did not require that rifles and pistols be "centerfire." Being "centerfire" excluded .22 rimfire rifles and pistols (which are used primarily for target shooting and hunting small game) from the definition of "assault weapon." However, § 3 of

S.B. 1094 amends the Act to include in the definition: "(ix) Any semiautomatic firearm that meets the criteria set forth in subdivision (3) or (4) of subsection (a) of section 53-202a of the general statutes, revision of 1958, revised to January 1, 2013" Thus, ordinary .22 rimfire rifles and pistols are again maligned as "assault weapons" if they have two of any of the above-listed generic features.

The features listed above promote the safe and comfortable use of a firearm, and also promote firing accuracy. A brief explanation of these critical features illustrates these points.

Telescoping Stock

A stock is that part of a firearm a person holds when shooting. See diagram attached as "Exhibit J." It provides a means for the shooter to support the firearm and easily aim it. A "telescoping stock" allows the length of a firearm's stock to be shortened or lengthened consistent with the length of the shooter's arms so that the stock fits comfortably against the shoulder and the rear hand holds the grip and controls the trigger properly. Exhibit C at 4. It allows the firearm to fit the shooter's physique correctly, in the same manner as one selects the right size of shoe to wear. Id. A telescoping stock allows a hunter to adjust the length of the stock depending on the clothing appropriate for the weather. Id. Shooting outdoors in fall and winter requires heavy clothing and a shooting vest, thus requiring shortening the stock so that the firearm can be fitted for proper access to the trigger. Id. The gun may be adjusted to fit the different sizes of several people in a family or home, as well. Id. A telescoping stock does not make a firearm more powerful or more lethal. Id.

The firearm depicted in Exhibit J is a hunting gun commonly known as a "varmint rifle." See Declaration of Michele DeLuca, attached as "Exhibit L." "Varmint rifles" are hunting rifles commonly used to shoot small game such as woodchucks, coyotes, prairie dogs, etc., at long range. *Id.* Since the depicted hunting rifle is semi-automatic, can accept a detachable magazine, and has a pistol grip, it is now banned under the Act as an "assault weapon." *Id.*

Notably, the Act's restriction on telescoping stocks has no nexus to the length or concealability of a rifle or shotgun. *Id.* at 4-5. A stock could be three feet at its minimum length and still be restricted. *Id*.

Pistol Grips or Other Grips Allowing the Fingers To Rest Beneath The Action

The Act restricts rifles and shotguns with a "pistol grip or any other stock, the use of which would allow an individual to grip the weapon, resulting in any finger on the trigger hand in addition to the trigger finger being directly below any portion of the action of the weapon when firing." Conn. Gen. Stat. §§ 53-202a(1)(E)(i)(II), (E)(vi)(II). A firearm's "action" is where the loading and firing mechanisms come together to form a working firearm and to dictate the way in which it functions. Exhibit J. Pistol grips and stocks that allow the user's fingers to rest beneath the action are very common: many rifles and shotguns have pistol grips rather than straight grips. Exhibit C at 5.

A pistol grip is a grip of a shotgun or rifle shaped like a pistol stock. *Id. See also* Exhibit J. It allows a rifle or shotgun to be held at the shoulder with more comfort and stability. Exhibit C at 5. Pistol grips also provide sight-aligned accurate fire. *Id.* Another purpose of a pistol grip is firearm retention, which is important during a home invasion when assailant(s) may attempt to disarm a lawabiding citizen in close quarters. *Id.*

Grips or stocks that allow the fingers of the trigger hand to rest beneath the action of the firearm have no effect on the functionality of a semiautomatic rifle that has an ability to accept a detachable magazine, or shotgun with the requisite combination of features. *Id.*These features do not make a firearm more powerful or more lethal. *Id.*

Thumbhole Stock

A thumbhole stock is simply a hole carved into the stock of a rifle through which a user inserts his or her thumb. Exhibit C at 5. Thumbhole stocks allow the rifle to be held with more comfort and stability and, thus, fired more accurately. *Id.* A thumbhole stock does not make a rifle more powerful or more lethal. *Id.*

C. Firearms Specifically Named By the Act

In addition to defining "assault weapon" by certain generic features, the Act lists as "assault weapons" a total of 183 firearms identified by make, model, and other names. First, the Act lists 67 names, together with the catch-all phrase "any combination of parts from which an assault weapon . . . may be rapidly assembled" Conn. Gen. Stat. § 53-202a(1)(A).

Next, the Act lists by name 88 "specified semiautomatic centerfire rifles, or copies or duplicates thereof with the capability of any such rifles, that were in production prior to or on the effective date of this section." Conn. Gen. Stat. § 53-202a(1)(B). The Act sets forth identical language in provisions referring to 27 named pistols and one named shotgun. Conn. Gen. Stat. § 53-202a(1)(C), (D). It then adds the catch-alls "[a] part or combination of parts designed or intended to convert a firearm into an assault weapon," and "any combination of parts from which an assault weapon" as defined in that total of 116 listings "may be assembled" Conn. Gen. Stat. § 53-202a(1)(F).

⁶ The listed rifles include names such as VEPR; Bushmaster Carbon 15, Bushmaster XM15, Bushmaster ACR Rifles, Bushmaster MOE Rifles; Olympic Arms AR-15, A1, CAR, PCR, K3B, K30R, K16, K48, K8 and K9 Rifles; Valmet M62S, M71S and M78S, among others.

D. Commonly Possessed Firearms and Magazines Prohibited By The Act

CONN. GEN. STAT. § 53-202a(1)(A)(ii)(xx) specifically lists an "AR-15" (or a duplicate or copy thereof) as a banned semiautomatic centerfire rifle. *Id.* The AR-15 modern sporting rifle ("MSR") platform is arguably the most popular in the United States: U.S. Government data and nationwide market and consumer surveys⁷ indicate that the AR-15 MSR is likely the most commonly-possessed rifle in the country. *See* Overstreet Declaration (Exhibit A). 8,9 The NSSF

- Between 1986-2011, over 3.3 million AR-15s were made and not exported by AR-15 manufacturers whose production can be identified from government data sources.
- In 2011, there were 6,244,998 firearms (excluding fully-automatic firearms) made in the U.S. and not exported. Of these, 2,238,832 were rifles, including 408,139 AR-15s by manufacturers whose production figures could be discerned from the BATF reports. Thus, AR-15s accounted for at least seven percent of firearms, and 18 percent of rifles, made in the U.S. for the domestic market that year.
- From 1986 through 2011, U.S.-made firearms accounted for 69 percent of all new firearms available on the commercial market in the United States. Even with the inclusion of imported firearms into the above calculations, AR-15s would account for a significant percentage of new firearms available in the United States.
- 2012-2013 Estimates. The FBI reports that background checks processed through the National Instant Criminal Background Check System (NICS), most of which are conducted for retail purchases of firearms by consumers, increased 14.2 percent in 2011 as compared to 2010; 19.1 percent in 2012 as compared to 2011; and 44.5 percent during the first three months of 2013 as compared to the same period in 2012.
- If the 2011-2013 trend for AR-15 rifle production was identical to that for NICS checks, it would mean that nearly 660,000 AR-15s were made in the U.S. and not exported during 2012 and the first three months of 2013. That figure, added to the over 3.3 million noted earlier, implies a conservative estimate of 3.97 million AR-15s for the period 1986-March 2013, excluding production by Remington and Sturm, Ruger. See spreadsheet attached to Overstreet declaration.

Exhibit A at 2-4.

⁷ These sources include Bureau of Alcohol Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives ("BATF") manufacturing and export statistics (discussed in <u>Exhibit A</u> at 1) and the National Shooting Sports Foundation *Modern Sporting Rifle Comprehensive Consumer Report* (attached as <u>Exhibit B</u>).

⁸ Colt introduced the AR-15 SP-1 rifle in 1963. *Id.* at 2. Since that time, "AR-15" has become a popular term often used to describe the same or similar MSRs made by Colt and other manufacturers (much the same way that the term "Xerox" is used to describe copy machines produced by various manufacturers). *Id.* Despite the Act's use of the phrase "AR-15" as a specific identifier, the term "AR-15" alone is not actually engraved on semiautomatic rifles.

⁹ Data from the BATF show that:

2010 Modern Sporting Rifle Comprehensive Consumer Report (Exhibit B) shows that the AR-15 MSR is used primarily for self-defense and target shooting.¹⁰

AR-15 model MSRs (and all other rifles called "assault weapons" under the Act) are semiautomatic, ¹¹ meaning that they are designed to fire only once when the trigger is pulled. *Id.*They are not fully automatic machine guns, which continue to fire so long as the trigger is pressed.

AR-15 model MSRs have the capacity to accept a detachable magazine. *Id.* Standard magazines hold 20 or 30 rounds of ammunition, but magazines of other capacities are also available. *Id.* They also have a pistol grip typically 3 ¾ to 4 inches in length that protrudes at a rearward angle beneath the action of the rifle. *Id.*

Rifles equipped with detachable magazines holding more than ten rounds have been commonplace since the 1940s, when the M1 Carbine was introduced. 12

Magazines that hold more than ten rounds are commonplace to the point of being standard for pistols and rifles.¹³ The actual number of magazines made or imported each year is not known

- There are about two million privately owned M1 Carbines, the standard magazines for which hold 15 or 30 rounds.
- There are roughly 4 million AR-15 type rifles. They are typically sold with between one and three 30-round magazines.
- Ruger Mini-14 series rifles, which may outnumber M1 Carbines and AR-15s combined, have the capacity to accept magazines that hold more than ten rounds, and many are equipped with such magazines. Numerous other rifle designs use magazines holding more than 10 rounds.

Exhibit A at 6-7.

¹⁰ According to the Comprehensive Consumer Report, recreational home defense and target shooting were the top two reasons for owning an MSR. Beyond this, MSR owners considered accuracy and reliability to be the two most important things to consider when buying a MSR. <u>Exhibit B</u> at 7-8.

¹¹ Actually, while the list purports to include only "semiautomatic centerfire rifles," it includes the pump-action "Remington Tactical Rifle Model 7615," which is sold with a ten-round magazine. CONN. GEN. STAT. § 53-202a(1)(B)(xxxv).

¹² The data sources regarding standard magazines demonstrate:

because the BATF does not require manufacturers to report magazine production. *Id.* at 6. However, estimates are set forth in at least one report to the U.S. Justice Department. ¹⁴ The report indicates that approximately 4.7 million magazines holding over ten rounds were imported during 1995-2000. *Id.* The report also indicates that, as of 1994, 40% percent of the semiautomatic handgun models and a majority of the semiautomatic rifle models manufactured and advertised before the enactment of federal restrictions in 1994 were sold with, or had a variation that was sold with, a magazine holding over ten rounds. *Id.*

The various features that the Act uses to classify a previously legal firearm as an "assault weapon" (e.g., pistol grips and collapsible/telescoping stocks) are also in widespread and common use. The NSSF 2010 Modern Sporting Rifle Comprehensive Consumer Report (Exhibit B) shows that these accessories are extremely popular. Id. 15 A common denominator of the MSR platform is the pistol grip: every MSR manufactured comes equipped with a pistol grip. [emphasis added].

- Standard magazines for very commonly owned semiautomatic pistols hold up to 17 rounds of ammunition. In 2011, about 61.5 percent of the 2.6 million pistols made in the U.S. were in calibers typically using magazines that hold over ten rounds.
- Semiautomatic pistols rose as a percentage of total handguns made in the United States and not exported, from 50 percent of 1.3 million handguns in 1986, to 82 percent of three million handguns in 2011.
- Today, police departments typically issue pistols the standard magazines for which hold more than ten rounds. One such pistol is the Glock 17, the standard magazines for which hold 17 rounds. The standard magazine for our military's Beretta M9 9mm service pistol holds 15 rounds. The M9 replaced the M1911 .45 caliber pistol, the standard magazine for which holds seven rounds.

Exhibit A at 4-6.

¹³ The data sources also demonstrate:

¹⁴ Christopher S. Koper, An Updated Assessment of the Federal Assault Weapons Ban: Impacts on Gun Markets and Gun Violence, 1994-2003 (Report to the National Institute of Justice, U.S. Dep't. of Justice 2004), available at http://www.sas.upenn.edu/jerrylee/research/aw_final2004.pdf. Id.

¹⁵ According to the Comprehensive Consumer Report:

E. The Impact of Physical, Environmental, and Psychological Factors on Accuracy, the Ability to Re-Load, and Successful Self-Defense.

A homeowner under the extreme duress of an armed and advancing attacker is likely to fire at, but miss, his target. Exhibit C at 6-9. The following factors contribute to this likelihood: (1) nervousness and anxiety; (2) lighting conditions; (3) the presence of physical obstacles that obscure a "clean" line of sight to the target; and (4) the mechanics of retreat. Exhibit C at 6. Given the likelihood of missing her attacker, a homeowner must have quick and ready access to ammunition magazines with cartridge quantities sufficient to provide a successful defense of self, family and property. *Id.* A homeowner under attack must also have the capability to quickly and efficiently reload a firearm after all of the rounds it holds are fired. *Id.* However, many homeowners cannot reload quickly or efficiently because of age, physical limitations, and the stress/anxiety produced by a potentially life-threatening situation. *Id.* Indeed, many homeowners may possess only one firearm and a single magazine.

Studies show that trained law enforcement officers under the stress of an armed criminal attack are also likely to fire and miss at their target.

16 Id. at 9. See also Declaration of Gary Kleck (attached hereto as "Exhibit K") at 3. There are numerous studies on shootings by police officers in

- 84% of MSR owners have at least one accessory on their rifle "out of the box." 62% of owners accessorize their rifle after their purchase but within 12 months after purchasing it.
- 60% of MSR owners use a collapsible/folding stock.

Exhibit B at 7-8.

¹⁶ The 2010 New York City Police Department's Annual Firearms Discharge Report ("the Report") (available at http://www.nyc.gov/html/nypd/downloads/pdf/analysis_and_planning/afdr_20111116.pdf) provides detailed information on all incidents in which NYPD officers discharged their weapons in 2010. Exhibit C at 9. In that year there were thirty-three (33) incidents of the police intentionally discharging firearms in encounters of adversarial conflict. Id., the Report at 8, Figure A.10. Sixty-five percent of these incidents took place at a distance of less than ten (10) feet. Id. The Report at 9, Figure A.11. In 33% of these incidents, the NYPD officer(s) involved fired more than seven (7) rounds. Id., The Report at 8, Figure A.10. In 21% of these incidents, the NYPD officer(s) fired more than ten rounds. Id.

which the officers were attempting to protect themselves and the public by trying to shoot criminal adversaries. Exhibit K at 3. In many of those shootings, the officers fired large numbers of rounds. *Id.* Yet, in 63% of the incidents, the police officers failed to hit even a single criminal with a single round. *Id.*

Notably, unlike civilians, police officers are exempt from the restrictions on magazine capacity and on loading more than ten rounds in a magazine. Conn. Gen. Stat. § 53-202p(d)(1).

Violent criminal attacks frequently occur suddenly and without warning, leaving the victim with very little time to fire the handgun to save herself. Exhibit C at 6-9. While reaction time under stress is complicated by many physiological, psychological and environmental concerns, there are three primary factors: the ability for an individual to perceive a threat (Perceptual Processing), the ability to make a decision (Cognitive Processing), and the ability of the brain to send messages to the muscles to react (Motor Processing). *Id.* This processing takes, minimally, several seconds without consideration to other factors such as distractions, noise, multiple assailants, lighting conditions, nervousness and fatigue. *Id.*

Loading a firearm requires two hands and is a far more difficult task when someone is physically handicapped or one hand is wounded during an attack. Exhibit C at 8. Having more rounds in a magazine allows the victim to better protect himself or herself without the need to reload especially if handicapped, disabled or injured. *Id*.

Several Plaintiffs in this case have handicaps which negatively impact their ability to re-load firearms. Plaintiff Stephanie Cypher is physically disabled. Exhibit F at 1. She lost her right arm to cancer at 12-years-old. *Id.* Her disability makes it extremely difficult to change magazines quickly with ease. Because Ms. Cypher can only use her left hand, she takes more time to exchange an

empty magazine for a full one than an able-bodied person. *Id.* at 2.

Ms. Cypher owns a Saiga shotgun with a magazine capable of holding more than ten rounds. *Id.* In order to change a spent magazine, Ms. Cypher must place her firearm down on a bench or table, press the magazine eject button, wiggle the magazine free, exchange the spent magazine for a new one, and then pick up the firearm. Only then does she have the ability to continue shooting. *Id.*

Plaintiff Peter Owens is also disabled; when he was four-years-old he suffered a stroke and, as a result, lost the functional use of the left side of his body. Exhibit H at 1. This disability prevents Mr. Owens from changing magazines quickly or easily. Mr. Owens takes more time to exchange an empty magazine for a full one than an able-bodied shooter. *Id.* at 2.

Mr. Owens owns a Steyr M9A1 9mm caliber semiautomatic handgun, which comes standard with a 16-round magazine. *Id.* at 1. He also own a Beretta 92 FS 9mm caliber semiautomatic handgun. *Id.* These firearms are equipped with 16-round magazines. *Id.* In order to change a magazine on either, Mr. Owens must discard the spent magazine from his firearm, tuck the empty firearm under his left arm, pick up a new magazine with his right hand, insert the new magazine into the firearm, and then continue firing. *Id.* at 2.

Other factors that impact the ability to effectively aim and re-load include the physiological reaction to the "stress flood" produced by an armed attack, the time delay caused by loading/re-loading a firearm, the loss of defensive use of the non-dominant arm and hand during loading/re-loading, and the attention distraction caused by loading/re-loading a firearm. Exhibit C. These factors affect both able-bodied gun owners and those who are handicapped. *Id*.

Life or death encounters produce a "stress flood" during which blood within a person's body is re-routed to the larger muscles so as to allow a "flee or fight" response. Exhibit C at 8-9. This

physiological reaction to extreme stress causes significant reloading difficulty during an attack due to loss of fine motor control in the fingers. *Id.* Trying to push a magazine release or align a magazine with the magazine well with fingers that are shaking and weakened due to blood loss is very difficult for a seasoned veteran soldier or police officer who expects this phenomenon. *Id.* It is far more difficult for a civilian who has never been trained that such changes will occur, or trained during realistic scenario-based training, or who is experiencing a life-threatening attack for the first time. *Id.*

The irreducible time it takes to load and re-load is also a significant factor. Police and civilians who train in defensive handgun use learn to draw a loaded handgun, quickly acquire a sight picture, and place two shots on the attacker's upper center of mass. Exhibit C at 9. Optimally, all this can be accomplished in a little over two seconds. *Id.* Added to this process is the additional time it takes to load a handgun, which typically takes a few extra seconds. *Id.* Extensive practice can reduce how long it takes a person to load a firearm under stress, but that time cannot be reduced to zero. *Id.* Accordingly, the simple time delay of loading a spent firearm may result in the success of a violent attacker who otherwise could have been thwarted. *Id.*

Carrying an unloaded firearm will often not provide a viable means of self-defense and would frequently result in a situation where the assailant has closed the distance on the victim so that the assailant is on the person of the victim. Exhibit C at 9. The victim is left with a firearm she needs to retain so that she is not shot with her own gun.

The delay in loading a firearm has deadly implications. Exhibit C at 10. While the arms and hands are being used to load the handgun, they cannot be used for anything else. The victim is more vulnerable because both hands are occupied. *Id.* The non-gun hand becomes useless to fend off the

attacker or to deflect the attacker's weapon. *Id.* Further, if the victim were to be grabbed during the loading of the firearm, the sympathetic nervous system reaction of clenching one hand to retain the magazine, or simply tightening muscles under stress would further limit the victim's ability to complete the loading of the firearm. *Id.*

F. Criminal Use of Banned and Non-Banned Firearms By Armed Assailants

Use of Banned Firearms

Under the Act, although some semiautomatic firearms are banned, others are not, including (a) models that are not specifically named on the list of banned firearms; (b) banned models that are redesigned to remove the physical features the Act prohibits; and (c) firearms that would otherwise be banned as an "assault weapon" but are grandfathered and registered into lawful status. *See* Kleck Declaration, Exhibit K, at 6-7. Thus, mechanically identical firearms (i.e., firearms that (like banned arms) are semiautomatic, can accept a detachable magazine, and are of equally powerful caliber) will continue to be available to criminals that function in the same ways as the banned firearms and can fire rounds that are, shot-for-shot, just as lethal as rounds fired from the banned firearms. *Id*.

The Impact of Using Banned Firearms on Successful Self-Defense

All the features of semiautomatic firearms that make them more useful for criminal purposes (e.g., accuracy, the ability to fire many rounds without reloading) are present in easily-substituted, unbanned, counterpart firearms. Exhibit K at 7-8. These same features increase the utility of semiautomatic firearms for lawful self-defense. *Id*.

In self-defense situations where it is necessary for the crime victim to shoot the criminal in order to prevent harm to the defender or others, accuracy is crucial for the victim. *Id.* at 8. Where it is necessary for a crime victim to shoot the aggressor, and only lethal or incapacitating injury will

stop him, the lethality of the defender's firearm is a precondition to her ability to end the criminal attack, and prevent harm to herself and other potential victims. *Id.*

Where a crime victim faces multiple adversaries, the ability and need to fire many rounds without reloading is obvious. *Id.* at 8. The ability to fire rapidly may be essential either to deter offenders from attacking, or failing that, to shoot those aggressors who cannot be deterred. *Id.* at 8. This is because some of the defender's shots will miss, and because the offender(s) may not allow the victim much time to shoot before incapacitating the victim. *Id.*

Criminal Use of Rounds and Criminal Use of Different Firearms

Criminals rarely fire more than ten rounds in gun crimes. Exhibit K at 3. Indeed, they usually do not fire any at all – the gun is used only to threaten the victim, not attack him or her. *Id.*

Analysis of mass murderer shootings in the United States shows it is exceedingly rare that victims and bystanders in mass murderer shootings have tackled the mass murderer while he is reloading a firearm. *Id.* at 6. Most mass murderers bring multiple guns to the crimes and, therefore, can continue firing without reloading even after any one gun's ammunition is expended. *Id.* at 4. A study of every large-scale mass murderer shooting committed in the United States in the 10-year period from 1984 through 1993 found that the mass murderers possessed multiple guns in 13 of 15 incidents studied. *Id.*

III. STANDARD OF REVIEW

Under Second Circuit case law, a party seeking a preliminary injunction must demonstrate:

(1) irreparable harm absent injunctive relief; (2) either a likelihood of success on the merits, or a serious question going to the merits to make them a fair ground for trial, with a balance of hardships tipping decidedly in the plaintiff's favor; and (3) that the public's interest weigh in favor of granting

an injunction. *Red Earth LLC v. United States*, 657 F.3d 138, 143 (2d Cir. 2011). While *Winter v. Natural Resources Defense Council, Inc.*, 555 U.S. 7, 24 (2008), formulated the test somewhat differently, the Second Circuit maintains that "[it has] found no command from the Supreme Court that would foreclose the application of our established 'serious questions' standard as a means of assessing a movant's likelihood on the merits." *Citigroup Global Mkts., Inc. v. VCG Special Opportunities Master Fund Ltd.*, 598 F.3d 30, 38 (2d Cir. 2010). ¹⁷ As demonstrated below, Plaintiffs satisfy these threshold requirements for obtaining preliminary injunctive relief.

IV. ARGUMENT

A. PLAINTIFFS ARE LIKELY TO PREVAIL ON THE MERITS OF THEIR CONSTITUTIONAL CLAIMS.

To show likelihood of success on the merits, a movant "need not show that success is an absolute certainty. He need only make a showing that the probability of his prevailing is better than fifty percent. There may remain considerable room for doubt." *Abdul Wali v. Coughlin*, 754 F.2d 1015, 1025 (2d Cir. 1985).

Plaintiffs' probability of prevailing is decidedly better than fifty percent. Plaintiffs demonstrate here that certain provisions of the Act (1) violate their fundamental Second Amendment right to acquire, possess, and use commonly-owned arms for self-defense within their homes; (2) are vague and fail to give notice of what constitutes a crime, in violation of the Due Process Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment; and (3) deprive them of the Equal Protection of the Laws guaranteed by

¹⁷ See also Am. Ctr. for Law & Justice—Northeast Inc. v. Am. Ctr. for Law & Justice, Inc., 2012 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 86940, at *4 n.1 (D. Conn. June 22, 2012), which held that in order to obtain a preliminary injunction a party must show: (1) that it has suffered an irreparable injury; (2) that remedies available at law, such as monetary damages, are inadequate to compensate for that injury; (3) that, considering the balance of hardships between the plaintiff and defendant, a remedy in equity is warranted; and (4) that the public interest would not be disserved by a permanent injunction. Id. at *3-*4.

the Fourteenth Amendment. Because the Act violates the Plaintiffs' fundamental rights, Plaintiffs raise sufficiently serious questions going to the merits to warrant entry of a preliminary injunction. Additionally, the balance of hardships also tips decidedly in Plaintiffs' favor because allowing the challenged provisions of the Act to stand during this litigation will make Plaintiffs and all other law-abiding Connecticut citizens less safe than before the Act was enacted. By contrast, Defendants will have little to no hardship by refraining to enforce the challenged provisions of the Act during this litigation.

i. The Act Prohibits Commonly-Possessed Firearms and Magazines In The Home, Where Second Amendment Guarantees Are At Their Zenith.

Rifles and shotguns with telescoping stocks, pistol grips, and thumbhole stocks, as well as standard magazines with the capacity to hold more than ten cartridges, are used by millions of law-abiding citizens throughout Connecticut and the United States for the defense of hearth and home.

Exhibit A, Exhibit B. In addition, handguns and long-guns that come equipped from the factory with magazines capable of accepting more than ten rounds are used by Plaintiffs and millions of other law-abiding citizens for self-defense. *Id.* Given their widespread popularity, their common possession, and their effectiveness for self-defense, Plaintiffs are guaranteed the right to acquire, possess, and use these items to defend themselves and their loved ones. The laws of most states and federal law have no restrictions on magazine capacity or the number of rounds that may be loaded in a magazine, nor do they restrict guns that some choose to call "assault weapons." 18

¹⁸ See Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives, *State Laws and Published Ordinances – Firearms* (31st edition, 2010-2011), https://www.atf.gov/files/publications/download/p/atf-p-5300-5-31st-edition/2010-2011-atf-book-final.pdf.

The prohibitions on firearms and magazines here apply to mere possession in the home, yet "Second Amendment guarantees are at their zenith within the home." *Kachalsky v. County of Westchester*, 701 F.3d 81, 88 (2nd Cir. 2012), citing *Heller*, 554 U.S. at 628-29. "Few laws in the history of our Nation have come close to the severe restriction of the District's handgun ban." *Id.* at 88, quoting *Heller* at 629. That could be said about the Act here too. Addressing the issue at hand, *Kachalsky* continued:

New York's licensing scheme affects the ability to carry handguns only in public, while the District of Columbia ban applied in the home "where the need for defense of self, family, and property is most acute." *Heller*, 554 U.S. at 628, 128 S.Ct. 2783. This is a critical difference. The state's ability to regulate firearms and, for that matter, conduct, is qualitatively different in public than in the home. *Heller* reinforces this view. In striking D.C.'s handgun ban, the Court stressed that banning usable handguns in the home is a "policy choice[]" that is "off the table," *id.* at 636.

Kachalsky at 94.¹⁹

Regarding the standard of review, *Kachalsky* decided that, even outside the home, "some form of heightened scrutiny would be appropriate." *Id.* at 93. However, "*Heller* explains that the 'core' protection of the Second Amendment is the 'right of law-abiding, responsible citizens to use arms in defense of hearth and home." *Id.*, quoting *Heller* at 634-35. That is the right that the Act violates here. While not deciding the level of scrutiny for burdens on the core right, "applying less than strict scrutiny when the regulation does not burden the 'core' protection of self-defense in the home makes eminent sense" *Id.* at 93. Deciding that intermediate scrutiny is proper regarding restrictions on carrying firearms in public, *Kachalsky* explained:

Unlike strict scrutiny review, we are not required to ensure that the legislature's chosen means is "narrowly tailored" or the least restrictive available means to serve

¹⁹ "Treating the home as special and subject to limited state regulation is not unique to firearm regulation; it permeates individual rights jurisprudence." *Id.* at 94, citing *Stanley v. Georgia*, 394 U.S. 557, 568 (1969) (obscene materials); *Lawrence v. Texas*, 539 U.S. 558, 562, (2003) (private sexual conduct).

the stated governmental interest. To survive intermediate scrutiny, the fit between the challenged regulation need only be substantial, "not perfect."

Id. at 97 (citations omitted).

While we do not agree with *Kachalsky*'s view that Second Amendment rights are entitled to reduced respect outside the home, this case implicates possession of firearms inside the home, where even *Kachalsky* recognizes that Second Amendment rights are at their zenith. Accordingly, a higher standard than intermediate scrutiny applies to prohibitions on possession of firearms and magazines in the home. To be sure, Heller "noted that the Second Amendment right does not encompass all weapons, but only those 'typically possessed by law-abiding citizens for lawful purposes' and thus does not include the right to possess 'dangerous and unusual weapons." United States v. Decastro, 682 F.3d 160, 165 n.4 (2d Cir. 2012), quoting Heller at 626, 627 n.26. Heller contrasted "typically possessed" arms with those, such as the M-16 machine gun, "that are highly unusual in society at large." Heller at 625.20

The firearms and magazines banned here are typically possessed nationwide by law-abiding citizens for lawful purposes, and are anything but "unusual." "The AR-15 is the civilian version of the military's M-16 rifle, and is . . . a semiautomatic weapon." *Staples v. United States*, 511 U.S. 600, 603 (1994).²¹ Ordinary firearms such as the AR-15 rifle have "traditionally have been widely accepted as lawful possessions" *Id.* at 612

Decastro noted that "heightened scrutiny is triggered only by those restrictions that (like the complete prohibition on handguns struck down in *Heller*) operate as a substantial burden on the

 $^{^{20}}$ See also id. at 629 ("It is no answer to say . . . that it is permissible to ban the possession of handguns so long as the possession of other firearms (i.e., long guns) is allowed.").

²¹ "We use the term 'semiautomatic' to designate a weapon that fires only one shot with each pull of the trigger" *Id.* at 602 n.1.

ability of law-abiding citizens to possess and use a firearm for self-defense (or for other lawful purposes)." *Id.* at 166, citing *inter alia*, *Ezell v. City of Chicago*, 651 F.3d 684, 708 (7th Cir. 2011) ("a severe burden on the core Second Amendment right of armed self-defense will require an extremely strong public-interest justification and a close fit between the government's means and its end"); *United States v. Marzzarella*, 614 F.3d 85, 94–95 (3d Cir. 2010) ("de minimis" burden on the right might not warrant heightened scrutiny), *cert. denied*, 131 S.Ct. 958 (2011). *Marzzarella* is instructive here in that it upheld a ban only on firearms with obliterated serial numbers, which left identical marked firearms unrestricted and thus "does not limit the possession of any class of firearms." Id. at 94 (emphasis added). By contrast, the Act here bans possession of countless ordinary firearms, based on arbitrarily-selected features.

Decastro further noted: "Reserving heightened scrutiny for regulations that burden the Second Amendment right substantially is not inconsistent with the classification of that right as fundamental to our scheme of ordered liberty in McDonald v. City of Chicago, 130 S.Ct. [3020, 3036 (2010)]." 682 F.3d at 166-67. Decastro concluded that a prohibition on transportation into one's state of residence of a firearm acquired outside the state "does not substantially burden his right to keep and bear arms" because "it does nothing to keep someone from purchasing a firearm in her home state" Id. at 168. By contrast, the Act here substantially burdens the fundamental Second Amendment right because it bans mere possession of common firearms and magazines in one's own home.

In sum, like the handgun ban in *Heller*, the ban on common firearms and magazines here is categorically void under the Second Amendment. Even if scrutinized by a standard of review, that standard would be strict scrutiny, since the Act prohibits exercise of a fundamental right in the home.

While *Heller* rejected an "interest-balancing" test, 554 U.S. at 634, the equivalent test of intermediate scrutiny would not justify the Act here, in that it is not tailored to achieve a proper governmental objective. As shown below, the provisions of the Act cannot survive any level of heightened scrutiny because they are not substantially related to the goal of promoting public safety in any way.

ii. The Act's Restrictions Do Not Promote Public Safety Interests, But Actually Make Connecticut Citizens Less Safe.

The Act's ban on "large capacity" magazines and firearms defined as "assault weapons" does not further any legitimate governmental interest. It will not deter criminals from using "assault weapons" to commit violent crimes or from finding substitute firearms with the same features.

Exhibit J at 7. The Act's restrictions on rifles and shotguns that contain so-called "assault weapon" characteristics are, likewise, not rationally related to the goals of reducing homicides or violent crimes or improving public safety. *Id.* The Act succeeds only in denying law-abiding citizens access to the magazines and firearms they choose and need to defend themselves. In cutting off this crucial access, the Act actually defeats its stated purpose: it makes the law-abiding citizens of Connecticut less safe.

Crime victims are highly likely to miss their intended targets under the strain and anxiety of an armed attack, and the same holds true for police officers. Exhibit C at 6; Exhibit K at 3. Because police officers have the experience, training, and temperament to handle stressful, dangerous situations far better than the average civilian, it is reasonable to assume that most Connecticut citizens will have even lower marksmanship using firearms for self-protection than that of police officers. In this obvious sense, the Act's restriction on a standard magazine holding more than ten rounds will only make Connecticut citizens more vulnerable. In addition, since criminals

rarely fire more than ten rounds in gun crimes (Exhibit K at 3), the Act will have little deterrent effect on criminal behavior.

The Act will have an inconsequential effect on reducing the number of killed or injured victims in mass murderer shootings. Exhibit K at 4. History shows that most mass murderers utilize multiple guns during shooting sprees. *Id.* This defeats the presumption that a mass murderer lacking the banned standard magazines would be forced to reload more often, thereby giving bystanders a chance to stop him. *Id.* Thus, even the highly unlikely scenario of a mass murderer obeying a ban on "large capacity" magazines still provides the murderer with the ability to commit horrific crimes.

The ban on certain semiautomatic firearms does not advance any public safety interest, either. The ban arbitrarily outlaws certain semiautomatic firearms, but leaves others that function in the same manner on the open market. Exhibit K at 6. To the extent criminals pay attention to the ban on the specified semiautomatic arms at all, they are more likely than law-abiding citizens to obtain firearms that function in exactly the same manner as a banned firearm. *Id.* Consequently, criminals will still substitute mechanically identical semiautomatic firearms for banned ones. *Id.* The result is that criminals will commit the same crimes they otherwise would have committed with the banned firearms, with the same number of wounded or killed victims. *Id.* Since the Act bans legitimate features on "assault weapons" that make them more accurate, easier to use, and allow the user to shoot longer without re-loading, the Act will only hamstring a law-abiding citizen's protective capability.

A firearm's accuracy is of paramount importance in self-defense situations. Exhibit C,

Exhibit K. Despite this obvious fact, the Act bans the very features that promote accurate firing.

Folding stocks, pistol grips and thumbhole stocks are design features of a shotgun or rifle that enable

a shooter to hold the firearm in a comfortable and stable (and therefore more accurate) manner.

Exhibit C. There is no relation between the firearm's lethality and the location of the shooter's rear hand. *Id*.

The Act's restriction on telescoping stocks does not further any governmental interest in concealability. All it does is eliminate a rifle or shotgun's ability to properly fit the shooter. Exhibit C. Regardless of the overall length of the gun, a semiautomatic rifle that has an ability to accept a detachable magazine and a semiautomatic shotgun may not have a telescoping stock under the Act. Yet, the overall length of the firearm when the stock is retracted to its shortest position may be far longer than the overall length of a rifle or shotgun without a telescoping stock. As such, the restriction does not relate to concealability. The only effect of the restriction is that the shoulder stock cannot be adjusted to fit a shooter's size correctly.

In sum, the above restrictions violate fundamental Second Amendment rights, but even if they did not, no rational relationship exists between them and a legitimate governmental interest. For these reasons, the Act's restrictions should be enjoined.

iii. Numerous Provisions Contained in the Act Are Unconstitutionally Vague.

The Act fails to provide any clear guidance such that ordinary people can understand what is prohibited. As a result, law-abiding citizens will be subject to felony prosecutions based on their inability to steer between what is lawful or unlawful under the Act. The Act is therefore unconstitutional under the void-for-vagueness doctrine, which "requires that a penal statute define the criminal offense with sufficient definiteness that ordinary people can understand what conduct is prohibited and in a manner that does not encourage arbitrary and discriminatory enforcement." *Kolender v. Lawson*, 461 U.S. 352, 357 (1983). The underlying principle of the doctrine is that "no

man shall be held criminally responsible for conduct which he could not reasonably understand to be proscribed." *United States v. Harriss*, 347 U.S. 612, 617 (1954).²²

"Copies or Duplicates" with the "Capability" of Other Firearms "in Production" by the Effective Date

To know whether a specific firearm is lawful under the Act, the ordinary person is expected to know the features of 183 named models. Conn. Gen. Stat. § 53-202a(1)(B). For 116 of those models, the person must know when they were in production, whether the gun at hand is a "copy" or "duplicate" of a named model, and whether it has the "capability" of a named model. *Id.* Ordinary people have no such knowledge of the design history of such scores of firearms.

An ordinary person cannot be expected to: (a) be intimately familiar with each of the 88 listed models of rifles, 27 modes of pistols, and 1 model of an obscure shotgun; (b) know which versions of the listed models were in production prior to or on the effective date of April 4, 2013, and which were not; (c) know whether a gun in question is a "copy" or "duplicate" of any one of these named models (and not vice versa), without having any defined criteria or features for such determination; and (d) know whether a gun in question has "the capability of any such" listed firearm, again with no criteria for what "capability" is to be considered.

None of the individual plaintiffs are familiar with the production dates of the 88 different models of firearms the Act calls "assault weapons." See Exhibits C-I. They have no reasonable way of knowing which ones may have been in production prior to or on the effective date of the Act,

²² Using reasoning that does not survive *Heller* and *McDonald*, the Second Circuit rejected a vagueness challenge to an "assault weapon" ban on the basis that "the local law does not infringe upon a fundamental constitutional right. Courts rarely invalidate a statute on its face because of alleged vagueness if the statute does not relate to a fundamental constitutional right . . . and if the statute provides 'minimally fair notice' of what the statute prohibits." *Richmond Boro Gun Club, Inc. v. City of New York*, 97 F.3d 681, 684 (2nd Cir. 1996). *See also United States v. Toner*, 728 F.2d 115, 128 (2d Cir. 1984) ("the statute passes constitutional muster if it rests on a rational basis, . . . since the right to possess a gun is clearly not a fundamental right").

and are unaware of any source to research their production histories. *Id*. The individual plaintiffs don't understand what would be a "duplicate" or "copy" of a listed firearm, or what it means to have "the capability of any such" firearm, which may or may not refer to rate of fire, caliber, ballistics, range, durability, accuracy, barrel length, barrel diameter, sights, internal parts and operation (such as disconnector, firing pin, bolt, etc.), trigger pull, or some entirely different factor altogether. *Id*. The same holds true for the business plaintiffs. *See* DeLuca Declaration, Exhibit L.

Likewise, the individual and business plaintiffs lack knowledge of the parts or components that comprise the 67 different firearms the Act calls "assault weapons." Exhibits C-I, L. They don't know which "combination of parts" could "rapidly be assembled" into a banned firearm. *Id*.

The individual and business plaintiffs fear that if they were to buy or sell a firearm that is later determined to be a "duplicate or copy" of a banned firearm, they would be criminally prosecuted or imprisoned. *Id.* They are likewise afraid that they might possess a "combination" of illegal parts for which they could prosecuted and jailed. *Id.* But they have no reasonable way of knowing what the State deems to be an illegal "duplicate" or "copy," what the term "capability" means, or which parts comprise so many different kinds of firearms. *Id.* The confusion generated by these terms is so great that Michele DeLuca has been dissuaded from selling virtually any semiautomatic rifle. Exhibit L at 3.

While the Act bans "copies" or "duplicates" of the listed guns, it does not explain which features on the listed firearms cannot be copied or duplicated. Given that all firearms will have many common features, an ordinary person is left to speculate as to how much commonality between an unlisted firearm and a listed firearm will make the unlisted firearm an unlawful "copy"

or "duplicate." The Act leaves it to the ordinary person to guess and face felony charges if he or she gets it wrong.

The Act also imposes a Catch-22 that will effectively ensure that people of ordinary intelligence are unable to comply with the ban. Specifically, the listed firearms for which no copies or duplicates are allowed are all banned. Thus, when the ordinary person with interest in a particular firearm attempts to determine if it is too similar to a prohibited listed firearm, he or she must do so without even being able to directly compare the two firearms.

A similar law defining an "assault weapon" as thirty-four specific rifles and some shotguns and pistols, or "[o]ther models by the same manufacturer with the same action design that have slight modifications or enhancements," was declared unconstitutionally vague on its face in *Springfield Armory, Inc. v. City of Columbus*, 29 F.3d 250 (6th Cir. 1994). The court began with the basic principle that laws must "give the person of ordinary intelligence a reasonable opportunity to know what is prohibited," and "must provide explicit standards for those who apply them." *Id.* at 251 (citing *Grayned v. Rockford*, 408 U.S. 104, 108 (1972)). "When criminal penalties are at stake, as they are in the present case, a relatively strict test is warranted." *Id.* at 252 (citing *Hoffman Estates v. Flipside, Hoffman Estates, Inc.*, 455 U.S. 489, 499 (1982)).

Springfield Armory first analyzed the "assault weapon" definitions, stating, "In the present case, the ordinance is fundamentally irrational and impossible to apply consistently by the buying public, the sportsman, the law enforcement officer, the prosecutor or the judge." *Id.* at 252. The Court reasoned that the law "bans only an arbitrary and ill-defined subset of these weapons," while not banning "possession of weapons which are virtually identical to those listed if they are produced

by a manufacturer that is not listed." *Id.* As for the generic catch-all clause: "Nor does the ordinance define 'same action design' or 'slight modifications." *Id.*

The *Springfield Armory* court found that use of the term "slight modifications" (much like the Act's use of vague terms like "capability" in this case) raised unanswerable questions: "How is the ordinary consumer to determine which changes may be considered slight? A weapon's accuracy, magazine capacity, velocity, size and shape and the caliber of ammunition it takes can all be altered." *Id.* at 253.²³ The Court further found that the term "modification" (like the Act's terms "copy or duplicate") was vague because "ordinary consumers cannot be expected to know the developmental history of a particular weapon":

Nothing in the ordinance provides sufficient information to enable a person of average intelligence to determine whether a weapon they wish to purchase has a design history of the sort which would bring it within this ordinance's coverage. See *Robertson v. Denver*, 874 P.2d 325, 335 (Colo. 1994) (holding similar provision invalid because "ascertaining the design history and action design of a pistol is not something that can be expected of a person of common intelligence.") The record indicates that the average gun owner knows very little about how his gun operates or its design features.

Id. at 253. Given the use of such ill-defined terminology, the *Springfield Armory* court concluded that the challenged ordinance was invalid on its face. *Id.* at 254.

Nor is it reasonable to suggest that gun owners can conduct research and tests to determine whether a specific gun is somehow a copy or duplicate of some other gun: "Whether persons of ordinary intelligence must necessarily guess as to an ordinance's meaning and application does not

For example, the Colt Sporter Lightweight is a 5.56mm caliber weapon equipped with a 16 inch barrel, a 5-round magazine capacity, a 14.5 inch sight radius and weighs 6.7 lbs. . . . If Colt modifies this weapon so that it takes a 9mm cartridge, has a 20 inch barrel, a 20-round magazine capacity, a 19.75 inch sight radius and weighs 10 lbs., would this new weapon be a slight modification?

²³ The court asked:

turn on whether some source exists for determining the proper application of a law." *Robertson*, 874 P.2d at 334-35. As the court added, "the assault weapon ordinance does not specify any source which would aid in defining what an assault pistol is, nor does it state where such a source can be found." *Id.* at 335. The same applies here.

The Act falls far short of being "clearly defined" such that the ordinary person can know how to avoid unlawful conduct. *Grayned v. Rockford*, 408 U.S. 104, 108 (1972). Indeed, the language at issue here is the firearms equivalent to a ban on sports utility vehicles that lists known SUVs, but also inexplicably lists a Toyota Corolla (a compact 4-door sedan), and further prohibits any automobiles having "capabilities" of those listed. A consumer would undoubtedly wonder whether a Corolla was really banned given that it is not a sport utility vehicle. A consumer would also have to wonder whether the reference to a Toyota Corolla in the list (along with its' prohibition on vehicles with the similar "capabilities") meant that the SUV ban extended to (a) Honda Civics; (b) Ford Focuses; (c) compact cars in general; (d) four-door sedans in general; or (e) something altogether different. Such a situation would also allow for arbitrary and discriminatory enforcement such that it could not be constitutional. *Id.* The same is true here.

The reference to "capabilities" without any explanation of the level of generality to which "capabilities" are to be considered makes the Act impossible to clearly understand. At a very broad level, all firearms—just like all automobiles—will possess many of the same "capabilities." However, if "capabilities" is meant to be construed narrowly, all firearms (and automobiles) can be viewed as having very different "capabilities." The problem is that the Act does not explain what level of "capabilities" are to be considered. This leaves law enforcement unfettered discretion to bring felony charges against those who they view as getting it wrong.

Accordingly, the references to "copies or duplicates thereof with the capability of any such [firearms], that were in production prior to or on the effective date of this section" in CONN. GEN. STAT. § 53-202a(1)(B), § 53-202a(1)(C), and § 53-202a(1)(D) are unconstitutionally vague.

Inaccurate Names of "Assault Weapons"

The Act lists "assault weapons" by reference to 183 different names. Conn. Gen. Stat. § 53-202a(1)(A)-(D). The words listed in the Act in many cases do not correspond to the names that are actually engraved on specific firearms, leaving the possessor, or the person who would obtain possession, without knowledge of what is prohibited. This is unconstitutional, since "[n]o one may be required at peril of life, liberty or property to speculate as to the meaning of penal statutes." *Lanzetta v. New Jersey*, 306 U.S. 451, 452-53 (1939).

"[T]here is a long tradition of widespread lawful gun ownership by private individuals in this country," and "owning a gun is usually licit and blameless conduct." *Staples v. United States*, 511 U.S. 600, 613-14 (1994). *Staples* read federal firearms laws as applied to semiautomatic firearms not "to make outlaws of gun owners who were wholly ignorant of the offending characteristics of their weapons, and to subject them to lengthy prison terms" *Id.* at 620. Accordingly, consistent with due process, the Act's prohibitions may not be applied to firearms that are not engraved with the precise names listed in the Act. Consistent with that, it was held that a felon was "on notice" that a firearm had traveled in interstate commerce based on its markings: "The pistol is imprinted with the words 'Made in West Germany." *United States v. Carter*, 981 F.2d 645, 648 (2nd Cir. 1992), *cert. denied*, 507 U.S. 1023 (1993).

There are also instances in which the Act mistakes a different action type for a semiautomatic. It defines "assault weapon" in part as "[a]ny of the following specified

semiautomatic centerfire rifles . . . Remington Tactical Rifle Model 7615" CONN. GEN. STAT. § 53-202a(1)(B)(xxxv). However, the Remington 7615 is not a semiautomatic rifle at all, but instead is a pump action rifle.²⁴

The Act also lists model names by some manufacturers but is silent on the same model names by other manufacturers. For instance, it does not list the Beretta BM59, a selective-fire rifle (meaning that it will fire fully automatic). *See* Defense Intelligence Agency, *Small Arms Identification and Operation Guide – Free World* 183-84 (1980). But the only "BM59" listed in the Act is the "Springfield Armory BM59," which only fires semiautomatically. CONN. GEN. STAT. § 53-202a(1)(A)(i). And since the Beretta BM59 is not a "copy or duplicate" of the Springfield model, it is not an "assault weapon."

Thus, the Act is "fundamentally irrational and impossible to apply consistently" because it "outlaws assault weapons only by outlawing certain brand names without including within the prohibition similar assault weapons of the same type, function or capability." *Springfield Armory*, 29 F.3d at 252.²⁵ Added to the vagueness of its terminology, Conn. Gen. Stat. § 53-202a(1)(A)-(D) is void.

Unclear Definitions Regarding the Modification Alteration, or Assembly of Magazines and Components

Several definitions in the Act refer to the potential to "restore," "convert," "assemble" or "alter" magazines or parts in a given way. CONN. GEN. STAT. § 53-202p(a)(1). Others refer to doing so "readily" or "rapidly." CONN. GEN. STAT. § 53-202a(1)(A). These terms are subjective and ambiguous and, as such, inherently vague.

²⁴ http://www.remington.com/en/products/archived/centerfire/pump-action/model-7615.aspx.

²⁵ Here, out of the scores of listings, only a single rifle is identified with an identifiable generic feature – the "Ruger Mini-14/5F folding stock model only." CONN. GEN. STAT. § 53-202a(1)(A)(I).

A "large capacity magazine" includes a device that "can be readily restored or converted to accept, more than ten rounds of ammunition," excluding "a feeding device that has been permanently altered so that it cannot accommodate more than ten rounds of ammunition." Conn. Gen. Stat. § 53-202p(a)(1). An ordinary person or police officer will only know how many rounds fit into a magazine in its present form. To engage in "restoration" or "conversion," a person needs the knowledge and ability to disassemble, manipulate, reassemble, and experiment with a magazine, which may be of an intricate design. Cutting, filing, or other alteration may be required, and it may destroy the magazine. Whether a restoration or conversion may be done "readily" is anyone's guess. Thus, the definition of "large capacity magazine" is vague.

The Act's definition of an "assault weapon" as a collection of unassembled parts involves components that an ordinary person may not even recognize as firearm-related. The Act's description of 67 different "assault weapons" concludes with the catch-all phrase "any combination of parts from which an assault weapon . . . may be rapidly assembled" CONN. GEN. STAT. § 53-202a(1)(A). The Act adds the catch-alls "[a] part or combination of parts designed or intended to convert a firearm into an assault weapon," and "any combination of parts from which an assault weapon" as defined in a total of 116 listings "may be assembled." CONN. GEN. STAT. § 53-202a(1)(F).

To not run afoul of this part of the law, a gun owner must identify all of the parts of some 183 different firearms. The owner must also know that combinations of such parts may be "rapidly assembled" into 67 firearms under one category, or may be "designed or intended to convert" or "may be assembled" into 116 firearms under three other categories. The world's top gun designers

likely do not possess this kind of knowledge, let alone the "ordinary person" by which the Act must be judged.

Peoples Rights Organization, Inc. v. City of Columbus, 152 F.3d 522, 538 (6th Cir. 1998), aff'g in part & rev'g in part, 925 F. Supp. 1254 (S.D. Ohio 1996) ("PRO"), held as vague comparable, but far less complex, definitions than the Act's definitions in this case. As the Sixth Circuit noted, "in the absence of a scienter requirement . . . [a] statute is little more than 'a trap for those who act in good faith." Id. at 534 (quoting Colautti v. Franklin, 439 U.S. 379, 395 (1979)). Here, the Act does not require scienter either.

PRO held that the definition of "assault weapon" as "any firearm which may be restored to an operable assault weapon" to be vague because it "provides absolutely no guidance for interpreting the phrase 'to be restored." *Id.* at 537. "No standard is provided for what 'may be restored' means, such as may be restored by the person in possession, or may be restored by a master gunsmith using the facilities of a fully-equipped machine shop." *Id.* (brackets omitted). The definitions in *PRO* are similar to the Act's definition of "large capacity magazine" in this case.

PRO further invalidated as vague the definition of "assault weapon" as "any combination of parts from which an assault weapon . . . may be readily assembled if those parts are in the possession or under the control of the same person." Id. This definition of "assault weapon" is similar to the Act's definition set forth in Conn. Gen. Stat. § 53-202a(1)(A). PRO also reasoned, "[T]he phrase 'may be readily assembled' does not provide sufficient information to enable a person of average intelligence to determine whether a particular combination of parts is within the ordinance's coverage." Id. at 538. As the Plaintiffs' expert explained, an ordinary person has no way to know "how much time is included in 'readily'" or by whom parts "may be readily assembled," terms

which did not inform whether they mean "may be readily assembled by the person in possession, or may be readily assembled by a master gunsmith using the facilities of a fully-equipped machine shop." 925 F. Supp. at 1269.

The Sixth Circuit's reasoning in *PRO* applies to the Act's definitions of so-called "large capacity magazine" and "assault weapon." Accordingly, the clause "can be readily restored or converted to accept," Conn. Gen. Stat. § 53-202p(a)(1), and the catch-all clauses about "combinations of parts," § 53-202a(1)(A) & (F), are unconstitutionally vague.

Capacity to Accept More Than Ten Rounds

The Act criminalizes an ammunition feeding device that "has a capacity of . . . more than" ten rounds of ammunition. Conn. Gen. Stat. § 53-202p. In addition, the Act's definition of "assault weapon" includes: "A semiautomatic, centerfire rifle that has a fixed magazine with the ability to accept more than ten rounds" *Id.* § 53-202a(1)(E)(ii). These provisions are unconstitutionally vague as applied to tubular magazines. ²⁶

Many rifles and shotguns have tubular magazines in which cartridges are inserted one behind the other. Cartridges of the same caliber come in different lengths. Thus, the capacity of or ability to accept cartridges in tubular magazines varies with the length of the rounds inserted therein. They may hold no more than ten of one length, but more than ten of another length. *Peoples Rights Organization*, *supra*, 152 F.3d 522, invalidated a ban on "any semiautomatic shotgun with a magazine capacity of more than six rounds" based on the same characteristics that tubular magazines have:

 $^{^{26}}$ Tubular magazines store cartridges end-to-end inside of a spring-loaded tube, which typically runs parallel to the barrel, or in the buttstock.

Shotgun rounds are available in different lengths. . . . Rounds of a short length may cause a shotgun's magazine capacity to exceed six rounds. Conversely, rounds of a longer length (which may be all the owner possesses or is aware of) will result in a capacity that is less than six rounds. This provision is a trap for the unwary. It imposes criminal liability regardless of whether a shotgun owner knows of the existence of shorter length rounds. Hence, we find this definition unconstitutionally vague.

Id. at 536.²⁷

The same vagueness defects apply here. The Act creates a trap for the ordinary person, imposing stiff penalties regardless of whether a rifle or shotgun owner knows that shorter length rounds exist. Accordingly, as applied to rifles and shotguns with tubular magazines, the references to "capacity" and "ability to accept" "more than ten rounds" in Conn. Gen. Stat. §§ 53-202p and 53-202a(1)(E)(ii) are unconstitutionally vague.

iv. The Act's Restrictions Violate the Equal Protection Clause.

The restrictions at issue fail to pass muster under any standard of review for equal protection purposes. The fundamental right to possess arms for self defense in one's own home gives rise to strict scrutiny. But the restrictions here fail to pass even rational basis review.

"Under the Fourteenth Amendment, a law that 'impermissibly interferes with the exercise of a fundamental right . . .' is reviewed under the strict scrutiny standard." *Dandamudi v. Tisch*, 686 F.3d 66, 72 (2d Cir. 2012) (citation omitted). "Where no . . . fundamental right [is] infringed upon by government conduct, the constitutional guarantee of equal protection is satisfied where a classification bears a rational relationship to an appropriate governmental interest." *Windsor v. United States*, 699 F.3d 169, 196 (2d Cir. 2012). "Having a conceivable legitimate governmental

²⁷ The court noted that the record indicated that 12 gauge shotgun shells are available in the following lengths: 2", 2 ½", 2 ¾", and 3 ½". *Id.* at 535 n.15.

interest is, alone, not sufficient for rational basis review. To survive rational basis review, a law must also have a rational relationship to the asserted legitimate governmental interest." *Id.* at 197.

As explained above, the Act imposes felony penalties on ordinary citizens for possession and transfer of newly-banned firearms and magazines. Those who possessed them before April 4, 2013, must declare them by January 1, 2014.

By contrast, members and employees of various state or local agencies may have all the magazines and "assault weapons" they want, even for personal use "when off duty." CONN. GEN. STAT. § 53-202p(d)(2) (magazines); § 53-202c(b)(2), as amended by § 6, S.B. 1094 ("assault weapons"). Persons in the military may also have any magazine, without any requirement that it be for duty purposes. CONN. GEN. STAT. § 53-202p(d)(3).

Further, a "person who retires or is otherwise separated from service," without regard to the reason for such separation, from various state and local agencies, nuclear facilities, or an armored car service may declare possession of, and keep, magazines originally obtained for official use, without regard to any deadline. § 2(a)(2), S.B. 1094. Moreover, any such person who purchases an "assault weapon" for use in the discharge of official duties "who retires or is otherwise separated from service" may declare possession thereof and keep it. Conn. Gen. Stat. § 53-202d(a)(1)(B) & (2)(B), as amended by § 7, S.B. 1094.

An ordinary person who moves to Connecticut may not keep a banned magazine or firearm. A member of the military who moves to Connecticut may declare and keep such magazine and firearm. § 2(d), S.B. 1094, amending CONN. GEN. STAT. § 53-202q(1)(A) (magazine); § 53-202d(d) ("assault weapon").

These discriminations in favor of selected classes and against ordinary citizens who wish to possess common firearms and magazines to protect themselves and their families from violence denies to plaintiffs and members of plaintiff associations the equal protection of the laws, contrary to the Fourteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution.

Similar discriminations were held violative of equal protection in *Silveira v. Lockyer*, 312 F.3d 1052, 1089 (9th Cir. 2002), *cert. denied*, 540 U.S. 1046 (2003). *Silveira* invalidated, as lacking any "clearly rational basis," a California law exempting from an "assault weapon" ban transfers to retired law enforcement officers. As in the comparable exemptions here: "The exception does not require that the transfer be for law enforcement purposes, and the possession and use of the weapons is not so limited." *Id.* at 1090. The court held that "the retired officers exception arbitrarily and unreasonably affords a privilege to one group of individuals that is denied to others, including Plaintiffs." *Id.* at 1092. That is the case here as well. As such, the exemptions in the Act violate the Equal Protection Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment.

The unconstitutional provisions discriminating in favor of selected classes may not simply be excised from the Act, because the legislature did not make it a crime for the favored classes to possess and engage in other activities involving the subject firearms and magazines. A law from which a portion is stricken remains fully operative only if "its elimination in no way alters the substantive reach of the statute and leaves completely unchanged its basic operation." *United States v. Jackson*, 390 U.S. 570, 586 (1968). Declaring only the discriminations in favor of selected classes void would criminalize that which the legislature has not criminalized. "To limit this statute in the manner now asked for would be to make a new law, not to enforce an old one. This is no part of our duty." *United States v. Reese*, 92 U.S. (2 Otto) 214, 221 (1875) (holding provisions not severable).

Since the discriminatory, unconstitutional provisions may not be severed from the prohibitions applicable to ordinary citizens, the following provisions must be declared void in their entirety: Conn. Gen. Stat. § 53-202p(b) (prohibiting transactions in magazines); § 53-202p(c) (prohibiting possession of magazines); § 53-202b(a)(1) (prohibiting transactions in "assault weapons"); § 53-202c(a) (prohibiting possession of "assault weapons").

B. PLAINTIFFS WILL SUFFER IRREPARABLE HARM IN THE ABSENCE OF PRELIMINARY INJUNCTIVE RELIEF.

The Act forces Plaintiffs to make one of two choices, both of which cause irreparable harm. Obedience to the Act deprives Plaintiffs of firearms and magazines that they choose to keep in their homes for protection from criminal attack. This not only violates Plaintiffs' constitutional rights, it exposes them to potential injury or death. Violation of the Act, on the other hand, exposes them to the threat of arrest, prosecution, incarceration, and loss of civil rights.

"[W]hen an alleged deprivation of a constitutional right is involved, most courts hold that no further showing of irreparable injury is necessary" *Does v. Enfield Pub. Sch.*, 716 F. Supp. 2d 172, 184 (D. Conn. 2010) (granting preliminary injunction), quoting 11A Charles A. Wright, Arthur R. Miller and Mary Kane, *Federal Practice and Procedure*, § 2948.1 at 161 (2d ed.1995). "Because Plaintiffs allege deprivation of a constitutional right, no separate showing of irreparable harm is necessary." *Statharos v. N.Y. City Taxi & Limousine Comm'n*, 198 F.3d 317, 322 (2d Cir. 1999); *see Johnson v. Miles*, 355 F. App'x 444, 446 (2d Cir. 2009) ("an alleged violation of a constitutional right triggers a finding of irreparable harm"); *Jolly v. Coughlin*, 76 F.3d 468, 482 (2d Cir.1996) ("The district court . . . properly relied on the presumption of irreparable injury that flows from a violation of constitutional rights.").

"Although a showing that irreparable injury will be suffered before a decision on the merits may be reached is insufficient by itself to require the granting of a preliminary injunction, it is nevertheless the most significant condition which must be demonstrated." *Inabinett v. Lantz*, 3:05-CV-214 (AVC), 2006 WL 2583072, *2 (D. Conn. Aug. 30, 2006) (citing *Citibank, N.A. v. Citytrust*, 756 F.2d 273, 275 (2d Cir.1985)).

i. The Act's Prohibitions of Magazines with a Capacity of Over Ten Rounds and So-Called "Assault Weapons" Impede On Plaintiffs' Ability to Defend Themselves.

Plaintiffs and members of the CCDL and CCS enjoy a fundamental right to keep and bear arms. *McDonald*, 130 S. Ct. at 3042; *Heller*, 554 U.S. at 628 ("[T]he inherent right of self-defense has been central to the Second Amendment right."). However, if they may not purchase and possess magazines holding more than ten rounds, or an entire class of arms that possess features that make them more accurate, more comfortable, and easier-to-use, then Plaintiffs' ability to defend themselves, their families, and their property in their homes is severely compromised. The Act's restriction on the "large capacity" magazines and "assault weapons" is unconstitutional.

The Act's arbitrary limitation of the number of rounds allowable for a magazine for a firearm in the home causes irreparable harm from a successful criminal attack in the home. Exhibit C at 5-9. The ten-round limitation ignores that not all homeowners possess more than one magazine, or if they do, that they are able to change magazines while under criminal attack. *Id.* at 8.

Plaintiffs are not able to replace magazines so easily. Plaintiffs Stephanie Cypher and Peter Owens have disabilities that exponentially increase the difficulty of changing magazines and the time it takes to do so. Exhibit F, Exhibit H. The extra time they need to re-load their firearms increases their vulnerability, but this is eliminated by their ability to use a magazine that holds

greater than ten rounds: Yet, the Act's criminalization of such magazines irrationally increases their susceptibility to attack. To be sure, all Plaintiffs (handicapped and able-bodied alike) must engage in the perceptual, cognitive and motor processes a home invasion or other traumatic criminal encounter invokes. None are immune to the physiological "stress flood" produced by an armed attack, the time delay caused by loading/re-loading a firearm, the loss of defensive use of the non-dominant arm and hand during loading/re-loading, or the attention distraction caused by loading/re-loading a firearm.

Plaintiffs are also irreparably harmed by the Act's forcing them to use mechanically inferior firearms to defend themselves. The Act's ban on pistol grips, grips that allow the fingers of the trigger hand to rest below the action, thumbhole stocks and telescoping stocks leaves plaintiffs no choice but to use firearms that are less accurate, more unwieldy, more uncomfortable to hold, and which don't fit the user properly. Since criminals will ignore the ban on these items, the Act forces plaintiffs to oppose an armed intruder at a decided disadvantage.

While all of these factors demonstrate the legitimate and compelling need to possess so-called "large capacity magazines" and "assault weapons," the need is most clearly revealed by the fact that police officers are exempt from the restrictions on both, even when they are off-duty and in their own homes. Conn. Gen. Stat. § 53-202p(d)(1). Here, the Act's unconstitutional restrictions are shown to be particularly backward and harmful: since law enforcement officers are highly trained and presumably more experienced with handling armed aggressors, it stands to reason that they would need *less* ammunition and *less* sophisticated firearms to defend themselves than ordinary citizens. As police officers cannot be everywhere at once, ordinary citizens must be afforded the greatest opportunity to serve as their own first line of defense, even while waiting for police officers

to respond to a 911 call. Yet, the Act's restricts the law-abiding gun owner's ability to do so, causing irreparable harm in the process.

Although the need for meaningful self-defense is obvious, a law-abiding citizen is not required to show that he or she has a need: the burden is on the State to justify any encroachment on the right to armed self-defense recognized by the Second Amendment. Since the Act causes irreparable harm, this is a burden the State cannot bear.

C. GRANTING PRELIMINARY INJUNCTIVE RELIEF IS IN THE PUBLIC INTEREST.

Granting Plaintiffs the relief they seek will serve the public interest. It is beyond cavil that the public interest is served when each law-abiding citizen has the ability to defend himself, his family, and his property in a manner that will be the most effective. *Heller* and *McDonald* recognized that the Second Amendment conferred a right of law-abiding citizens to possess ordinary firearms in their own homes for self protection. Even in light of that Court's clear holdings on this fundamental constitutional right, the hastily-passed Connecticut legislation severely infringes on the right. The public interest is not served by allowing enforcement, pending judicial review, of an Act which on its face severely restricts law-abiding Connecticut citizens' ability to possess a firearm in the home for self-protection and the protection of the citizen's family and property.

The public interest is always served when constitutional rights are vindicated. "In the absence of legitimate, countervailing concerns, the public interest clearly favors the protection of constitutional rights" *Lopez Torres v. New York State Bd. of Elections*, 462 F.3d 161, 207 (2d Cir. 2006) (citation omitted); *see Haitian Centers Council, Inc. v. McNary*, 969 F.2d 1326, 1347 n.18 (2d Cir. 1992) (noting "[t]he public interest in having United States personnel comply with the Constitution").

V. CONCLUSION

This Court should issue a preliminary injunction against enforcement of and/or prosecution of citizens under the following sections of the Connecticut General Statutes (as amended or created by corresponding sections of the Act):

- 1. Conn. Gen. Stat. §§ 53-202p(a)(1), 53-202p(e)(3), and 53-202q(f)-(g), which make it unlawful to possess an ammunition feeding device containing more than ten rounds of ammunition.
- 2. Conn. Gen. Stat. § 53-202p(c), which makes it unlawful to possess, and Conn. Gen. Stat. § 53-202p(b), which makes it unlawful to transport, ship, or dispose of, a large capacity ammunition feeding device.
- 3. Conn. Gen. Stat. § 53-202b(a)(1), which makes it unlawful to distribute, transport or import into the state, keep for sale, or offer or expose for sale, or give any "assault weapon."
- 4. Conn. Gen. Stat. § 53-202c(a), which makes it unlawful to possess any "assault weapon."
- 5. Conn. Gen. Stat. § 53-202p(a)(1), in referring to any device "that can be readily restored or converted to accept" more than ten rounds of ammunition.
- 6. Conn. Gen. Stat. § 53-202p(a)(1), in referring to any device that "has a capacity of, or that can be readily restored or converted to accept, more than" ten rounds of ammunition, as applied to tubular magazines for other than .22 caliber firearms.
- 7. CONN. GEN. STAT. § 53-202a(1)(E)(i) and (vi), defining "assault weapon" in part as certain rifles and shotguns as having "a folding or telescoping stock" or "a pistol grip, a thumbhole stock, or any other stock, the use of which would allow an individual to grip the weapon, resulting in

any finger on the trigger hand in addition to the trigger finger being directly below any portion of the action of the weapon when firing," or certain shotguns having both such features.

- 8. Conn. Gen. Stat. § 53-202a(1)(E)(vii), which defines an "assault weapon" as a semiautomatic shotgun with "an ability to accept a detachable magazine."
- 9. Conn. Gen. Stat. § 53-202a(1)(A)(i), which names as "assault weapons" 67 separate firearms, and Conn. Gen. Stat § 53-202a(1)(A)(ii), which describes an "assault weapon" as "a part or combination of parts designed or intended to convert a firearm into an assault weapon, as defined in subparagraph (A)(i) of this subdivision, or any combination of parts from which an assault weapon, as defined in subparagraph (A)(i) of this subdivision, may be rapidly assembled if those parts are in the possession or under the control of the same person."
- 10. Conn. Gen. Stat. § 53-202a(1)(B), which names as "assault weapons" 88 "specified semiautomatic centerfire rifles, or copies or duplicates thereof with the capability of any such rifles, that were in production prior to or on the effective date of this section."
- 11. Conn. Gen. Stat. § 53-202a(1)(C), which names as "assault weapons" 27 semiautomatic pistols "or copies or duplicates thereof with the capability of any such pistols, that were in production prior to or on the effective date of this section."
- 12. Conn. Gen. Stat. § 53-202a(1)(D), which names as an "assault weapon" one shotgun "or copies or duplicates thereof with the capability of any such shotguns, that were in production prior to or on the effective date of this section."
- 13. Conn. Gen. Stat. § 53-202a(1)(F), which describes as an "assault weapon" a "part or combination of parts designed or intended to convert a firearm into an assault weapon, as defined in any provision of subparagraphs (B) to (E), inclusive, of this subdivision, or any combination of parts

from which an assault weapon, as defined in any provision of subparagraphs (B) to (E), inclusive, of this subdivision, may be assembled if those parts are in the possession or under the control of the same person."

Dated: June 26, 2013

Respectfully Submitted,

GOLDBERG SEGALLA, LLP

By: /s/ Brian T. Stapleton
Brian T. Stapleton, Esq. (CT13418)
Matthew S. Lerner, Esq.
100 Pearl Street – Suite 1100
Hartford, CT 06103
(860) 760-3300
bstapleton@goldbergsegalla.com

Counsel For Plaintiffs

CERTIFICATION

I hereby certify that on June 26, 2013, a copy of the foregoing MEMORANDUM OF LAW IN SUPPORT OF MOTION FOR PRELIMINARY INJUNCTION was filed electronically and served by mail upon anyone unable to accept electronic filing. Notice of this filing was will be sent by e-mail to all parties by operation of the Court's electronic filing system or by mail to anyone unable to accept electronic filing as indicated on the Notice of Electronic Filing. Parties may access this filing through the Court's CM/ECF System.

GOLDBERG SEGALLA, LLP

By: /s/ Brian T. Stapleton
Brian T. Stapleton, Esq. (CT13418)

EXHIBIT A

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK Buffalo Division

NEW YORK STATE RIFLE AND PISTOL ASSOCIATION, INC., et al.,

Plaintiffs.

: Civil No.: 1:13-cv-00291

ANDREW M. CUOMO, et al.,

٧.

:

Defendants.

DECLARATION OF MARK OVERSTREET

- I, Mark Overstreet, do hereby swear or affirm:
- 1. I am employed as the Research Coordinator for the National Rifle Association of America, Inc., in Fairfax, Virginia. My duties include collecting data, primarily from United States government sources, but also from consumer reports and market surveys such as the National Shooting Sports Foundation ("NSSF") *Modern Sporting Rifle Comprehensive Consumer Report*), on the production and availability of firearms in the United States, and on numbers of firearm-related background checks conducted through the National Instant Criminal Background Check System (NICS). I offer the following information and data, which is true, accurate and complete according to the best of my knowledge, information, and belief.
- 2. The following addresses estimated production of AR-15 type rifles from 1986 to the present, annual NICS check numbers and trends, and production of detachable ammunition magazines.

¹ Available online at http://www.nssf.org/MSR/PDF/NSSF MSR Report2010.pdf.

AR-15 Type Rifle Production

- 3. The term "Colt AR-15 series" refers to models of a rifle manufactured by Colt's Defense and its predecessor companies. "AR-15" is commonly used as a generic term to describe the same or similar rifles made by other manufacturers.
- 4. AR-15 type rifles are semiautomatic, meaning that they are designed to fire only once when the trigger is pulled. They have the capacity to accept a detachable magazine. (Standard magazines hold 20 or 30 rounds of ammunition, but magazines of other capacities are also available). They also have a grip typically 3¾ to 4 inches in length that protrudes at a rearward angle beneath the action of the rifle.
- 5. Colt's introduced the AR-15 SP-1 in 1963. Production figures for AR-15 type rifles for years 1963-1985 are unavailable. However, since 1986, at least 3.97 million AR-15 type rifles have been manufactured in the United States for the commercial market. The basis of this estimate is set forth below.
- 6. <u>1963-1985</u>. Data for these first 23 years of AR-15 production are not reflected herein. Colt's and other manufacturers produced AR-15s in this time frame.
- 7. 1986-2011. The Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives ("ATF") has published annual firearm manufacturing and export statistics for the years 1986-2011. In those years, over 3.3 million AR-15s were made and not exported by manufacturers the AR-15 production of which can be identified from government data sources. The following manufacturers, the rifle production of which is limited

² The annual reports for 1998-2011 are available at www.atf.gov/statistics/index.html. Reports for 1986-1997 are available in hard copy from ATF.

³ See attached spreadsheet for annual production per manufacturer. ATF reports do not show model names, but show firearm types (rifle, shotgun, pistol, revolver, and miscellaneous). Manufacturers listed are known to make only or primarily AR-15 type

exclusively or almost exclusively to AR-15s, reported the following numbers of rifles produced during years 1986-2011:

Aero Precision	116,045
Armalite	158,643
Bushmaster	771,492
Colt's	586,258
CMMG	50,473
Daniel Defense	14,163
Double Star	45,396
Del-ton	31,936
DPMS	438,607
Eagle Arms	7,107
Essential Arms	31,552
LMT	10,858
LWRC	23,665
Noveske	3,767
Olympic	129,186
Patriot Ordn.	15,816
PWA	33,807
Rock River	204,215
Sabre Defense	16,373
Sendra	3,301
Smith & Wesson	430,208
Stag Arms	188,703
Yankee Hill	1,230

8. <u>2011: Proportion of AR-15s Compared to All Firearms and to All Rifles</u>

<u>Manufactured in the U.S.</u> In 2011, there were 6,244,998 firearms (excluding fullyautomatic firearms, i.e., machineguns) made in the U.S. and not exported. Of these,
2,238,832 were rifles, including 408,139 AR-15s by manufacturers whose production
figures could be discerned from the ATF reports. Thus, AR-15s accounted for at least

rifles. The total is an underestimate, in that it does not include AR-15s made by two major firearm manufacturers—Remington and Sturm, Ruger—the AR-15 production of which cannot be distinguished from their total rifle production within the ATF reports, nor does the estimate include the production of smaller manufacturers of whose AR-15 production we are not aware.

seven percent of firearms, and 18 percent of rifles, made in the U.S. for the domestic market that year.

- 9. From 1986 through 2011, U.S.-made firearms accounted for 69 percent of all new firearms available on the commercial market in the United States. Even with the inclusion of imported firearms into the above calculations, AR-15s would account for a significant percentage of new firearms available in the United States.
- 10. <u>2012-2013 Estimates.</u> The FBI reports that background checks processed through the National Instant Criminal Background Check System (NICS), most of which are conducted for retail purchases of firearms by consumers, increased 14.2 percent in 2011 as compared to 2010, 19.1 percent in 2012 as compared to 2011; and 44.5 percent during the first three months of 2013 as compared to the same period in 2012.⁴
- 11. If the 2011-2013 trend for AR-15 rifle production was identical to that for NICS checks, it would mean that nearly 660,000 AR-15s were made in the U.S. and not exported during 2012 and the first three months of 2013. That figure, added to the over 3.3 million noted earlier, implies a conservative estimate of 3.97 million AR-15s for the period 1986-March 2013, excluding production by Remington and Sturm, Ruger. See attached spread sheet.

Magazine Production

12. The following addresses certain aspects of the manufacture and importation of ammunition feeding devices for firearms. Ammunition feeding devices that have a

⁴ FBI monthly and yearly NICS transaction data are available online at http://www.fbi.gov/about-us/cjis/nics/reports/total-nics-background-checks-1998_2013_monthly_yearly_totals-033113.pdf, respectively.

⁵ See supra, text accompanying note 2.

capacity of more than 10 rounds of ammunition are primarily detachable box magazines designed for semiautomatic rifles or semiautomatic pistols, or tubular rifle magazines.

- 13. <u>Pistol Magazines</u>. Annual firearm manufacturing and export statistics released by the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives ("ATF") indicate that semiautomatic pistols rose as a percentage of total handguns made in the United States and not exported, from 50 percent of 1.3 million handguns in 1986, to 82 percent of three million handguns in 2011.⁶
- 14. Standard magazines for very commonly owned semiautomatic pistols hold up to 17 rounds of ammunition. In 2011, about 61.5 percent of the 2.6 million pistols made in the U.S. were in calibers typically using magazines that hold over 10 rounds.
- 15. In recent decades, the trend in semiautomatic pistols has been away from those designed to hold 10 rounds or fewer, to those designed to hold more than 10 rounds. This tracks with trends among law enforcement personnel. In the days before the widespread adoption of semiautomatic pistols by law enforcement agencies, most law enforcement officers carried five- or six-shot revolvers. Today, police departments typically issue pistols the standard magazines for which hold more than 10 rounds, such as the Glock 17, the standard magazines for which hold 17 rounds.
- 16. The same trend has developed relative to pistols issued in our armed forces. The standard magazine for our military's Beretta M9 9mm service pistol holds 15 rounds. The M9 replaced the M1911 .45 caliber pistol, the standard magazine for which holds seven rounds.

⁶ The annual reports for 1998-2011 are available at www.atf.gov/statistics/index.html. Reports for 1986-1997 were provided in hard copy form by ATF.

- 17. *Rifle Magazines*. Beginning with the M1 Carbine, introduced in the 1940s, rifles equipped with detachable magazines holding more than 10 rounds have been increasingly common. There are about two million privately owned M1 Carbines, the standard magazines for which hold 15 or 30 rounds. As noted above, excluding those manufactured between 1963 and 1985, and those of major manufacturers Remington and Sturm Ruger, manufactured more recently, there are approximately four million AR-15 type rifles owned within the United States. AR-15s have always typically been sold with between one and three 20-round or 30-round magazines. Ruger Mini-14 series rifles, which may outnumber M1 Carbines and AR-15s combined, have the capacity to accept magazines that hold more than 10 rounds, and many are equipped with such magazines. Numerous other rifle designs use magazines holding more than 10 rounds.
- 18. <u>Magazine Production Data</u>. It is not known how many magazines are made or imported each year. ATF does not require manufacturers to report magazine production. In addition to magazines sold with firearms, additional magazines are widely available on the open market.
- 19. Estimates are set forth in Christopher S. Koper, An Updated Assessment of the Federal Assault Weapons Ban: Impacts on Gun Markets and Gun Violence, 1994-2003 (Report to the National Institute of Justice, U.S. Dep't. of Justice 2004), available at http://www.sas.upenn.edu/jerrylee/research/aw_final2004.pdf. Koper reported that, as of 1994, 18 percent of civilian-owned firearms, including 21 percent of civilian-owned handguns, were equipped with magazines holding over ten rounds, and that 25 million guns were equipped with such magazines. Id. at 1. Some 4.7 million such magazines were imported during 1995-2000. Id.

20. Koper further reported that, as of 1994, 40 percent of the semiautomatic handgun models and a majority of the semiautomatic rifle models manufactured and advertised before the ban were sold with, or had a variation that was sold with, a magazine holding over 10 rounds. *Id.* at 6.

I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct.

MARK OVERSTREET

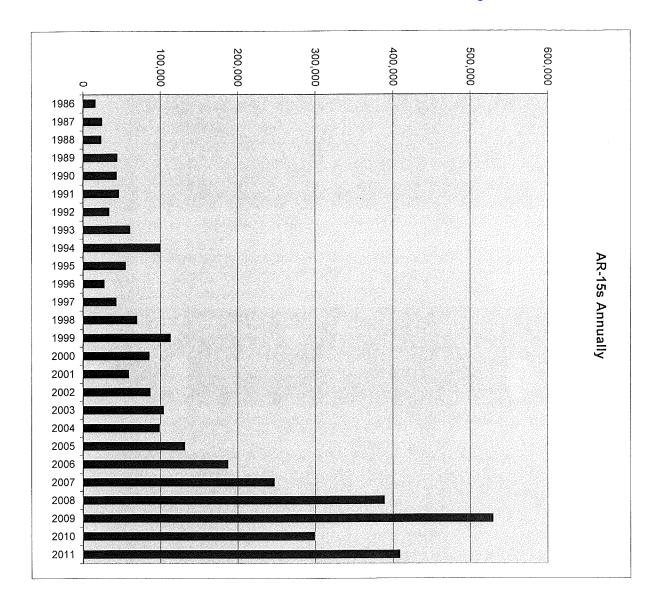
Date: April 15, 2013

Case 3:13-cv-00739-AVC Document 15-1 Filed 06/26/13 Page 9 of 12

AR-15 type rifle production, minus export, selected manufacturers, 1986-2011 Data source: Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives

Annual Total Running total	Sabre Defense Sendra Smith and Wesson Stag Arms Yankee Hill	LWRC Noveske Olympic Patriot Ordn. PWA Rock River	Daniel Defense Double Star Del-ton DPMS Eagle Arms Essential Arms LMT	Aero Precision Armalite Bushmaster Colt's
15,768 15,768	1,539		1,870	1986 12,359
24,234 40,002	1,277	2,317	477 1,213	1987 18,950
24,234 23,050 40,002 63,052		2,520	495 2,151	1988 1,235
43,819 106,871	485	5,648 7,753	4,071 10,241	1989 982 14,639
42,971 149,842		257 4,053	606	1990 2,119 35,936
45,843 195,685		236	982 6,169	1991 1,665 35,178
33,159 228,844		1,593 1,527	11 476 2,520	1992 1,179 25,853
60,236 289,080		3,035 3,702	83 2,798	1993 1,822 -2 48,798
99,609 388,689		14,441 10,864		1994 24,868 49,436
54,502 443,191		1,357 1,978	104	1995 1,194 1,241 48,628
27,016 470,207		2,124	159	1996 2,658 8,192 13,883
42,421 512,628		3,937	1,358	1997 5,420 10,782 20,924
69,222 581,850		4,325	3,678	1998 6,557 25,098 29,564

	3,312,801	2,904,662 3,312,801	2,606,396	2,077,645	1,689,053	1,442,527	1,256,066	1,125,317	1,027,192	923,725	837,597	779,100	694,271
3,312,801	408,139	298,266	528,751	388,592	246,526	186,461	130,749	98,125	103,467	86,128	58,497	84,829	112,421
1,230	135	107	56	837	81	ဖ	Ŋ						
188,703	34,023	18,563	47,555	31,400	25,415	21,902	7,837	2,008					
430,208	156,705	98,379	108,879	37,025	24,585	4,635							
3,301													
16,373			5,347	4,934	3,027	1,268	1,502	295					
204,215	33,692	23,146	38,756	28,083	22,625	17,538	12,816	8,742	14,690	2,362	1,244	191	330
33,807													
15,816	918	947	8,418	3,052	2,481								
129,186	5,044	2,892	12,089	9,829	7,593	7,319	8,227	6,395	7,005	6,884	5,379	3,653	7,404
3,767	1,437	748	750	770	0	43	19						
23,665	5,671	6,137	9,100	2,749			თ	2					
10,858	4,998	3,553		1,599	289	275	144						
31,552					3,051		1,089	450					
7,107													
438,607	39,411	46,891	83,129	94,553	58,269	47,435	21,923	11,389	5,543	7,630	4,666	5,541	6,834
31,936	4,854	5,676	19,369	2,037									
45,396	1,620	2,321	5,864	22,426	6,884	3,534	1,435	1,312					
14,163	6,911	2,413	4,839										
50,473	8,165	7,663	14,237	15,655	2,265	2,161	327						
586,258	14,802	8,851	45,150	20,518	10,635	8,480	2,210	13,165	17,364	13,616	7,866	27,271	25,533
771,492	38,075	40,568	81,290	85,307	57,273	57,031	65,001	44,028	45,286	44,795	31,179	39,926	64,374
158,643	12,113	9,472	16,814	14,880	12,060	10,475	7,349	9,729	12,903	10,841	8,163	8,247	7,946
116,045	39,565	19,939	27,109	12938	9993	4356	859	610	676				
Total	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006	2005	2004	2003	2002	2001	2000	1999



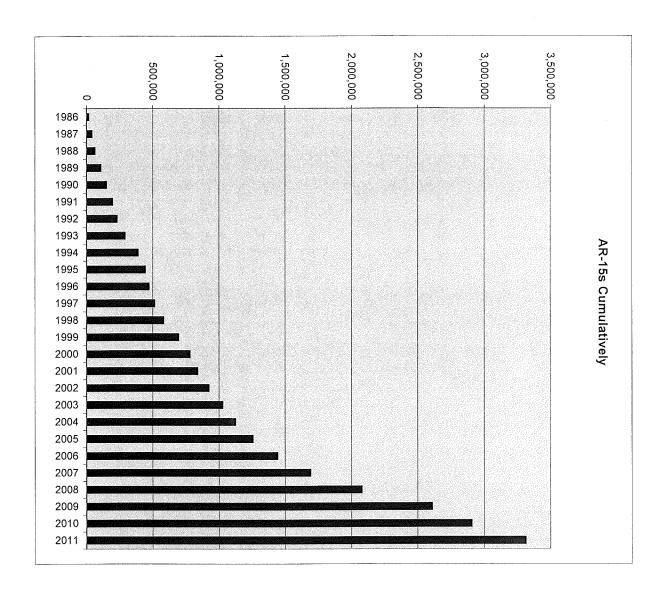


EXHIBIT B (1 of 3)

MODERN SPORTING RIFLE (MSR)

COMPREHENSIVE CONSUMER REPORT 2010
OWNERSHIP, USAGE AND ATTITUDES TOWARDS MODERN SPORTING RIFLES

NATIONAL SHOOTING SPORTS FOUNDATION











Conducted for the National Shooting Sports Foundation by Sports Marketing Surveys





Copyright: ©2010 National Shooting Sports Foundation

For all client unique research, copyright is assigned to said client. All report findings contained within are the property of the client (NSSF), who is free to use this information as desired. However, it is recommended that the client contact Sports Marketing Surveys, prior to reproduction or transmission for clarification of findings, analysis, or recommendations.

Disclaimer:

While proper due care and diligence has been taken in the preparation of this document, Sports Marketing Surveys cannot guarantee the accuracy of the information contained and does not accept any liability for any loss or damage caused as a result of using information or recommendations contained within this document.

About NSSF:

The National Shooting Sports Foundation is the trade association for the firearms industry. Its mission is to promote, protect and preserve hunting and the shooting sports. Formed in 1961, NSSF has a membership of more than 6,000 manufacturers, distributors, firearms retailers, shooting ranges, sportsmen's organizations and publishers. For more information please visit; www.nssf.org

About Sports Marketing Surveys:

Since 1985, Sports Marketing Surveys had led the way at being your informed, experienced and uniquely positioned source to help you with any of the custom research projects that you have planned. Sports Marketing Surveys is able to help you get at the information you want on time and on budget. For more information please visit www.sportsmarketingsurveys.com

Table of Contents

1 N	TETHODOLOGY	4
2 EX	XECUTIVE SUMMARY	5
3 F/	AST FACTS	7
4 S/	AMPLE PROFILE	9
4.1	Overall profile of MSR owners	
4.2	Geo-Analysis	
4.3	Military / Law Enforcement Background	11
4.4	Range Membership	12
5 N	ISR BUYING PROCESS	13
5.1	Number of MSRs owned	13
5.2	First MSR purchased	14
5.3	Firearms owned prior to MSR ownership	15
5.4	Interest gained in MSR	16
5.5	New vs Used	17
5.6	Year of purchase	18
5.7	Price paid	19
5.8	Place of purchase	20
5.9	Reasons for purchase	21
6 N	ISR AND ACCESSORY SPECIFICATION	22
6.1	MSR Caliber	22
6.2	Level of accessories	23
6.3	When accessorized	24
6.4	Amount spent on accessories	25
6.5	Optics	26
6.6	Scope	26
6.7	Magazine capacity	27
6.8	Stock type	28
6.9	Upper receiver	28
6.10	Hand guard	29
	Finish color	
6.12	Barrel and Operation	30
7 F	UTURE PURCHASE INTENTIONS	31
7.1	Likelihood of buying a new MSR in next 12 months	31

MSR Consumer Report 2010

7.2	Currently own and likely to buy	. 32
8 1	visr usage	. 33
8.1	Reasons for owning MSR	33
8.2	Usage	37
8.3	Frequency of usage	38
8.4	Year over year MSR Usage	. 40
8.5	Where used	. 41
8.6	Able to shoot MSR as often as would like	. 44
8.7	Barriers to shooting MSR more frequently	45
8.9	Ammo used	46
8.10	Number of rounds fired in last 12 months and forecast	46
8.11	Ammo buying	. 47
8.12	Reloading	. 48
8.13	MSR shooting distance	. 49
8.14	Who do you MSR shoot with	49
8.15	Other firearm shooting activity	50
9 F	PROFILES	. 51
9.1	Single MSR owners vs Multiple MSR owners	51
9.2	Range Member vs Non-Range Member	52
9.3	Infrequent MSR User vs Avid User	53
9.4	Target Shooters vs Hunters	54
9.5	Owners who don't use their MSRs	55
9.6	Premium Buyers	56
9.7	Owners of Heavily Accessorized MSRs	57
9.8	Likely MSR Buyers	58
9.9	Likely Accessory Buyers	59
9.10	Military vs Non-Military	60
9.13	Favorite MSR related Magazine's in alphabetical order	61
9.12	2 Favorite MSR related Website/Blog(s) in alphabetical order	61
10 (CLUSTER ANALYSIS/MARKET SEGMENTATION	. 62
10.3	1 Cluster 1 - Young and Infrequent	63
10.2	2 Cluster 2 – MSR Work and Play	64
10.3	3 Cluster 3 – The Great Outdoors	65
10.4	4 Cluster 4 – Avid Veterans	66
10.	5 Cluster 5 – Non-Avid Veterans	67
11 (CROSS-TABULATIONS	. 68

1 METHODOLOGY

The Modern Sporting Rifle (MSR) Consumer Study employed an online survey methodology. With no database available of known MSR owners, NSSF promoted participation in this study via online banner ads on various websites, blogs and e-newsletters geared toward firearm ownership and hunting such as:

- AR15.com
- ARGunsandHunting.com
- FieldandStream.com
- GunDigest.com
- GunsandAmmo.com
- OutdoorLife.com
- RifleShooter.com
- ShootingTimes.com
- NSSF Facebook and YouTube pages
- NSSF/GunBroker Pull the Trigger e-newsletter

A contest to win one of three \$500 Cabela's gifts cards was included as an incentive to complete the study in full. The term Modern Sporting Rifle was clearly defined as AR-platform rifles such as an AR-15, tactical rifles and black guns. Photographs of MSR's were also shown on the survey landing page as well as at the beginning of the survey. A 60 second video was made available prior to taking the survey that clearly defined the term Modern Sporting Rifle (MSR) and clarified that the survey was specifically for owners of at least one MSR. The video promoted the study as a chance for respondents to offer insight and help shape the future of the tactical market.

To further pair down response to those that would correctly complete the survey, the survey's initial question asked: "Do you own at least one Modern Sporting Rifle? (If you do not own a Modern Sporting Rifle but would still like to be entered in the contest, please select "No".) These safeguards narrowed the completed responses from 11,417 to 7,372 to help insure data accuracy.

The Confidence Interval for the full "MSR Owner" sample of 7,372 ranges from +/- 0.51 percentage points to +/- 1.16 percentage points at the 95% confidence level. So for example, if the survey shows 50% of MSR owners shoot at ranges, we can be confident 95 times out of 100 that the real value lies within +/- 1.16 p.p so between 48.84% and 51.16%. Or to put it another way: Less than 5 times out of 100 would we expect to find a difference of more than 1.16 percentage points due to sampling.

Survey was live August 15 through November 15, 2010.

2 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The National Shooting Sports Foundation (NSSF) contracted with Sports Marketing Surveys in 2010 to conduct a large consumer study to learn more about the category of Modern Sporting Rifle (MSR) consumer ownership and usage. Prior to the start of the survey, NSSF gathered input from a panel of industry leaders and experts from manufacturing, retailing, and law enforcement/military backgrounds to ensure that correct questions were asked so that the study would result in providing a detailed report of previously unavailable data for this segment. NSSF thanks all those that helped in creating and promoting this study.

The study was conducted using an Internet based methodology. Banner ads and links were posted on many of the popular consumer oriented web sites within the firearms industry in order to solicit responses. An incentive was used in order to facilitate this process. At the end of the three month fielding period, more than 11,400 total responses were received of which, more than 7,300 came from verified MSR owners. This response was a significant increase from the original projections of 1,000 -1,500 responses. This large response meant that a number of very specific survey cross tabs to review differences among MSR owners were able to be performed.

Due to the large response rate, the survey was able to examine a wide variety of data points from ownership, usage and future purchase intentions. When it comes to MSR ownership, 12% of the owners made their initial MSR purchases during 2010. For those that own multiple MSRs (3+), 33% of them made their initial purchase prior to 1994. Older owners (age 65+) show a decreased interest or demand for new MSR purchases in the coming year. The top MSR accessories or planned upgrades are rangefinders and trigger upgrades followed by scopes, other optics and sound suppression.

The top reasons why consumers own a MSR are; recreational target shooting, home defense, collecting and hunting. 9 out of 10 MSR owners owned a handgun prior to acquiring their first MSR. Overall, approximately 99% of all MSR owners owned some type of firearm prior to their first MSR purchase. 37% of MSR owners come from a military background. The largest source of initial interest for MSR ownership was a personal decision. 81% of all MSR purchases are new versus used or as a gift from someone. The average price for all MSR firearms purchases was \$1,083.

The biggest single source of MSR purchases comes from independent firearms retailers with almost 40% of all purchases coming from that channel of business. 10% come from Gun Shows while 25% are made via the Internet and/or mail order.

© 2010 NSSF Page 5

When it comes to aftermarket accessories for their MSR, the owners of 3+ MSRs lead the way as 25% of these owners describe their MSR(s) as heavily (4+) accessorized. About 65% of all users have between 1-3 accessories while 16% use their MSR the way it came from the store or "out of the box". The majority of these aftermarket accessories are purchased with the first 12 months of ownership. Around a quarter of these owners made accessory purchases at the time of the initial purchase. After 12 months of purchase the likelihood of accessories being purchased drops off significantly. The average amount of money spent on accessories for MSRs for all usage levels is \$436.00

95% of all MSR owners have used their MSR at least once during the course of the previous 12 month period. Of the 95% that used their MSR during the last 12 months, approximately 20% participated in some form of hunting related activity.

25% of all MSR owners fired over 1,000 rounds over the past year with 32% of MSR owners expecting to fire more in the coming 12 months. The average number of rounds fired in the last 12 months by MSR owners is 1,056.

76% of all MSR owners say they generally prefer to shoot with at least one person when they go out to use their MSR while 20% generally go alone.

Please contact Jim Curcuruto <u>icurcuruto@nssf.org</u>, NSSF Director, Industry Research & Analysis with any questions pertaining to this study.

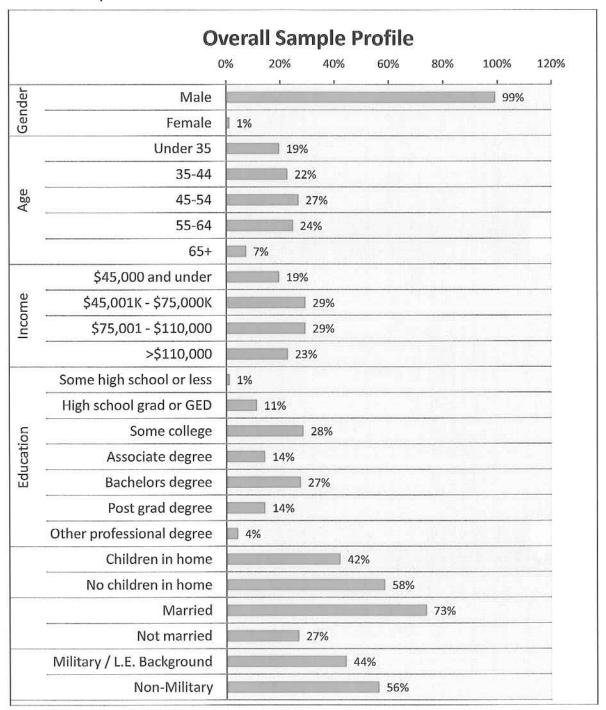
3 FAST FACTS

- 1. 60% of MSR owners that responded to the study own multiple MSRs.
- 2. Those who shoot often are much more likely to own multiple MSRs. 3 out of 4 who shoot twice a month or more own multiple MSRs.
- 3. 30% of all MSR owners purchased their first rifle in 2009 or 2010. One-third of those who own 3 or more MSRs purchased their first MSR prior to 1994.
- 4. 9 out of 10 MSR owners owned a handgun prior to owning an MSR. 34% of those under the age of 35 owned a paintball gun before owning their MSR.
- 5. 20% of shooting range members first gained interest in MSRs at a shooting range. About ¼ of all MSR owners first gained interest in MSRs in the military.
- 6. Nearly half (44%) of MSR owners are current or former military/law enforcement.
- 51% of MSR owners are shooting range members. Range membership among MSR owners steadily increases with age and income.
- 8. 8 out of every 10 MSR owners purchased their MSR new. Those who own only one MSR are a bit more likely to purchase used than those who own multiple MSRs.
- 2/3 of all MSR owners obtained their most recent MSR in 2009 or 2010 while only 12% received their most recent MSR in 2005 or earlier. Half of those who own 3+ MSRs and half of those who shoot 2+ times/month received their most recent MSR in 2010.
- 10. 52% of MSR owners paid under \$1,000 for their MSR. 56% of those who shoot 2+ times/month paid \$1,000 or more for their most recent MSR.
- 11. 39% of all MSR owners purchased their most recent MSR at an independent retail store.
- 12. 3 out of every 4 MSRs most recently purchased were chambered in .223/5.56mm.
- 13. MSR owners consider accuracy and reliability to be the two most important things to consider when buying a MSR. Owners did not consider their friends/family having one to be important.
- 14. 84% of MSR owners have at least one accessory on their rifle or do not shoot "out of the box". Younger, (under 35 years of age), shooters are more likely than older shooters to accessorize their rifle. 62% of owners accessorize their rifle after their purchase but within 12 months after purchasing it.
- 15. Those most likely to spend \$600+ on aftermarket customizations are: 3+ MSR owners, 2+ times/month shooters, under 35 year olds, and those with \$110k+ HH income. Those spending the least include those who own only 1 MSR and 65+ year olds.
- 16. 71% of MSR owners use a scope or red dot as their primary optic. Older shooters tend to use a scope as their primary optic more than younger, (under 35 years of age), shooters. Younger shooters prefer a red dot as a primary optic more than older shooters.
- 17. 1/3 of all MSR owners use a 30-round magazine the most in their MSR. Younger MSR owners are more likely to use higher capacity magazines than older MSR owners.
- 18. 60% of MSR owners use a collapsible/folding stock but this usage rate decreases with age.
- 19. Nearly 7 out of 10 of the most recent MSRs purchased had flat top upper receivers.
- 20. MSR owners are pretty evenly split on having rails or not having rails on their MSR.
- 21. Black is by far the most popular finish color with 83% of owners saying their most recent MSR is black.

- 22. Of the most recent MSRs purchased, 62% had a threaded barrel, 64% had a flash hider, 54% had a 16" barrel, and 62% operate on a direct gas impingement.
- 23. Those most likely to purchase a MSR in the next 12 months are: 3+ MSR owners, 2+ times/month shooters, and younger, (under 35 years of age), owners.
- 24. The 3 most owned accessories are: rifle sling (81%), soft carrying case (70%), and mounted rifle scope (68%). The top 3 that MSR owners intend to buy are: trigger upgrades, range finder, and sound suppressor.
- 25. Recreational target shooting (8.9/10.0) was the #1 rated reason for owning a MSR in terms of importance. Home defense was 2nd at 7.7. Professional use / job related was the least important at 2.4.
- 26. 95% of owners have used their MSR in the last 12 months. Usage slightly decreases with age going from 98% usage rate for under 35's to 92% for those 65+.
- 27. 29% of MSR owners shoot their MSR more than once per month. .
- 28. 34% of MSR owners shot more than they did the previous year; 82% said they shot more or the same amount compared to the previous year.
- 29. 44% of owners shoot at a public range and 44% shoot at a private range. Private range usage increases with age, income, # MSRs owned, and shooting frequency.
- 30. MSR owners use "budget" factory loads 42% of the time while premium loads account for 25%, reloads 21%, and import ammo 12%. Those who shoot more often are much more likely to reload.
- 31. 25% of owners shot over 1,000 rounds out of their MSR in the last 12 months. 32% of range members and 20% of non-members shot over 1,000 rounds in the last 12 months. 32% of all owners anticipate shooting over 1,000 rounds in the next 12 months.
- 32. 43% of owners buy 500+ rounds of ammo at one time. Frequent shooters and multiple MSR owners are most likely to buy 500+ rounds at one time.
- 33. 45% of owners reload at least some of their ammo. Reloading is more popular with older shooters, range members, and multiple MSR owners.
- 34. 7 out of 10 reloaders reload 50% or more of their ammo; 32% reload 90% or more.
- 35. 86% participated in rifle target shooting and 72% participated in handgun target shooting in the last 12 months.
- 36. The most popular distance to hunt/target shoot with an MSR is 100-300 yards with 63% of owners shooting at those distances. 29% shoot at less than 100 yards. Younger shooters tend to shoot at shorter distances than older shooters.
- 37. 20% of MSR owners go shooting alone. Older, (over 35 years of age), shooters are more likely than younger shooters to shoot alone.
- 38. 8 out of 10 MSR owners feel they have not been able to shoot their MSR as much as they would like in the last 12 months.
- 39. Not having enough free time and the cost of ammo are the 2 main issues preventing MSR owners from shooting as much as they would like. The cost of ammo is much more important to younger shooters than it is to older shooters.
- 40. The typical MSR owner is 35+ years old, married, and has at least some college education. 52% have a HH income of \$75,000+ and 58% do not have children living with them.

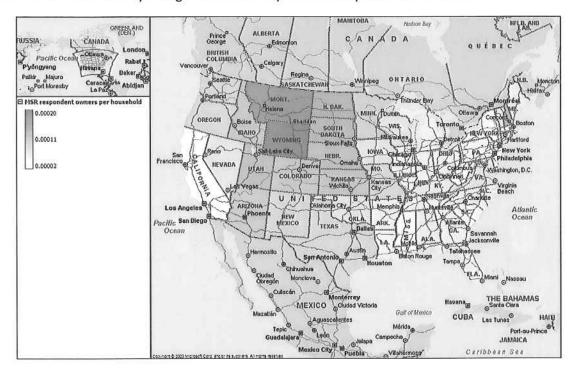
4 SAMPLE PROFILE

4.1 Overall profile of MSR owners

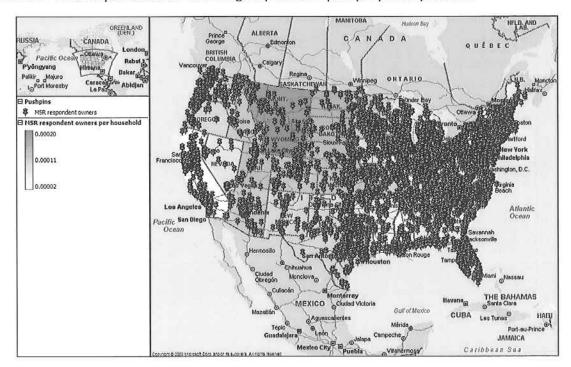


4.2 Geo-Analysis

The following map shows the number of MSR owners per household that responded to the survey. It shows Montana and Wyoming as the most responsive on a per household basis.



In terms of total respondents the following map shows a pushpin per respondent.



4.3 Military / Law Enforcement Background

The following table shows the percentage of MSR owners that are active/veterans of military and law enforcement.

Military / Law Enforcement	
All MSR Owners (Base 7,372)	100%
Military Background	37%
L.E. Background	15%
Either a Military Background or a Law Enforcement Background	44%

*For those with a military background, the following table shows the split between active/veteran and the branch of military:

Military Background	
Military Active	13%
Military Veteran	87%
Military Branch	
Army	42%
Navy	20%
Air Force	21%
Marines	14%
National Guard	11%
Coast Guard	3%
Reserves	10%

*For those with a law enforcement background, the following table shows the split between active/veteran and the branch of law enforcement:

Law Enforcement	
L.E. Active	50%
L.E. Veteran	50%
L.E. Branch	
Local	63%
State	18%
Federal	18%
Other	12%

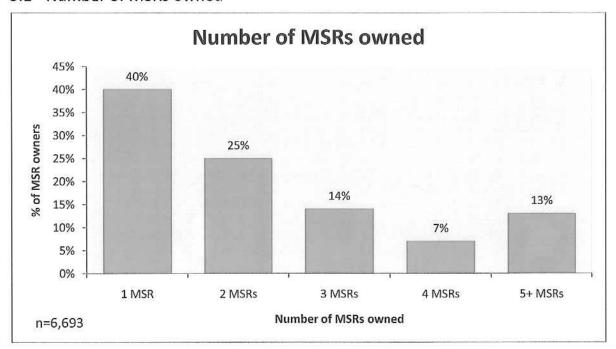
^{*}The numbers in these tables to not add up to 100 due to duplication of responses.

4.4 Range Membership



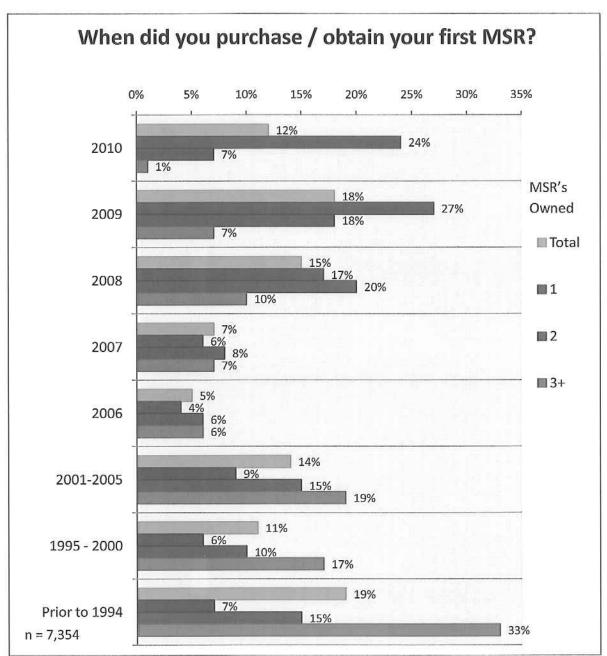
5 MSR BUYING PROCESS

5.1 Number of MSRs owned



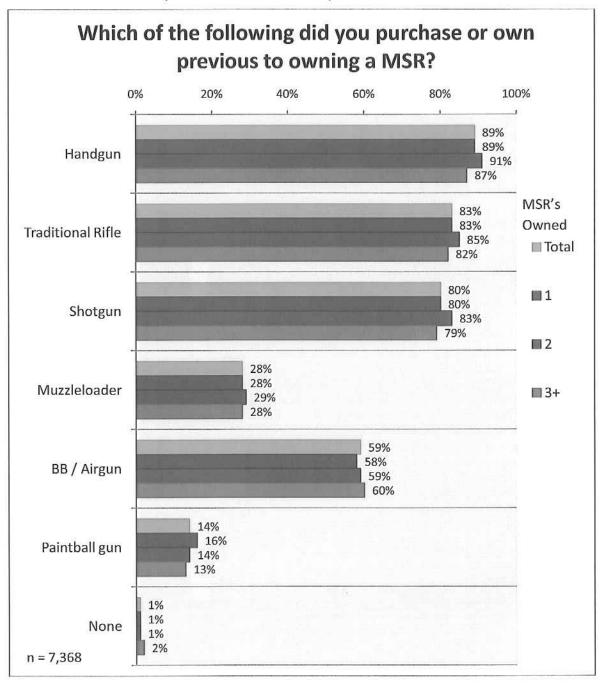
- 40% of owners own a single MSR.
- The average number owned is 2.58 MSRs.

5.2 First MSR purchased



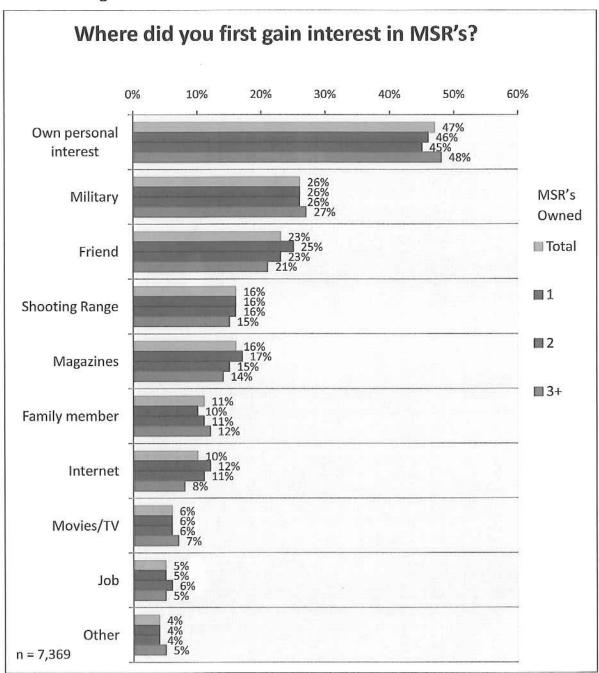
- 12% of MSR owners first purchased an MSR in 2010
- Those who own 3 or more MSRs have been owners for a long time, with one-third first buying prior to 1994.

5.3 Firearms owned prior to MSR ownership



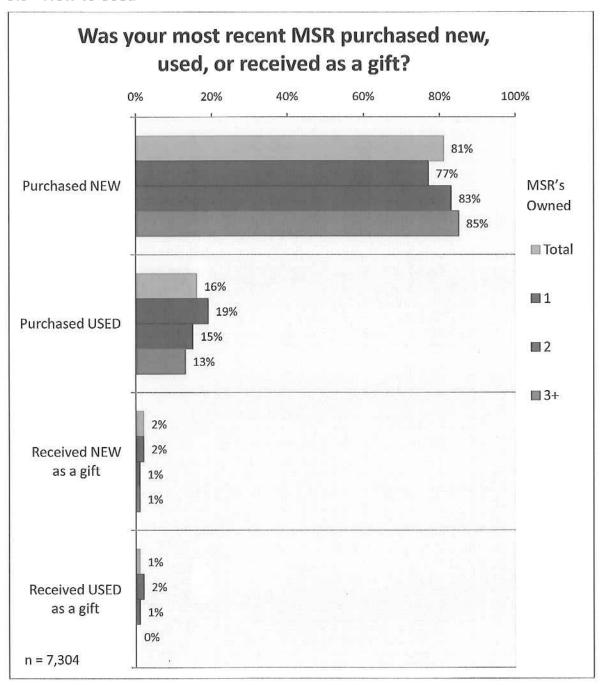
9 out of 10 MSR owners had a handgun before owning their MSR.

5.4 Interest gained in MSR



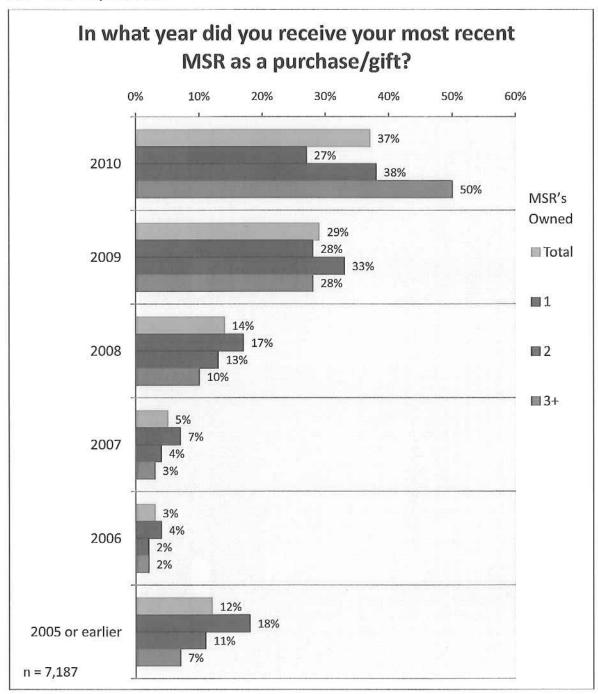
• Own personal interest and military background were the most important influencers.

5.5 New vs Used



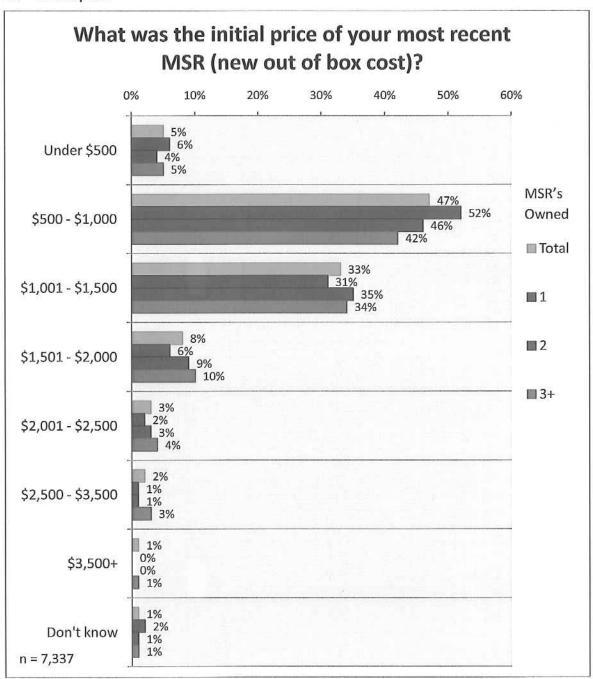
81% of most recent MSR purchases were made NEW.

5.6 Year of purchase



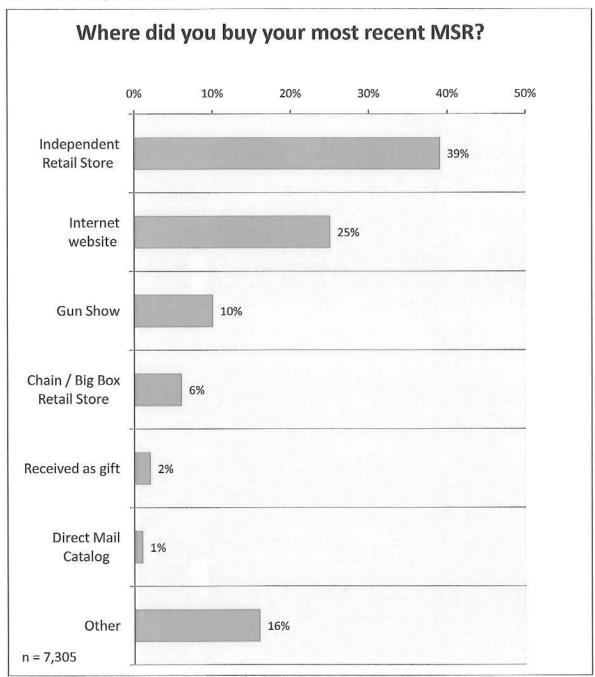
 37% of MSR owners obtained their most recent MSR in 2010. For those owning 3 or more MSRs, 50% obtained an MSR in 2010.

5.7 Price paid



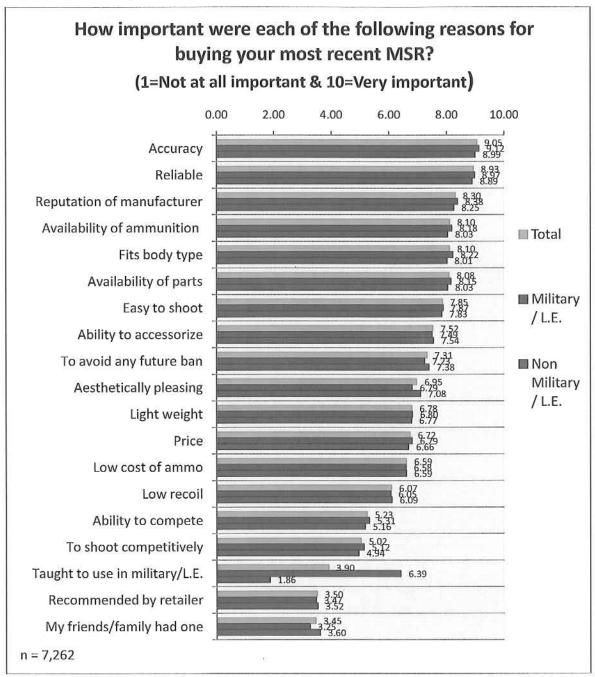
- 52% of MSR owners paid under \$1,000 for their most recent MSR.
- The average amount spent was \$1,083.

5.8 Place of purchase



- Independent retail accounted for 39% of all recent MSR purchases.
- A quarter of all recent MSR purchases were made over the internet.
- Top "other" responses, 1) Individual/Private Sale/Face to Face, 2) Purchased from friend or family, 3) Custom built/parts from a variety of sources.

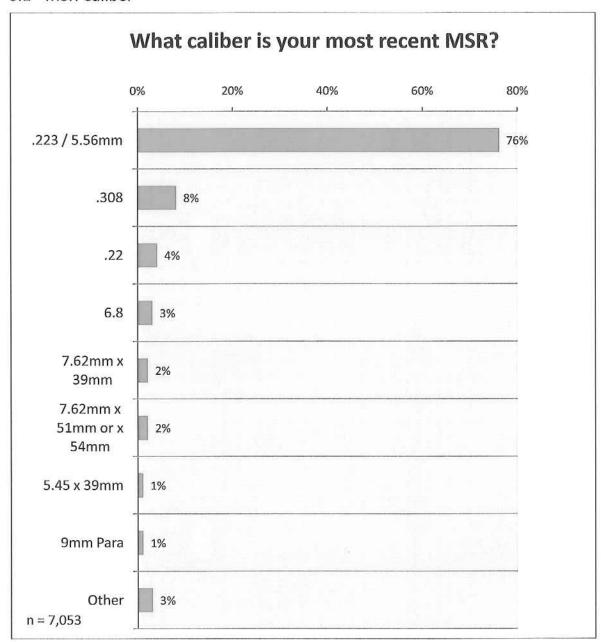
5.9 Reasons for purchase



- The top 5 reasons for buying their most recent MSR were:
 - 1. Accuracy
 - 2. Reliability
 - 3. Reputation of manufacturer
 - 4. Availability of ammunition
 - 5. Fits body type/Good ergonomics

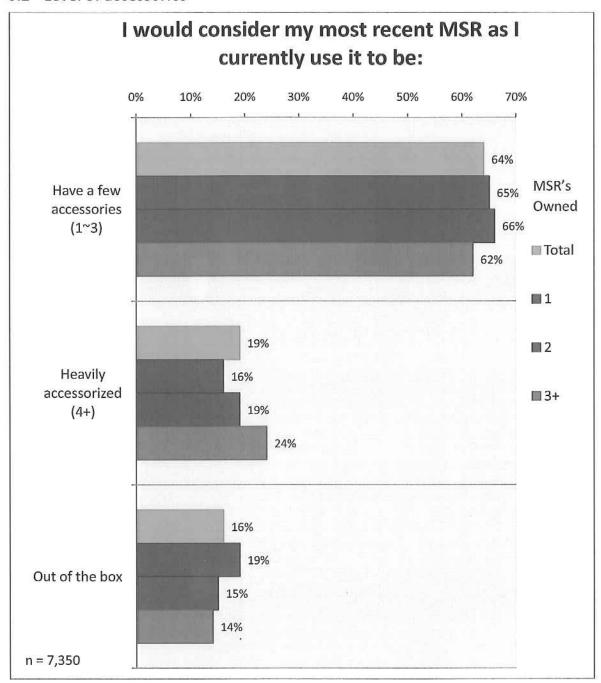
6 MSR AND ACCESSORY SPECIFICATION

6.1 MSR Caliber



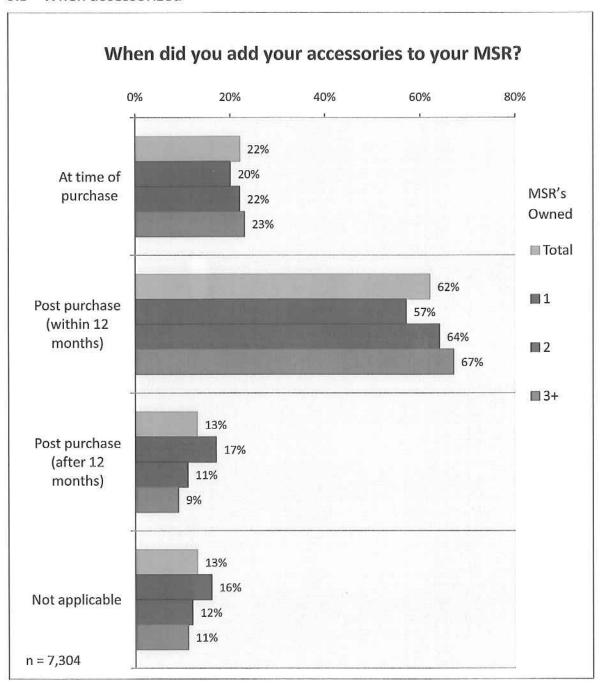
Three-quarters of recent MSR purchases were chambered in .223 / 5.56mm.

6.2 Level of accessories



- Multiple MSR owners tend to accessorize their MSRs to a greater extent.
- Only 16% of MSRs are operated "out of the box" with no accessories.
- Two-thirds of MSRs have 1-3 accessories fitted.

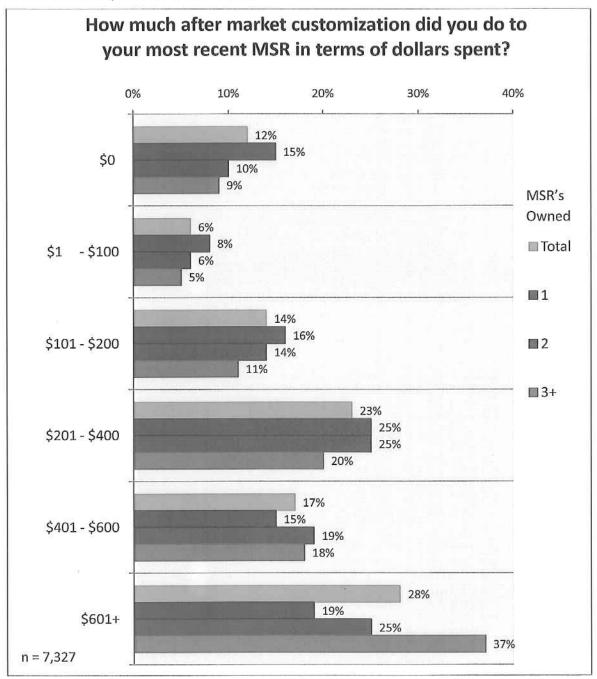
6.3 When accessorized



- Around one-quarter of MSRs are accessorized at the time of purchase.
- Just under two-thirds of MSR owners accessorize within the first 12 months after purchase.

^{*} Multiple selections allowed. Responses do not add up to 100%

6.4 Amount spent on accessories



- Just over a quarter of MSR owners spent \$600 or more on accessories for their most recent MSR purchases. This rises to 37% for those owning 3 or more MSRs.
- \$436 is the average amount spent by MSR owners for after-market customization.

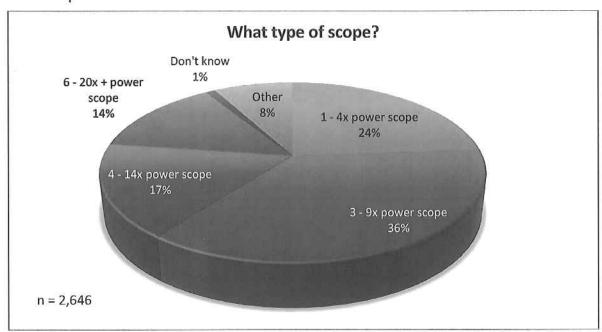
6.5 Optics

The following table shows the optics fitted to the most recent MSR purchases:

	Primary	Secondary
Iron sights	27%	41%
Scope	42%	7%
Red dot	28%	9%
Laser designator	2%	7%
Other	1%	1%
NONE	0%	35%
	100%	100%

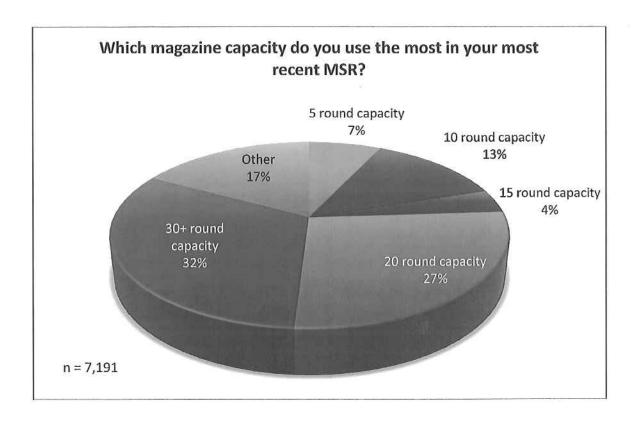
n = 7,302

6.6 Scope



- 3-9x power is the most popular scope with 36%
- A quarter of MSRs have 1-4x power scopes
- Top "other" response 2-7x power scope

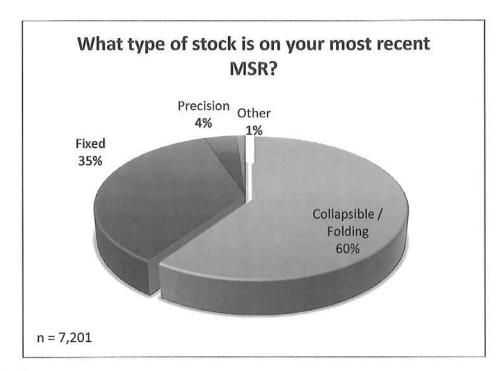
6.7 Magazine capacity



- A third of all MSR owners use 30+ round capacity magazines in their most recent MSR purchase.
- The next most popular magazine capacity is 20 round.
- Top "other" responses: 25 round & multiple magazines owned

6.8 Stock type

 60% of MSR owners use a collapsible/ folding stock



6.9 Upper receiver

 Nearly 7 out of 10 of the most recent MSRs purchased had flat top upper receivers

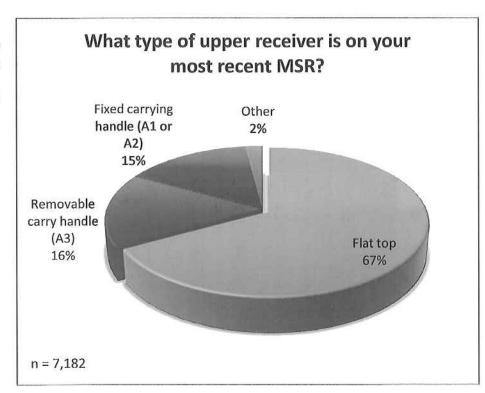
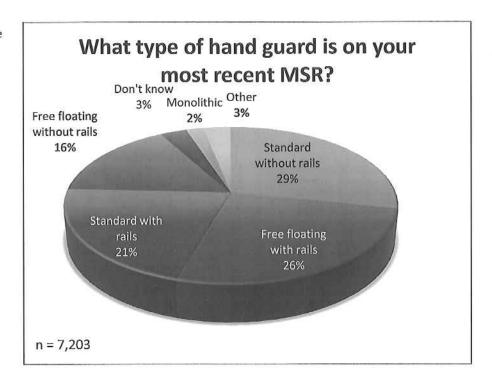


EXHIBIT B (2 of 3)

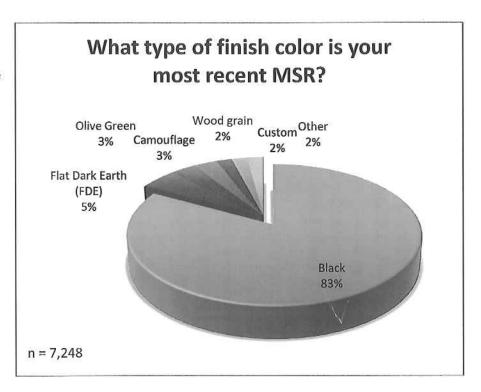
6.10 Hand guard

 MSR owners are evenly split on having rails or not having rails on their MSR



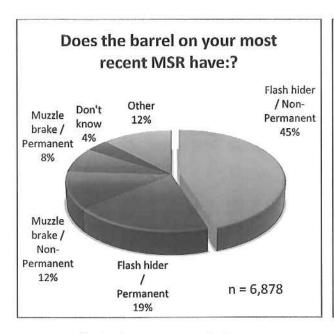
6.11 Finish color

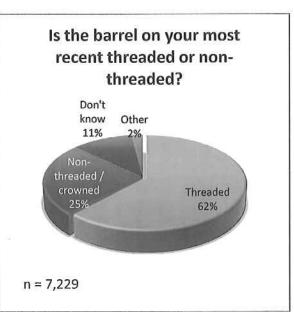
 Black is by far the most popular finish color with 83% of recent MSRs.



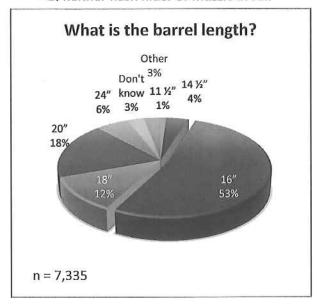
6.12 Barrel and Operation

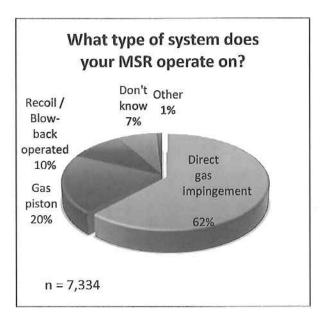
• 62% of most recent MSRs had a threaded barrel, 64% had a flash hider, 54% had a 16" barrel and 62% operate on a direct gas impingement.





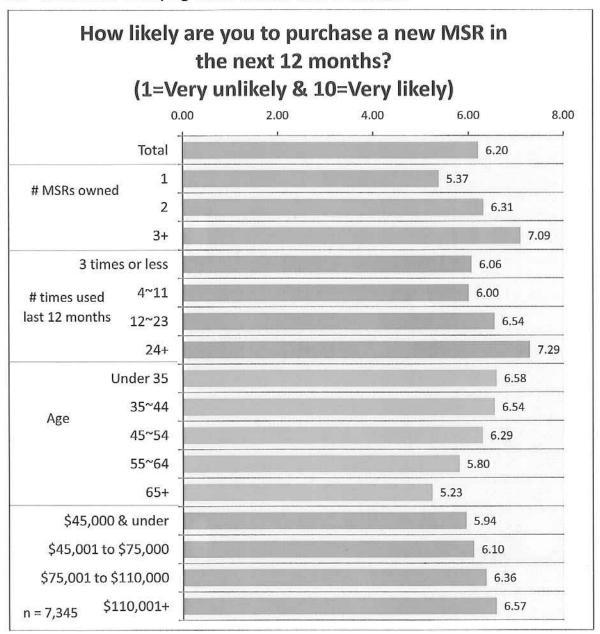
• Top "other" responses include: 1) neither flash hider or muzzle break





7 FUTURE PURCHASE INTENTIONS

7.1 Likelihood of buying a new MSR in next 12 months



The most likely sub-groups to buy a new MSR in the next 12 months are:

- Multiple MSR owners
- Frequent users
- The more affluent groups
- The under 35s.

7.2 Currently own and likely to buy

	Currently Own (% of respondents)	Plan to buy in next 12 months (% of respondents)
Rifle sling	81%	12%
Soft carrying case	70%	10%
Mounted rifle scope	68%	16%
Hard carrying case	61%	10%
Backup iron sights	59%	10%
Tactical flashlight	58%	16%
Spotting scope	52%	18%
Bipod	51%	17%
Railed handguard	51%	15%
Vertical foregrip	40%	15%
Stock upgrade	39%	15%
Tactical apparel	37%	11%
Trigger upgrade	33%	24%
Range finder	32%	23%
Laser optic	26%	17%
Night vision	10%	18%
Laser designator	10%	10%
Sound suppressor	6%	19%

n = 6,188 - 7,054

Top 5 most owned:

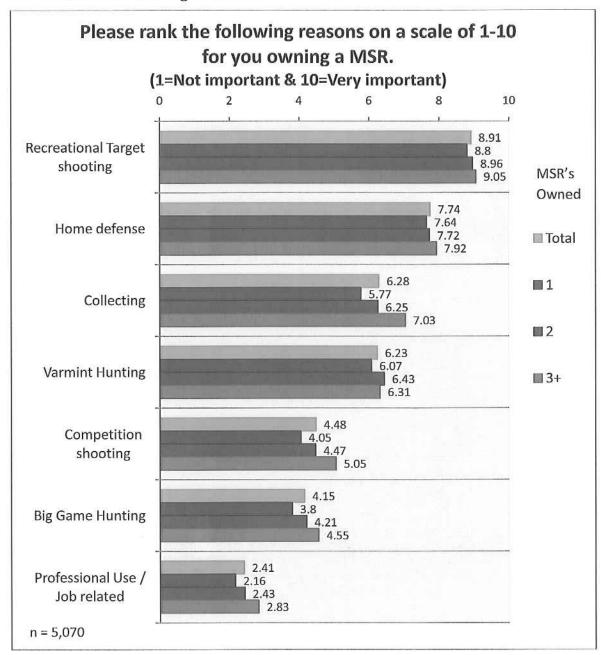
- 1. Rifle sling
- 2. Soft carrying case
- 3. Mounted rifle scope
- 4. Hard carrying case
- 5. Backup iron sights

Top 5 most likely to buy in next 12 months:

- 1. Trigger upgrade
- 2. Range finder
- 3. Sound suppressor
- 4. Spotting scope
- 5. Night vision

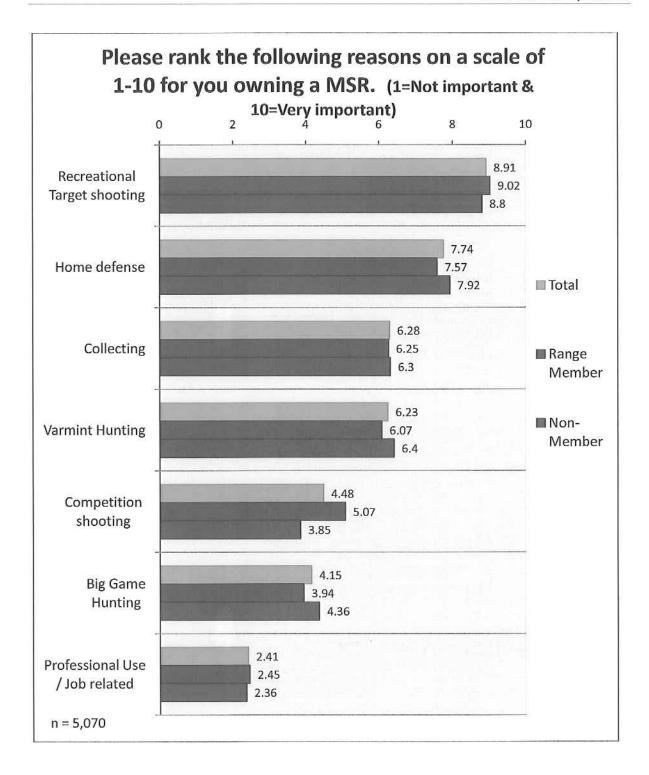
8 MSR USAGE

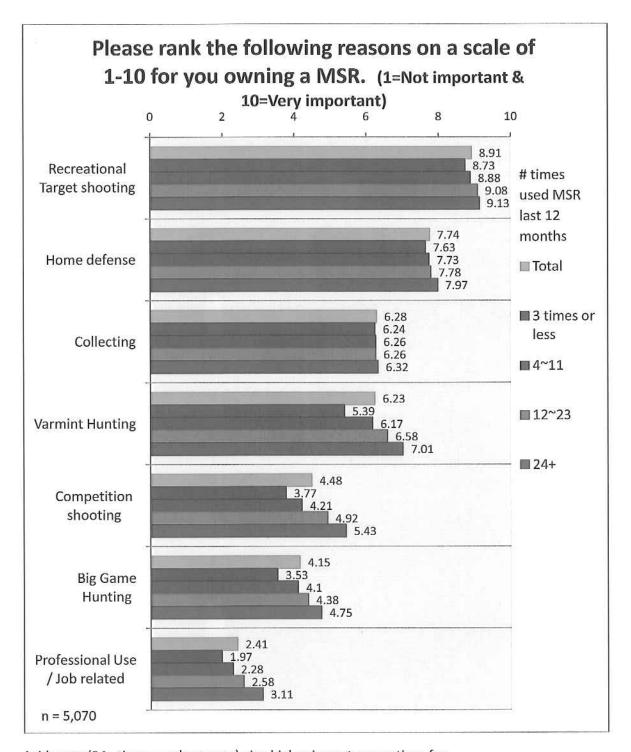
8.1 Reasons for owning MSR



Multiple MSR owners give higher importance ratings for:

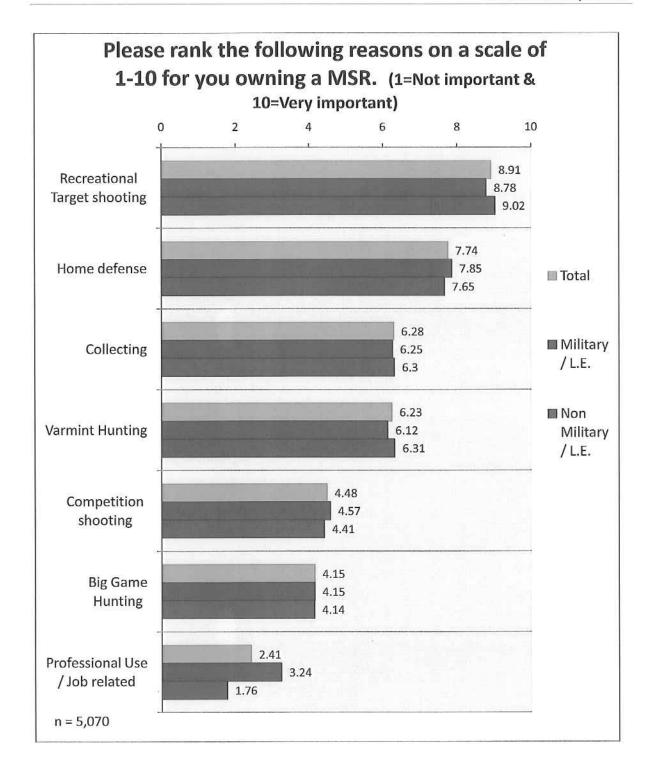
- Collecting
- Competition shooting
- Big game hunting
- Professional use.



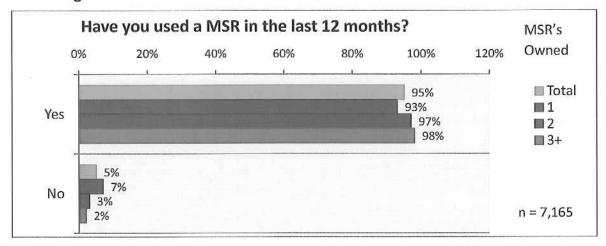


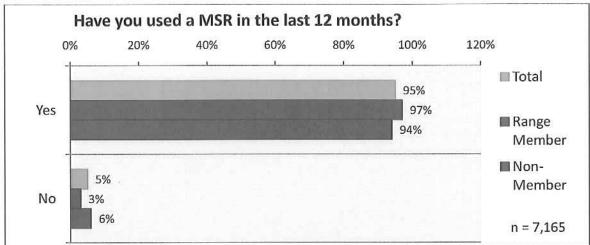
Avid users (24+ times used per year) give higher importance ratings for:

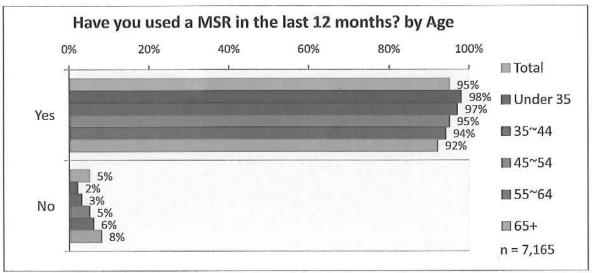
- Varmint and big game hunting
- Competition shooting
- Professional use



8.2 Usage

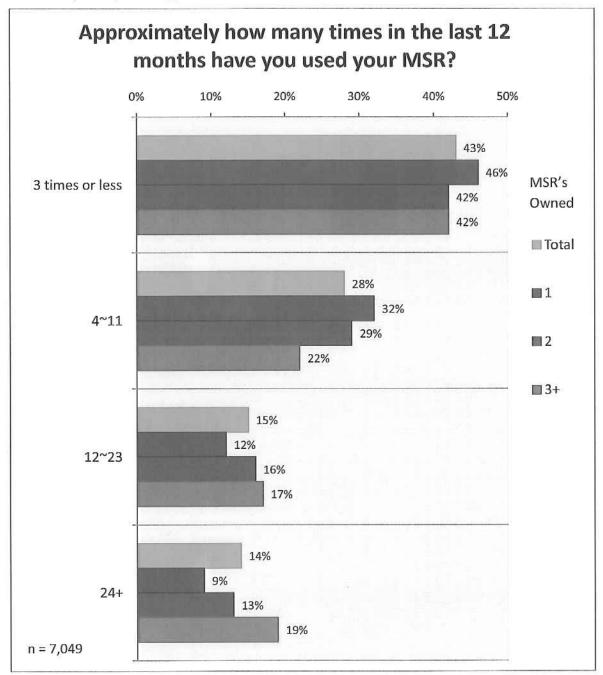




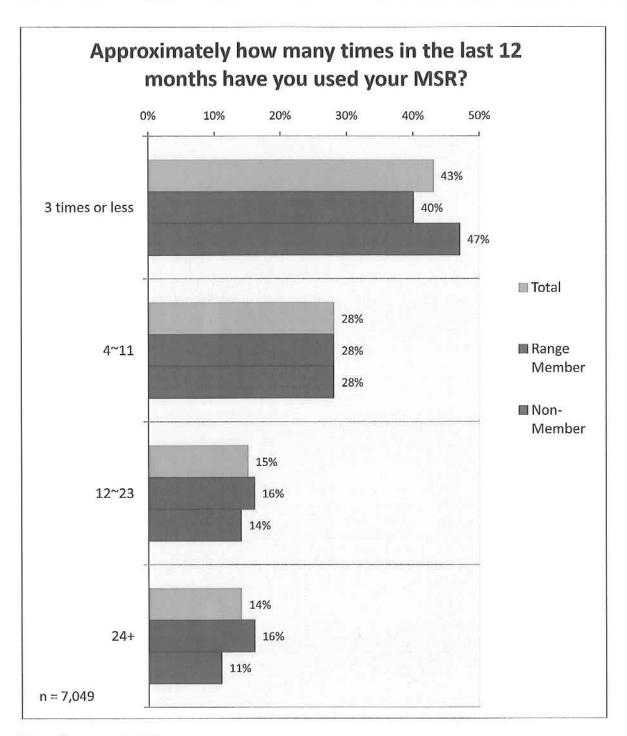


Usage patterns are very similar across most sub-groups. Younger, range members and multiple MSR owners tend to use their MSRs more.

8.3 Frequency of usage



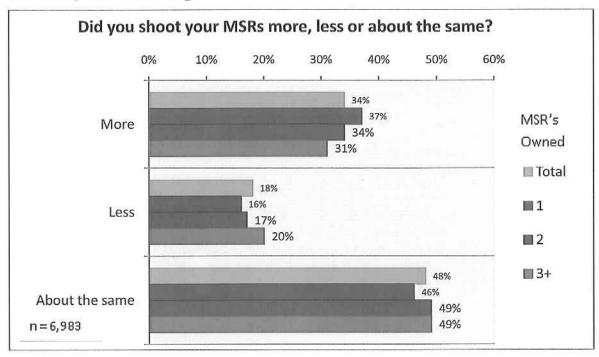
The average times used among all MSR users was 16.7 times in the last 12 months.

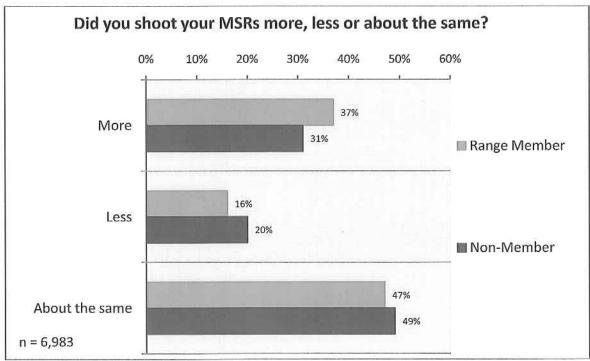


Usage frequency is higher among:

- Range members
- Multiple MSR owners.

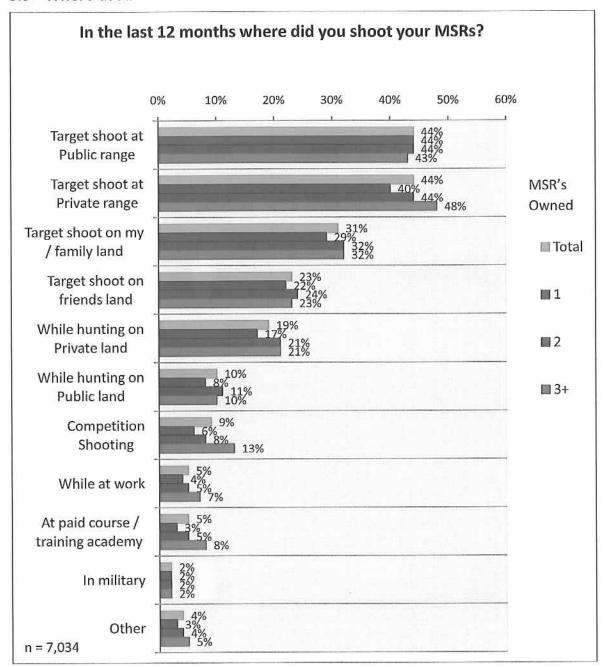
8.4 Year/Year MSR Usage

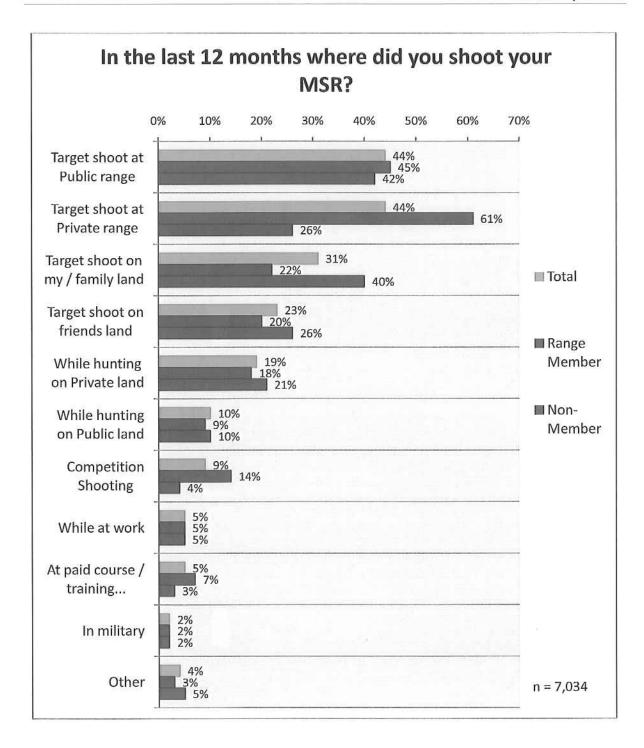


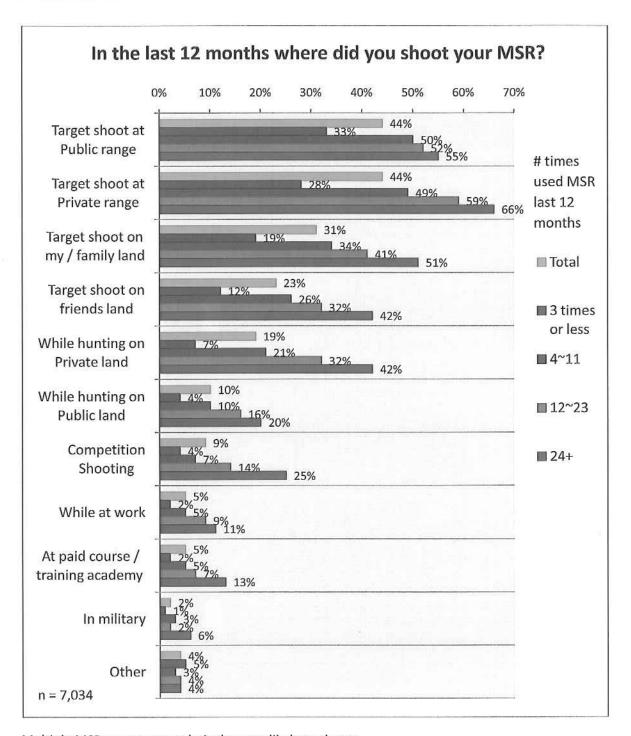


Range members were more likely to have increased their usage over the last 12 months compared to the previous year.

8.5 Where used



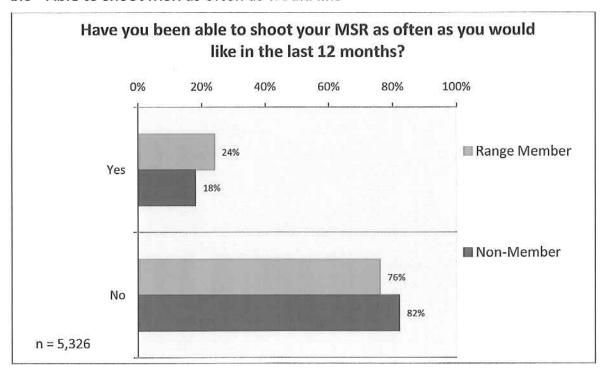




Multiple MSR owners are relatively more likely to shoot:

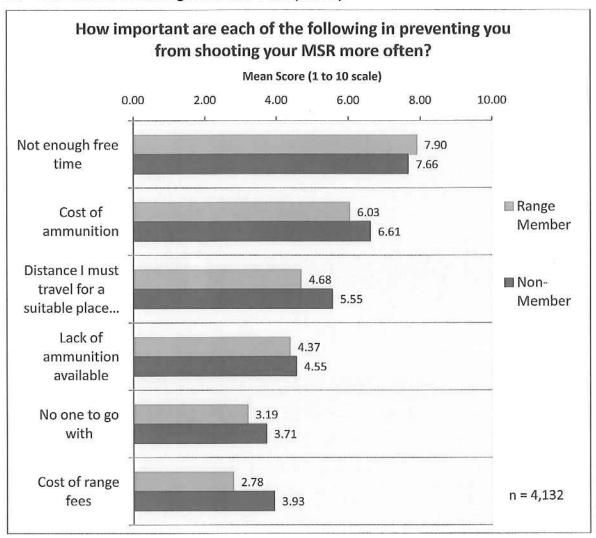
- At a private range
- Competition
- As part of work
- Avid users (shooting 24+ times a year) are more likely to shoot: at all venues.

8.6 Able to shoot MSR as often as would like



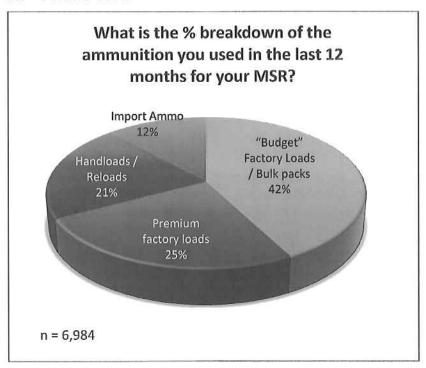
82% of non-range members were not able to shoot their MSRs as often as they would like in the
last 12 months. Although this drops to 76% for range members there is still the vast majority
of MSR owners that don't get to shoot as often as they would like.

8.7 Barriers to shooting MSR more frequently



- Lack of time and the cost of ammunition are the two most important reasons for not being able to shoot as often as they would like.
- Non-range users are more likely to say cost of range fees has an impact but is still placed in the bottom two in terms of importance.

8.9 Ammo used



Budget factory loads are used 42% of the time with premium loads accounting for 25%.

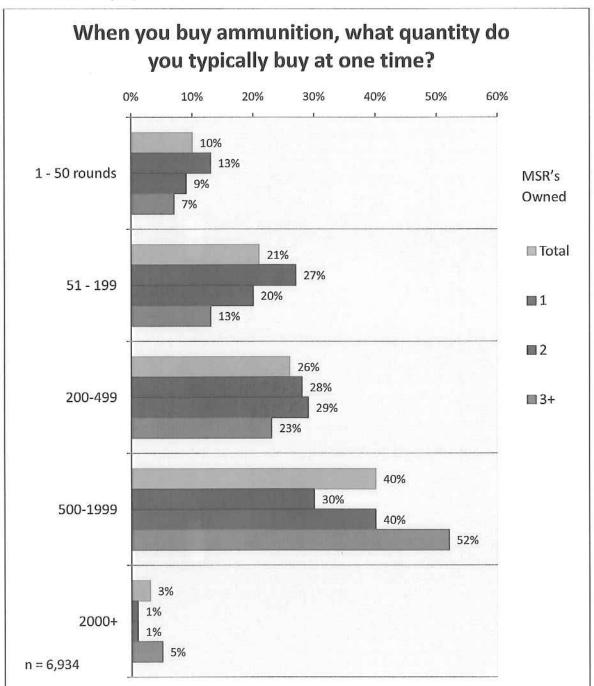
8.10 Number of rounds fired in last 12 months and forecast

	Last 12 months	2011 Projection	
None	6%	0%	
1-50	2%	2%	
51 - 100	5%	4%	
101 - 200	9%	8%	
201 - 400	16%	14%	
401 - 600	16%	17%	
601 - 800	7%	9%	
801 - 1,000	12%	15%	
1,001 - 3,000	19%	22%	
3,001 - 5,000	4%	6%	
5,001 - 10,000	2%	3%	
10,001 +	0%	1%	

n = 7,029

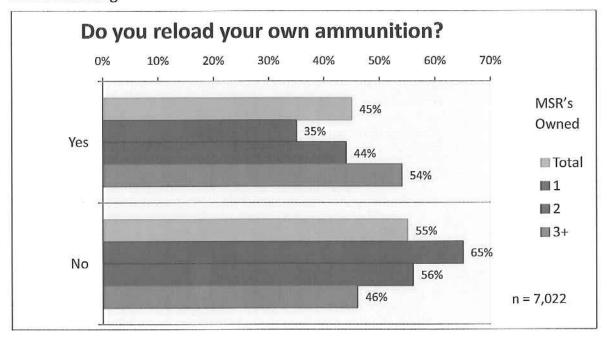
- A quarter of MSR owners fired 1,000 rounds or more in 2010. 32% anticipate firing more than 1,000 rounds in 2011.
- The average number of rounds fired was 1,056.

8.11 Ammo buying

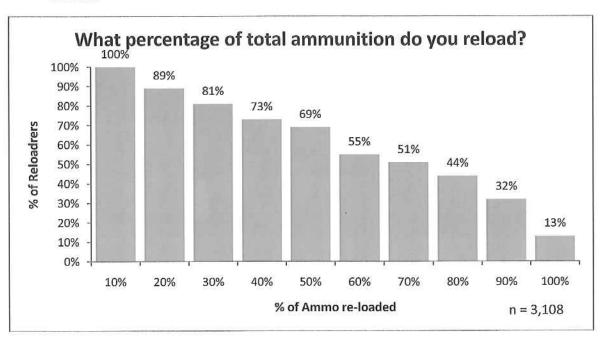


43% of owners buy 500+ rounds at one time. This rises to 57% for multiple MSR owners.

8.12 Reloading

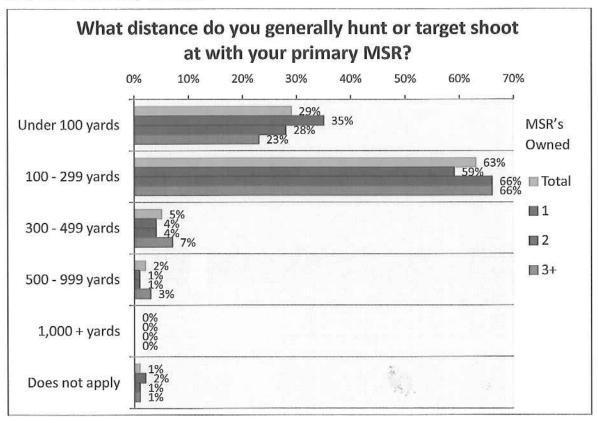


 45% of MSR owners reload their own ammunition. This rises to 54% for multiple MSR owners.



• 7 out of 10 reloaders reload 50% or more of their ammo, 32% reload 90% or more.

8.13 MSR shooting distance

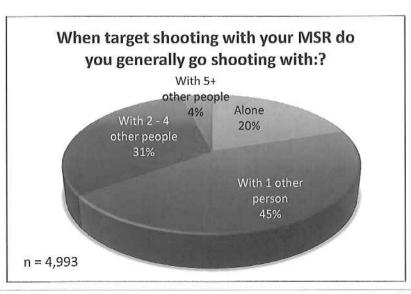


 The most popular distance to fire MSRs is 100-300 yards. Multiple MSR owners tend to shoot slightly longer distance.

n = 7,029

8.14 Who do you MSR shoot with

 20% of MSR owners shoot alone. The most popular shooting party size is 2 with 45% of occasions.



8.15 Other firearm shooting activity

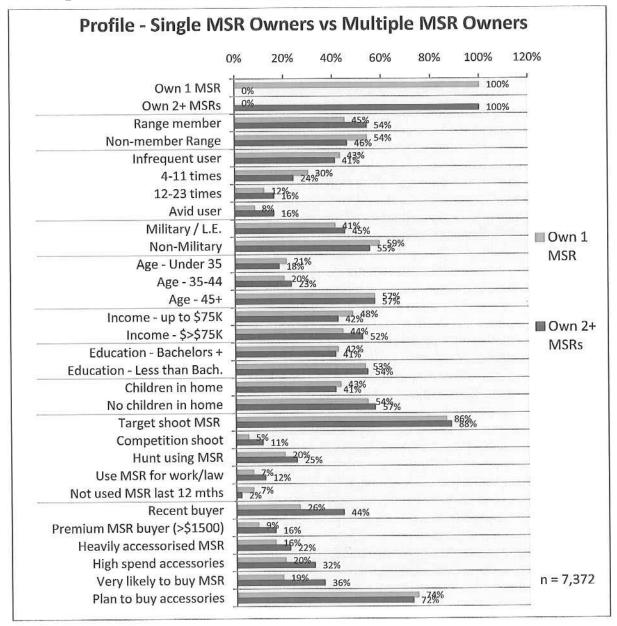
	Other Firearm	MSR
Handgun Target Shooting	72%	n/a
Hunting Big Game	37%	13%
Skeet Shooting	34%	n/a
Rifle Target Shooting	32%	86%
Hunting Small Game	31%	23%
Sporting Clays	30%	n/a
Trap Shooting	30%	n/a
Hunting Varmint	19%	37%
Competition Shooting	11%	14%

n = 7,387

 MSR owners participate in a wide variety of other shooting and hunting activities with other firearms. Nearly three-quarters also participate in handgun target shooting. Around a third also take part in big game hunting, skeet shooting, rifle target shooting, small game hunting and trap shooting.

9 PROFILES

9.1 Single MSR owners vs Multiple MSR owners

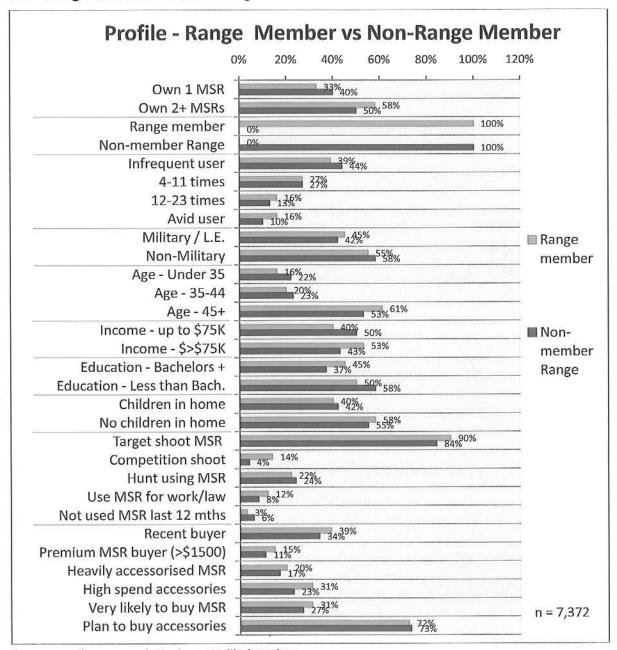


Multiple MSR owners are relatively more likely to be:

- A range member
- A frequent or avid user
- From a military background
- Age 35-44
- Earn over \$75,000
- No children at home

- Competition shooter
- Hunt using the MSR
- Recent MSR buyer
- Heavily accessorized MSR
- High spenders on MSR and accessories

9.2 Range Member vs Non-Range Member

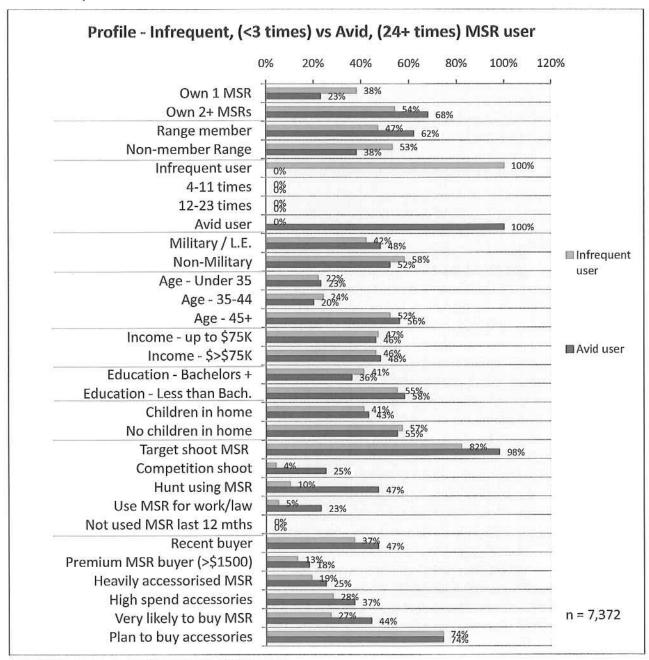


Range members are relatively more likely to be:

- Own multiple MSRs
- An avid MSR user
- Age under 45
- Income over \$75K
- Well educated
- · Have no children at home
- A competition shooter

- A recent MSR buyer
- Heavily accessorized
- Premium MSR buyer
- Very likely to buy an MSR in the next 12 months.

9.3 Infrequent MSR User vs Avid User

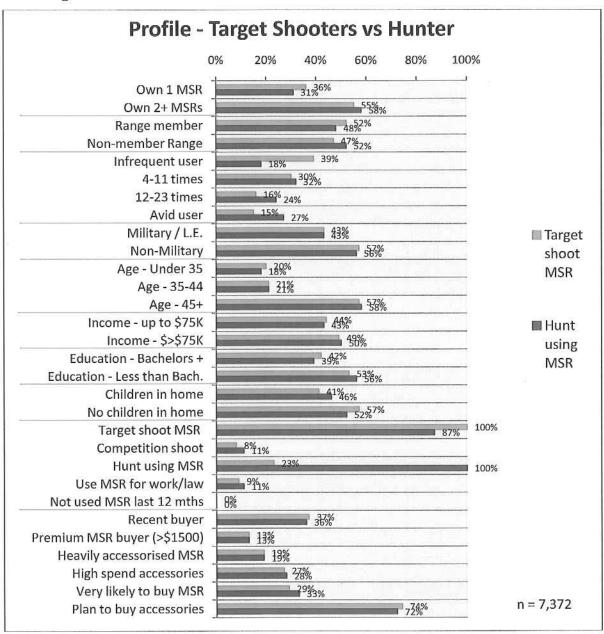


Avid MSR users are relatively more likely to be:

- A range member
- Own multiple MSRs
- Military background
- Age 45 and over

- Competition shooter, hunters and use MSR for work/law enforcement
- A recent MSR buyer
- A premium MSR buyer
- Heavily accessorized MSR

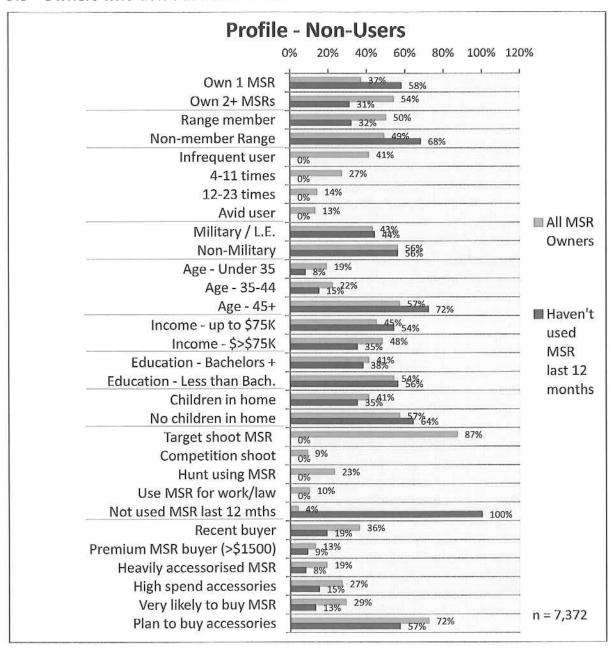
9.4 Target Shooters vs Hunters



Target shooters and hunters have very similar profiles. Hunters are slightly more likely to be:

- Multiple MSR owners
- Not be a member of a range
- Less well educated
- Be an avid user
- More likely to buy an MSR in the next 12 months.

9.5 Owners who don't use their MSRs

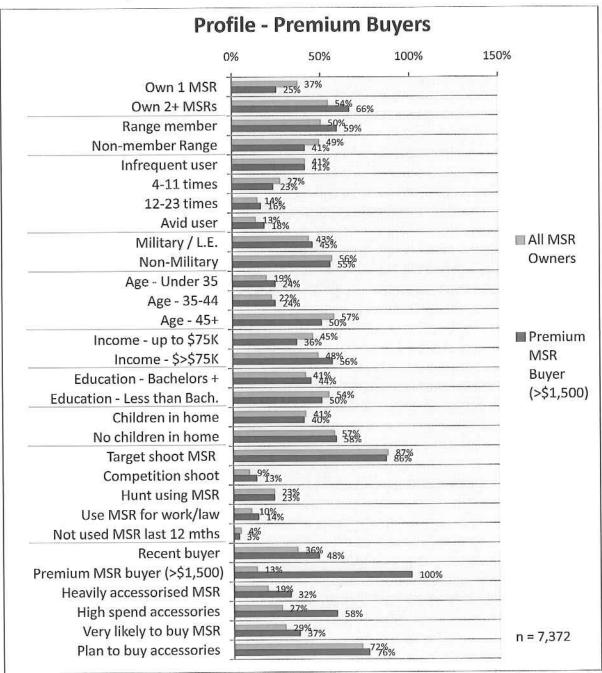


Non-MSR users are relatively more likely to be:

- Single MSR owners
- Non-range member
- Age over 45
- No children at home
- Have fewer accessories
- Spend less on MSR
- Less likely to buy in the next 12 months.

EXHIBIT B (3 of 3)

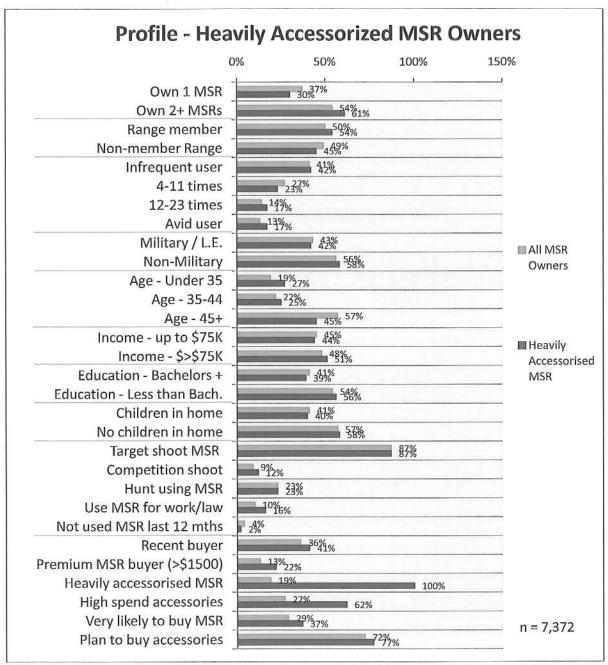
9.6 Premium Buyers



Premium buyers are relatively more likely to be:

- A range member
- Own multiple MSRs
- Avid users
- High spenders on accessories
- Very likely to buy in next 12 months.

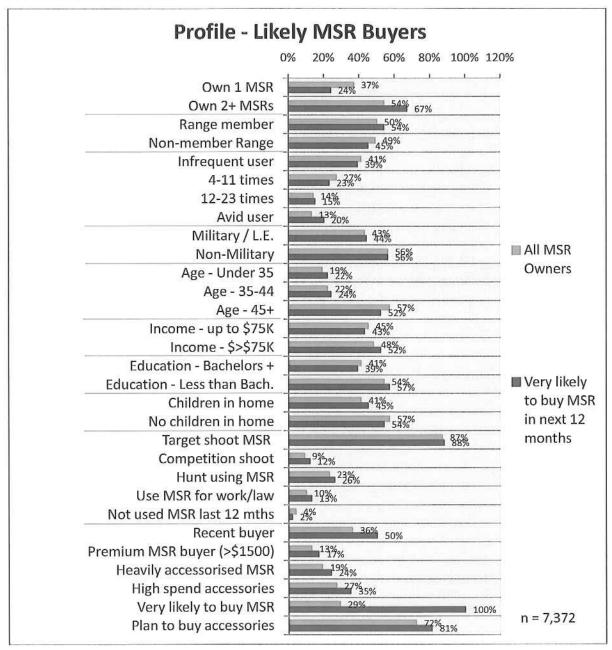
9.7 Owners of Heavily Accessorized MSRs



Owners of heavily accessorized MSRs are relatively more likely to be:

- A range member
- Own multiple MSRs
- Avid users
- Use MSR for work
- Premium MSR buyer
- Very likely to buy MSR in the next 12 months.

9.8 Likely MSR Buyers



Likely MSR buyers are relatively more inclined to be:

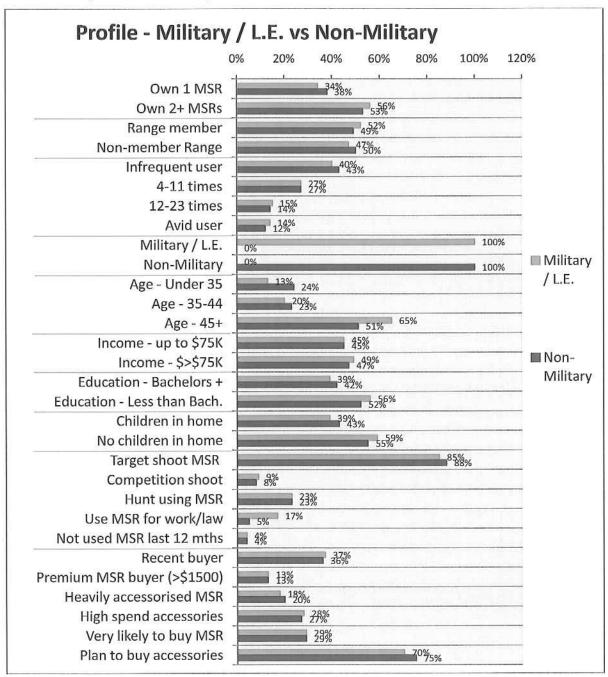
- A range member
- Own multiple MSRs
- Avid users
- Age under 45
- Income >\$75K
- Children at home
- Recent buyer and high accessory spender

9.9 Likely Accessory Buyers



• The profile of likely accessory buyers is very similar to the overall profile of MSR owners indicating the high potential across all sub-groups.

9.10 Military vs Non-Military



MSR owners with a military background are relatively more likely to be:

- Range members
- Age 45+
- Higher income
- Slightly less well educated
- Multiple MSR owner

9.11 Favorite MSR related Magazine's in alphabetical order

Favorite Magazine
American Hunter
American Rifleman
Gun Digest
Guns
Guns and Ammo
Handloader
Rifle Shooter
Shooting Illustrated
Shooting Times
Shotgun News
Small Arms Review
SWAT
Tactical Weapons

9.12 Favorite MSR related Website/Blog(s) in alphabetical order

Favorite Website/Blog
450Bushmaster.net
AR15.com
ar15armory.com
Argunsandhunting.com
Brownells.com
calguns.net
dpmsinc.com
gunblast.com
GunBroker.com
GunDigest.com
GunsandAmmo.com
m4carbine.net

10 CLUSTER ANALYSIS/MARKET SEGMENTATION

Explanation of Cluster Analysis/Market Segmentation Analysis

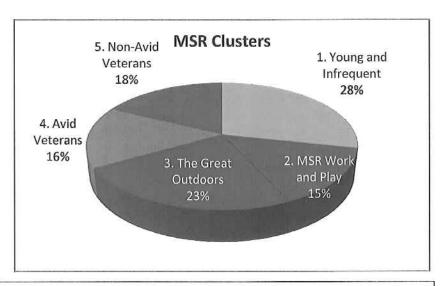
A Cluster Analysis or Market Segmentation is a concept that was developed to help marketers identify specific consumer groups based on a specific set and sub-set of demographic and specific product usage patterns. Market segmentation means dividing the market into distinct groups of individual segments or clusters with similar wants or needs and behaviors. A market segment or cluster is a sub-set of a people. In this case it is MSR owners with one or more characteristics that cause them to demand similar product and/or services based on qualities of those products: such as, usage, activity and demographics. A true market segment meets all of the following criteria: it is distinct from other segments (different segments have different needs), it is homogeneous within the segment (exhibits common needs), and it responds similarly to a market stimulus and media.

Using a cluster analysis technique and the following variables:

- Age
- Reasons for owning
- What is your estimated yearly household income?
- How many MSRs do you own?
- Law Enforcement or Military

We established 5 clusters:

- Young and Infrequent
- 2. MSR Work and Play
- 3. The Great Outdoors
- 4. Avid Veterans
- 5. Non-Avid Veterans

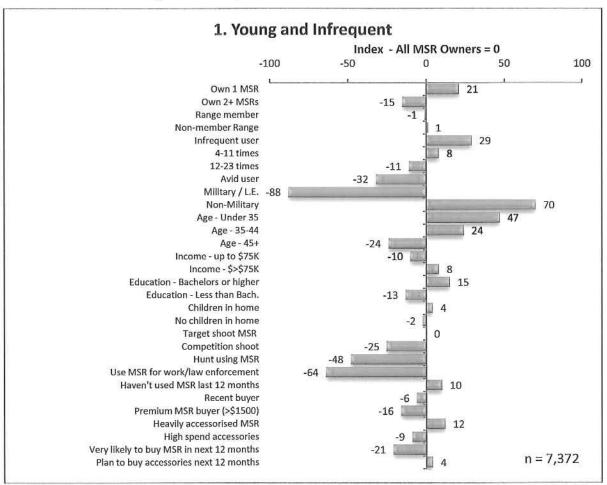


How to Read the Cluster Charts

In all of the cluster charts the sample profile is 0. An index of +20 means the cluster is 20% more likely to exhibit that behavior. So for example Cluster 1 is 21% more likely to own a single MSR and 15 less likely to own multiple MSRs.

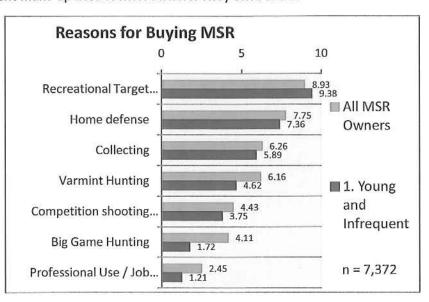
n = 7,372

10.1 Cluster 1 - Young and Infrequent

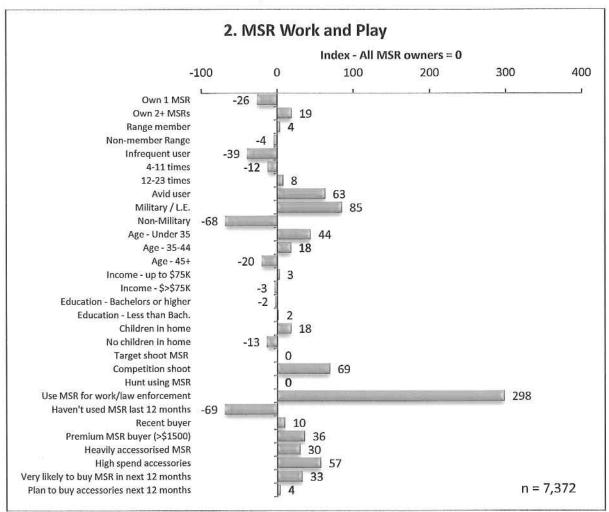


Cluster 1 – Young and Infrequent make up 28% of MSR owners. They tend to be:

- Non-military
- Age under 35
- Well educated
- Non-hunters
- Less likely to buy an MSR in the next 12 months
- Less likely to hunt or compete.

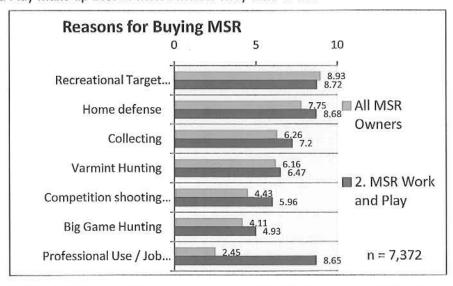


10.2 Cluster 2 - MSR Work and Play

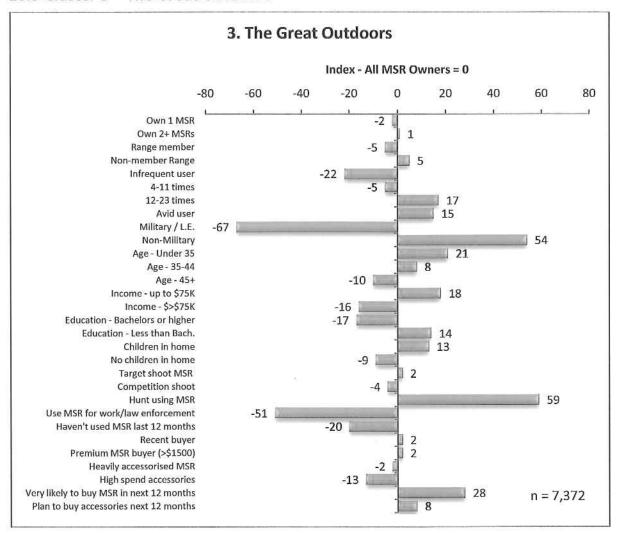


Cluster 2 – MSR Work and Play make up 18% of MSR owners. They tend to be:

- Avid, multiple MSR owners
- Military background
- Age under 35
- Competition shooters
- Go hunting
- Use MSR for work.

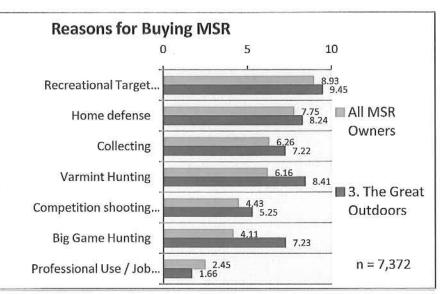


10.3 Cluster 3 - The Great Outdoors

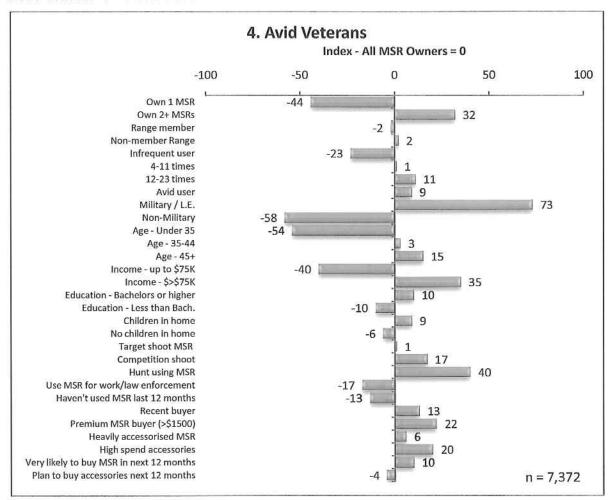


The Great Outdoors accounts for 23% of MSR owners. They tend to be:

- Age under 45
- Lower income
- Likely to buy MSR
- Less well educated
- Hunters.

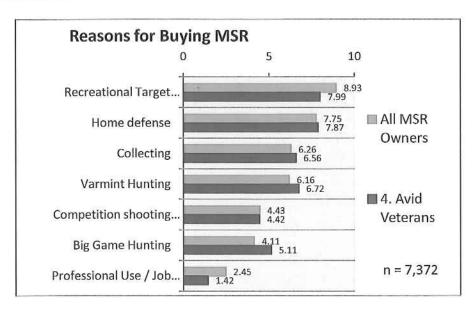


10.4 Cluster 4 - Avid Veterans

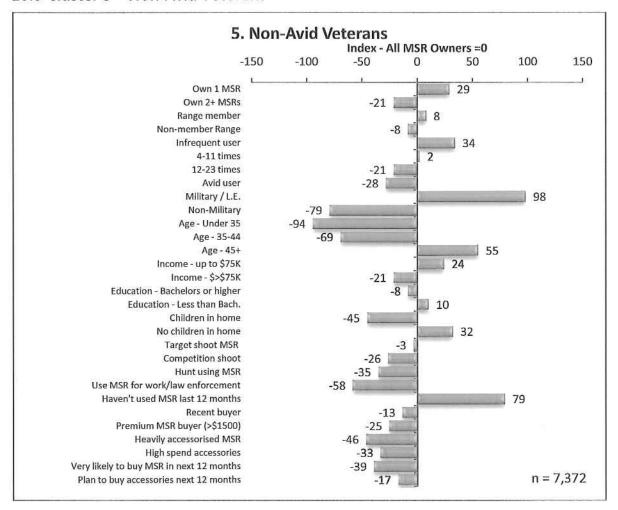


Avid Veterans account for 16% of all MSR owners. They tend to be:

- Age over 35
- Well educated
- Collectors
- Hunters.

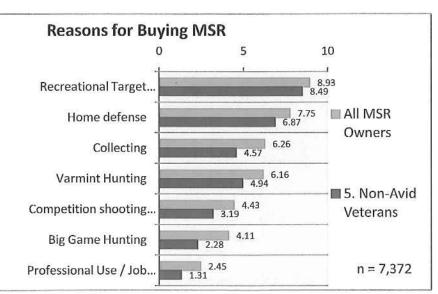


10.5 Cluster 5 - Non-Avid Veterans



Non-Avid Veterans account for 18% of all MSR owners. They tend to be:

- Non users
- Single MSR
- Less likely to buy MSR and accessories
- Age 45+
- No children at home
- Lower income



11 CROSS-TABULATIONS

The following data is provided to allow reader to perform additional detailed and specific analysis.

© 2010 NSSF Page 68

Case 3:13-cv-00739-AVC Document 15-4 Filed 06/26/13 Page 15 of 27

Q2.2 Now many MSRs de you own? 2.2.2.2.3.	The column The
Q3.3 When did you purchase / obtain your first MSRI 2010 2008 2008 2001 2006 2001 2001 2001 2001 2001 2001	Table Tabl
Q2.4 Which of the following 6d year purchase or even previous to centing a MSR and the following 6d year purchase or even previous to centing a MSR and the following following a MSR and the following fol	Factorial Control Co
Q.S. Where did you first gain interest in MSR137 Own personal interest Magnatus Filteria	The column The
GL& Law Enforcement / Milliary (Active or Former) Mariany (L.L. Noon Milliary (L.L.	MASS CONTINUE Fig. 18 13 13 13 13 13 13 13
Constitution Cons	Figure F

Case 3:13-cv-00739-AVC Document 15-4 Filed 06/26/13 Page 16 of 27

Q3.1 War your most recent MSBG? Purchased MEW Purchased ME	Total 1 Appert	Chadren? Ondirent No Children in No
00.2.0 to what year did you rective your most recent MSR as a purchase/gift) 20.00 17.60 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1	Harty own Hart	38 38 38 38 38 38 38 38 38 38 38 38 38 3
Q3.3 What was the Initial price of Your most recent MSR prev out of bas cost? 1 MAS In MSS 1 Total S200 - 51,000 57,357 S200 - 51,000 57,357 S21,001 - 52,000 57,87 S21,001 - 52,000 87 S21,001 - 52,000 87 S22,001 - 52,000 87 S23,000 - 52,000 87 S23,000 - 52,000 78 S23,000 - 52,000 78 S23,000 - 52,000 78 S24,000 - 52,000 78 S25,000 - 52,000 78	2.5 orthology British und Morthel Statt 2 months Endoated Amine 2 months Law Enforcement of Millary LL 150 months 45 months 46 months 47 months	100 Miles 100 Mi
QLS Where dif you key your met recent MSR7 The country of the State Printing without Gent State Gent State Gent Be goal Real Store Received as gift Received as gift Breet Mail Graillege Giftee	This can be consist as the consist and the con	Children? In in In No children in In In Condition in In In Section in In International Internationa
Q3.7 What caliber is your most recent MSR?	FASICY own Name Particular Name Particular Pa	No children in home A001
2.3.5 6.8 7.5.7 7.		255 275 275 275 275 275 275 275 275 275

Case 3:13-cv-00739-AVC Document 15-4 Filed 06/26/13 Page 17 of 27

Address in the second s	17% 19% 19% 19% 19%	As children in home 43.46 21.95 13.5	17. As children in	Noticer in home 4135. 4135. 4136. 4256. 81
Children Horizon Horiz	Children? Children in No children in hame hame 3627 3658 6558	Chalten? Chalten? 1012 22% 63% 13%	Children? District INC DISTRICT	Children's Michael Children's Mi
Not 33.55 5.50 5.50 5.50 5.50 5.50 5.50 5.5	Not 1509 15% 62% 52%	Not 1894 1375 1375 1375	1906 11906 1278 7278 7278 7278 7278 1278 1278 1278	Not C. 2885- 3995- 3995- 3996- 896- 896- 896- 896- 896- 996- 996-
Martia Santa Marria M. Marria Marria M. Marria M. Ma	Married No. 5313 17.95 6556 18.95 18	Martin Satus S286 218 628 128 148	Martins Status Martins 1238 1238	Married Status Married Mt 2388 4408 7288 908 728 728 738 908 738 738 738 738 738 738 738 7
Bodeby 1 Bodeby 2 Bodeby 3 Bodeby 3 Bod 3	Less than Bachelot's 1865 1675 2005	Less than Bachelor's 2541 2256 6276 1376 1376	Barrelon's Barrelon's Bass than 12% 25% 24% 25% 25% 25% 25% 25% 25% 25% 25% 25% 25	Backein** 3994 3994 40% 40% 886 886 286 886 886 886 886 886 886 886
Bache or's or bache or	Education helion's or Ngher 3014 17% 65% 18%	Reduction Redu	Education Bacrofor's or Particle Bacrofor's o	Rate or 7 or 7 Rate or 7
510,0031- 510- 5	5210,400+ 1584 14% 14% 54% 22%	S312,001+ 1573 2535 6435 1135	100 Hard 100	8110,001+ 2577 2577 2666 2666 2666 2666 2666 2666
8.120.000 15: 91.000 1	575,001 to 575,001 to 1950 1856 1856 1876 1876	575,001 te 575,001 te 510,000 1346 209 249 249 129 129 129	575,031 to	575,001, to 20,001, to
\$55,000 to	broame \$45,001 to \$75,000 \$75,000 \$1983 \$75, \$157, \$1884	S45,001 to \$7 \$75,000 \$ 21% 63% 13% 13%	545,001 to 537,000 45,000 10,0	945,001 tol \$5 \$75,000 q \$
545,000 p. 348 p	545,000 & 54 unice: 1372 1384 1384 2356	545,000 E 54, under 1317 1317 2356 6536 1466 1466	955,000.8 S4. Widek 1332.8 S4.	245,000 8 34 under 1332 245,000 8 245 245 245 245 245 245 245 245 245 245
654 8.89 8.80 8.13 8.13 7.84 7.84 7.76 6.45 6.45 7.70 7	65+ 545 533 2195 6995 1005		645+ 645+ 645+ 645+ 645+ 645+ 645+ 645+	525 533 533 534 535 535 535 535 535 535 53
555-64 9.15 9.03 9.03 9.03 9.03 8.34 8.28 7.46 7.46 7.56 6.50 6.50 6.50 6.50 6.50 7.55 6.50 7.55	20% 20% 20% 65% 14%	55°-64 1761 215 215 58% 12% 16%	255-64 1766 1766 1485 1585 1585 1585 1585 1586 1586 1785 1785 1785 1785 1785 1785 1785 1785	255-64 1765 1296 1396 1469 1469 1469 1469 1469 1469 1469 14
Age 45-54 45-54 8.41 8.41 8.41 7.40 7.40 7.40 6.57 6.53 6.57 6.57 6.57 6.57 6.57 6.57 6.57 6.57	Age 4.5°54 1.7% 6.7% 1.7% 84%	Age 45~54 1873 1976 63% 12%	Age 45-54 1878 1878 1876 1876 1876 1876 1877 1776 1777 1778 1778	Age: 45-54 12862 2008 2008 2008 2708 270 270 270 270 270 270 270 270 270 270
35-44 8.56 8.26 8.26 8.03 8.03 7.33 7.33 7.34 8.04 7.33 8.04 7.33 8.04 7.33 8.04 7.33 8.05 8.05 8.05 8.05 8.05 8.05 8.05 8.05	35*44 1587 15% 65% 22%	35°44 1578 21% 55% 13% 12%	35-44 1584 1184 1184 1385 1385 138 138 138 138 138 138 138 138 138 138	35-14 1583 28% 28% 39% 69% 69% 69% 77% 77% 77% 77% 77% 77% 77% 77% 77% 7
155 8.88 8.88 8.88 8.88 8.88 8.88 8.88 8	Under 35 1389 1116 6136 2886		1387 75 75 138 75 138 75 138 75 138 138 138 138 138 138 138 138 138 138	Undor 35 1383 2885 2885 518 365 518 365 518 77 77 67 67 67 67 67 67 67 67 67 67 67
Note	An Military An Military LE 4142 16% 55% 55%	Net or Military Net Military / LE	10 of Milliany Not	Milliary /
Military / LE Mi	Law Enforcement or Millery Law Millery	Law Enforcement or More and 22% 61% 61% 13% 24% 24% 24% 24% 24% 24% 24% 24% 24% 24	Law Enforcement on Milliany / LE. Alliany / LE. 25.78 25.78	Law Enforcement or Milliany / Law Enforcement or Milliany / Law 2004
(cader 8.3) (cader		3855 22% 64% 13% 13%	3866 1256 656 1356 1556 1556 1556 1556 1556 155	295, 235, 235, 235, 235, 235, 235, 235, 23
Release Annuary 2013 (Secure Personal P	Retoad Arreno? 3127 3524 3554 3574 3574 3574 3575 3575 3575 357	Reland Armno? Reloader Nen-Re 3101 2255 6375 1375 1375	Relead Armno? Relead Armno? Relead Armno? 31.25 11.55	Reload Ammo? Reload Ammo? 3308 2508 4036 4036 706 706 706 706 706 706 706 706 706 70
		1 1 2/11/11		2
27-23 2 2 2-23 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	12°23 24+ 1056 957 1254 1056 1254 1057 1254 1058 1254 1058	2 menths 2723 2 1053 99 2226 26 5656 68 1356 9	157 22 noneth; 127-23 344-21055 5941 1055 5941 1055 5941 1055 5941 1055 1056 1056 1056 1056 1056 1056 105	15st 12 months 15st
MASR hast 12 13-12-13-13-13-13-13-13-13-13-13-13-13-13-13-	178 last 1 12969 1776 1676 1676	1953 1953 20% 52% 52% 52% 52% 54% 54%	471 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	and AMR last 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
Filmest ared MGR hat 2 menths Ilmest Filmest Filmest Ilmest Filmest	1 times used MSR has 13 months 3 times of 6 47.1 12°23 10.8 5.90 1364 1364 1374 1275 158 1574 166 158 1674 2275 158 166 2275	# firmes used loSR last 12 months. 3 times of the 4"11 \$27">3 times of the 4"1">3 times of the	# #mes 3034 13% 7% 7% 13% 13% 13% 13% 13% 13% 13% 13% 13% 13	1 times u 1029 3278 3278 3278 3278 3278 3278 3278 3278
Member 8300 8300 8300 8300 8300 8300 8300 830	3 3 8 8 8	5 8 8 8 8 8 8	24% 13% 24% 13% 24% 24% 24% 25% 25% 25% 25% 25% 25% 25% 25% 25% 25	Michipe 13/15/15/15/15/15/15/15/15/15/15/15/15/15/
8. Range Membership Membership 9.00 9.00 9.00 8.835 8.47 8.47 8.15 8.	Mange (Membership No. Member 137.0 115% 115% 115% 115% 115% 115% 115% 115	Ange Membership Member Mem 33 23% 23% 23 23% 23% 23 22% 1	Stepent7 Range Mormhership Mormber Morm July 1156 1156 1279 1270	Range Membership Member Mann 2009 2009 2009 2009 2009 2009 2009 2009 2009 2009 2009
\$17 (average \$3+ \$3.00 \$9.03 \$	3+ 2338 14% 62% 24%	3+ 7328 23% 67% 9%	ms of dollars of dolla	3+ 2315 2455 4576 4576 4576 656 656 676 676 676 676 676 676 676
9 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105	2 25% 25% 25% 25% 25% 25% 25% 25% 25% 25	# MSR's own 2 2 22 22 22 8 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	MSR's own MSR's own MSR's own 2 2 2 1638 1058 1058 1058 1058 1058 1058 1058 105	1 2 2 3 3 4 4 3 5 6 4 4 3 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6
8 902 8.85 8.29 8.29 8.29 8.29 8.29 8.29 8.29 8.29	1 2697 19% 65% 16%	2674 20% 20% 20% 27% 27%	# M # M # M # M # M # M # M # M # M # M	2672 348 378 398 88 288 288 288 288 288 288 288 288 28
10 forbill (10 forbill) 10 for	Total 7350 1854 645 645 1856	7304 7304 22% 62% 13% 13%	Total 7327 1356 656 656 656 656 656 656 656 656 656	7302 2885 2885 2885 788 428 78 78 78 78 78 78 78 78 78 78 78 78 78
Q\$.8 How impercent were each of the following resistent for buying your mest recent MSRY count 1 Accuracy Accuracy Techal 1 Accuracy Accuracy S.231 8.285 8.566 Reputation of manufacture 8.231 8.285 8.566 Reputation of manufacture 8.231 8.285 8.56 9.50 Reputation of manufacture 8.231 8.287 8.287 8.28 8.50 Reputation of manufacture 8.231 8.287 8.28 8.50 8.28 8.50 Good displances, easy access to safety, correctable 8.210 8.231 8.28 8.50 7.59 Good displances, easy access to safety, correctable 8.210 8.23 8.23 8.24 8.23 Elsy to book 8.201 8.20 7.50 7.50 7.50 7.50 Elsy to book 8.201 8.20 7.50 7.50 7.50 7.50 Elsy to book 8.20 7.20 7.20 7.20 8.27 7.50 Price weight 8.20 7.2	(1).3 would consider my most recent MSR as Learnendy use it to be in the management of the management of the management of the work in the management of t	Q3.10 When did you add your accessories to your MSR? After a suchaso Pers pursuase (after 2.2 months) Hot supressuse (after 2.2 months) Hot suplessite	Columbia	www.mass.
Q3.8 New impertant were each of the folio Accuracy Macuracy Regulation of manufacture Regulation of manufacture Regulation of manufacture Good eigenomes, each access to stately, con Manufacture of the stately of parts Eacy to broth Eacy to	Q3.9 I would consider my mass Out of the bay Heavely accessories (1-3) Heavely accessories (6+)	Q3.10 When did you add your acceleration of the control of the con	Q3.11 Hew much after market cus 50 510 - \$500 510 - \$500 500 - \$500 500 - \$500 510 -	Iron alphis - primary Iron alphis - primary Scape - primary Scape - primary Red coll - primary Later colligione - primary Cont's frow strondary Cont's frow strondary Conter Primary Cont

Case 3:13-cv-00739-AVC Document 15-4 Filed 06/26/13 Page 18 of 27

Marchal Stetus Marc	
Stetus S	J
	7.7
Second S	58
	C)
Less than 1076 1076 1076 1076 1076 1076 1076 1076 1076 1076 1076 1076 1076 1077	977
	1
Bache Bache	- 1
00113 00113	
Per System to Sy	9
Pricore Pric	197
255.000 R 255.00	
Color Colo	139
200 de la companya de	6
Age Age Age Age Age Age Age Age	1
13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13	
17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17	
Not will her	
Law Erforcement or Attillary Library Lib	282
1357 1357	52
Release Annuery 11251 1251	52
25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 2	
Femer used MSR lest 12 months MSR MS	
# Elimen seed 4668 lest 12 months (1850 ed. 4"1) 12-23 12-24 12-	
1200 1200	238
Range Memberhip Range	£
2000 2000 1138 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 8	
AMSRYS CONTINUES OF THE STATE O	
10 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	
100 100	2
on year most recent h	
r receiver is receiver is receiver is son your r	
0.13 What type of stope? 1. **A sower scope 2. **A sower scope 3. **A sower scope	
O). 23 What type of scope of s	Other

Case 3:13-cv-00739-AVC Document 15-4 Filed 06/26/13 Page 19 of 27

Q3.29 is the barrel on your most recent MSR?:	
Treaded Non-treader / drawned Ontwee	1 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 2
Q3.20 Does the barrel on your most retent MSR have M7 Flash sides / Mon-Permanent MALS or sines / Permanent MALS or sines / Permanent MALS or sines / Permanent Goat's know Onthe New	
O3.21 What is the ismed knight? 11 15 7 14 16 7 18 17 18 18 7 19 18 7 19 18 7 10 18 7	The column The
GS.22 Dees your MSR operate on ar? Outer gos imprigament Gas pinton Recol (Blow-pac corrette Docythrow Docythrow Chrost	State Stat
(C) 23 How Eldely are you to purchase a new MSR in the next 12 months? [average] # MSR's # MSR	The next 12 month 12 John 12 Str. The next 12 month 12 Str. The next 12 month 12 Str. The next 13 month 12 Str. Str
Qella Bipod Qella Bipod Correctly own Correctly own Dear to be for next 12 refer. Gon't own or plan to owy	MARTS Own Range Membership Future Lead MSE start 2 membership Future Lead MSE
Q4.1b Mounted Allie Scope Q4.1b Mounted Allie Scope Gurrenty Gwn Dan 16 bb. in rest 22 mrs. Dan't sewn or glan 10 stey.	The color

Case 3:13-cv-00739-AVC Document 15-4 Filed 06/26/13 Page 20 of 27

3703 53% 16% 31%	No chidren in home 3559 3256 46%	Maren in home 4011 81% 12% 7%	hildren in home 3752 585 16% 27%	967 No children in horne 3526 353 1135 2435	Mo children in home home 3472 3434 72%	htdrer in home 3629 39% 14% 47%	No culdren in Nome 3566 2566 17%
Children In Nochrider In Forms 2739 2735 2735 2735 2735 2735 2735 2735 2735	Children? Children? Forne 2836 3136 32678 4378	Children	Children in No children in In Och children in In Och children in 2734 3752 2556 2556 2556 2556 2555 2556 2555 2556 2	Children 7 Mort home home 2658 4256 12-6	Children? Children in No di none 1001 1004 1104 1154	Children? Children In Gothdram In Former 1272 3252 3259 4359 4359 4359 4359 4359 4359 4359 43	Children in No. Cr. Post Children in No. Cr. P
atus Named 1735 475 156 356	Married 2854 2856 4856	Satus Married 1846 836 1336 635	Antris Not Cr. 1768 58% 58% 24%	Nat 1704 12704 1355 4956	1674 1035 7035	No. 1728 4234 4235	Not 1706 26% 17%
Married Sta Married 6207 537 537 537 537 537 537 537 537 537 53	Marital Sta Married 4541 33% 23% 44%	Married Sta 12% 12% 73%	Marhal Sa Narried 4783 15% 16%	Married Ma 4498 37% 111% 52%	Married Mi Married Mi 1056 1776 7255	Married M. 4641 38% 46% 46% 46%	Markai Satus Marriec M 4558 258 258 278 578
Less than Bachelori's 3524 5356 1856 2596	10 Less than Bachelor's 3370 3350 24% 43%	Bacheler's 3809 82% 12% 65% 65%	Backeor's 3567 59% 245% 245%	ne tess than Rachelor's 3366 38% 11% 51%	nn Less than Bache or's 3289 115 2055 695	Less tran Bachelor's 3466 43% 15% 44%	len Less than Bachelor's 3409 27% 28% 55%
Education Education Higher 2715 50% 50% 50% 50% 50%	Education Bacteor's or Higher 2630 3066 22356 4856	Education Bachelor or Migher 9 2897 7 7956 5 2358 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	Education Bacterior's or Migher 2782 578 16% 27%	Ethrontion higher 2631 2631 37% 113% 52%	Education Bacnelor's or 1 higher B 2600 8 2600 8 356 8 7556	Education Eachelor's or Higher 2685 3856 1456 4736	Education Michael Sectorial Sec
\$110,001+ 1425 1425 1746 1746 2646	5110,031+ 1368 36% 22% 42%	8 +10,001 1572 28.8 28.8 27.8 27.8	5110,001+ 1446 54% 1456 21%	\$110,001+ 1354 415 119 695;	\$110,001+ 1339 1110 2156 6836	5110,031+ 1398 456 14% 14%	8110,002+ 1382 386 1876 1876 5116
\$75,003 to \$10,000 \$1724 \$35,003 to \$1856 \$2956	52.10,000 16.78 34% 22% 43%	\$75,001 to \$310,000 1874 8256 1256 1777	52,000 to 5110,000 1777 60% 158 25%	\$75,001 to \$110,000 \$670 \$875 1728 \$035	075,001 to \$10,000 \$1625 \$71 \$71	575,001 to \$210,000 1727 4156 1584 4554	\$75,001 to \$10,000 to \$11,000 to \$11,000 to \$11,000 to \$11,000 to \$10,000 to
1000000 1000000 1000000 1000000 1000000 1000000	645,001 F S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S	\$45,500 to \$75,000 to \$75,000 1509 8136 3376 676	Mcune 545,001 to 575,000 17794 17894 1856 2655	S45,001 to \$75,000 12% 17% 12% 12% 12% 52%	545,001 to \$75,000 1588 1568 1594 1595 1595 1595 1595 1595 1595 1595	\$45,002 to \$75,000 1743 35% 125% 477%	545,001 a 545,000 (
845,030 & under under 11801 4236 4236 1393	245,030 R under 11337 2454 2556 5196	545,000 & under 1273	545,000 & under 1201 1201 156 156 156 156 156 156 156 156 156 15	945,000 g under 1157 366, 13%,	545,000 & under 1139 8% 12% 12%	545,000 K 1170 3375 1776 458	545,000 Z Under 1147 225 1198 198
257-64 654 1527 444 128 728 27% 23%	55°64 654 1853 413 1853 17% 21% 17% 4156 46%	65+ 490 80% 111% 9%	55°56 55+ 1536 424 565 495 128 128 315 396	55°64 65+ 2425 383 31% 22% 8% 5% 61% 73%	55°-64 65+ 1397 378 115 95 116 1116 735 7956	157-64 654 1470 398 12% 13% 15% 13% 56% 63%	55~64 55+ 1474 348 1474 348 188 148 53% 618
Age 15-15-4 15-15-15 17-15 17-15 17-15-15 17-15 17-15-15 17-15-15 17-15-15 17-15-15 17-15-15 17-15-15 17-15	Age 45-54 55- 2598 14- 3555 36 4355 41- 4355 41-	Age 155°64 1798 1683 81% 82% 12% 20% 7% 8%	45-54 1693 1593 1598 138 138 138 138 138 138 138 138 138 13	Age 45°54 SS° 1593 24 37% 31 51% 61	Age 45°54 55° 1574 13 1286 11 66% 77	Age 1561 14 38% 3 148 13 68% 5	Age 45~54 53. 28% 28% 29% 29% 29% 29% 29% 29% 29% 29% 29% 29
35°44 147.1 463. 228.	35°44 1434 29% 26% 45%	157-44 1552 828 128 128 68	35-44 1516 61% 18% 21%	35-44 1455 426 136 448	35-14 3420 10% 20% 66%	35*44 1485 45% 15% 39%	35744 1452 228 178 898
FMIItary Under 1.5. 35 37.23 2.256 33.4 2.256 33.8 33.8 33.8 33.8 33.8 33.8 33.8 33.	7Y Under 71 125 1271 135 1271 135 1271 135 1271 135 1274 135 135 135 135 135 135 135 135 135 135	77 Under U.E. 35 775 1369 8% 78% 4% 16% 8% 6%	77 Uncer 1.E. 35 786 1337 6% 59% 6% 25% 6% 19%	tany / Under L.E. 35 1388 1308 1308 1308 1358 1358 1358 1358 1358 1358 1358 135	77 Under 1.E. 35 332 1284 95 75 88 205 396 735	Hary Urder LE 35 3693 1335 1355 50% 16% 1735 46% 3336	77 Under LL 38 338 1238 6% 23% 7% 16%
N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N	Non Millary Urder Non Millary Urder 3588 12731 6 23% 22% 6 23% 23% 6 23% 6 348	Nan Miltary LE LE Says	### A #### A ### A #### A ### A ######	Non Mil	Honnit or Millary (1.5. 1.5. 1.5. 1.5. 1.5. 1.5. 1.5. 1.5	Non M.	Nan Military Nan Military 1 1 26% 6 25% 6 17% 6 17% 6 57%
Law Enforcem Military / LE. 2812 5856 1656 1656 2816	Law Enforcem Mittary/ LE. 2730 2730 33% 5 23% 6 23%	Law Enforcem Tay Enforcem 3076 3076 1076 6 1076	Law Enforcement Table Tabl	Law Enforcem Haw Enforcem 2716 4654 4654 4654	Law Enforcement or Ron 2656 2556 23% 2656 25% 25% 25% 25% 25% 25% 25% 25% 25% 25%	Law Enforcem Law Enforcem 2774 2774 4256 1356 4556	Law Enforcement Taw Enforcement Number / L.E. 2721 2721 6 266 6 3576 6 5776
7 Antrio? Non-Relance 3431 2255 2255	Non-Release 3317 2455 2455 5156	Reload Ammo? Salar Mar-Pecanier 3028 3716 385,6 784,6 78	A Armed? Non-Releador 3545 5955 5956 2356	Anme? Non-Reloader 3359 3355 1335	Anma? Non-Reloader 3308 398 398 398 358	Ritload Anmo? 2733 38% 4357 2736 12% 12% 55% 55% 55% 55%	Annerso? 3399 3399 3399 1856 1856
Reload 7833 5354 6554 7356 2056	Reload 2722 2722 2726 2356 3556	- A	Relaud Relaud 1825 1825 1837 2695	Reload - Recorder - 1854 - 1854 - 1854 - 1858 - 185	Reland Reland S510 2510 1254 1254 5 1355	2	Retoader Reloader 27% 16% 57%
List 12 months 12-23 244 935 884 60% 60% 128% 20%	12°23 24+ 894 862 37% 42% 24% 27% 39% 31%	Heres used ASF last 12 months 3 times of 12.72 244 2521 2525 2545 2521 2525 2545 2521 2525	127-23 244-954 889-954 889-954 889-954 885-1256 1256 1256	12-23 264 897 854 115 1156 1156 688 478 4156	12-73 24- 874 838 12% 13% 13% 20% 23% 68% 64%	12-73 244 936 877 43% 459 1498 135 43% 389	12723 24+ 1298 864 2254 3214 5275 184
# times used MSR lan ### 12715 ### 2715 ### 2715 ### 2715 ### 2715 ### 2715 ### 2715 ### 2715 ### 2715 ### 2715	1 Used MSR 1 1655 1 1655 1 228 1 179	10 2836 2 2436 3 2436 4 1436 8 848	# firme used NGSI last 3 tones of 1 cs 2776 1768 58% 55% 17% 25% 25% 25%	4711 11663 6 35% 6 52%	112 4*11 22 4*11 0 1632 6 5% 6 16%	# times used MSR las # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # #	8 shrees or 4-13 1655 4-13 2637 2637 2637 245, 2455 185, 175, 5856
# time on- 3 times bec 16 bec 273 335 438 487 348	# time bor 3 times bor 263 283 283 375 28 776 48	H three H th	# ##me ### 31:006.05 ### 377 ### 277 ### 277 ### 277 ### 277	ten- 3 times us ten- 3 times or tess 285 3631 286 3286 226 5226	807 3 times use 100 3 times 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25	5 3 3 5 5 5	1 three 25 t
Range Membership Nember Nembership Nember Nember 3316 3136 55% 43% 24% 38%	Mange Membership	Hange Membership Fitness Three	Range Membership Member Member 33.53 33.53 6.234 5.54 7.54 7.55 7.55 7.55 7.55 7.55 7.5	Range Membership Normber Normb	Range Membership # finnes Afterniber Member 1777 1772 1772 1772 1773 1775 1775 1775 1775 1775 1775 1775	Membership Membership Membership Membership A282 A282 A284 A286 B3583 A286 A286 A378 A478 A478 A478	Range Membership Non- Member Member 3700 3139 2456 2776 2456 2576
34 Man 32.333 23.33 64% 1.7% 1.7%	8an 34 Ne 2030 4056 2556 3556	34 Me 2285 89% 778 49%	8an 3- Me 2367 7135 1236	8an 3+ Mo 2035 50% 10%	Ban 3- Mc 1983 16% 23% 61%	8an 34 Me 2203 55% 12% 34%	8 hit 2059 36% 166% 166% 166% 166%
MSR's own 1473 53% 19% 28%	2 1426 32% 25% 44%	2 2 1587 1287 1276 675	1497 6036 1796 2396	2 2 2417 3855 cwn 2417 3856 1256 5556 5556	2 2333 333 836 336 726	7 3442 40% 16% 43%	2 1425 26% 26% 25% 25%
	1 Total 1 1 2291. 2291. 2395. 2305.	11 Tota 1 1 1 2566 21 2566 21% 2346 2346 2346 2346 2346 2346 2346 2346	#1 Tetal	17 Tocal 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	10cal 2 10cal 2 10c 6193 2266 10c 6193 2266 12ck 13ck 13ck 13ck 13ck 13ck 13ck 13ck 13	1 Total 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Total 1 5585 2323 2656 17% 17% 18% 57% 65%
5 8 8 10 14 10	5 8 8 8 8	7 20 8 71	# 18 18 18 18	F [5] m rt 15	5.20	15 Z 4 L M	7. E3
Scope lext 12 mtns. lan to buy	inder lext 12 mms. Ian to buy	rect 12 miths.	Flashlight Nort 12 metho. Tan to buy	Appared Appared 12 metrs, ian to buy	klon noxt 12 mths. lan to buy	Foregrip forest 12 mins, lan to suy	otic reet 12 mits. ian to buy
Q4.26 Spetting Scope Currently town Dan 16 May 3 need 12 mrts. Con't own or plan 10 auy	QA1d Range Finder Qurrently own Dan to bey in next 12 men. Don't own or plan to say	Q4.1e Rife Sing Gurrenty own Plan to bay in reed 12 mits. Den't own are pan to bay	G& 1.1 Textical Flashifight Currently own Fan to any in nex 22 mete. Don't own or plan to bay	Q4.1g Incident Appared Q4.1g Incident Appared Currently own Pan to law in next 32 metro. Don't own or plan to bay	Q4.1h Night Vition Qurrently awn Fan to buyin nex 22 mths. Don't own or also to buy	GALT Vertical Foregrip Gurrenty coin Para to buy in next 12 mms. Deart coin or glain to say	Q4.1 Lacer Optic Current y own Blan to bayy in reet 12 miths. Den't own or plan to bay

Case 3:13-cv-00739-AVC Document 15-4 Filed 06/26/13 Page 21 of 27

Children? Children in No Children in	No chilcron in home 3611 3611 1494 4655	Children? Children? Children? Roch Store From Part Children From From From From From From From From	Children in Northettern North 2759 2759 2759 2759 2759 2759 2759 2759	Children? In No children in no Pome Pome 2355 2355 2355 2355 2355 2355 2355 235	Na children in home 3692 3694 129% 139%	Children? Children in No Ebilicren in income 25018 25018 2504 7355 7355 7355	Children? Children in Hio children in Hoot-borne 2511 156 1157 1158 2545 2545 2545
Children in Nome 27.63 51% 17% 32%	Oblidren No. 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Californ in thome 2760 52% 10% 22%	Children in home 27933 70% 12% 12% 12% 12%	277 277 28 28 28 28	Olidera? Chloren in Na 1747 2747 2747 30% 30%	Chadren in home 25.18 65. 65. 226%	Children in home 2611 10% 10% 10%
Marital Satus Rot Marited Anaries 4700 1755 50% 55% 55% 55% 55% 55% 55% 55%	Martial Status Not Martied Martied Abriles 1739 1886 4378 1586 1596 4415	Marries Sertus Married Aberical Abstract A757 B771 B771 B771 B771 B771 B771 B771 B	Marries Seatus Northered Narries Northered 483.1 3.785.1 775.5 30% 59% 53.5 53.5 53.5 53.5 53.5 53.5 53.5 53.	Martial Status Norricel A661 1731 335 2485 2435 4356 4356 4356	Martial Status Hori Married Married 4703 1754 5595 518 106 1106 318 2595	Martins Satus Narrice Marries 4420 1567 56 775 189 7394	Married Married Adail 18678 1878 1878 1878 1878 1878 1878 187
M Less than Ma Bachelor's Ma 3513 6 515 105 105 1335 1335 1335 1335 1335 13	Marken's Ma Backeor's Ma Backeor's Ma Backeor's Ma 178 4315 4315	Market Ma	Nature than 8 Sabeler's Ma 3610 7 266 10% 2006 2006	Backelor's Ma Backelor's Ma 343, 343, 40%	National Management Ma	Name of Street Han Ma 3739 655 2034 7455	N Less than Bache'or's Ma 3317 1156 996 7995
Education Bacuelors of Lo Street Santa 27722 SON: 135% 35%	Education 14 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12	Education Ltd. Bacheor's on Ltd. 27/45 59% 956 32%	Education Escholar of La 2777 73.6 1066 1986	Education Liping Backelori's or Liping Backelori's STORS 3756 3756 3756 4856 4856	Education L/L L/L L/L L/L L/L L/L L/L L/L L/L L/	Education 14 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17	Education Bachelor's or Lighter Bachelor's or Language 2,890 95,8 105,8 115,8
88 240,221 240,2 268 268 268 268 308	8310,001+ 1390 4254 4254 4455 4455	\$110,001+ 1438 1638 1054 2895	5110,001+ 7460 766 766 976 1,666	\$130,003+ 1420 37% 22% 43%	5120,3003+ 3411 53% 576 28%	80 1338 878 1388 7485	815,001+ 1346 138 138 138 7534
\$75,001 to \$110,000 \$1745 \$75, \$15, \$255 \$255	\$75,003 to \$110,000 \$1 1771 40% 12% 45% 45%	\$75,003 to \$120,000 \$1 2758 \$75,003 to \$285.	575,001 tal 5110,000 5117.73 72.8 10% 12%	\$75,001 to \$120,003 \$1 \$10,003 \$1 \$10,003 \$1 \$10,003 \$1 \$10,003 \$1 \$10,000 \$1 \$10,000 \$1 \$10,000 \$1 \$10,000 \$1 \$10,000 \$1 \$10,000 \$1 \$10,000 \$1 \$10,000 \$1 \$10,000 \$1 \$10,000 \$1 \$10,000 \$1 \$10,000 \$1 \$10,000 \$1 \$10,000 \$1 \$10,000 \$1 \$10,000 \$1 \$10,000 \$1,000 \$1 \$10,000 \$1 \$10,000 \$1 \$10,000 \$1 \$10,000 \$1 \$10,000 \$1 \$10,000 \$1 \$10,000 \$1 \$10,000 \$1 \$10,000 \$1 \$10,000 \$1 \$10,000 \$1,000 \$1 \$10,000 \$1 \$10,000 \$1 \$10,000 \$1 \$10,000 \$1 \$10,000 \$1 \$10,000 \$1 \$10,000 \$1 \$10,000 \$1 \$10,000 \$1 \$10,000 \$1 \$10,000 \$1,000 \$1 \$10,000 \$1 \$10,000 \$1 \$10,000 \$1 \$10,000 \$1 \$10,000 \$1 \$10,000 \$1 \$10,000 \$1 \$10,000 \$1 \$10,000 \$1 \$10,000 \$1 \$10,000 \$1,000 \$1 \$10,000 \$1 \$10,000 \$1 \$10,000 \$1 \$10,000 \$1 \$10,000 \$1 \$10,000 \$1 \$10,000 \$1 \$10,000 \$1 \$10,000 \$1 \$10,000 \$1 \$10,000 \$10,000 \$1 \$10,000	110,001 to 1755 1755 1755 1755 1755 1755 1755 175	575,001 to \$110,000 \$1 1624 68 29%	\$75,003 to \$110,000 \$3 1634 1178 2005 8005
10,000 to 545,001 to 575,000 1761 1761 1861 1861 1861 1861 1861 1861	Income \$45,001 to \$ \$75,000 373,000 373,000 395, 185, 185,	Intome \$45,031 to \$ \$75,000 \$ \$75,	845,001 to \$75,000 1803 1803 6874 2194 2195	\$45,001 to \$575,000 and \$134,000 and \$134,00	Historius 5/5,001 to 5/5,000 to 5	1000me \$75,000 to 355,000 1664 674 1995 7356	
\$45,000 & under 1154 4654 1554 3554	545,000 & under 1184 375 185 46%	\$45,003 E under 1208 5694 1196 3396	2565,020 & under 1219 67% 101% 101% 1219 101% 101% 101% 101% 101% 101% 101% 10	545,000 & Linder 1175 2736 2736 4655	1236 55% 32%	545,000 & under 1143 5% 23% 73%	\$45,000 & under 1145 1145 106
55~64 65+ 1504 415 154 38% 158 138 42% 48%	55-54 85+ 1457 389 338 26% 148 10%	557-64 654 25-64 654 826 59/6 86 66 30/6 35/6	25°-64 65+ 3569 448 72% 72% 8% 8% 19% 20%	35°-62 65+ 1502 417 33% 33% 33% 43% 47%	55°-62 65+ 1492 408 95% 47% 95% 98% 36% 445%	1383 376 1383 376 128 854 128 868	55°64 65+ 1413 372 12% 11% 9% 6% 75% 83%
Age 45~54 55 11600 11 1496 4	Age 45-56 55 1642 11 1642 1 156 3 49% 3	Age 45-54 55 1.693 2 64% 9 9% 9%	Age 1711 1 7136 1166 1186	45°54 55 1559 1 34% 24% 7	Age 45-54 55 1677 1 58% 1 10%	Age 45°54 55 1157 1 10% 77%	Age 45-54 53 1152 1 1238 773
35-44 1494 5656 1656 2856	35~44 3482 4536 1786 3876	35-44 1485 1986 1086 3136	35*44 1507 7735 10%	35°44 1466 34% 24% 42%	35°44 1498 63% 113% 26%	35~44 3441 78 228 718	35~14 1438 9% 10% 82%
F Millary / Unice- LE 35 3728 1337 49% 58% 12% 18% 34%	hary Uncertaint 3304 48% 48% 48% 48% 48%	ary Under 172 35 773 1330 638 598 638 288 638 288	Litary/ Under LE. 35 3807 2331 8807 2351 2358 2358 2436	11. 35 12. 35 32. 35 32. 35 32. 35 32. 35. 35. 35. 35. 35. 35. 35. 35. 35. 35	ary Under 11E. 35 244 1389 59% 65% 12% 31% 24%	Multiary Drice 1915 1925 1935	Milliary Unidor L.E. 385 3353 11283 1283 1283 1283 1283 1285 935 1805 805 805 805 805
Law Enforcement or Millt Min Fall Lay (1.16) 38.25 5.25 5.25 3.45 3.45 3.45 5.45 5.45 5.45 5.45 5.4	Law Enforcement or Milliary Milliary / LE 2734 2734 2734 2734 2735 2735 2735 2735 2735 2735 2735 2735	Law Enforcement or Milliary Non Millary Rightary / LE 2855 2773 6734 6734 935 1054 285 3054	Mittary / LE Non Mail	Law Enforcement or Milliary Milliary / LE 3282 3286 3266 3266 3266 3266 3266 3266	Law Enforcement or hillshape Nimbary LE 23.2 3744 60% 10% 10% 31%	Authory / LE Ron Mills Allibay / LE 2846 3 2846 788 788 788 788 788 788 788 788 788 78	Miltary / LE Ron Mills No Mills
Meno? Law E	3631 3631 15% 46%	3526 3526 315,	1276 00000° MIT 3566 6854 1176 2135	3399 26% 25% 50%	3480 61% 29%	3287 3287 19% 76%	3324 315, 315, 398,
Reload Arrmo? Reloader Non-Re 2780 4875 1576 1576 1576	Reloader Non-Re 2734 4135 1656 4335	Reload Ammo? Reloader Non-Hi 2822 6558 878 2778	Reload Antmo? Reloader Nor-Re 2856 2856 27556 954	Reload Ameno? Reloader Nar-Re 2824 44% 24% 33%	Refoad Americ? Refoader Narv-R 2795 50% 10% 30%	Reloader Non-Re 2621 775 735 735	Reload Ammo? Reloade Non-Re 2508 3036 936 8156
x 12 months 12~23 244 933 892 1895 635 126 205 225	12.73 24- 12.73 24- 920 865 43% 5136 17% 15%	24 12 months 12-23 244 952 887 1056 7056 1105 956 2006	35 34	12°23 34- 925 886 35% 48% 26% 25% 26% 25%	1 list 12 months 24- 12-23 24- 531 8:79 64% 6/78 9% 9/8	12"23 34+ 27"23 800 873 800 455 1056 2896 2896 7896 8896	13-23 24- 12-23 24- 878 843 12% 16% 10% 73% 77% 7398
4-11 22-2 17-2 17-5 17-5 17-5 17-5 17-5 17-5 17-5 17-5		used MSR last 12 months 4"11 12"23 1761 957 597 6446 95 1056 3276 7666	MSR last 12 months 1792 1796 1796 1798 1798 1798 1798 1798 1798 1798 1798	MSR last 12 months 4-71 112-73 525 125-6 255-6 255-7 2	MSR last 12 months 12-23 12-24 531 12-23 12-24 6-5% 6-5% 12-6% 12-	1 MSS last 12 months 1 12-23 1 1039 1 1039 1 1036 1	4-11 12-23 4-11 16-53 4-15 878 4 878 4 878 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8
7 times of 2716 2716 50% 17% 17% 33% 33%	3 times used MSR is 3 times of 665 471 256 172 4136 3396 1356 1356 4466 5398	win Merkelikiki	# times used MSR tall alms of 23911 27916 2791 27916 2795 2795 2795 2795 2795 2795 2795 2795	3 times used MSR in 1855 4711 1854 4712 1724 2955 2555 2555 2555 2555 2555 2555 25	3 times used MSR is 3 times or 2743 1,740 6154 1976 1155 1056 285 265	# times used NSR in 3 times or 4 times of 75 times or 75 times or 75 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	# times used MSR la 3 times or exis 4-11 2.582 1645 9% 9% 9% 10% 8%
Mar- Merica 3201 48% 17% 35%	Range Membership Member 3249 3284 3786 4295 4495 4786	Range Membership # three. Alember - Mannage -	Ringe Membership B time Membership Memb	Range Membership Ron- Wember Member 393.2 3154 3154 3154 3154 3154 3155	Member 3387 56% 11% 33%	Mership Nor- Nor- 3047 5% 18% 18%	Range Membership Nernber Name
Range Men 34 Member 33 330 33 538 8 538 8 548 8 338	Range M Membe 3 3248 5 4295 5 4295 5 4495	Range M Membe 33 3 33-25 7 33-25 8 53% 8 54 24 25 27 27 27	Hange M 34 Memor 3423 3423 3423 34 743 34 743				
MSR's own 2 3= 1456 2341 2555 2555 2555 2555 2555 2555 2555 25	# MSR's coun 1 2 3- 1 1450 2105 6 38% 57% 6 18% 13% 6 44% 30%	1 MSR's own 1 2 34 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	1 1 2 34 2 1318 2188 5 77% 82% 6 17% 1318 736 6 17% 1318	1 2 3+ 1 1465 2109 6 34% 25% 6 27% 25% 6 37% 20%	1 2 3+ 5 1472 2142 6 50% 73% 6 23% 20%	1 2 3+ 2 1385 1990 K 3% 3% 13% 6 20% 25% K 76% 62%	1 2 3-42 15 1402 1973 15 126 1156 15 126 1156 15 126 1156
2376 2376 3886 1894 4495	2326 2326 23% 16% 16%	2394 2394 5495 1005 1005	2445 2445 6336 1226 2756	7 MSS 2358 1956 2456 2456 2756	7 1256.5 4254. 1256.	2256.2 2376.2 2376.2 2376.2 2376.2 2376.2 2376.2	2228 755 855 855 855
7etal 6559 5356 5356 1556 3436	Tetal 6442 39/4 15% 15% 45%	Total 5639 6139 5075 2075 2075 2075	Total 6719 7054 1034 2034	Tota: 6504 3356 245 245 430	Total 6585 5984 1034 1034	Total Total 6188 6% 199% 75%	Texal Texal 62125 2095 2095
dipuand 12 mths. 10 buy	ide 12 mths. 13 buy	ring Case 112 mets. 10 buy	ng Care 112 mths. 10 buy	grade 1.12 mths. 10 buy	n Sights C 12 metrs. to buy	persor t 12 mt/s, to buy	nator 112 mits. 10 buy
Qs.1k Ralled Handguard Currently own Plan to 2ny in rest 12 mits, Den't own or plan to buy	Q4.13 Stock Upgrade Currently own Plan to any if reet 12 mths. Dert own or plan to buy	Q4.1m Hard Carrying Caste Carrently own Dan to tary in next 12 rests. Dor't own or slan to buy	QALIN Soft Carrying Case QALIN Soft Carrying Case Currently own Plan to boy in need 12 mits, Plan't own or plan't to suy	Q4.10 Migrer Upgrade Currenty own Plan to buy in need 12 mins. Dan't own or plan to buy	GALIP Backup Iran Sights Currenty own Plan to bay in reet 12 mms. Den't own to ban to bay	Q4.14 Sound Suppersor Quirently own Plan to any fer roof 12 mets. I nort own or plant to buy	QALF Liver Designation Currently own Penr to bary in next 32 metru. Contract own or plant to bay

Case 3:13-cv-00739-AVC Document 15-4 Filed 06/26/13 Page 23 of 27

No Children in No C	Pear's Pear's No Culdern 1 Sharte Sharte Sharte	No chidren in No chidren in Prochidren in Proches 10/6	100 children in No children in North 1100 children in 110
Onlider Ciditoria Normal State (State of State o	Children' Facilities F	Children's Month M	Children No hard State In
25% 25% 25% 25% 25% 25% 25% 25% 25% 25%	Sentus Hori Con ON ON ON 238 458 778 778 778 778 778 778 77	Not 120% 35% 35% 35% 35% 35% 35% 35% 35% 35% 35	Settus Married Married 1583 1583 1584 1584 1586 1586 1586 1586 1586 1586 1586 1586
Nanthal St. 1995 - 1995	28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 2	Martia Simur Married M. 228 228 228 228 238 241 241 241 241 241 241 241 241 241 241	Marital Status Monries Monries 2357 2357 1066 876 876 475 775 725 725 725 725 725 725 725 725 7
1 to sthan Bachelor	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1155 Than Bachelor's 3731. 1756 2006 2007 3781 4055 3781 4055 3782 4055 3782 4055 4055 4055 4055 4055 4055 4055 405	100 Less than Bachelory 1707 1707 1705 1705 1705 1705 1705 1705
Education Education Education	Education Such delivers of the control of the contr	Echaration Higher 286.2 9.6	Education Survivors of Tribits of
\$110,001.5 \$151,000.000.000.000.000.000.000.000.000.00	5510,003- 1533 1533 138 138 138 138 138 138 138 138 138 1	15100022 1520 1570 1570 1570 1570 1570 1570 1570 157	5310,000+ 651 135, 85, 135, 87, 176, 176, 176, 176, 176, 176, 176, 17
5/5/001 to	575,001 to 5110,001 to 110,001 to	875,001 to 25,001 to 25,00	575,001 ta 5110,002 583 583 1005 1005 1005 145 145 146 146 146 146 146 146
565,001 tol 7575,000 tol 7575,0	545,001 to 075,001 to 075,001 to 075,001 to 075,000 to	545,001 to 575,000 to 12875,000	945,001 to 955,000 to
1355 1755 1755 1755 1755 1755 1755 1755	545,000 å 1337 1337 1338 1338 1358 1358 1358 1358 1358 1358	945,000 2 1222 125 126 127 245 128 128 128 128 128 128 128 128	545,000 & under 446 & 10% 5 10
25-5-6 65-7 65-7 65-7 65-7 65-7 65-7 65-7	1557 465 654 655 655 655 655 655 655 655 655	25°-66 65-4 186-7	857-64 655- 877 886 776 886 776 886 776 886 776 886 777 887 778 87 778 878 8
2 0 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	Age 487–54 505 505 505 505 505 505 505 5
Age 45 1539 4 45 1539 4 45 1539 4 45 1539 4 45 1539 4 1539	Age 1457-14 14	Age 45: 40: 40: 40: 40: 40: 40: 40: 40: 40: 40	235°44 4 258°54 4 2 258°54 4 2 258°54 4 2 258°54 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2
Under 35 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	35 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 3	13561 13561 775 175 175 175 175 175 175 175 175 17	98 98 98 98 98 98 98 98 98 98 98 98 98 9
100 Milliary foot Milliary foot Milliary foot Milliary 75% 75% 75% 75% 75% 75% 75% 75% 75% 75%	1962 - 1963 - 1964 - 1965 - 19	Nor Not	2710 1718 1818 1818 1818 1818 1818 1818 1
Law Enforcement or Not	Law Enforcement of Millinsy/LLE No 1905 1005 1005 1005 1005 1005 1005 1005	Dev Enforcement or Milliory Dev M-layer	Law Enforcement or Milliary Milliary LLE (1992) (19
100 Per 100 Pe	9375 3875 3875 278 278 278 278 278 278 278 278 3198 775	3832 3832 854 2256 4056 4056 4256 4256 4256 4256 4256 4256 4256 42	Antmo? Non-heloader ON ON ON ON ON ON ON ON ON O
Reload Arms Related Farm Related Farm Related Farm Farm Farm Farm Farm Farm Farm Farm	Related Anerror) 13.158 13.1	Reload formn3 3076 3078 3078 2084 2084 457 4076 4076 4076 2004 2004 2004 2004 2004 2004 2004 200	Reload Am Reloader RE 3108 3108 485 885 885 456 456 1156 1157 1157 1157 1157 1157 1157 11
ths 24 - 1 24 -	144. 234 - 2	10 24+ 24+ 338 38 38 38 38 38 38 38 38 38 38 38 38	ths 244 244 244 244 244 244 244 244 244 24
21.17.23 117.23 117.53 117.5 1	127-23 1056 1056 1056 1056 1056 1275 1275 1275 1275 1275 1275 1275 1275	12-23 1833 1833 1833 1833 1833 1834 2005 1842 2005 1842 2005 1842 2005 1842 2005 1842 2005 1842 2005 1842 2005 1842 2005 1842 2005 2005 2005 2005 2005 2005 2005 20	8 last 12 months 122-23
mes oxed MSR ms	Finners used MSR last 12 months 5 forces of 4 months o	1 times used MSR sast 13 months lasts 13 months lasts 13 months lasts 14 months lasts 14 months lasts 15 month	# Wines used NGS 3 traces of 1269 893 1269 1159 858 458 458 458 158 126 158 158 126 158 126 15
Herbigg Member 1384 1386 1	More 236 238 238 238 238 238 238 238 238 238 238		25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 2
7 7 6 6 6 6 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7	613 613 613 613 613 613 613 613 613 613	Range Membership	14% 45% 45% 220% 220% 73% 73% 73% 73% 73% 73% 73% 73% 73% 73
he bat 12m 34 136 136 136 136 136 136 136 136	2001 MSR In 2 2005 2005 1316 1316 1316 1316 1316 1316 1316 131	22557 778 778 1338 5278 5278 5778 5778 5778	200 you relo
MASSY 5 ava 1 16:00 ava 1 16:0	AMER's over 1559 05% 1559 05\% 1559 05\% 1559 05\% 1559 05\% 1559 05\% 1559 05\% 1559 05\% 1559 05\% 1559 05\% 1559 05\% 1559 05\% 1559 05\% 1559 05\% 1559 05\% 1559 05\%	# MASR's own #	## NAST on 12 3- NA 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12
249 248 1129 1129 1129 1129 1129 1129 1129 112	1 1 2501 2501 2501 2501 2501 2501 2501 2	246 277 277 277 306 317 317 317 317 317 317 317 317 317 317	
Total (10%)	17 Tatal 7 Tat	60 yeu typically 6334 2156 2156 2156 316 427 427 427 427 428 427 428 428 428 428 428 428 428 428 428 428	1054) 1054) 1155 1155 1156 1156 1156 1156 1156 115
Ch.7. Agricultratiely how many rounds of ammunition Ch.7. Agricultratiely how many rounds of ammunition 19-55 19-55 19-55 19-55 19-55 19-55 19-55 19-55 19-55 19-55 19-55 19-55 19-55 10-	GG.S. Agricultrastely lose rately reserving of amenantifican discussion Telesis n. Methods Telesis Telesi	05.5 When you buy ammunition, what quantity do you typically 1-50 rounds 1-50 rounds 201-199 200-1999	GS.11 if you reloal your own armunation, what (GS.1) if you reloal your own armunation, what (GS.2) is given to the control of
1-53 1-12 1-13 1-13 1-13 1-13 1-13 1-13 1-1	15.8 A Hone 15.0 C 15.8 A Hone 15.0 C	000 N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N	110% 120% 120% 120% 120% 120% 120% 120%

Q5.13 Participation (MSR & Other)		DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY OF		1	Common	and Sufernment or Milling	,	Apr				Income		Education	tion	Martical Status		<u>ĕ</u>	П
	II MSR's own	Range Membership	a times or		1	Non Miltary	/ Under	L		22	\$45,033	1 to \$75,001 to	- 8	Bachelor's or		Marriad	5	Nochid	ran In
	1 2	Member Me	less 471 12723	%el	Nar-Relaucer		LE 35	35-44 45-54		540 trader	1	П.	STEE STEE	-	3586	5338		3045	4190
1 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00		3727	3050 1974 1056					1	34.5		83% 83%	80%	878			П	86%		85%
Rine Target Snooting - MSR	8236 8855	85%	200 and 200				Г		L					-		- 1	1	١	413
Handgun Jarget Shaoting - Other	120	305	3555 3955 3555					38% 40%				38% 38%		- 1	- 1	- 1	١		200
Hunting Big Game - Other	300 030	350	355 34% 62%				756 39%	L							1	1	1	١	200
Henting Varmint - MSM	302 304		37% 29% 36%											- 1	1	1	١	١	32%
Sweet Shooting - Other	348 33%	***	27% 45% 45%	is.				1						-4-	ı	Н	١		30%
Huthor Small Game - Other	32% 32%	32%	29% 35% 38%				- 1	1				376			ı	П	l		25%
Year Shootlan Other	2834 3436	34%	32% 28% 33%					1	1					- 1	L	н	ı		28%
Scorting Care Debar	30% 34%	32%	31% 28% 31%						1					4	ı	1	١		21%
Hurster Small Same - MSB	17% 25%	22%	50E 961 56E						1					4	L	1			282
Harsing Varm at - Other	20% 20%	19%	16% 21% 24%				1		1					4	L	1			13%
Competition Shoating - MSR	256 1335	20%	14% 8% 17%				1					١			L				21%
Humbing Big Game - MSR	15%	12%	10% 13% 17%				7051 796	11% 12%		L		1136			ı	1156	П		118
Campetition Shooting - Other	12% 10% 11% 13%	24% 9%	3% 2% 15%	156 195	38	169	1			П	П	П			Н	П	1		#
None of the above	200	***																	
CROWN oversight and provide designed and all the control of the co	CSSM symmetrican dates the towards that									3									Γ
Q5.14 What distance do you generally number far.	The state of with your printingly indeed			-						-34		- Contraction of the Contraction		Felication	arion	Marital Status	_	Children?	
	# MSR's own	Range Membership			Reload Ammo? La	Law Enforcement or Military	4	Age	-	SASCOOK	L	11 tol \$75,001 to	0	Bathelar's or	L	-	Not Chile	No culld	ui va
			3 trans or		Man Balandar	Non Mil	ey/ unde				der 575,000	\$11	+100,0112	1		Marriec	Married		hame
	1 2	Member	3030 1967 1056	NC.	3873					П	П	П		П	Н	8605			99.V0
	2502 1597	2011	326, 328, 25%		36%										-	29%			200
Under 100 yards	2379 4830	200	679, 63%, 68%		58%		ш	Ш						١	1	63%	١		8 3
100 - 300 yards	550 450 550 550 550 550 550 550 550 550	55 95	5% 3% 5%	376	3%	7 959	4% 5%	5% 5%	939 436	4%	7.9	5% 4%	929	855	1	88	П		258
SOC SOC VALOR	25, 28	295	15 15 25		1%					١					1	300	ı		8
1 COD + Spring	038 038	560	WO 950 WO		990		- 1			1			١	١	1	198	ı		13%
Document and the control of the cont	2% 13%	528	1% 2%	1% 19.	576			П	1	1			١		ı		Г		1
ne se sidema unu an tramme chondine with view MSR do vou semerally to shouting?	8 do vou senerally to shooting?:																		Γ
		CONTRACTOR STATE			Bolond homes	var Enforcement or Military	2	Acce				. 6		Educ	tion	Marital Status		힐	٦
	II NSS1's own	Hange Membership	4	+	1	Non Wiltary	ary / Under	1	L	\$45	D & \$45,001 to	ot 100,878, or 10		Bacholor's or			Š	No chid	riua.
	1 3	Member	less 4**11 12*23	24+ Rele	Non-Relabder			1			1	2	27.70		200	3613			2841
	1633 1146	2655	2075 1344 795	771	2482			П	П					ı		218			23%
Aone	20% 19% 21% 21%	22%	2056 2076 2076	41% 44%	45%	4395 4	46% 44%	43% 44	44% 46%	45% 4	54%	П	45% 44%	Ш	45%	44%	45%	44%	45%
With 1 other person	2367	284	31% 32% 30%	2956	34%			П	П		П					31%			187
With 2 - 4 other people	3% 3%	558	358 258 455	7%	2%		Ш	Ш	П		. 1		1	١		750			90
Do not target shoot with my MSR	550	L	0% 0% 0%	950	600			П	1		_		ı	١	l				
QS.16 Have you been able to shoot your MSR as often as you would like in the last 12 months?	often as you would like in the last 12 months?		3							-									
		Ocean Manufacture	it share used MSR local2 months	_	Reford Ammo?	Law Enforcement or Military	À	Age				Ē		Edu	atlen	Marital Status	1	Children?	
	LACO A SOCIAL	Non-	3 times or		TATAL DESCRIPTION OF THE PARTY	Non Will	Ľ	L		\$45			to coro	68		Married	900	Moon	ноте
	1 2	Member	less 4*11 12*23	24•	Man-Reloader		-1			1	6		9-10			3842			3051
	5326 1823 1195 1817	7 2764 2536	2080 1348 797	34% 24%	19%	23%	20% 18%	17% 20	20% 26%	32%	20% 22%	22% 21%	195 20%	\$ 2195	22%	22%	21%	18%	23%
Nes	20% 22%	76%	82% 81% 74%	9599	82%		ш		Ш	П	Ш	ш				78%	_		R.
02																			
QS.17 How important are each of the following in preventing you from shooting your MSR more often? (average)	n preventing you from shooting your MSR mon	e often? (average)		-										38	1	STEP STEP STEP STEP STEP STEP STEP STEP	-		Γ
	City Company	Banes Memberthio	It times used MSR last 12 months		Reload Ammo?	Law Enforcement or Military		Age			- [ĒΙ		Edu	tlon	Marital Status	The same	Children of Ro children	tion in
		Non-	3 times or	H		Non Mil			L.	S4S	S,		t to	-		Married	,		hame
	Tatal	Member	less 4*11 12*23	24+	Non-Relander		- 1	35-44	55-54	1	3/4	Т	100	+	1	7.92		8,20	7.45
Not enough free time	7,77 7,73 7,87	7.90	7,84 7,82 7,75	7,89	7,65		1	6.93		L		1			Ш	6,26	П	6.63	60'9
Cost of ammunition	6.32 6.29 6.25 6.38	6.03	4.98 4.79	4,39 4.81	522	5.14	5.10 5.60	5.24	4.99 4.79	7,86	5.31	4.99	0E'S 66'	5,44	4.92	4,53	65'5	4.95	5.24
Distance I must travel for a suitable place to siros	35.2 5.22 2.55 3.23 4.33 4.56	4.37	4.51 4.34 4.71	4.70	4.68		1	4.94	П	П					1	4,48		24.73	3.44
No one to go with	3.45 3.76 3.42	3,19	3.54 3.49 3.19	3.03	3.57		- 1	3.26		1		. L				322		3.30	3,39
Cost of range toes	3,35 3,59 3,41	2.78	3,33 3,33 3,24	2.85	3.63		-1	300	1	ı		1	l	1	ı				

Q6.7 Age																									İ		Γ
		_	W MSR's own		Range Membership	-	# times used MSR last 12 months	d MSR last 1	2 months	Rel	Reload Ammo?	Law Enforce	Law Enforcement or Military		7.0	Age				Income		- Edu	Education	Marital Status	Status	Children?	
	Total		-		Member						ader Non-Reloader	or Millary/LE	Non Military /	7	35~44	45-54	SS-64	\$45,000 £	la \$45,001 ta	575,001 to 00 \$110,000	\$110	Bache	tes Back	Married	Married	Nochilo	arren in home
	720				3641	3525				П		M 313B			П			П		Ш			П		П		4109
Under 35	190				178	22%	3238	16%	16% 23%	П		% 13%			950		П	П									22%
3564	223				21%	23%				Н		36 20%			3000										1		13%
45-54	26)			U	26%	26%	100	27%		Ы		32.5%			950										1		21%
55~64	25%	25%	26%	23%	27%	22%			26% 25% RN 606	29%	955 21%	30%	203	6 6	* 8	6 6	056 30	100% 9%		755	6% 7%	263	2432	938	556	256	12%
05.8 Martial Status				l I	1	3		1	3	1				1			1	1									1
				12.80	Banna Mem	H	to dense local AACB look 12 months	d Adea least	2 months	- Ind	Comment forming	true Enforce	the followers are fullipsed			Ape		65		Income		Edu	Education	Marital Status	Status	Children?	Г
	-		# MSR's own		Range Memberanp	ģ	3 times or	D MSH last	T months	20	Dod Ammor	The Chlorid	Non Military /	Under	-	- 100	-	\$45,000 &	E \$45,001 to		0110	Bachebris or		L	Nor	Children in No children	dren in
	Total			l	Member		_			2	Non-Rel	Millian		- 1	35~44				is.	513	\$110	L+ Higher	r Bachelor's	Married	Married		home
	725.	Ш	Ш		3663	3561	3002		П	П					П										1918		4139
Single, never married	16%				328	17%	M.		-					-1	1	1	456	256 3976		17%	776 026		1	Т	200	25.0	813
Married	745	1	1		75%	72%	12.8	767	1	1					L	1	1				-			L	37%		12%
Wdowed	135	158	957	135	136	19%	4.	L	156 196		18 18	38 138	957	560	9,0	15								L	3%		136
Q6.9 Education																											
			II MSB's own	200	Range Membership	_	Il times used MSR last 12 months	d MSR last 1	2 months	Ref	Reload Ammo?	Law Enforce	Law Enforcement or Military			Age				Income		Edu	Education	Marital Status	Status	Children?	
			Ľ	,		÷	3 times or	-	2000		Man Balandar		Non Military /		36-44	- 5	2000	\$45,000 &	345,001 to	ot 100,275, ot	1 to	Bachelar's or	ar Less than	Married	Married	Children in No children barne horr	drenin
	2316	A 2524	1636	ľ	3667	35.85	L	L	1046 945	2				1	1589		L	1							19091		4175
Some nigh school or less	1			L	560	135			L						0.95	L		Į.		l					195		236
High school graduate or GED equivalent	119	L	l		39%	13%	L	L	L		L				30%	14%									13%	30%	12%
Some college but did not graduate	283				27%	31%	ы					J		ш	29%	29%		IJ		Ш					927E	28%	29%
Associate degree	143				14%	13%	15%	Ш	13% 14%	Ш				ш	34%	15%		П							15%	15%	23%
Bachelor's degree	28%	5 28%	27%	58%	29%	26%			28% 25%		27% 29	25% 26%	29%	34%	30%	24%	26% 2	23% 22%		24%	32% 33%	82.90	50 00	27%	28%	788	28%
Post -graduate cegree	14			1	10%	1136	13%		15% 119					-1	27.0	1336	1	1		١			١	1	100	200	1
Other professional degree	9				45%	4%	435	436	- 1						80	88									800	60	
Q6.10 WH Income						-												-							Ī		Γ
		_	# MSR's own	54	Range Membership	hership	# times use	# Ifmes used NSR last 12 months	2 months	Rei	Reland Amma?	Law Enforce	Law Enforcement or Military		10	Age		- 1		e e	- 20	Edu	ation	Marftal Status	Status	も	٦
	10,1		-	L	Member	Member	3 times or	11.0	24		oder Nen-Releas	3T/Augilian/TE	Non Military /	25_	35-44			\$45	э.		1 to 020 \$310,001+	Васт	Less	Married	Married	No chile	hame hame
	989			1	3461	3371	1	L			902 35	15 3002		1	1530		L	L	ı	Ш				Ш	1813		3888
545,000 & under	158				15%	2456	ш				778 21	76 18%		-	15%				П	Ш					41%		55%
\$45,001 to \$75,000	25%	П	58%	Ш	28%	95QE	30%	28%	27% 25%		22.5	5,6 309		-	29%					П					33%		30%
575,001 to \$110,000	29%	28%		30%	30%	27%				29% 30%	30% 28%	308		822	31%	34%	28%	2435 026	75 05	2008	00% 100%	345	2012	286	197	27%	20%
a de la companya de l	-	1		_				_	1	1				1			1		1	1	1			1			1
To the same and contract their same and their same						-																		100	1	Children 3	Г
			W MASICS DAVID		Kange Membership	i de	3 times or	MCM INST	TY MOUNTS	20	reeded Armino	MW EMORE	Non Military /	Under		200		\$45,000 &	2	5		Baczell		1.5	Not	No call	dren in
	Total				Member	Merchar	less		_	Rel	Non-Bel	Militan	700+7-100V	- 1	35-44	25.54			S	SI	Silo	1+ higher	r Bachelor's	2	Married	home	hame
New	7235				3653	3547		1926	46% 44%		3068	3814 3247 44% AON	4074	1	1303		7887	30% 26%		41%	49% 51%			52%	1495		0.0%
Ties	TOP	44.26	4175	429	erre ron	23.62								2009	338		1						L		86%		100%
WD	1				- Control																				The second second		1



11 Mile Hill Road Newtown, CT 06470-2359 T: 203.426.1320 F: 203.426.1087 www.nssf.org

© 2010 National Shooting Sports Foundation, Inc. All Rights Reserved

Report provided by NSSF Research. For additional research materials, please visit www.nssf.org/research

PROMOTE

PROTECT

PRESERVE

EXHIBIT C

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE DISTRICT OF CONNECTICUT

JUNE SHEW, et al,)	
Plaintiffs,)	
)	
-against-)	Civil No. 3:13-cv-739-AVC
)	
DANNEL P. MALLOY, et al,)	
)	
Defendants.)	

DECLARATION OF GUY ROSSI

I, Guy Rossi, do hereby swear or affirm:

I offer this declaration in support of a motion made by plaintiffs in the above-referenced action that seeks a preliminary injunction enjoining the enforcement of the Act Concerning Gun Violence Prevention and Children's Safety ("the Act"). This declaration is based upon my review of the Act, the Complaint and First Amended Complaint filed by the plaintiffs herein, and my review of the plaintiff's motion for preliminary injunction. It is also based upon my thirty (30) years of experience in instructing and training law enforcement recruits, instructors, and supervisors.

I offer the following opinions under the penalties of perjury, and to a reasonable degree of firearms safety, firearms operations, and firearms training certainty.

I. EXPERIENCE & TRAINING

I am a retired Police Sergeant of the Rochester, New York Police Department. During my years on the force I specialized in patrol, recruit, field training, firearms, and defensive tactics instruction. I have been a nationally recognized law enforcement trainer since 1982. My teachings in officer survival skills have been published in over two hundred (200) magazine articles and book chapters.

I have developed and trained recruits, instructors, and supervisors in firearms, defensive tactics, and justified use of force. I have developed and instructed hundreds of cognitive and psychomotor skill related programs, including New York State Penal Law Article 35 – Defense of Justification, Liability Issues for Police Supervisors, Firearms and Defensive Tactic Instructor Courses, Multimedia for Law Enforcement Trainers, and, most recently, a web-based learning program in Community College Citizen Preparedness for FEMA. The curriculum and training which I developed and instructed have been recognized on a international basis, and are based upon my career employment as a police officer and my extensive knowledge of firearms (including those characterized as "assault weapons" by Connecticut law). My declaration is also based on my real life experiences with firearms and application of the use of force during training, on the street as a police officer, a law abiding citizen and homeowner.

I have a Master's Degree in Adult Education – Instructional Design. I am a charter and advisory board member of the International Law Enforcement and Educators Trainers Association (ILEETA), as well as the (former) Editor of *The ILEETA Review*. Significant

certifications/credentials of mine include NYS Division of Criminal Justice Services Master Instructor in General Topics, Defensive Tactics, Firearms, Field Training and Aerosol Subject Restraint, Law Enforcement Accreditation Manager, Security Guard Instructor, Safariland Master Baton and Defensive Tactic Instructor, Taser Instructor, Force Science Analyst Certification and Independent Consultant/Trainer in Verbal Defense and Influence.

As a result of the aforementioned education, training and experience I have developed an extensive knowledge of firearms, their various features, their safe operation, and their use for self defense. I have been qualified as an expert witness on the use of force in local, state and federal courts.

II. THE ACT'S RESTRICTIONS ON MAGAZINES & ROUNDS

The Act bans standard magazines that are in common use by classifying them as "large capacity magazines." These so-called "large capacity magazines" are generally defined by the Act to include devices "that ha[ve] the capacity of, or can be readily restored or converted to accept, more than 10 rounds of ammunition." CONN. GEN. STAT. § 53-202p(a)(1).

The Act prohibits possession of a magazine capable of holding more than ten rounds. However, on a nationwide basis most pistols are manufactured with magazines holding ten to 17 rounds. Many popular rifles are manufactured with magazines holding twenty or thirty rounds. These pistols, rifles and shotguns are sold to civilians and are in common use for self defense, hunting, and nationally established sporting competitions. Some of these competitions are designed specifically for pistols, rifles and shotguns capable of holding a greater number of rounds than the Act permits.

The Act requires those who wish to keep their magazines (other than those eligible to be declared) to somehow alter them so that they cannot be readily restored or converted to hold more than ten rounds. However, such alteration or conversion requires engineering knowhow, parts, and equipment that are beyond the capacity of an ordinary, law-abiding gun owner. No such products or services are, to my knowledge, on the market. Such *ad hoc* conversions do not foster the shooter's faith in the consistent feeding capability as those tested by reliable manufacturers of firearms. Law abiding firearm owners do not possess the skill of a certified gunsmith to alter a magazine that may fail during a life or death encounter. Having cleaned many pistol magazines during my experience, the mere erroneous act of reversing a magazine spring could disastrously effect the functioning ability of a magazine, let alone any alteration to a magazine or spring. Indeed, as with firearms, magazine model and design types number in the hundreds or thousands.

III. THE ACT'S RESTRICTIONS ON STOCKS & GRIPS OF PISTOLS, RIFLES & SHOTGUNS

The Act significantly redefines the term "assault weapon" so as to criminalize features that are commonly found on rifles, pistols and shotguns. Transfer or possession of an "assault weapon" is a felony. Under the Act, the presence of the following features qualifies a firearm as an "assault weapon":

Rifles

- i. A semiautomatic, centerfire rifle that has an ability to accept a detachable magazine and has at least one of the following:
 - I. A folding or telescoping stock;
 - II. Any grip of the weapon, including a pistol grip, a thumbhole stock, or any other stock, the use of which would allow an individual to grip the weapon, resulting in any finger on the trigger hand in addition to the trigger finger being directly below any portion of the action of the weapon when firing;¹
 - III. A forward pistol grip;
- ii. A semiautomatic, centerfire rifle that has a fixed magazine with the ability to accept more than ten rounds of ammunition; or
- iii. A semiautomatic, centerfire rifle that has an overall length of less than thirty inches....

Pistols

- iv. A semiautomatic pistol that has the ability to accept a detachable magazine and has at least one of the following:
 - I. An ability to accept a detachable magazine that attaches at some location outside the pistol grip; [or]
 - V. A semiautomatic pistol with a fixed magazine that has the ability to accept more than ten rounds.

Shotguns

- vi. A semiautomatic shotgun that has both of the following:
 - I. A folding or telescoping stock; and

¹ It is important to note that, for both rifles and shotguns, the area below the portion of a stock that the trigger finger hand holds while firing is commonly called a "grip." Technically, the description of "any grip of the weapon, including a pistol grip, a thumbhole stock, or any other stock, the use of which would allow an individual to grip the weapon, resulting in any finger on the trigger hand in addition to the trigger finger being directly below any portion of the action of the weapon when firing" can apply to any rifle/shotgun without a pistol grip.

- II. Any grip of the weapon, including a pistol grip, a thumbhole stock, or any other stock, the use of which would allow an individual to grip the weapon, resulting in any finger on the trigger hand in addition to the trigger finger being directly below any portion of the action of the weapon when firing;² or
- vii. A semiautomatic shotgun that has the ability to accept a detachable magazine.

See CONN. GEN. STAT. § 53-202a(1)(E).

The above definitions are restricted to "centerfire" firearms. An amendment to the Act would define "assault weapon" also to include rimfire firearms if the have two of the above listed features. § 3 of S.B. 1094. Firearms in .22 caliber rimfire are among the most popular nationwide and are primarily used for target shooting and hunting.

Restricting pistols, rifles and shotguns on the basis of the above features is not rationally related to the safety and goals that the statute purports to achieve. An explanation of these features illustrates the point.

Telescoping Stocks. A "telescoping stock" allows the length of the stock of a rifle or shotgun to be shortened or lengthened consistent with the length of the person's arms, so that the stock fits comfortably against the shoulder and the rear hand holds the grip and controls the trigger properly. It simply allows the gun to fit the person's physique correctly, literally in the same manner as one selects the right size of shoe to wear. For example, a telescoping stock allows a hunter to change the length of the stock depending on the clothing appropriate for the weather encountered. Shooting outdoors in fall and winter requires heavy clothing and a shooting vest, thus requiring shortening of the stock so that the firearm can be fitted for proper access to the trigger. The rifle or shotgun may be adjusted to fit the different sizes of several people in a family or home. A telescoping stock does not make a firearm more powerful or more deadly.

The irrationality of the Act's restriction on telescoping stocks is underscored by the fact that the restriction has no regard to length. A stock could be three feet at its minimum length and still be restricted. No justification would exist based on concealability. However, the length of a firearm impacts its concealability. Prohibitions on concealability are found in the Connecticut Law. For example, the State has expressed an interest in restricting some guns with shoulder stocks based on concealability, as set forth in Conn. Gen. Stat. § 53a-211(a): "A person is guilty of possession of a sawed-off shotgun . . . when he owns, controls or possesses any sawed-off shotgun that has a barrel of less than eighteen inches or an overall length of less than twenty-six inches "Id. Moreover, a pistol or revolver is defined to include "any firearm having a barrel less than twelve inches in length," Conn. Gen. Stat. § 29-27. Possession of any such firearm is prohibited, except that a license entitles one to possess a pistol or revolver. Conn. Gen. Stat. § 29-35. Thus, a shotgun must have a barrel of at least eighteen inches or an overall length of at least twentysix inches, and a firearm with a barrel of less than twelve inches must be licensed. Id. These objective and rational "concealability" standards apply to semiautomatic shotguns and handguns with and without telescoping or folding stocks. Under the Act, however, no

² *Id.*

"concealability" basis exists for restricting semiautomatic shotguns or rifles with telescoping or folding stocks, without regard to overall length.

Pistol Grips or Other Grips Allowing the Fingers To Rest Beneath The Action. A pistol grip allows a rifle or shotgun to be held at the shoulder with more comfort and stability. Many rifles and shotguns have straight stocks with no pistol grips. Having the above feature has no effect on the functionality of a semiautomatic rifle or shotgun that has an ability to accept a detachable magazine. A pistol grip or other grip that allows the fingers to rest beneath the action of the firearm does not make a firearm more powerful or deadly. Pistol grips assist in achieving sight-aligned accurate fire, a factor about which I have instructed during training. Positioning the rear of the stock into pocket of the shoulder and maintaining it in that position is aided by the pistol grip, and is imperative for accurate sight alignment and thus accurate shooting with rifles of this design, due to the shoulder stock being in a straight line with the barrel. This is because the shooter's eye functions as the rear sight of the long gun. The more consistent the shooter's eye is in relation to the line of the stock and barrel, the more accurate the shot placement. This sight alignment between the eye and firearm is not conducive to spray or hip fire. Another purpose for the pistol grip is firearm retention. This is imperative, e.g., during a home invasion if assailant(s) attempt to disarm a citizen in close quarters. The state has no interest in restricting a rifle or shotgun by compromising its retention or accuracy. An unbraced or non-supported firearm is inaccurate and does not necessarily increase the rate of fire, albeit it does increase unintentional hits. With the forward hand holding the fore-end, the rearward hand holding the grip, and the butt securely against the shoulder, a rifle or shotgun may be fired accurately.

A pistol grip does *not* function to allow a rifle to be fired from the hip. Conversely, a rifle with a straight grip and no pistol grip would be more conducive to firing from the hip. Firing from the hip would be highly inaccurate and is simply not a factor in crime. Firing from the hip is often glamorized in movies so that the cinematographers can better show an actor's facial expressions. In turn, an actor appropriately sighting a long gun would obstruct his/her facial features. In real life, firing from the hip is not accurate and is trained to law enforcement officers for close quarters or a surprise response to an attack before the weapon can be brought up the shoulder. Additionally, as stated above, the terms or nomenclature describing what is considered a "grip" on a rifle or shotgun are vague. For example a right handed shooter that is gripping a standard Remington 870 shotgun would likely use the middle finger of the shooting hand to release the safety behind the trigger prior to the index (trigger) finger being placed on the trigger to fire. During this act the shooter simultaneously "grips" the angled portion of the stock behind the trigger for accuracy and control. Often this portion of a stock is called a "grip." In fact, if the stock were illegally cut off from that point it would resemble a pistol grip. It is my experience that criminals often cut off the stock of a shotgun in such a manner in order to enhance concealment.

Thumbhole Stock. A thumbhole stock allows the rifle to be held with more comfort and stability, and thus fired more accurately. A thumbhole stock does not make a rifle more powerful or more deadly. Typically found on hunting rifles, it is unclear why it would be designated as an "assault weapon" feature. Whether one's thumb does or does not go through a hole in the stock is irrelevant to how a rifle functions.

IV. THE IMPACT OF THE ACT'S TEN-ROUND RESTRICTION ON THE ABILITY TO RE-LOAD UNDER THE DURESS OF A SUDDEN ATTACK.

The Act's limitation of the number of rounds allowable for a firearm in the home significantly impairs a homeowner's ability to successfully defend him- or herself while under a criminal attack in the home. The ten-round limitation unreasonably assumes that all homeowners will not need to fire more than ten rounds to defend themselves, or if they need to fire more than ten rounds, that all homeowners possess more than one magazine and are able to load, fire and reload their firearm magazine under criminal attack (as described below). However, a homeowner under the extreme duress of an armed and advancing attacker is likely to fire at, but miss, his or her target. Nervousness and anxiety, lighting conditions, the presence of physical obstacles that obscure a "clean" line of sight to the target, and the mechanics of retreat are all factors which contribute to this likelihood. Under such expected conditions, it is of paramount importance that a homeowner have quick and ready access to ammunition in quantities sufficient to provide a meaningful opportunity to defend herself and/or her loved ones. It is equally important that the homeowner under attack have that capability quickly and efficiently to re-load a firearm after all of the rounds it holds are fired. However, many homeowners cannot re-load quickly or efficiently due to such factors as age, physical limitations, and the stress / anxiety produced by a potentially life-threatening situation. The statute requires a gunsmith or worse, the untrained citizen to "alter" a magazine in order to comply. Said alterations may yield disastrous, if not fatal, results for the victim. It is my experience that most gunsmiths and armorers are trained on a few specific types of firearms rather than altering manufacturers engineered magazine specific to a certain firearm. Minimally, improperly changing the spring tension of a magazine will effect functioning. This sets up the law-abiding citizen for failure as they are unlikely trained to reload under stress, especially if the reloaded magazine is another "altered" version. Additionally, due to liability issues many gunsmiths are reluctant to alter manufacturers specifications when they know a weapon will be used for self-defense purposes.

In order to fully understand this point, an explanation of the mechanics of loading and re-loading a firearm, as well as the physiological response process of a person under the stress of an attack, are required.

A. It May Be Difficult Or Impossible To Load and/or Re-Load The Firearm In Time To Save Oneself From A Sudden Attack.

This section of the Declaration explains the mechanics of loading handguns and using them for self defense.

Police have neither the legal obligation nor the practical ability to rescue all crime victims. Hence, it is essential that all law-abiding citizens be able to protect themselves. This ability to defend one's life and the lives of family and guests is perhaps most crucial in the home, where citizens should feel safe, be able to relax and NOT feel vigilant or concerned about their safety at all times. Violent criminal attacks frequently occur suddenly and without warning, leaving the victim with very little time to fire the handgun to save herself. Reaction time under stress is complicated and can be attributed to many physiological, psychological and environmental factors, but the three most basic are: the ability for an individual to perceive a threat (Perceptual Processing), the ability to make a decision (Cognitive Processing), and the ability of the brain to send messages to the muscles to react (Motor Processing). This processing takes, minimally, several seconds without

Case 3:13-cv-00739-AVC Document 15-5 Filed 06/26/13 Page 8 of 12

consideration of other factors such as distractions, noise, multiple assailants, lighting conditions, nervousness and fatigue. Ref: Management of Aggressive Behavior Instructor Manual, MOAB Training International.

In the well-known Tueller Drill for police training, it is emphasized that an attacker who is 21 feet away can close the entire distance between himself and the victim in a second-and-a half. Most citizens in their homes are not prepared for a potential attack. However if the victim had forewarning, it may be possible to deploy a *loaded* handgun quickly enough for defense against a sudden attack. However, it is impossible to do so with an unloaded handgun. If the victim is not expecting an attack, the fastest reaction time, even for a trained officer with a loaded firearm, is about 3.5 seconds. Bob Irwin, *Rethinking the 21-Foot Rule: You can't react to a knife attack as fast as you think you can*, POLICE, Oct. 1, 2007, http://www.policemag.com/Channel/Patrol/Articles/2007/10/Rethinking-the-21-Foot-Rule.aspx. It is important to note that during the Tueller Study, the officers knew they were facing a man with a knife during optimum environmental conditions (thereby negating Perceptual Processor Time). Also, the assailant volunteers used in the study were veteran fellow officers that were not affected by stimulants or were extremely fit and athletic or did not display the characteristics of a motivated aggressor.

1. The Mechanics of Loading / Re-loading a Semi-automatic Firearm

The following is the procedure for loading or re-loading a semi-automatic rifle, pistol or shotgun (except for those with tubular magazines). We assume that the crime victim is a right-handed person, who has done everything lawfully possible to optimize the loading process: namely, she is carrying the handgun in her right hand, and has ready access to a nearby magazine (a rectangular or parallelogram box which holds the ammunition).

- 1. Grasp the grip (the butt) of the gun with the right hand.
- 2. Grasp the magazine with the left hand.
- 3. Bring the gun and the magazine towards the center of one's body. Tilt the gun so that the butt is pointing towards one's left.
- 4. Depress a magazine release button. (Only required for re-loading. When reloading, this would be the first step).
- 5. Use the left hand to insert the magazine into the magazine well of the gun. (In a semi-automatic, the grip is hollow, and contains a space to accommodate the magazine).
- 6. Use the base of the left hand to push hard on the magazine, so that it clicks

loaded. Even then, fewer than 50% of officers were able to draw and fire if the attacker started from within 15 feet away.

³ The Tueller Drill is performed by trained police with loaded guns. (Or, more precisely, guns which simulate being loaded, such as with special "ammunition" that "fires" a laser when the trigger is pulled). The Tueller reaction times are for officers who already know that the aggressor is encroaching with a knife. Hence, the cognitive deadly force decision-making has been virtually eliminated from the reaction time, and the officer's gun is already

into place inside the handgun grip.

- 7. Turn the handgun so that it is in front of the body, with the muzzle pointing to the left. (Alternatively, hold the handgun so that the muzzle points forward).
- 8. Continue to hold the handgun grip with the right hand. With the left hand, grasp the top of the handgun.
- 9. Move the top cartridge in the magazine into the handgun's firing chamber. (A "cartridge" is one unit of ammunition. A unit of ammunition is also called a "round"). Using the left hand, pull the slide of the handgun all the way to its maximum rear position. This requires moving the slide one or more inches against the force of a heavy spring. If the slide is moved even a fraction of an inch short of its maximum rear position, this step will fail, and the gun will not function. The slide is moved with the non-dominant hand. For people without strong upper bodies, including most women, pulling the slide all the way is not an easy maneuver.
- 10. Now release the slide. The compressed spring pushes the slide forward. As the slide moves forward, it pushes the first cartridge from the magazine into the firing chamber.
- 11. Now move the left hand to the grip of the gun so that is supports the right hand. Although one-handed shooting is possible, accuracy is substantially improved by a two-handed grip.
- 12. Finally, bring the handgun up to eye level, and point it at the target.⁴ If the aggressor is within 15 feet, there will not be time to bring the gun to eye level, so the victim simply points the gun at the center of the aggressor's mass.

As the above makes clear, loading a firearm requires two hands. Loading is far more difficult when someone is physically handicapped, or one hand is wounded during an attack. During my extensive experience with force-on-force simulation training, it was a very common occurrence (30-40% occurrence rate) for police officers engaged in a gunfight to be struck in the hand by the attacker. The reason is simple: we shoot at the muzzle flash that draws our attention, and at the opposite end of that flash are hands holding a gun. Having more rounds in a magazine allows the victim to better protect themselves without the need to reload, especially if the victim is handicapped, disabled or injured.

It is known fact that under the "stress flood" of a life or death encounter the blood within one's body is re-routed to the larger muscles so as to allow a "flee or fight" response. This physiological reaction to extreme stress causes significant reloading difficulty during

⁴ Pointing the handgun at the target may be all that time allows, if it allows that much. If there is time to use the handgun's sights, acquire a sight picture by aligning the front sight (which is a small vertical rectangle) within the rear sight (shaped like a "U", but angular), with the same amount of light showing on either side of the front sight, right and left. The top of the front sight should appear flush with top of the rear sight.

an attack due to loss of fine motor control in the fingers. Trying to push a magazine release or align a magazine with the magazine well with fingers that are shaking and weakened due to blood loss is very difficult for a seasoned veteran soldier or police officer who expects this phenomena. These crucial tasks are far more difficult for a civilian who has never been trained that such changes will occur, or trained during realistic scenario-based training, or who is experiencing a life-threatening attack for the first time.

The legitimate and compelling need for an LC magazine for self-defense is underscored by the fact that police officers are exempt from the restrictions on magazine capacity and on loading more than ten rounds in a magazine. CONN. GEN. STAT. § 53-202p(d)(1). The 2010 New York City Police Department's Annual Firearms Discharge Report 5 ("NYPD AFDR") provides detailed information on all incidents in which NYPD officers discharged their weapons in 2010. In that year there were thirty three (33) incidents of the police intentionally discharging firearms in encounters of adversarial conflict. NYPD AFDR at p.8, Figure A.10. 65% of these incidents took place at a distance of less than ten (10) feet. NYPD AFDR at p.9, Figure A.11. In 33% of these incidents, the NYPD officer(s) involved fired more than 7 rounds. NYPD AFDR at p.8, Figure A.10. In 21% of these incidents, the NYPD officer(s) fired more than 10 rounds. Id. If highly trained and experienced police officers required the use of at least 11 rounds in 21% of their close-range encounters to subdue an aggressive assailant, it stands to reason that an untrained civilian gun owner under duress (and certainly far less experienced and trained than a police officer) would need at least that many rounds to stop an imminent assault by one or more armed assailants within his/her home.

2. The Effect of Time Delay Caused by Loading

Police and civilians who train in defensive handgun use learn to draw a loaded handgun, quickly acquire a sight picture, and place two shots on the attacker's upper center of mass. Optimally, all this can be accomplished in a little over two seconds. Bill Lewinski, *Biomechanics of Lethal Forces Encounters-Officer Movements*, THE POLICE MARKSMAN, Nov./Dec. 2002, at 19 (during a test of 68 Los Angeles Police Dept. officers using already-loaded guns, they took an average of 1.71 seconds to draw a firearm from an unsnapped holster and fire one shot, with the hand already very near the holster; .38 seconds to fire second shot).

Quite obviously, the process of loading the handgun will take at least a few extra seconds. Extensive practice can reduce how long it takes a person to load a firearm under stress, but that time cannot be reduced to zero. Accordingly, the simple time delay of loading a spent firearm may result in the success of a violent attacker who otherwise could have been thwarted.

Carrying an unloaded firearm will often not provide a viable means of self-defense and would frequently result in a situation where the assailant has closed the distance on the victim so that the assailant is on the person of the victim. The victim is left with a firearm she needs to retain so that she is not shot with her own gun. At best then, the firearm becomes a bludgeoning tool.

⁵ http://www.nyc.gov/html/nypd/downloads/pdf/analysis_and_planning/afdr_20111116.pdf

3. The Efffect of the Loss of Defensive Use of the Non-dominant Arm and Hand.

The delay in loading a firearm has additional deadly implications. While the left arm and hand are being used to load the handgun, they cannot be used for anything else, such as opening a door to retreat or redirecting a family member out of harm's way. The victim is more vulnerable because both hands are occupied. The non-gun hand becomes useless to fend off the attacker or to deflect the attacker's knife, stick, or other weapon.

Further, if the victim were to be grabbed during the loading of the firearm, the sympathetic nervous system reaction of clenching one hand to retain the magazine, or simply tightening muscles under stress would further limit the victim's ability to complete the loading of the firearm.

4. The Effects of Attention Distraction Caused by Loading

The unloaded firearm forces the victim to focus her attention on the firearm in order to load and chamber the ammunition. As a result, the victim is impeded from focusing attention on the assailant and her surroundings. Specifically, the need to load while under imminent threat:

- compromises and complicates decision making;
- limits perception of surroundings, increasing the likelihood that a fired shot will miss the intended target and strike an unintended target;
- limits ability to determine if retreat to safety is possible;
- limits ability to determine if there is another assailant; and
- limits ability to assess the level and nature of threat (i.e., has the aggressor drawn another weapon? Engaged someone as an accomplice? Given other pre-fight indicators, such as changing stance, glancing at the potential target?).

Brain-wave research of Olympic shooters shows that the greater a shooter's distraction, the greater the possibility of a miss. Bill Lewinski, *Stress Reactions of Lethal Forces Encounters*, THE POLICE MARKSMAN, May/June 2002, at 27; N. Konttinen, D.M. Landers, & H. Lyytinen, *Aiming Routines and Their Electrocortical Concomitants Among Competitive Rifle Shooters*, 10 SCANDANAVIAN J. MED. & SCI. IN SPORT 169 (2000).

v. **CONCLUSION**

On a nationwide basis most pistols are manufactured with magazines holding 10 to 17 rounds, and many popular rifles are manufactured with magazines holding 10, 20, or 30 rounds. The Act's criminalization of magazines that hold more than 10 rounds outlaws the most commonly used pistols and rifles not just within the State of Connecticut, but in the USA.

The Act's criminalization of LC magazines requires law-abiding gun owners who wish to maintain such LC magazines, and who are ineligible to register them, to convert them, but provides no guidance on the means, methods, or standards it will apply to determine whether a converted magazine is adequately "incapable" of ready restoration. In addition, undertaking such a conversion requires engineering knowhow, parts, and equipment that are beyond the capacity of an ordinary, law-abiding gun owner. In my experience, competent alterations to magazines are beyond the scope of ethical gunsmiths who would be willing to bet someone's life on an *ad hoc* conversion for self-defense, or for that matter who may put a person in jeopardy of a prison sentence.

The Act's restrictions on stocks and grips of rifles and shotguns are irrational, and do not reflect characteristics that make a rifle or shotgun more powerful, dangerous or deadly. Rather, they enable accurate shot placement and weapon retention in close quarters. A responsible firearm owner wants to be accountable for all rounds that he shoots. These characteristics of firearms increase the ability to protect one's family by accurate fire. These firearm characteristics are therefore necessary and rationally related to the core Second Amendment purpose of self-defense

The Act's limitation of the number of rounds allowable for a firearm in the home significantly impairs a homeowner's ability to successfully defend him or herself while under a criminal attack in the home.

I have reviewed the foregoing statements, and hereby declare under the penalties of perjury that they are true, correct, complete and accurate according to the best of my knowledge, information, and belief.

GUY ROSSI

Dated: June <u>25</u>, 2013

EXHIBIT D

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE DISTRICT OF CONNECTICUT

JUNE SHEW, et al,	Plaintiffs,	: :	
-against-		:	Civil No. 3:13-cv-739-AVC
DANNEL P. MALLOY, et al,	,	: : :	<u>AFFIDAVIT</u>
	Defendants.	:	
STATE OF CONNECTICUT)		
COUNTY OF HARTFORD)		

JUNE SHEW, being duly sworn, hereby states the following under penalties of perjury.

- 1. I am over the age of 18 and believe in the nature of an oath.
- 2. I am submitting this affidavit in support of a motion for preliminary injunction filed by the plaintiffs herein.
- 3. I am a resident of the State of Connecticut, and a citizen of the United States. I have never been arrested or convicted of any crime. I currently possess a Permit To Carry Pistols and Revolvers issued by the State of Connecticut. This permit has never been suspended or revoked.
- 4. I am 80 years old. I am widowed and live alone in Hartland, CT. I am currently employed as a paralegal for a small law firm located in Granby, CT.
- 5. I currently own several different types of firearms, including a Browning 9 mm semi-automatic pistol that has a magazine which holds thirteen (13) rounds. This firearm was legally purchased.
- 6. I own several magazines that I use with this firearm. All of these magazines were legally purchased. I only possess magazines for this firearm that hold more than ten (10) rounds of ammunition, and my firearm will not operate without magazines. I use this firearm to defend myself, my property and my home.
- 7. I am a member of the Metacon gun club, and am the Clinic Director of "Women on Target." Women on Target is a comprehensive clinic aimed at educating women on the safe and responsible use of firearms. Over the years, I have personally instructed over one thousand (1,000) women on how to safely use firearms. I use my Browning firearm to practice and instruct. Most importantly, I use it to defend myself, my property and my home.

- 8. I have been the victim of an armed crime. Several years ago, while visiting in Detroit, I was held up at gun point by four (4) men and had my property stolen.
- 9. On April 4, 2013, the Governor of Connecticut signed into law An Act Concerning Gun Violence Prevention and Children's Safety ("the Act"). With certain exceptions, the Act bans "large capacity magazines" (magazines that can accept more than 10 rounds of ammunition). I understand that, starting January 1, 2014, possession of a "large capacity magazine" is a Class D felony. If the "large capacity magazine" was obtained before the Act's passage, a first offense for possessing it is an infraction subject to a fine, but any subsequent offense is a Class D felony.
- 10. The Act bans "assault weapons," the definition of which includes a semiautomatic rifle that has an ability to accept a detachable magazine, and which also has: a folding or telescoping stock; or a thumbhole stock; or any other stock which would allow an individual to grip the weapon, resulting in any finger on the trigger hand in addition to the trigger finger being directly below any portion of the action of the weapon when firing; or a forward pistol grip.
- 11. The Act's definition of "assault weapon" also includes a semiautomatic pistol that has the ability to accept a detachable magazine, and which also has at least one of the following: an ability to accept a detachable magazine that attaches at some location outside the pistol grip; a threaded barrel capable of accepting a flash suppressor, forward pistol grip or silencer; a shroud that is attached to, or partially or completely encircles, the barrel and that permits the shooter to fire the firearm without being burned, except a slide that encloses the barrel; or a second hand grip.
- 12. I have been directly and adversely impacted by the passage and enforcement of the Act in several different ways.
- 13. I currently own magazines that can hold more than ten rounds of ammunition (hereinafter "Large Capacity Magazines," "LC mags"). These magazines were legally purchased. Under the Act, I must either declare possession of these magazines to the Department of Emergency Services and Public Protection, or otherwise divest myself of them by no later than January 1, 2014. Should I fail to do this I face criminal prosecution, a possible felony conviction, and even jail time. I am a conscientious objector and have a principled opposition to registering my firearms. However, the LC Mags that I (and thousands of other gun owners like me) have legally owned for years according to Connecticut law make me a criminal under the Act.
- 14. Semiautomatic pistols will not function without magazines. As noted, I only own magazines that hold more than ten rounds. My ability to use my pistols with my magazines exists only to the extent I declare possession thereof to the authorities and to the extent they do not wear out. The inability to use my firearms as designed and intended violates my

fundamental constitutional right under the Second Amendment to use firearms to defend my loved ones, my property and my home.

- 15. I understand that the Act defines a "large capacity magazine" as one that has the "capacity of, or can be readily restored or converted to accept, more than 10 rounds of ammunition." I further understand that the Act excludes from this definition magazines that have "been permanently altered" so that they cannot accommodate more than ten rounds of ammunition and that are "permanently inoperable."
- 16. I understand that if I wish to retain my grandfathered magazines, I must either declare my possession of them to the Department of Emergency Services and Protection, or otherwise "permanently" alter them so that they are inoperable or incapable of accepting more than ten rounds of ammunition.
- 17. I am not trained as a gunsmith. I do not know how to alter or modify an ammunition magazine. I do not have the experience, skill, tools, or parts that safe and responsible alterations or modifications require.
- 18. Even if I had the skill, experience, tools and parts to modify or alter an ammunition magazine, I still have no understanding of the means or methods of alteration or modification required by the Act, or what constitutes the "ready restoration," "ready conversion," or "permanent inoperability" of a magazine. These terms are not defined by the Act, and the State of Connecticut has not provided any guidance on what these phrases mean.
- 19. I am afraid that if I were to have an ammunition magazine altered or modified in a way that the State disapproved of, I would be criminally prosecuted or imprisoned. But I have no reasonable way of knowing which kinds of modifications or alterations the State deems legal.
- 20. I understand that the Act lists over 160 different models of firearms as "assault weapons." The act outlaws "copies or duplicates" of 88 of these firearms, provided that they have the same "capability" of the listed rifle and "were in production prior to or on the effective date" of the Act. I also understand that the Act also defines 67 different kinds of "assault weapons" as "any combination of parts from which an assault weapon may be rapidly assembled."
- 21. I am unfamiliar with many of the 88 different models of firearms the Act calls "assault weapons." I have no way of knowing which ones may have been in production prior to or on the effective date of the Act, and I know of no source to research their production histories. I have no way of knowing what would be a "duplicate" or "copy" of a listed firearm, or what it means to have "the capability of any such" firearm, which may or may not refer to rate of fire, caliber, ballistics, range, durability, accuracy, barrel length, barrel diameter, sights, internal parts and operation (such as disconnector, firing pin, bolt, etc.), trigger pull, or some entirely different factor altogether.
- 22. I am unfamiliar with the individual parts or components that comprise the 67 different firearms the Act calls "assault weapons." I don't know which "combination of parts" could "rapidly be assembled" into a banned firearm.

- 23. I am afraid that if I were to obtain a firearm that is later determined to be a "duplicate or copy" of a banned firearm I would be criminally prosecuted or imprisoned. I am likewise afraid that I could possess a "combination" of illegal parts for which I could be prosecuted and jailed. But I have no reasonable way of knowing what the State deems to be an illegal "duplicate" or "copy," what the term "capability" means, or which parts comprise so many different kinds of firearms.
- 24. Since the passage of the Act, I have inquired of different gun sellers as to the ability to acquire various firearms and magazines. I made these inquiries to the Newington Gun Exchange (located in Newington, CT), Remarcable Arms (located in Wallingford, CT), and JoJo's Gun Works (located in Southington, CT) between May 8th and May 11th of 2013.
- 25. As mentioned above, I currently own a Browning 9mm pistol, which was originally equipped with a magazine that holds more than ten (10) rounds. I asked each of the above sellers if it was possible to purchase a LC mag for this pistol. In response, I was told that while they had these magazines in stock, they were for not available for sale.
- 26. I also asked each of these sellers which types of AR-type modern sporting rifles could or could not be legally sold. The sellers advised me that no AR-15 type modern sporting rifles were legally available for sale to Connecticut residents. One seller advised that he had gone so far as to strip all of the AR-15 type firearms that he had in inventory for fear that he would be prosecuted for possessing fully assembled versions of them.
- 27. Finally, I asked these sellers if it was possible to buy a Colt Sporter rifle, a Colt Match Target Rifle, a VEPR rifle in 7.62 x 54R with 5 round magazine, an IZHMASH Saiga 12 Shotgun with 2 round magazine. The dealers advised that each of these arms was on a list of "banned" firearms and could not be sold.
- 28. I also inquired of the West Hartford Police Department as to whether I could presently purchase a magazine that was capable of holding more than ten (10) rounds of ammunition. In response, I was told that I was not able to do that as it was illegal, and that if I were to do so I would most likely be arrested.
- 29. I have reviewed the foregoing statements, and they are true, accurate and complete to the best of my knowledge, information and belief.

JUNE SHEW

Sworn to before me This 25th day of June, 2013.

Georgette R. Gaul, Notary Public My Commission Expires: 09/30/2016

EXHIBIT E

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE DISTRICT OF CONNECTICUT

JOINE BILL W, et al,	Plaintiffs,	:	
-against-		;	Civil No. 3:13-cv-739-AV
DANNEL P. MALLOY, et	al,	; ; ;	<u>AFFIDAVIT</u>
	Defendants.	:	
STATE OF CONNECTICU	JT)		
COUNTY OF FAIRFIELD)		

HIND CHEW at al

BRIAN McCLAIN, being duly sworn, hereby states the following under penalties of perjury.

- 1. I am over the age of 18 and believe in the nature of an oath.
- 2. I am submitting this affidavit in support of a motion for preliminary injunction filed by the plaintiffs herein.
- 3. I am a resident of the State of Connecticut, and a citizen of the United States. I have never been arrested or convicted of any crime. I currently possess a Conceal Carry ("CCW") firearm permit issued by the State of Connecticut. This permit has never been suspended or revoked.
- 4. I am 73 years old. I am widowed, and live in Monroe, CT. I have a Masters Degree in Business Administration that I obtained from Sacred Heart University. I am a retired industrial designer. Prior to my retirement I worked for IBM.
- 5. I own different types of firearms. I own two (2) Smith & Wesson M-5906 9 mm caliber semiautomatic pistols, each of which accepts a standard 15-round magazine. Each of these firearms was legally purchased.
- 6. I own several magazines that I use with these firearms. All of these magazines were legally purchased. However, none of these magazines hold ten rounds or less. I only possess magazines for these arms that hold more than ten (10) rounds of ammunition, and my firearms will not operate without magazines. I use these firearms to defend my self, my property and my home.
- 7. On April 4, 2013, the Governor of Connecticut signed into law An Act Concerning Gun Violence Prevention and Children's Safety ("the Act"). With certain

exceptions, the Act bans "large capacity magazines" (magazines that can accept more than 10 rounds of ammunition). I understand that, starting January 1, 2014, possession of a "large capacity magazine" is a Class D felony. If the "large capacity magazine" was obtained before the Act's passage, a first offense for possessing it is an infraction subject to a fine, but any subsequent offense is a Class D felony.

- 8. The Act bans "assault weapons," the definition of which includes a semiautomatic rifle that has an ability to accept a detachable magazine, and which also has: a folding or telescoping stock; or a thumbhole stock; or any other stock which would allow an individual to grip the weapon, resulting in any finger on the trigger hand in addition to the trigger finger being directly below any portion of the action of the weapon when firing; or a forward pistol grip.
- 9. The Act's definition of "assault weapon" also includes a semiautomatic pistol that has the ability to accept a detachable magazine, and which also has at least one of the following: an ability to accept a detachable magazine that attaches at some location outside the pistol grip; a threaded barrel capable of accepting a flash suppressor, forward pistol grip or silencer; a shroud that is attached to, or partially or completely encircles, the barrel and that permits the shooter to fire the firearm without being burned, except a slide that encloses the barrel; or a second hand grip.
- 10. I have been directly and adversely impacted by the passage and enforcement of the Act in several different ways.
- 11. As mentioned above, I currently own magazines that can only hold more than ten rounds of ammunition (hereinafter "Large Capacity Magazines," "LC mags"). Under the Act, I must either declare possession of these magazines to the Department of Emergency Services and Public Protection, or otherwise divest myself of these magazines by no later than January 1, 2014. Should I fail to do this I face criminal prosecution, a possible felony conviction, and even jail time. The LC Mags that I (and thousands of other gun owners like me) have legally owned for years according to Connecticut law make me a criminal under the Act.
- 12. Semiautomatic pistols will not function without magazines. As noted, I only own magazines that hold more than ten rounds. My ability to use my pistols with my magazines exists only to the extent I declare possession thereof to the authorities and to the extent they do not wear out. The inability to use my firearms as designed and intended violates my fundamental constitutional right under the Second Amendment to use firearms to defend my loved ones, my property and my home.
- 13. The Act's ban on firearms that have physical characteristics that now qualify them as "assault weapons" has had a direct and adverse impact on me.
- 14. The Act outlaws semi-automatic rifles that can accept detachable magazines, and also have a thumbhole stock, a telescoping stock, a forward grip, or any grip that permits the fingers of the trigger hand to rest below the firearm's action when firing.

- 15. These features (thumbhole stocks, telescoping stocks, forward grips, and grips that protrude below the action of the firearm) are safety and comfort features that permit me to shoot my guns more accurately.
- 16. I own a Stag 5.56 caliber AR-15 type modern sporting rifle. This firearm was legally purchased. This is a semi-automatic rifle that can accept a detachable magazine and also has a pistol grip. The presence of a grip that protrudes beneath the rifle's action does not make my rifle more powerful or deadly. This grip provides me with sight-aligned accurate fire. The more consistent that my shooting eye is in relation to the line of the stock and barrel, the more accurate my shot placement will be.
- 17. I understand that the Act defines a "large capacity magazine" as one that has the "capacity of, or can be readily restored or converted to accept, more than 10 rounds of ammunition." I further understand that the Act excludes from this definition magazines that have "been permanently altered" so that they cannot accommodate more than ten rounds of ammunition and that are "permanently inoperable."
- 18. I understand that if I wish to retain my grandfathered magazines, I must either declare my possession of them to the Department of Emergency Services and Protection, or otherwise "permanently" alter them so that they are inoperable or incapable of accepting more than ten rounds of ammunition.
- 19. I am not trained as a gunsmith. I do not know how to alter or modify an ammunition magazine. I do not have the experience, skill, tools, or parts that safe and responsible alterations or modifications require.
- 20. Even if I had the skill, experience, tools and parts to modify or alter an ammunition magazine, I still have no understanding of the means or methods of alteration or modification required by the Act, or what constitutes the "ready restoration," "ready conversion," or "permanent inoperability" of a magazine. These terms are not defined by the Act, and the State of Connecticut has not provided any guidance on what these phrases mean.
- 21. I am afraid that if I were to have an ammunition magazine altered or modified in a way that the State disapproved of, I would be criminally prosecuted or imprisoned. But I have no reasonable way of knowing which kinds of modifications or alterations the State deems legal.
- 22. I understand that the Act lists over 160 different models of firearms as "assault weapons." The act outlaws "copies or duplicates" of 88 of these firearms, provided that they have the same "capability" of the listed rifle and "were in production prior to or on the effective date" of the Act. I also understand that the Act also defines 67 different kinds of "assault weapons" as "any combination of parts from which an assault weapon may be rapidly assembled."
- 23. I am unfamiliar with many of the 88 different models of firearms the Act calls "assault weapons." I have no way of knowing which ones may have been in production prior to or on the effective date of the Act, and I know of no source to research their production

histories. I have no way of knowing what would be a "duplicate" or "copy" of a listed firearm, or what it means to have "the capability of any such" firearm, which may or may not refer to rate of fire, caliber, ballistics, range, durability, accuracy, barrel length, barrel diameter, sights, internal parts and operation (such as disconnector, firing pin, bolt, etc.), trigger pull, or some entirely different factor altogether.

- 24. I am unfamiliar with the individual parts or components that comprise the 67 different firearms the Act calls "assault weapons." I don't know which "combination of parts" could "rapidly be assembled" into a banned firearm.
- 25. I am afraid that if I were to obtain a firearm that is later determined to be a "duplicate or copy" of a banned firearm I would be criminally prosecuted or imprisoned. I am likewise afraid that I could possess a "combination" of illegal parts for which I could prosecuted and jailed. But I have no reasonable way of knowing what the State deems to be an illegal "duplicate" or "copy," what the term "capability" means, or which parts comprise so many different kinds of firearms.
- 26. On Wednesday, May 8, 2013, I traveled to the Connecticut Gun Exchange located in Monroe, CT. While there, I asked if it were possible to purchase a magazine that was capable of holding more than ten (10) rounds of ammunition. In response, I was told that this was illegal.
- 27. As mentioned above, I currently own two (2) Smith & Wesson M-5906 9 mm caliber semiautomatic pistols, each of which accepts a standard 15-round magazine. While at the Connecticut Gun Exchange, I asked if I could purchase a 15-round magazine for these pistols. In response, I was told that 15-round magazines for my firearms are not available for sale.
- 28. Also during my visit to the store, I asked if it were possible to purchase any kind of AR-15 type modern sporting rifle. I was told that all AR-15 type firearms are now banned. When I asked if I could purchase an AR-type rifle that was not on the list of "banned firearms," I was advised that Stag AR-15 type rifles do not appear on the list of firearms banned in Connecticut, but that since Stag AR-15 type rifles have a pistol grip they are "banned anyway."
- 29. Finally, during my visit to the Connecticut Gun Exchange, I asked if it was possible to purchase a Colt Sporter rifle, a Colt Match Target Rifle, and/or an IZHMASH Saiga 12 Shotgun with 2 round magazine. The dealer, however, said these arms could not be sold as they were on a list of "banned" firearms.
- 30. On May 8, 2013, I inquired of a police officer with the Shelton Police Department as to whether I could presently purchase a magazine that was capable of holding more than ten (10) rounds of ammunition. In response, I was told that I was not able to do that as it was illegal, and that if I were to do so I would be arrested.
- 31. I have reviewed the foregoing statements, and they are true, accurate and complete to the best of my knowledge, information and belief.

BRIAN McCLAIN

Sworn to before me this SH day of

LAURA PICARAZZI

Notary Public, State of Connecticut
My Commission Expires Apr. 30, 2017

EXHIBIT F

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE DISTRICT OF CONNECTICUT

JUNE SHEW, et al,	Plaintiffs,	: :	
-against-		: :	Civil No. 3:13-cv-739-AVC
DANNEL P. MALLOY, et al	l,	: : :	<u>AFFIDAVIT</u>
	Defendants.	: :	
STATE OF CONNECTICUT	.)		
COUNTY OF LITCHFIELD)		

STEPHANIE CYPHER, being duly sworn, hereby states the following under penalties of perjury.

- 1. I am over the age of 18 and believe in the nature of an oath.
- 2. I am submitting this affidavit in support of a motion for preliminary injunction filed by the plaintiffs herein.
- 3. I am a resident of the State of Connecticut, and a citizen of the United States. I have never been arrested or convicted of any crime. I currently possess a Permit To Carry Pistols and Revolvers issued by the State of Connecticut. This permit has never been suspended or revoked.
- 4. I am 44 years old. I have been married since 1999 and live with my husband in Plymouth, CT. I obtained a Bachelor of Arts Degree from Rochville University in 2006. I am currently employed as the Director of Human Resources for an insurance company located in Hartford, CT. I have worked in the Human Resources field for fifteen (15) years.
- 5. I own several different types of firearms and components, including a Saiga shotgun, which was originally equipped with a magazine that holds more than ten rounds of ammunition. This firearm was legally purchased. I own several magazines that I use with these firearm. All of these magazines were legally purchased. However, none of these magazines hold ten rounds or less. I only possess magazines for this shotgun that hold more than ten (10) rounds of ammunition, and my shotgun will not operate without magazines.
 - 6. I am physically disabled. When I was 12 years old I lost my right arm to cancer.
- 7. On April 4, 2013, the Governor of Connecticut signed into law An Act Concerning Gun Violence Prevention and Children's Safety ("the Act"). With certain

exceptions, the Act bans "large capacity magazines" (magazines that can accept more than 10 rounds of ammunition). I understand that, starting January 1, 2014, possession of a "large capacity magazine" is a Class D felony. If the "large capacity magazine" was obtained before the Act's passage, a first offense for possessing it is an infraction subject to a fine, but any subsequent offense is a Class D felony.

- 8. The Act bans "assault weapons," the definition of which includes a semiautomatic rifle that has an ability to accept a detachable magazine, and which also has: a folding or telescoping stock; a thumbhole stock; or any other stock which would allow an individual to grip the weapon, resulting in any finger on the trigger hand in addition to the trigger finger being directly below any portion of the action of the weapon when firing; or a forward pistol grip.
- 9. The Act's definition of "assault weapon" also includes a semiautomatic pistol that has the ability to accept a detachable magazine, and which also has at least one of the following: an ability to accept a detachable magazine that attaches at some location outside the pistol grip; a threaded barrel capable of accepting a flash suppressor, forward pistol grip or silencer; a shroud that is attached to, or partially or completely encircles, the barrel and that permits the shooter to fire the firearm without being burned, except a slide that encloses the barrel; or a second hand grip.
- 10. The Act's definition of "assault weapon" also includes a semiautomatic shotgun that can accept a detachable magazine, or which has both a telescoping stock and a forward pistol grip or any other stock which would allow an individual to grip the weapon, resulting in any finger on the trigger hand in addition to the trigger finger being directly below any portion of the action of the weapon when firing.
- 11. I have been directly and adversely impacted by the passage and enforcement of the Act in several different ways.
- 12. I currently own magazines that can hold more than ten rounds of ammunition (hereinafter "Large Capacity Magazines," "LC mags"). These magazines were legally purchased. Under the Act, I must either declare possession of these magazines to the Department of Emergency Services and Public Protection, or otherwise divest myself of them by no later than January 1, 2014. Should I fail to do this, I face criminal prosecution, a possible felony conviction, and even jail time. The LC Mags that I (and thousands of other gun owners like me) have legally owned for years according to Connecticut law make me a criminal under the Act.
- 13. As discussed above, I am physically disabled: I only have one upper extremity (my left). My disability makes it extremely difficult to change magazines with ease or quickness. Since I can only use my left hand, it takes me more time to exchange an empty magazine for a full one than it does an able-bodied shooter. In order to change a spent magazine, I must place my firearm down on a bench or table, press the magazine eject button, wiggle the magazine free, exchange the spent magazine for a new one, and then pick up the firearm and continue shooting.

- 14. During a magazine change I am effectively unarmed, and the extended time I need to re-load my firearms increases my vulnerability to a criminal attacker advancing during the change. This vulnerability is eliminated by my ability to use a magazine that holds greater than ten rounds: the longer I am able to fire my gun in self-defense, the less exposed I am to the physical danger presented during re-loading. However, the Act's prohibition on LC mags only reinforces my vulnerability.
- 15. I understand that the Act defines a "large capacity magazine" as one that has the "capacity of, or can be readily restored or converted to accept, more than 10 rounds of ammunition." I further understand that the Act excludes from this definition magazines that have "been permanently altered" so that they cannot accommodate more than ten rounds of ammunition and that are "permanently inoperable."
- 16. I understand that if I wish to retain my grandfathered magazines, I must either declare my possession of them to the Department of Emergency Services and Protection, or otherwise "permanently" alter them so that they are inoperable or incapable of accepting more than ten rounds of ammunition.
- 17. I am not trained as a gunsmith. I do not know how to alter or modify an ammunition magazine. I do not have the experience, skill, tools, or parts that safe and responsible alterations or modifications require.
- 18. Even if I had the skill, experience, tools and parts to modify or alter an ammunition magazine, I still have no understanding of the means or methods of alteration or modification required by the Act, or what constitutes the "ready restoration," "ready conversion," or "permanent inoperability" of a magazine. These terms are not defined by the Act, and the State of Connecticut has not provided any guidance on what these phrases mean.
- 19. I am afraid that if I were to have an ammunition magazine altered or modified in a way that the State disapproved of, I would be criminally prosecuted or imprisoned. But I have no reasonable way of knowing which kinds of modifications or alterations the State deems legal.
- 20. I understand that the Act lists over 160 different models of firearms as "assault weapons." The act outlaws "copies or duplicates" of 88 of these firearms, provided that they have the same "capability" of the listed rifle and "were in production prior to or on the effective date" of the Act. I also understand that the Act also defines 67 different kinds of "assault weapons" as "any combination of parts from which an assault weapon may be rapidly assembled."
- 21. I am unfamiliar with many of the 88 different models of firearms the Act calls "assault weapons." I have no way of knowing which ones may have been in production prior to or on the effective date of the Act, and I know of no source to research their production histories. I have no way of knowing what would be a "duplicate" or "copy" of a listed firearm, or what it means to have "the capability of any such" firearm, which may or may not refer to rate of fire, caliber, ballistics, range, durability, accuracy, barrel length, barrel diameter, sights,

internal parts and operation (such as disconnector, firing pin, bolt, etc.), trigger pull, or some entirely different factor altogether.

- 22. I am unfamiliar with the individual parts or components that comprise the 67 different firearms the Act calls "assault weapons." I don't know which "combination of parts" could "rapidly be assembled" into a banned firearm.
- 23. I am afraid that if I were to obtain a firearm that is later determined to be a "duplicate or copy" of a banned firearm I would be criminally prosecuted or imprisoned. I am likewise afraid that I could possess a "combination" of illegal parts for which I could prosecuted and jailed. But I have no reasonable way of knowing what the State deems to be an illegal "duplicate" or "copy," what the term "capability" means, or which parts comprise so many different kinds of firearms.
- 24. On Monday, May 6, 2013 I visited Riverview Sales & Firearms in East Windsor, CT. While there, I asked if it was possible to purchase a magazine that was capable of holding more than ten (10) rounds of ammunition. In response, I was told that I was not able to do that as it was illegal.
- 25. On Monday, May 21, 2013 I visited Hoffman's Gun Center in Newington, CT. While there, I asked if it was possible to purchase a magazine that was capable of holding more than ten (10) rounds of ammunition. In response, I was told that I was not able to do that as it was illegal.
- 26. I currently own a Saiga shotgun, which was originally equipped with a magazine that holds more than ten rounds of ammunition. Semiautomatic shotguns will not function without magazines. As noted, I only own magazines that hold more than ten rounds. My ability to use my shotgun with my magazines exists only to the extent I declare possession thereof to the authorities and to the extent they do not wear out. The inability to use my shotgun as designed and intended violates my fundamental constitutional right under the Second Amendment to use firearms to defend my loved ones, my property and my home.
- 27. While at these stores, I asked if I could purchase a magazine for this firearm that held more than ten rounds of ammunition. In response, I was told that such magazines for my shotgun are not available for sale.
- 28. Also during my visit to the stores, I asked what AR-type rifles could or could not be legally sold. The salesperson at the Riverview store couldn't answer this question, saying to me that she "really wasn't sure what was banned or what wasn't" and that trying to figure out what guns were legal was "really complicated." The dealer referred me to the State's website so I could try and figure this out for myself.
- 29. On Monday, May 6th, 2013 I inquired of a local police officer as to whether I could presently purchase a magazine that was capable of holding more than ten (10) rounds of ammunition. In response, I was told that I was not able to do that as it was illegal, and that if I were to do so I would be arrested.

30. I have reviewed the foregoing statements, and they are true, accurate and complete to the best of my knowledge, information and belief.

STEPHANIE CYPHER

Sworn to before me

this 25th

av of June

, 2013.

NOTARY PUBLIC

LOUISE C. GARFI NOTARY PUBLIC OF CONNECTICUT My Commission Expires 6/30/2016

EXHIBIT G

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE DISTRICT OF CONNECTICUT

JUNE SHEW, et al,	Plaintiffs,	; :	
-against-		;	Civil No. 3:13-cv-739-AVC
DANNEL P. MALLOY, et	al,	; ; ;	DECLARATION OF MITCHELL ROCKLIN
	Defendants.	:	
STATE OF CONNECTICU	JT)		
COUNTY OF FAIRFIELD)		

I, MITCHELL ROCKLIN, hereby declare as follows

- 1. I am over the age of 18 and believe in the nature of an oath.
- 2. I am submitting this declaration in support of a motion for preliminary injunction filed by the plaintiffs herein.
- 3. I am a resident of the State of Connecticut, and a citizen of the United States. I have never been arrested or convicted of any crime. I currently possess a Permit To Carry Pistols and Revolvers issued by the State of Connecticut. This permit has never been suspended or revoked.
- 4. I am 28 years old. I live with my wife and children in Fairfield, CT. I have a Masters of Arts degree in Philosophy from the City University of New York. I am a rabbi at Congregation Ahavath Achim in Fairfield. I have served the community in this capacity for 4.5 years. I also serve our country as a Captain in the U.S. Army Reserves.
- 5. I currently own several different types of firearms. I own a Glock 9x19 caliber semi-automatic handgun, which comes standard with a 15-round magazine. In addition, I own certain firearms components, such as stripped AR-15 style lower receivers.
- 6. I own several magazines that I use with these firearms. These magazines all have the capacity to carry more than ten rounds of ammunition. My firearm, receivers, and magazines were all lawfully and legally purchased. None of the magazines I own hold ten rounds or less. I only possess magazines for these arms that hold more than ten (10) rounds of ammunition, and my firearms will not operate without magazines. I use these firearms to defend myself, my property and my home.

- 7. I am a member of the Bridgeport Shooting Range. I enjoy practicing with my handgun at my local shooting range. Most importantly, I use my handgun to defend my family, my property and my home.
- 8. There have been several break-ins at my synagogue. During one such break-in, I was present with my wife. In addition, a support staffer who works at the synagogue has been repeatedly threatened by a local man who is mentally disturbed. All of these incidents have been reported to the police. I live in very close proximity to my synagogue.
- 9. On April 4, 2013, the Governor of Connecticut signed into law An Act Concerning Gun Violence Prevention and Children's Safety ("the Act"). With certain exceptions, the Act bans "large capacity magazines" (magazines that can accept more than 10 rounds of ammunition). I understand that, starting January 1, 2014, possession of a "large capacity magazine" is a Class D felony. If the "large capacity magazine" was obtained before the Act's passage, a first offense for possessing it is an infraction subject to a fine, but any subsequent offense is a Class D felony.
- 10. The Act bans "assault weapons," the definition of which includes a semiautomatic rifle that has an ability to accept a detachable magazine, and which also has: a folding or telescoping stock; or a thumbhole stock; or any other stock which would allow an individual to grip the weapon, resulting in any finger on the trigger hand in addition to the trigger finger being directly below any portion of the action of the weapon when firing; or a forward pistol grip.
- 11. The Act's definition of "assault weapon" also includes a semiautomatic pistol that has the ability to accept a detachable magazine, and which also has at least one of the following: an ability to accept a detachable magazine that attaches at some location outside the pistol grip; a threaded barrel capable of accepting a flash suppressor, forward pistol grip or silencer; a shroud that is attached to, or partially or completely encircles, the barrel and that permits the shooter to fire the firearm without being burned, except a slide that encloses the barrel; or a second hand grip.
- 12. I have been directly and adversely impacted by the passage and enforcement of the Act in several different ways.
- 13. I currently own magazines that can hold more than ten rounds of ammunition (hereinafter "Large Capacity Magazines," "LC mags"). Under the Act, I must either declare possession of these magazines to the Department of Emergency Services and Public Protection, or otherwise divest myself of these magazines by no later than January 1, 2014. Should I fail to do this I face criminal prosecution, a possible felony conviction, and even jail time. The LC Mags that I (and thousands of other gun owners like me) have legally owned for years according to Connecticut law make me a criminal under the Act.
- 14. Semiautomatic pistols will not function without magazines. As noted, I only own magazines that hold more than ten rounds. My ability to use my pistols with my magazines exists only to the extent I declare possession thereof to the authorities and to the extent they do not wear out. The inability to use my firearms as designed and intended violates my

fundamental constitutional right under the Second Amendment to use firearms to defend my loved ones, my property and my home.

- 15. I understand that the Act defines a "large capacity magazine" as one that has the "capacity of, or can be readily restored or converted to accept, more than 10 rounds of ammunition." I further understand that the Act excludes from this definition magazines that have "been permanently altered" so that they cannot accommodate more than ten rounds of ammunition and that are "permanently inoperable."
- 16. I understand that if I wish to retain my grandfathered magazines, I must either declare my possession of them to the Department of Emergency Services and Protection, or otherwise "permanently" alter them so that they are inoperable or incapable of accepting more than ten rounds of ammunition.
- 17. I am not trained as a gunsmith. I do not know how to alter or modify an ammunition magazine. I do not have the experience, skill, tools, or parts that safe and responsible alterations or modifications require.
- 18. Even if I had the skill, experience, tools and parts to modify or alter an ammunition magazine, I still have no understanding of the means or methods of alteration or modification required by the Act, or what constitutes the "ready restoration," "ready conversion," or "permanent inoperability" of a magazine. These terms are not defined by the Act, and the State of Connecticut has not provided any guidance on what these phrases mean.
- 19. I am afraid that if I were to have an ammunition magazine altered or modified in a way that the State disapproved of, I would be criminally prosecuted or imprisoned. But I have no reasonable way of knowing which kinds of modifications or alterations the State deems legal.
- 20. I understand that the Act lists over 160 different models of firearms as "assault weapons." The act outlaws "copies or duplicates" of 88 of these firearms, provided that they have the same "capability" of the listed rifle and "were in production prior to or on the effective date" of the Act. I also understand that the Act also defines 67 different kinds of "assault weapons" as "any combination of parts from which an assault weapon may be rapidly assembled."
- 21. I am unfamiliar with many of the 88 different models of firearms the Act calls "assault weapons." I have no way of knowing which ones may have been in production prior to or on the effective date of the Act, and I know of no source to research their production histories. I have no way of knowing what would be a "duplicate" or "copy" of a listed firearm, or what it means to have "the capability of any such" firearm, which may or may not refer to rate of fire, caliber, ballistics, range, durability, accuracy, barrel length, barrel diameter, sights, internal parts and operation (such as disconnector, firing pin, bolt, etc.), trigger pull, or some entirely different factor altogether.

- 22. I am unfamiliar with the individual parts or components that comprise the 67 different firearms the Act calls "assault weapons." I don't know which "combination of parts" could "rapidly be assembled" into a banned firearm.
- 23. I am afraid that if I were to obtain a firearm that is later determined to be a "duplicate or copy" of a banned firearm I would be criminally prosecuted or imprisoned. I am likewise afraid that I could possess a "combination" of illegal parts for which I could be prosecuted and jailed. But I have no reasonable way of knowing what the State deems to be an illegal "duplicate" or "copy," what the term "capability" means, or which parts comprise so many different kinds of firearms.
- 24. On Wednesday, May 8, 2013 I traveled to the K-5 Arms Exchange located in Milford, CT. While there, I inquired if it were possible to purchase a magazine that was capable of holding more than ten (10) rounds of ammunition. In response, I was told that I was not able to do that as it was illegal.
- 25. As mentioned above, I currently own a Glock 9x19 caliber handgun, which was originally equipped with a 15-round magazine. While at this store, I inquired if it were possible to purchase a 15-round round magazine for this firearm. In response, I was told that 15-round magazines for my firearm are no longer available.
- 26. Also during my visit to the K-5 store, I inquired if it were possible to purchase either a Surplus Arms & Ammo AR-15 type modern sporting rifle, or a Springfield Armory AR-15 type modern sporting rifle (both of which, as I understand it, are NOT on a "banned" firearms list), but the dealer refused to sell me these firearms. The reason for this was that the dealer could not determine whether the firearms I wished to purchase were "copies or duplicates" of a banned gun.
- 27. Finally, during my visit to the K-5 store, I inquired if it were possible to purchase a Colt Sporter rifle, a Colt Match Target Rifle, a VEPR rifle in 7.62 x 54R with 5 round magazine, and an IZHMASH Saiga 12 Shotgun with 2 round magazine. The dealer, however, advised me that they were on a list of "banned" firearms and could not be sold.
- 28. On or about May 6, 2013, I inquired of a police officer with the Ridgefield Police Department as to whether I could presently purchase a magazine that was capable of holding more than ten (10) rounds of ammunition. In response, I was told that I was not able to do that as it was illegal, and that if I were to do so I would be arrested.

Case 3:13-cv-00739-AVC Document 15-9 Filed 06/26/13 Page 6 of 6

In accordance with 28 U.S.C. § 1746, I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the United States that the foregoing is true and correct.

Executed in Fairfield, Fairfield County, Connecticut on this 25th day of June, 2013.

/s/ While Dec MITCHELL ROCKLIN

EXHIBIT H

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE DISTRICT OF CONNECTICUT

JONE SHEW, et al,	laintiffs,	:	
-against-		:	Civil No. 3:13-cv-739-AVC
DANNEL P. MALLOY, et al,		: : :	<u>AFFIDAVIT</u>
D	efendants.	: :	
STATE OF CONNECTICUT)		
COUNTY OF HARTFORD)		

TENTE CHIETU -4 -1

PETER OWENS, being duly sworn, hereby states the following under penalties of perjury.

- 1. I am over the age of 18 and believe in the nature of an oath.
- 2. I am submitting this affidavit in support of a motion for preliminary injunction filed by the plaintiffs herein.
- 3. I am a resident of the State of Connecticut, and a citizen of the United States. I have never been arrested or convicted of any crime. I currently possess a Permit To Carry Pistols and Revolvers issued by the State of Connecticut. This permit has never been suspended or revoked.
- 4. I am 33 years old. I live in Enfield, CT. I am currently employed at an outdoor outfitting company. I have worked in the outdoor outfitting industry for 5.5 years.
- 5. I currently own several different types of firearms. I own a Steyr M9A1 9 mm caliber semiautomatic handgun. I also own a Beretta 92 FS 9 mm caliber semiautomatic handgun. Both of these firearms were legally purchased.
- 6. I own several magazines that I use with these firearms. These magazines were legally purchased. However, none of these magazines hold ten rounds or less. I only possess magazines for these arms that hold more than ten (10) rounds of ammunition, and my firearms will not operate without magazines. I use these firearms to defend myself, my property and my home.

- 7. I am physically disabled. When I was four years old I suffered a stroke and lost the functional use of the left side of my body. As a result, I cannot use most of my left hand or arm.
- 8. On April 4, 2013, the Governor of Connecticut signed into law An Act Concerning Gun Violence Prevention and Children's Safety ("the Act"). With certain exceptions, the Act bans "large capacity magazines" (magazines that can accept more than 10 rounds of ammunition). I understand that, starting January 1, 2014, possession of a "large capacity magazine" is a Class D felony. If the "large capacity magazine" was obtained before the Act's passage, a first offense for possessing it is an infraction subject to a fine, but any subsequent offense is a Class D felony.
- 9. The Act bans "assault weapons," the definition of which includes a semiautomatic rifle that has an ability to accept a detachable magazine, and which also has: a folding or telescoping stock; or a thumbhole stock; or any other stock which would allow an individual to grip the weapon, resulting in any finger on the trigger hand in addition to the trigger finger being directly below any portion of the action of the weapon when firing; or a forward pistol grip.
- 10. The Act's definition of "assault weapon" also includes a semiautomatic pistol that has the ability to accept a detachable magazine, and which also has at least one of the following: an ability to accept a detachable magazine that attaches at some location outside the pistol grip; a threaded barrel capable of accepting a flash suppressor, forward pistol grip or silencer; a shroud that is attached to, or partially or completely encircles, the barrel and that permits the shooter to fire the firearm without being burned, except a slide that encloses the barrel; or a second hand grip.
- 11. I have been directly and adversely impacted by the passage and enforcement of the Act in several different ways.
- 12. I currently own magazines that can hold more than ten rounds of ammunition (hereinafter "Large Capacity Magazines," "LC mags"). These magazines were legally purchased. Under the Act, I must either declare possession of these magazines to the Department of Emergency Services and Public Protection, or otherwise divest myself of these magazines by no later than January 1, 2014. Should I fail to do this I face criminal prosecution, a possible felony conviction, and even jail time. The LC Mags that I (and thousands of other gun owners like me) have legally owned for years according to Connecticut law make me a criminal under the Act.
- 13. Semiautomatic pistols will not function without magazines. As noted, I only own magazines that hold more than ten rounds. My ability to use my pistols with my magazines exists only to the extent I declare possession thereof to the authorities and to the extent they do not wear out. The inability to use my firearms as designed and intended violates my fundamental constitutional right under the Second Amendment to use firearms to defend my loved ones, my property and my home.

- 14. As discussed above, I am physically disabled: I have no functional use of my left hand. My disability makes it extremely difficult to change magazines with ease or quickness. In order to change a magazine I must discard the spent magazine from my firearm, tuck the empty firearm under my left arm, pick up a new magazine with my right hand, insert the new magazine into the firearm and then continue firing. Since I cannot use my left hand, it takes me more time to exchange an empty magazine for a full one than it does an able-bodied shooter.
- 15. During a magazine change I am effectively unarmed, and the extended time I need to re-load my firearms increases my vulnerability to a criminal attacker advancing during the change. This vulnerability is eliminated by my ability to use a magazine that holds greater than ten rounds: the longer I am able to fire my gun in self-defense, the less exposed I am to the physical danger presented during re-loading. However, the Act's prohibition on LC mags only reinforces my vulnerability.
- 16. The Act's ban on firearms that have those physical characteristics that now qualify them as "assault weapons" has also had a direct and adverse impact on me.
- 17. The Act outlaws semi-automatic rifles that can accept detachable magazines, and also have a thumbhole stock, a telescoping stock, a forward grip, or any grip that permits the fingers of the trigger hand to rest below the firearm's action when firing.
- 18. These features (thumbhole stocks, telescoping stocks, forward grips, and grips that protrude below the action of the firearm) are safety and comfort features that permit me to shoot my guns more accurately.
- 19. I own an ASA 5.56 caliber AR-15 type modern sporting rifle. This firearm was legally purchased. This is a semi-automatic rifle that can accept a detachable magazine and also has a pistol grip and a forward grip.
- 20. The presence of a forward grip and a pistol grip that protrudes beneath my ASA rifle's action does not make my rifle more powerful or deadly. Given my disability, these grips provide me with increased grip stability and balance, and are the only devices that permit me to safely handle the firearm. They also provide me with sight-aligned accurate fire. The more consistent that my shooting eye is in relation to the line of the stock and barrel, the more accurate my shot placement will be. The forward / protruding grip also provides me with increased weapon retention. This is imperative, e.g., during a home invasion if assailant(s) attempt to disarm me a in close quarters. The Act's outlawing the presence of forward /protruding grips on my ASA rifle does not reduce its lethality. Rather, it impedes my ability to properly aim my rifle. This increases the chances that I will fire my rifle inaccurately, thereby increasing the chances that I will miss my intended target, and hit an unintended one instead. It also impedes my ability to retain my rifle should someone try to take it from me. This increases the chances that my rifle will end up not with its rightful owner, but in the hands of an aggressor.
- 21. I understand that the Act defines a "large capacity magazine" as one that has the "capacity of, or can be readily restored or converted to accept, more than 10 rounds of ammunition." I further understand that the Act excludes from this definition magazines that

have "been permanently altered" so that they cannot accommodate more than ten rounds of ammunition and that are "permanently inoperable."

- 22. I understand that if I wish to retain my grandfathered magazines, I must either declare my possession of them to the Department of Emergency Services and Protection, or otherwise "permanently" alter them so that they are inoperable or incapable of accepting more than ten rounds of ammunition.
- 23. I am not trained as a gunsmith. I do not know how to alter or modify an ammunition magazine. I do not have the experience, skill, tools, or parts that safe and responsible alterations or modifications require.
- 24. Even if I had the skill, experience, tools and parts to modify or alter an ammunition magazine, I still have no understanding of the means or methods of alteration or modification required by the Act, or what constitutes the "ready restoration," "ready conversion," or "permanent inoperability" of a magazine. These terms are not defined by the Act, and the State of Connecticut has not provided any guidance on what these phrases mean.
- 25. I am afraid that if I were to have an ammunition magazine altered or modified in a way that the State disapproved of, I would be criminally prosecuted or imprisoned. But I have no reasonable way of knowing which kinds of modifications or alterations the State deems legal.
- 26. I understand that the Act lists over 160 different models of firearms as "assault weapons." The act outlaws "copies or duplicates" of 88 of these firearms, provided that they have the same "capability" of the listed rifle and "were in production prior to or on the effective date" of the Act. I also understand that the Act also defines 67 different kinds of "assault weapons" as "any combination of parts from which an assault weapon may be rapidly assembled."
- 27. I am unfamiliar with many of the 88 different models of firearms the Act calls "assault weapons." I have no way of knowing which ones may have been in production prior to or on the effective date of the Act, and I know of no source to research their production histories. I have no way of knowing what would be a "duplicate" or "copy" of a listed firearm, or what it means to have "the capability of any such" firearm, which may or may not refer to rate of fire, caliber, ballistics, range, durability, accuracy, barrel length, barrel diameter, sights, internal parts and operation (such as disconnector, firing pin, bolt, etc.), trigger pull, or some entirely different factor altogether.
- 28. I am unfamiliar with the individual parts or components that comprise the 67 different firearms the Act calls "assault weapons." I don't know which "combination of parts" could "rapidly be assembled" into a banned firearm.
- 29. I am afraid that if I were to obtain a firearm that is later determined to be a "duplicate or copy" of a banned firearm I would be criminally prosecuted or imprisoned. I am likewise afraid that I could possess a "combination" of illegal parts for which I could prosecuted and jailed. But I have no reasonable way of knowing what the State deems to be an illegal

"duplicate" or "copy," what the term "capability" means, or which parts comprise so many different kinds of firearms.

- 30. On May 14th, 2013 I traveled to Hoffman's Gun Center and the Newington Gun Exchange, both located in Newington, CT. While there, I asked if it was possible to purchase a magazine that was capable of holding more than ten (10) rounds of ammunition. In response, I was told that this would be illegal.
- 31. As mentioned above, I currently own a Steyr handgun, which was originally equipped with a magazine that holds more than ten (10) rounds. While at the stores, I asked if there were any such magazines available for my Steyr handgun. In both locations I was told in response that LC mags for this handgun were not available for sale.
- 32. Also during my visit to the stores, I asked what AR-type rifles could or could not be legally sold. The salespersons advised me that, in their opinion, I could not legally buy any AR-15 type modern sporting rifle models.
- 33. Finally, during my visit to these stores, I asked if it was possible to purchase a Colt Sporter rifle, a Colt Match Target Rifle, a VEPR rifle in 7.62 x 54R with 5 round magazine, or an IZHMASH Saiga 12 Shotgun with 2 round magazine. The dealer told me that I could not because these firearms were on a list of "banned" firearms.
- 34. I have reviewed the foregoing statements, and they are true, accurate and complete to the best of my knowledge, information and belief.

PETER OWENS

Sworn to before me this 25 m day of

)MA 2013

JULIAN LOTOLA

TIFFANY DROBOT

NOTARY PUBLIC

My Commission Expires 8/31/2017

EXHIBIT I

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE DISTRICT OF CONNECTICUT

JUNE SHEW, et al, Pla	intiffs,	:	
-against-		:	Civil No. 3:13-cv-739-AVC
DANNEL P. MALLOY, et al,		:	<u>AFFIDAVIT</u>
Dei	fendants.	:	
STATE OF CONNECTICUT)		
COUNTY OF NEW LONDON)		

ANDREW MUELLER, being duly sworn, hereby states the following under penalties of perjury.

- 1. I am over the age of 18 and believe in the nature of an oath.
- 2. I am submitting this affidavit in support of a motion for preliminary injunction filed by the plaintiffs herein.
- 3. I am a resident of the State of Connecticut, and a citizen of the United States. I have never been arrested or convicted of any crime. I currently possess a Permit To Carry Pistols and Revolvers issued by the State of Connecticut. This permit has never been suspended or revoked.
 - 4. I am 23 years old. I live in Gales Ferry, CT.
- 5. I currently own a single firearm, a Ruger LC9 pistol. This firearm was legally purchased.
- 6. My Ruger pistol does not accept a magazine that holds more than ten rounds of ammunition. I use this firearm to defend myself, my property and my home. I would like to purchase a firearm that can accept more than ten rounds of ammunition.
- 7. On April 4, 2013, the Governor of Connecticut signed into law An Act Concerning Gun Violence Prevention and Children's Safety ("the Act"). With certain exceptions, the Act bans "large capacity magazines" (magazines that can accept more than 10 rounds of ammunition). I understand that, starting January 1, 2014, possession of a "large capacity magazine" is a Class D felony. If the "large capacity magazine" was obtained before the Act's passage, a first offense for possessing it is an infraction subject to a fine, but any subsequent offense is a Class D felony.

- 8. The Act bans "assault weapons," the definition of which includes a semiautomatic rifle that has an ability to accept a detachable magazine, and which also has: a folding or telescoping stock; or a thumbhole stock; or any other stock which would allow an individual to grip the weapon, resulting in any finger on the trigger hand in addition to the trigger finger being directly below any portion of the action of the weapon when firing; or a forward pistol grip.
- 9. I have been directly and adversely impacted by the passage and enforcement of the Act in several different ways.
- 10. I currently own a single firearm which only accepts magazines that hold less than ten rounds of ammunition. This severely limits my ability to defend myself in my home, as I am forced to re-load my firearm more often than I would be if I possessed a magazine that could hold more than ten rounds of ammunition.
- 11. During a magazine change I am effectively unarmed, and the time I need to reload my firearm increases my vulnerability to a criminal attacker advancing during the change. This vulnerability is eliminated by my ability to use a magazine that holds greater than ten rounds: the longer I am able to fire my gun in self-defense, the less exposed I am to the physical danger presented during re-loading. However, the Act's prohibition on "large capacity magazines" only reinforces my vulnerability.
- 12. I understand that the Act lists over 160 different models of firearms as "assault weapons." The act outlaws "copies or duplicates" of 88 of these firearms, provided that they have the same "capability" of the listed rifle and "were in production prior to or on the effective date" of the Act. I also understand that the Act also defines 67 different kinds of "assault weapons" as "any combination of parts from which an assault weapon may be rapidly assembled."
- 13. I am unfamiliar with many of the 88 different models of firearms the Act calls "assault weapons." I have no way of knowing which ones may have been in production prior to or on the effective date of the Act, and I know of no source to research their production histories. I have no way of knowing what would be a "duplicate" or "copy" of a listed firearm, or what it means to have "the capability of any such" firearm, which may or may not refer to rate of fire, caliber, ballistics, range, durability, accuracy, barrel length, barrel diameter, sights, internal parts and operation (such as disconnector, firing pin, bolt, etc.), trigger pull, or some entirely different factor altogether. Because the meanings of these terms are so unclear, I am dissuaded from obtaining virtually any semiautomatic rifle.
- 14. I am unfamiliar with the individual parts or components that comprise the 67 different firearms the Act calls "assault weapons." I don't know which "combination of parts" could "rapidly be assembled" into a banned firearm.
- 15. I am afraid that if I were to obtain a firearm that is later determined to be a "duplicate or copy" of a banned firearm I would be criminally prosecuted or imprisoned. I am likewise afraid that I could possess a "combination" of illegal parts for which I could prosecuted

and jailed. But I have no reasonable way of knowing what the State deems to be an illegal "duplicate" or "copy," what the term "capability" means, or which parts comprise so many different kinds of firearms.

- 16. On June 10th, 2013 I traveled to Outpost Guns & Ammo Store located in Montville, CT. While there, I asked if it was possible to purchase a magazine that was capable of holding more than ten (10) rounds of ammunition. In response, I was told that this would be illegal.
- 17. As mentioned above, I currently own a Ruger handgun, which was originally equipped with a magazine that holds less than ten (10) rounds. While at the store, I asked if there were any "large capacity" magazines available for my Ruger handgun. I was told in response that "large capacity magazines" for this handgun were not available for sale.
- 18. Also during my visit to the Outpost store, I asked what AR-type rifles could or could not be legally sold. The salesperson advised me that I could not legally buy any AR-15 type modern sporting rifle models.
- 19. Finally, during my visit to the Outpost store, I asked if it was possible to purchase a Colt Sporter rifle, a Colt Match Target Rifle, a VEPR rifle in 7.62 x 54R with 5 round magazine, or an IZHMASH Saiga 12 Shotgun with 2 round magazine. The dealer told me that I could not because these firearms were on a list of "banned" firearms.
- 20. Were it not for the Act, I would promptly obtain a firearm that it defines as an "assault weapon" and a magazine that holds more than ten rounds of ammunition.

21. I have reviewed the foregoing statements, and they are true, accurate and complete to the best of my knowledge, information and belief.

ANDREW MUELLER

Sworn to before me

his A a day of

NOTARY PUBLIC

March 31, 2016 -

เพิ่ง บบแบบรรเอก Expues

EXHIBIT J

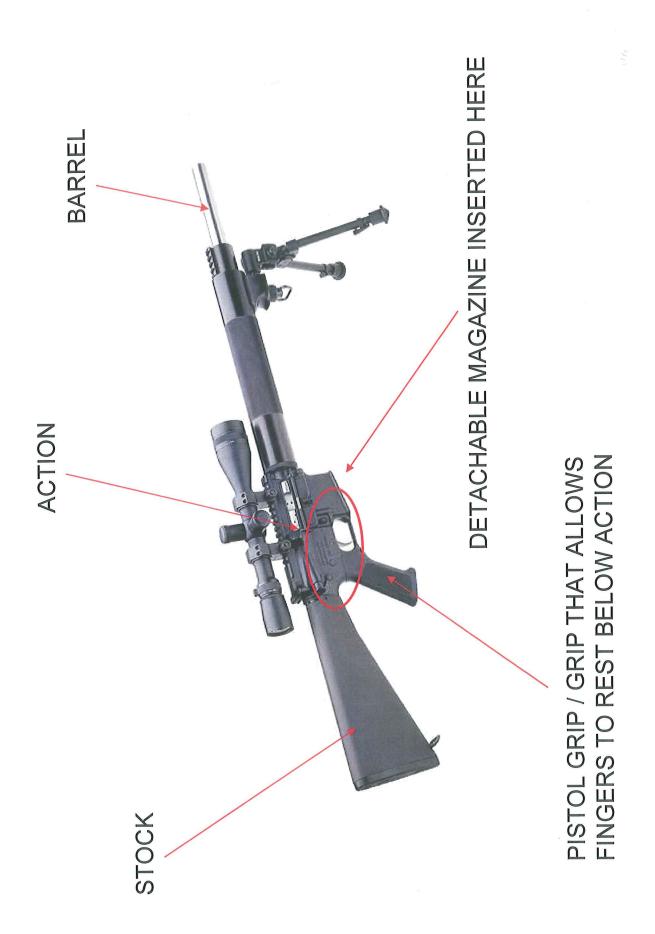


EXHIBIT K

Case 3:13-cv-00739-AVC Document 15-13 Filed 06/26/13 Page 2 of 12

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE DISTRICT OF CONNECTICUT

JUNE SHEW, et al,)	
Plaintiffs,)	
)	
-against-)	Civil No. 3:13-cv-739-AVC
)	
DANNEL P. MALLOY, et al,		
- a .)	
Defendants.)	

DECLARATION OF GARY KLECK

I, Gary Kleck, do hereby swear or affirm:

I offer this declaration in support of a motion made by plaintiffs in the above-referenced action that seeks a preliminary injunction enjoining the enforcement of the Act Concerning Gun Violence Prevention and Children's Safety (Connecticut General Assembly Bill No. 1160, "the Act"). This declaration is based upon my review of the Act, the Complaint and First Amended Complaint filed by plaintiffs herein, and my years of study, training, research and teaching in Criminology and Criminal Justice; my education; and my experience.

I offer the following opinions under the penalties of perjury, and to a reasonable degree of certainty found in the fields of Criminology and Criminal Justice.

I. EXPERIENCE & TRAINING

I am a Professor of Criminology and Criminal Justice at Florida State University. During my years as a professor I have extensively researched and written about the subject of gun control, and am a nationally-recognized authority on violence and gun control. The term "gun control" has been used to describe firearm laws of all kinds, from prohibitions on criminal misuse of firearms to prohibitions on possession of firearms by law-abiding citizens. I have conducted numerous studies on the effects of guns on death and injury in crimes, and on suicides and gun accidents. I have also conducted studies on the impact of gun control laws on rates of violence, the frequency and effectiveness of defensive gun use by crime victims, patterns of gun ownership, why people support gun control, and gun trafficking.

I have published and presented extensively on the issues of guns, violence, and gun control. In 1994, I conducted the National Self-Defense Survey, a nationwide survey designed to estimate the prevalence of defensive gun use (DGU). During the survey my team and I used standard random digit dial (RDD) procedures to select a representative sample of telephone-owning U.S. households (over 95% of all U.S. households) to call. We then conducted telephone interviews with nearly 5,000 adults, asking about DGU. If the respondent (R) claimed to have had a DGU experience, we asked an extended series of follow-up questions to assess whether the experience actually qualified as a DGU (i.e., whether a crime was being committed against the victim, if there was a direct confrontation

Case 3:13-cv-00739-AVC Document 15-13 Filed 06/26/13 Page 3 of 12

between victim and offender, and if the victim used a gun to either threaten or attack the offender). We found that about 1.3% of the Rs had experienced a DGU in the preceding 12 months. Multiplying the U.S. adult population size by 1.3% yielded an estimate that in 1993 there were approximately 2.5 million incidents in which victims used guns for self-protection. As a point of comparison, there were about 0.5 million violent crimes committed that same year by offenders using guns, as estimated by the U.S. Census Bureau's National Crime Victimization Survey (Kleck and Gertz 1995).

I have also studied the effectiveness of defensive gun use, i.e. whether use of guns by crime victims increases or decreases their risk of being injured or losing property in a crime incident. That research indicated that victims who used guns for self-protection were less likely to suffer injury or property loss than otherwise similar victims who either did not resist or who used other self-protection strategies (Kleck 1988; Kleck and Sayles 1990; Kleck and DeLone 1993; Tark and Kleck 2004).

I have a Ph.D. in Sociology. I am the 1993 winner of the Michael J. Hindelang Award of the American Society of Criminology for my book POINT BLANK: GUNS AND VIOLENCE IN AMERICA, which made "the most outstanding contribution to criminology." I am also an Editorial Consultant for numerous publications including (among others) Criminology, Homicide Studies, Violence and Victims, Social Problems and Journal of Research in Crime and Delinquency.

II. THE CONNECTICUT ACT'S RESTRICTIONS ON MAGAZINE CAPACITY

The Act bans standard magazines that are in common use by classifying them as "large capacity magazines." These so-called "large capacity magazines" are generally defined by the Act to include devices "that ha[ve] the capacity of, or can be readily restored or converted to accept, more than 10 rounds of ammunition." CONN. GEN. STAT. § 53-202p(a)(1).

The Act's restriction on magazine capacity is unlikely to have any detectable effect on the number of homicides or violent acts committed with firearms. Further, criminals will be even less likely to be affected by the LC magazine restriction than noncriminals. It is law-abiding citizens who will primarily be impacted by the restriction.

A. The Act's Ten-Round Restriction Will Have An Inconsequential Effect On Criminal Behavior, But Will Reduce Law-Abiding Citizens' Ability To Adequately Defend Themselves, Their Families, and Their Property.

The Act's limitation of the capacity of magazines allowable for a firearm in the home impairs a homeowner's ability to successfully defend himself or herself during a criminal attack in the home. For a variety of reasons, the ten-round restriction will leave some homeowners unable to adequately protect themselves, their families, and their property.

1. Having Only Ten Rounds to Fire in a Situation of Lawful Self-Defense Will Be Insufficient In a Significant Share of Defensive Gun Use Situations.

Limiting magazine loading to ten rounds will impair a crime victim's ability to lawfully defend himself and others because: (a) some criminal attempts can only be stopped by shooting the offenders, (b) victims often face multiple criminal adversaries, and (c) people miss with most of the rounds they fire, even when trying to shoot their opponents.

In 2008, the National Crime Victimization survey indicated that 17.4% of violent crimes involved two or more offenders, and that nearly 800,000 violent crimes occurred in which the victim faced multiple offenders.¹

A reasonable upper limit on the marksmanship of lawful defenders using guns can be inferred from a review of the many detailed studies that have been done of shootings by police officers in which the officers were trying to shoot criminal adversaries. In many of these shootings, the officers fired large numbers of rounds. Yet, in 63% of the incidents, the officers failed to hit even a single offender with even a single round. Police officers have the experience, training, and temperament to handle stressful, dangerous situations far better than the average civilian, so it is reasonable to assume that marksmanship among civilians using guns far self-protection will be still lower than that of police.

Some law-abiding citizens, along with many criminals, might invest in multiple tenround magazines in the absence of larger capacity magazines – a development which would obviously defeat the purpose of the magazine capacity limit. Some crime victims, however, will not be able to make effective use of additional magazines. Under the intense emotional stress of a crime victimization, when the victim's hands are shaking, it will be impossible for some victims to eject the expended magazine and insert a new one quickly enough to make effective use of the second magazine. Further, elderly or physically handicapped persons may find it physically impossible for them to quickly change magazines.

2. The Restrictions on LC Magazines Will Have An Inconsequential Impact on Reducing Homicides and Violent Crimes.

Criminals rarely fire more than ten rounds in gun crimes. Indeed, they usually do not fire any at all – the gun is used only to threaten the victim, not to attack him or her.³ And when criminals do fire their weapons, they usually fire only a very few rounds. For example, in a sample of Philadelphia gun homicides, the average number of rounds fired was 2.7 for attacks committed with semiautomatic pistols and 2.1 for those with revolvers (McGonigal et al. 1993). For the vast majority of gun crimes, the unavailability of LC magazines would therefore be inconsequential in reducing criminal behavior.

¹ U.S. Bureau of Justice Statistics, 2013. BJS website at http://bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/cvus08.pdf, Table 37.

² William A. Geller and Michael S. Scott, *Deadly Force: What We Know*, WASHINGTON, D.C. POLICE EXECUTIVE RESEARCH FORUM (1993).

³ Gary Kleck and Karen McElrath, *The Effects of Weaponry On Human Violence*, SOCIAL FORCES, 69(3):669-92 (1991).

Among the very small share of offenders who anticipated firing more than ten rounds, many could simply substitute one of the many illegal LC magazines that will continue to circulate even after being prohibited.⁴ Among criminals unwilling or unable to acquire such an unlawful LC magazine, the absence of an LC magazine would, as far as available evidence indicates, still make no difference, even in the very rare mass shooting incidents where offenders fire large numbers of rounds. This is because criminals can either (a) use multiple, smaller capacity magazines; or (b) simply bring multiple guns to the crime. Indeed, evidence on mass shootings indicates that these are precisely the adaptations adopted by most mass shooters.⁵ A study of all 15 mass shootings (those with more than six victims) that occurred in the U.S. between 1984 and 1993 found that the shooters had more than one gun in all but two of the incidents (Kleck 1997, p. 144). Thus, either using multiple magazines or multiple guns would allow a criminal to fire many rounds without using an LC magazine.

3. The Restrictions on LC Magazines Will Not Have A Significant Effect On The Number of Injured Victims or Deaths in a Mass Shooting.

A ban on LC magazines will have an inconsequential effect on reducing the number of killed or injured victims in mass shootings. It is erroneous to assume that an offender lacking LC magazines would be forced to reload sooner or more often, thereby giving bystanders the opportunity to tackle the shooter and stop his attacks. The window of opportunity for such heroic intervention closes rapidly: it takes two to four seconds for even a minimally experienced shooter to eject an expended magazine from a semi-automatic gun, insert a loaded magazine, and make the gun ready to fire. Thus, it is not surprising that victims and bystanders in mass shootings do not in fact tackle the shooters while they are reloading. I am aware of only one such incident in U.S. history – the Colin Ferguson shootings on a Long Island commuter train in 1993.⁶ Bystander intervention was feasible in that case only because of its unique location. Because train passengers could not exit the moving train car, they were forced to remain relatively close to the shooter, allowing them to quickly close the short distance between them and the shooter when he tried to switch magazines. (It is sometimes claimed that the man who attacked Congressman Gabrielle Giffords was stopped from further shooting by bystanders who tackled him while he was trying to reload, but this is false. The shooter had already stopped firing because the spring in his magazine had failed, and he was attempting to flee the scene when tackled by bystanders [New York Times January 10, 2011, p. A1]).

Another reason the unavailability of LC magazines would not create opportunities for bystander intervention in mass shootings is because most mass shooters bring multiple guns to the crimes and, therefore, can continue firing without reloading even after any one gun's ammunition is expended. A study of every large-scale mass shooting committed in the United States in the 10-year period from 1984 through 1993 found that the killers in 13

⁴ Gary Kleck, *Targeting Guns* (NY: Aldine de Gruyter, 1997).

⁵ Gary Kleck, *The Worst Possible Case For Gun Control: Mass Shootings in Schools*, AMERICAN BEHAVIORAL SCIENTIST, 52(10):1447-1464 (2009).

⁶ Gary Kleck, *Targeting Guns* (NY: Aldine de Gruyter, 1997).

of the 15 incidents possessed multiple guns – the Ferguson shooting being one of the two exceptions.⁷

III. THE SAFE ACT'S RESTRICTIONS ON STOCKS & GRIPS OF PISTOLS, RIFLES & SHOTGUNS

The Act significantly redefines the term "assault weapon" so as to criminalize features that are commonly found on rifles, pistols and shotguns. Transfer or possession of an "assault weapon" is a felony. Under the Act, the presence of the following features qualifies a firearm as an "assault weapon":

Rifles

- i. A semiautomatic, centerfire rifle that has an ability to accept a detachable magazine and has at least one of the following:
 - I. A folding or telescoping stock;
 - II. Any grip of the weapon, including a pistol grip, a thumbhole stock, or any other stock, the use of which would allow an individual to grip the weapon, resulting in any finger on the trigger hand in addition to the trigger finger being directly below any portion of the action of the weapon when firing;
 - III. A forward pistol grip;
- ii. A semiautomatic, centerfire rifle that has a fixed magazine with the ability to accept more than ten rounds of ammunition; or
- iii. A semiautomatic, centerfire rifle that has an overall length of less than thirty inches....

Pistols

- iv. A semiautomatic pistol that has the ability to accept a detachable magazine and has at least one of the following:
 - I. An ability to accept a detachable magazine that attaches at some location outside the pistol grip; [or]
 - V. A semiautomatic pistol with a fixed magazine that has the ability to accept more than ten rounds.

⁷ Gary Kleck, *Targeting Guns* (NY: Aldine de Gruyter, 1997, p. 144).

Shotguns

- vi. A semiautomatic shotgun that has both of the following:
 - I. A folding or telescoping stock; and
 - II. Any grip of the weapon, including a pistol grip, a thumbhole stock, or any other stock, the use of which would allow an individual to grip the weapon, resulting in any finger on the trigger hand in addition to the trigger finger being directly below any portion of the action of the weapon when firing; or
- vii. A semiautomatic shotgun that has the ability to accept a detachable magazine.

See CONN. GEN. STAT. § 53-202a(1)(E).

The above definitions are restricted to "centerfire" firearms. An amendment to the Act would define "assault weapon" also to include rimfire firearms if they have two of the above listed features. § 3 of S.B. 1094. Firearms in .22 caliber rimfire are among the most popular nationwide and are primarily used for target shooting and hunting.

Restricting pistols, rifles and shotguns on the basis of these features is not rationally related to reducing gun violence. As explained in detail below, the restriction will make little difference in making the public safer from crimes committed with rifles and shotguns.

A. The Act's "Assault Weapon" Ban Will Not Reduce Homicides Or Violent Crimes Or Improve Public Safety.

The restriction of rifles and shotguns on the basis of the features discussed above has no rational relation to the interest of reducing homicides and violent crimes. As with the ban on LC magazines, the "assault weapon" ban under the Act will not deter criminal behavior or mass shootings. The ban will, however, compromise law-abiding citizens' ability to protect themselves, their families, and their property against criminals. Reducing gun availability among law-abiding citizens also reduces defensive gun uses that would otherwise save lives, prevent injuries, thwart rape attempts, drive off burglars, and help victims retain their property.

1. Criminals Can Use Non-Banned Firearms that Function The Same as The Banned Firearms Falling Within the "Assault Weapon" Definition Under The Act.

Under the Act, though some semi-automatic firearms are banned, other semi-automatic firearms are left legally available, including (a) unbanned models; (b) currently banned models that will be redesigned to remove military-style features (i.e., flash suppressor, bayonet lug, etc.) so as to render them non-Assault Weapons; and (c) firearms that would otherwise be banned as AWs but are grandfathered into lawful status because they were lawfully possessed on April 3, 2013. Thus, firearms will continue to be available that function in essentially identical ways as the banned firearms – i.e., they can accept detachable magazines (including LC magazines), can be fired just as fast, and can fire

rounds that are, shot-for-shot, just as lethal as rounds fired from the banned firearms. Consequently, criminals can substitute mechanically identical firearms for banned AWs, commit the same crimes they otherwise would have committed with the banned firearms, with the same number of wounded or killed victims. Powerfully motivated would-be mass shooters would be especially likely to do whatever it takes to acquire the weaponry needed to carry out their crimes, though there would be no reason why less powerfully motivated killers and other criminals could not likewise acquire such substitute weapons. Consequently, there is no sound a priori reason to believe the Act will reduce homicide or other violent crime, or improve public safety.⁸

2. The Expanded Definition of "Assault Weapon" And Ban Of Them Under the Act Will Have Little Effect On Crimes Committed With Firearms.

Criminals who do not currently possess or use banned AWs have no need to acquire substitute weapons because they will presumably simply continue to use the firearms they currently possess. For these criminals, the unavailability of AWs will make no difference one way or the other because they would not have used these banned firearms anyway. This category apparently encompasses virtually all criminals, since only about 2% or less of gun crimes are committed with AWs, as defined under the federal AW ban or previous state AW bans.⁹

The Act extends the definition of AW, but in some ways that are, as far as available evidence can determine, inconsequential with regard to their utility for inflicting criminal harm -- i.e., extending the prohibited class to include semi-automatic firearms with only one, rather that two as under prior law, feature, such as the type of stock or grip. Gun makers who want to continue selling firearms to Connecticut customers can easily convert semi-automatic firearms that are currently defined as AWs under the Act, due to their possession of these features, into lawful weapons, redesigning them to remove the offending features, without affecting their utility for criminal purposes. Thus, this broadening of the definition of AWs is not likely to make much difference in the AW share of firearms used in crime -- i.e., it is negligible and thus restrictions on availability of such firearms is likely to have a correspondingly tiny effect on public safety.

3. The Features Included In the Act's One-Feature Test Make Rifles And Shotguns With Those Features More Useful For Legitimate Self-Defense and Sporting Activity Purposes, For The Same Reasons They Are Allegedly Useful for Criminal Purposes.

Other features of AWs *do* make them more useful for criminal purposes, such as their accuracy, lethality, rapid fire, or ability to fire many rounds without reloading. All of these features, however, also increase their utility for lawful self-defense or various sporting uses. Therefore, eliminating features that contribute to more effective self-defense will harm noncriminals who otherwise would make use of the features to save lives, prevent injury, or protect property.

⁸ Gary Kleck, *Targeting Guns* (NY: Aldine de Gruyter, 1997, pp. 110-128).

⁹ Gary Kleck, Targeting Guns (NY: Aldine de Gruyter, 1997, pp. 112-117, 141-143).

In self-defense situations where it is necessary for the crime victim to shoot the criminal in order to prevent harm to the defender or others, accuracy is obviously crucial to the victim's ability to avert harm. Any feature of a firearm that improves its accuracy thus makes it more effective for purposes of lawful self-defense. Likewise, greater accuracy obviously increases a firearm's utility for purposes of hunting, target shooting, and other sport uses of guns.

In situations where the victim faces multiple adversaries, the ability to fire many rounds without reloading is crucial for the ability of the victim to avert harm. It should be kept in mind that under the stressful circumstances of a crime, victims will not be able to hit their adversaries with every shot (or even most of the shots) they fire, so multiple rounds would often need to be fired at each of the criminals the victim faced before they stopped their criminal attempts.

Likewise, the ability to fire the weapon rapidly may be essential to either deter offenders from attacking or, failing that, to shoot those who cannot be deterred from attacking. This is so both because some of the defender's shots will miss, and because the offender(s) may not allow the victim much time to shoot before incapacitating the victim.

In self-defense situations where it is necessary to shoot the aggressor and only lethal or incapacitating injury will stop him, the lethality of the defender's firearm is likewise crucial to the crime victim's ability to stop the aggressor's criminal attack and avert harm to the defender and other potential victims. A firearm's lethality likewise aids in killing game animals in connection with hunting.

In sum, regardless of how an AW is defined, restricting firearms with the attributes that allegedly make them useful for criminal purposes will necessarily also restrict firearms possessing the attributes that make them more effective for purposes of lawful self-defense. Indeed, it is hard to even imagine an attribute of a firearm that makes it more useful for criminal purposes but does not also make it more useful for some lawful purpose, especially self-defense. Criminal acts of violence are different from lawful defensive acts of violence only with regard to the presence or absence of legal justification for the act, not with regard to the physical actions taken by the participants who use firearms.

4. The Act's Ban on Firearms Defined as an "Assault Weapon" Will Not Deter Criminals From Possessing and Using Them In Crimes or Finding Substitute Firearms With The Same Feature, but Will Simultaneously Deny Law-Abiding Citizens Access to Those Weapons to Defend Themselves.

While both criminals and prospective crime victims could substitute alternative weapons for banned "AWs," criminals are more likely to actually do so if necessary because they are more powerfully motivated to have deadly weapons. This would be especially true of the extremely rare mass shooters, who typically plan their crimes in advance and thus are in a position to take whatever time and effort is needed to acquire substitute weapons. ¹⁰

¹⁰ Gary Kleck, *The Worst Possible Case For Gun Control: Mass Shootings in Schools*, American Behavioral Scientist, 52(10):1447-1464 (2009).

Further, even ordinary criminals are strongly motivated to acquire firearms both for purposes of committing crimes and for purposes of self-defense. Because criminals are victimized at a rate higher than noncriminals, ¹¹ this means that they have even stronger self-defense motivations to acquire and retain guns than noncriminals. In contrast, many prospective crime victims do not face an imminent threat at the time they consider acquiring a gun for self-protection, have a weaker motivation to do whatever it takes to acquire their preferred type of firearm, and are therefore less likely to do so. In addition, as legally available firearms with the banned "military-style" features become more scarce, they will become more expensive and require more search time for law-abiding buyers to obtain them. Price is irrelevant to criminals who steal their guns, but higher prices will discourage some law-abiding citizens from acquiring the firearms they need for effective self-defense. Thus, the Act's ban on these features is more likely to deny them to noncriminals who would use guns only for lawful purposes than to criminals who would use them to commit violent crimes.

It is virtually a tautology that criminals will disobey the AW ban at a higher rate than noncriminals. This means that noncriminals who desire either a firearm banned under the Act or a substitute gun will be less likely to acquire one than criminals. Consequently, the additional defensive value conferred by the attributes characteristic of the banned firearms will be denied to noncriminals at a higher rate than the crime-increasing effects of those attributes will be denied to criminals.

IV. THE ARBITRARY DISTINCTION BETWEEN MILITARY AND CIVILIAN CITIZENS

The Act prohibits ordinary civilians, including newcomers who move to Connecticut, from possessing "large capacity magazines" and "assault weapons," other than those who possessed them by April 4, 2013, and who declare them by January 1, 2013. By contrast, a member of the military may acquire and possess such magazines at any time, even for personal use. Conn. Gen. Stat. § 53-202p(d)(3). Further, members of the military who move to Connecticut may declare possession of such firearm and magazine, and keep them. Conn. Gen. Stat. § 53-202d(d) (firearm), § 53-202p(d) (magazine).

This is an irrational discrimination that serves no purposes and is not based on documented differences in the risk of committing a crime with a gun. Quite the contrary, those with military experience are known to be at higher risk of committing murder and other violent crimes. Kleck and Hogan (1999) found that the odds of a military veteran committing murder were 2.7 times as high as for otherwise similar nonveterans. Likewise, spouse abuse is both more prevalent and more severe in military families than in civilian families (Rentz, Martin, Gibbs, Clinton-Sherrod, Hardison and Marshall 2006). Thus, allowing military persons who move to Connecticut to retain their previously owned "assault weapons" while forbidding nonmilitary persons from doing so is discriminatory in a way that has no rational relationship with improving public safety.

Gary Kleck, *Targeting Guns* (NY: Aldine de Gruyter, 1997).

V. CONCLUSION

The Act's restrictions on LC magazines and broadening of the definition of banned AWs will have little or no impact on the number of homicides and violent acts committed with firearms. Law-abiding citizens will bear the brunt of the restriction on LC magazines and the broadened definition of "banned" AWs. The LC magazines restriction will not deter criminal behavior. Criminals rarely need large numbers of rounds to commit their crimes and, on the rare occasions when they do, will accomplish the same goal as using a LC magazine by using multiple, smaller capacity magazines or bringing multiple firearms to the crime. The ten-round restriction does, however, leave homeowners less able to adequately protect themselves, their families, and their property.

Criminals will similarly use pistols, rifles and shotguns that have the same function as those that the Act bans. Furthermore, the "unavailability" of AWs due to the Act will not deter criminals from committing crimes they intend to commit with equally lethal and accurate non-banned pistols, rifles and shotguns.

The Act's broadened definition of AWs is based on features that benefit criminals and law-abiding citizens equally. The same attributes that make pistols, rifles and shotguns with those features effective for criminal behavior also make them effective for self defense and sporting activities. Criminals will obey the Act at a lower rate than noncriminals, so, by banning pistols, rifles and shotguns with those features, the Act will impact law-abiding citizens' ability to defend themselves more than it will deter criminals from possessing and using those banned AWs.

I have reviewed the foregoing statements, and I hereby declare under the penalties of perjury that they are true, correct, complete and accurate according to the best of my knowledge, information, and belief.

Dated: June 25, 2013

Dr. Jary lleg DR. GARY KLECK

References

- Kleck, Gary. 1997. Targeting Guns: Firearms and Their Control. NY: Aldine de Gruyter.
- Kleck, Gary, and Michael Hogan. 1999. A national case-control study of homicide offending and gun ownership." *Social Problems* 46(2):275-293.
- McGonigal, M.D., Cole, J., Schwab, C.W., Kauder, D.R., Rotondo, M.F., and Angood, P.B. 1993. Urban firearm deaths: a five-year perspective. *The Journal of Trauma* 35:532-537.
- Rentz, E. Danieller, Sandra L. Martin, Deborah A. Gibbs, Monique Clinton-Sherrod, Jennifer Hardison, and Steven W. Marshall. 2006. Family violence in the military: a reviewed of the literature. *Trauma, Violence, & Abuse* 7:93-108.

EXHIBIT L

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE DISTRICT OF CONNECTICUT

JUNE SHEW, et al,

Plaintiffs,

-against-

Civil No. 3:13-cv-739-AVC

DANNEL P. MALLOY, et al,

DECLARATION

Defendants.

MICHELE DeLUCA hereby declares the following pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §1746 under penalties of perjury.

- 1. I am over the age of 18 and believe in the nature of an oath.
- 2. I am submitting this affidavit in support of a motion for preliminary injunction filed by the plaintiffs herein.
- 3. I am a resident of the State of Connecticut, and a citizen of the United States. I have never been arrested or convicted of any crime. I currently possess a permit to carry firearms issued by the State of Connecticut. This permit has never been suspended or revoked.
- 4. I am the General Manager and co-owner of MD Shooting Sports LLC located at 230 Roosevelt Drive in Monroe, CT. ("the Store"). The Store is the holder of a Federal Firearms License ("FFL") that permits it to buy, sell, import and manufacture firearms both within and without the State of Connecticut. Pursuant to this license, the Store buys, sells, and re-purchases firearms within and without the State of Connecticut. The Store sells ammunition, as well as magazines that hold ammunition. The Store also engages in the business of gunsmithing firearms.
- 5. The firearms sold by the Store include rifles, pistols and shotguns. Several models of these firearms are semi-automatic, and are capable of accepting detachable magazines. Several models are AR-15 type modern sporting rifles. Several of these same models also have characteristics such as pistol grips, forward grips, telescoping stocks, thumbhole stocks, and threaded barrels. Threaded barrels permit the firearm to accept popular accessories such as shrouds and flash hiders.
- 6. On April 4, 2013, the Governor of Connecticut signed into law An Act Concerning Gun Violence Prevention and Children's Safety ("the Act"). Effective April 4, 2013, the Act bans the sale of "large capacity magazines" (i.e., magazines that can accept more than 10 rounds of ammunition). With certain exceptions, the Act bans the possession of "large capacity magazines." I understand that, starting January 1, 2014, possession of a "large capacity magazine" is a Class D felony. If the "large capacity magazine" was obtained before the Act's

passage, a first offense for possessing it is an infraction subject to a fine, but any subsequent offense is a Class D felony.

- 7. The Act bans "assault weapons," the definition of which includes a semiautomatic rifle that has an ability to accept a detachable magazine, and which also has: a folding or telescoping stock; or a thumbhole stock; or any other stock which would allow an individual to grip the weapon, resulting in any finger on the trigger hand in addition to the trigger finger being directly below any portion of the action of the weapon when firing; or a forward pistol grip.
- 8. Since the passage of the Act, the Store's business has been directly and adversely impacted. Prior to enactment of the Act, the Store typically did \$2,000-\$2,500 in business each weekday and \$5,000 to \$7,000 in business on Saturdays. After enactment of the Act, however, the Store is only generally earning about \$1,000 per weekday and \$2,000 to \$2,500 on Saturdays.
- 9. The loss in business threatens the financial viability of the Store and has caused me and my co-owner to consider relocating the Store out of state.
- 10. As mentioned above, the Act outlaws semi-automatic rifles that can accept detachable magazines, and also have a thumbhole stock, a telescoping stock, a forward grip, or any grip that permits the fingers of the trigger hand to rest below the firearm's action when firing. These features are commonly found (either individually or in combination) on AR-15 type modern sporting rifles.
- 11. Prior to enactment of the Act, one segment of the Store's business involved the purchase of "AR"-type firearms from out-of-state distributors and the sale of these "AR"-type firearms to customers. Since the passage of the Act, the Store's out-of-state distributors have stopped altogether the shipment of "AR"-type firearms to the Store due to concern and confusion over whether these types of arms can legally be shipped to, received by and/or sold by the holder of an FFL. These reductions and stoppages have caused actual harm to Store's sales and overall business.
- 12. One segment of the Store's business involves the sale of ammunition magazines. Since the passage of the Act, the Store's sales of magazines has declined significantly. This decline involves magazines that hold more than ten rounds and those that hold less than ten rounds. This decline has caused actual harm to the Store's sales and overall business.
- One segment of the Store's business involves the receipt and transfer of firearms pursuant to the FFL the Store holds. Since the passage of the Act, the volume of firearms that the Store received and transfers has declined significantly. Before enactment of the Act, the Store regularly received 5-7 used firearms per week that would be resold. Now, however, the Store only receives 1-2 used firearms per week. This decline has caused actual harm to the Store's sales and overall business.
- 14. Since the passage of the Act, the Store's overall sales of rifles, pistols, and shotguns has declined significantly. I have observed that this decline in sales involves firearms that contain some of the individual features that are banned by the Act (e.g., pistol grips,

telescoping stocks, etc.), but also firearms that are not characterized by the Act as "assault weapons." This decline is due, in large part, to customer confusion over which kinds of firearms are banned and which are not, as well as customer concern that purchasing a firearm will subject the customer to criminal prosecution.

- 15. In one recent incident, a customer who had come into the Store for the purchase of a bolt action rifle ultimately refused to make the purchase because he incorrectly believed that it was illegal under the Act.
- 16. Moreover, Connecticut law enforcement also appears to be confused over what is covered by the Act. For example, I personally spoke with a detective in the State Police Special Licensing and Firearms Unit in an effort to determine whether the Store could continue to sell Smith & Wesson AR-10 firearms in Connecticut after the enactment of the Act. While the detective told me that Smith & Wesson AR-10 firearms could continue to be sold in Connecticut, I later learned that this was simply incorrect.
- 17. There is also significant confusion on my behalf over which firearms can, and cannot, be sold according to the Act.
- 18. I understand that the Act lists over 160 different models of firearms as "assault weapons." The act outlaws "copies or duplicates" of 88 of these firearms, provided that they have the same "capability" of the listed rifle and "were in production prior to or on the effective date" of the Act. I also understand that the Act also defines 67 different kinds of "assault weapons" as "any combination of parts from which an assault weapon may be rapidly assembled."
- 19. I am unfamiliar with many of the 88 different models of firearms the Act calls "assault weapons." I have no reasonable way of knowing which ones may have been in production prior to or on the effective date of the Act, and I know of no source to research their production histories. I have no reasonable way of knowing what would be a "duplicate" or "copy" of a listed firearm, or what it means to have "the capability of any such" firearm, which may or may not refer to rate of fire, caliber, ballistics, range, durability, accuracy, barrel length, barrel diameter, sights, internal parts and operation (such as disconnector, firing pin, bolt, etc.), trigger pull, or some entirely different factor altogether. Because the meanings of these terms are so unclear, I am dissuaded from selling virtually any semiautomatic rifle.
- 20. I am unfamiliar with each of the individual parts or components that comprise the 67 different firearms the Act calls "assault weapons." I don't know which "combination of parts" could "rapidly be assembled" into a banned firearm.
- 21. I am afraid that if I were to sell a firearm that is later determined to be a "duplicate or copy" of a banned firearm I would be criminally prosecuted or imprisoned. I am likewise afraid that I could sell a "combination" of illegal parts for which I could prosecuted and jailed. But I have no reasonable way of knowing what the State deems to be an illegal "duplicate" or "copy," what the term "capability" means, or which parts comprise so many different kinds of firearms.

- 22. I have reviewed a diagram of a rifle that is being submitted as an exhibit in support of the plaintiffs' Motion for Preliminary Injunction. The diagram depicts an AR-style firearm commonly known as a "varmint rifle." "Varmint rifles" are hunting rifles commonly used to shoot small game such as woodchucks, coyotes, prairie dogs, etc., at long range. Since the depicted hunting rifle is semi-automatic, can accept a detachable magazine, and has a pistol grip, it is now banned under the Act as an "assault weapon."
- 23. I have reviewed the foregoing statements, and declare pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §1746 they are true, accurate and complete to the best of my knowledge, information and belief.