

Case No. 19-56004

In the United States Court of Appeals
for the Ninth Circuit

STEVEN RUPP, et al.,
Plaintiffs-Appellants,

v.

XAVIER BECERRA,
in his official capacity as Attorney General of the State of California,
Defendant-Appellee.

On Appeal from the United States District Court
for the Central District of California
Case No. 8:17-cv-00746-JLS-JDE

**APPELLANTS' EXCERPTS OF RECORD
VOLUME XI OF XXII**

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January 27, 2020

Under Federal Rules of Appellate Procedure for the Ninth Circuit, rule 30-1, Plaintiffs-Appellants Steven Rupp, Steven Dember, Cheryl Johnson, Michael Jones, Christopher Seifert, Alfonso Valencia, Troy Willis, Dennis Martin, and California Rifle & Pistol Association, Incorporated, by and through their attorney of record, confirm to the contents and form of Appellants' Excerpts of Record.

Date: January 27, 2020

MICHEL & ASSOCIATES, P.C.

s/ Sean A. Brady

Sean A. Brady

Attorneys for Plaintiffs/ Appellants

Steven Rupp, et al.

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CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that on January 27, 2020, an electronic PDF of APPELLANTS' EXCERPTS OF RECORD, VOLUME XI OF XXII was uploaded to the Court's CM/ECF system, which will automatically generate and send by electronic mail a Notice of Docket Activity to all registered attorneys participating in the case. Such notice constitutes service on those registered attorneys.

Date: January 27, 2020

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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA
SOUTHERN DIVISION

STEVEN RUPP, et al.,

Plaintiffs,

vs.

XAVIER BECERRA, in his official
capacity as Attorney General of the
State of California,

Defendant.

Case No.: 8:17-cv-00746-JLS-JDE

**EXHIBITS 9-11 TO
DECLARATION OF SEAN A.
BRADY IN SUPPORT OF
PLAINTIFFS' MOTION FOR
SUMMARY JUDGMENT**

Hearing Date: May 31, 2019
Hearing Time: 10:30 a.m.
Courtroom: 10A
Judge: Josephine L. Staton

[Filed concurrently with Notice of
Motion for Summary Judgment,
Memorandum of Points and Authorities,
Statement of Uncontroverted Facts and
Conclusions of Law, Request for
Judicial Notice, Declarations of Steven
Rupp, Steven Dember, Cheryl Johnson,
Christopher Seifert, Alfonso Valencia,
Troy Willis, Michael Jones, Dennis
Martin, and Richard Travis]

EXHIBIT 9

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IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA
SOUTHERN DIVISION

**STEVEN RUPP; STEVEN
DEMBER; CHERYL JOHNSON;
MICHAEL JONES; CHRISTOPHER
SEIFERT; ALFONSO VALENCIA;
TROY WILLIS; and CALIFORNIA
RIFLE & PISTOL ASSOCIATION,
INCORPORATED,**

Plaintiffs,

v.

**XAVIER BECERRA, in his official
capacity as Attorney General of the
State of California; and DOES 1-10,**

Defendants.

8:17-cv-00746-JLS-JDE

**DEFENDANT'S RESPONSE TO
PLAINTIFF CHRISTOPHER
SEIFERT'S FIRST SET OF
INTERROGATORIES**

Propounding Party: Christopher Seifert

Responding Parties: Defendant Xavier Becerra

SET No.: One

1 Defendant Attorney General Xavier Becerra (Defendant) responds and objects
2 to the First Set of Interrogatories of Plaintiff Christopher Seifert (Plaintiff) as
3 follows:

4 **PRELIMINARY STATEMENT**

5 Defendant has not yet completed the investigation of the facts relating to this
6 case and has not yet completed discovery in this action. All of the responses
7 contained herein are based solely upon information and documents that are
8 presently available to and specifically known by Defendant, and disclose only those
9 contentions that presently occur to Defendant. It is anticipated that further
10 discovery, independent investigation, legal research, or analysis will supply
11 additional facts and lead to additions, changes, and variations from the responses
12 herein.

13 Defendant expressly reserves the right to assert any and all objections as to
14 the admissibility of such responses into evidence in this action, or in any other
15 proceedings, on any and all grounds including, but not limited to, competency,
16 relevancy, materiality, and privilege. Further, Defendant makes the responses and
17 objections herein without in any way implying that the interrogatories and
18 responses to the interrogatories are relevant or material to the subject matter of this
19 action.

20 An objection or response to an interrogatory shall not be construed as an
21 acknowledgment that Defendant performed any of the acts described in the
22 interrogatory or definitions applicable to the interrogatory, or that Defendant
23 acquiesces in the characterization of the conduct or activities contained in the
24 interrogatory or definitions applicable to interrogatory.

25 The following responses are given without prejudice to the right to produce
26 evidence or witnesses that Defendant may later discover. Defendant reserves the
27 right to supplement, clarify, revise, or correct any or all of the responses and
28

1 objections herein, and to assert additional objections or privileges, in one or more
2 subsequent supplemental response(s).

3 **GENERAL OBJECTIONS**

4 1. Defendant objects to each instruction, definition, and interrogatory to
5 the extent that it purports to impose any requirement or discovery obligation greater
6 than or different from those under the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure and the
7 applicable Rules and Orders of the Court.

8 2. Defendant objects to the Interrogatories to the extent that any
9 particular interrogatory is overbroad, vague, ambiguous, unintelligible, unduly
10 burdensome, or not relevant to any party's claim or defense and proportional to the
11 needs of the case.

12 3. Defendant objects to the Interrogatories to the extent that any
13 particular interrogatory requires the production of information available to Plaintiff
14 through the subpoena process or his own records.

15 4. Defendant objects to the Interrogatories to the extent that any
16 individual interrogatory calls for information subject to a claim of privilege,
17 including, without limitation, the attorney-client privilege, the governmental
18 deliberative process privilege, the law enforcement investigatory privilege, the
19 official information privilege, the attorney work product doctrine, and other
20 applicable privileges and protections.

21 5. The fact that Defendant may not specifically object to any individual
22 interrogatory on the ground that it seeks information subject to the attorney-client
23 privilege and the attorney work-product doctrine is not to be deemed a waiver of
24 the protection of non-disclosure afforded by the attorney-client privilege or the
25 attorney work-product doctrine. Should any disclosure by Defendant of such
26 information occur, it is inadvertent and shall not constitute a waiver of any privilege
27 or protection.
28

1 6. Defendant objects to the Interrogatories to the extent that any
2 individual interrogatory assumes the truth of facts either in dispute or not yet in
3 evidence.

4 7. Defendant objects to the Interrogatories insofar as any individual
5 interrogatory calls for speculation or legal conclusions.

6 8. To the extent that any individual Interrogatory purports to impose on
7 Defendant the burden of providing information which is not in Defendant's
8 possession, custody, or control, or is already in Plaintiff's possession, custody or
9 control, or is not reasonably available to Defendant after a diligent search and
10 reasonable inquiry, Defendant objects on the grounds that the Interrogatories are
11 overbroad, unduly burdensome, oppressive, and the burden, expense and/or
12 intrusiveness of the discovery clearly outweighs the likelihood that the information
13 sought will lead to the discovery of admissible evidence.

14 9. The foregoing objections apply to each and every response contained
15 herein and are incorporated by reference to the extent applicable in the specific
16 responses set forth below as though fully set forth therein. The failure to mention
17 one of the foregoing objections in the specific response set forth below shall not be
18 deemed a waiver of such objection.

19 10. Defendant will make reasonable efforts to respond to each
20 interrogatory, to the extent that no objection is made, as Defendant understands and
21 interprets the interrogatory. If Plaintiff's interpretation of any individual
22 interrogatory differs from that of Defendant, Defendant reserves the right to
23 supplement his objections and responses.

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1 defined in 11 C.C.R. § 5471, subd. (x), are not commonly possessed by law-abiding
2 Americans for lawful purposes.

3 **RESPONSE TO INTERROGATORY NO. 13:**

4 Defendant incorporates by reference the General Objections stated above as if
5 fully set forth herein. Defendant further objects to the term “commonly possessed,”
6 “law-abiding Americans,” and “lawful purposes” as vague and overbroad.

7 Defendant objects to this interrogatory as lacking foundation. Defendant objects to
8 this interrogatory as an incomplete hypothetical, and an adequate response can be
9 provided without the facts and circumstances of a given scenario. Defendant
10 further objects that this interrogatory is not reasonably calculated to lead to the
11 discovery of admissible evidence relevant to any party’s claim or defense and
12 proportional to the needs of the case. Defendant objects to the interrogatory to the
13 extent that it seeks expert materials, including information or facts that expert
14 witnesses may locate or rely on, outside of the framework for expert disclosures.

15 Subject to and without waiving any of the foregoing objections, Defendant
16 responds: Defendant has no basis to believe, and Plaintiffs have provided no
17 evidence to show, that semiautomatic, centerfire rifles with a detachable magazine
18 having an overall length of less than 30 inches are commonly possessed by law-
19 abiding Americans for lawful purposes.

20 **INTERROGATORY NO. 14:**

21 Do YOU contend that ASSAULT WEAPONS are not used for lawful self-
22 defense by civilians in the United States.

23 **RESPONSE TO INTERROGATORY NO. 14:**

24 Defendant incorporates by reference the General Objections stated above as
25 if fully set forth herein. Defendant objects that this interrogatory is unlimited with
26 respect to time and scope and therefore vague, unduly burdensome, and overbroad.
27 Defendant further objects that this interrogatory is not reasonably calculated to lead
28

1 to the discovery of admissible evidence relevant to any party's claim or defense and
2 proportional to the needs of the case. Defendant objects to the interrogatory to the
3 extent that it seeks expert materials, including information or facts that expert
4 witnesses may locate or rely on, outside of the framework for expert disclosures.
5 Defendant objects to the phrase "lawful self-defense" as vague, overbroad,
6 ambiguous, argumentative, unrelated to any governing legal standard, and subject
7 to legal determinations. Defendant also objects that the term "used" is vague and
8 ambiguous and requires him to speculate as to its meaning. Defendant objects to
9 the definition of "ASSAULT WEAPON" as overbroad and unduly burdensome, and
10 vague and ambiguous, as the definition and scope of the term in California Penal
11 Code section 30510 and/or section 30515, and/or California Code of Regulations,
12 title 11, section 5495 and/or section 5499 have changed over time. Defendant
13 objects to this interrogatory as an incomplete hypothetical, and an adequate
14 response can be provided without the facts and circumstances of a given scenario.

15 Subject to and without waiving any of the foregoing objections, Defendant
16 responds: Defendant lacks sufficient information or belief to provide an affirmative
17 response to this interrogatory.

18 **INTERROGATORY NO. 15:**

19 If YOUR answer to Interrogatory No. 14 is anything other than an
20 unqualified no, please state any basis for YOUR contention that ASSAULT
21 WEAPONS are not used for lawful self-defense by civilians in the United States.

22 **RESPONSE TO INTERROGATORY NO. 15:**

23 Defendant incorporates by reference the General Objections stated above as
24 if fully set forth herein. Defendant objects that this interrogatory is unlimited with
25

1 **INTERROGATORY NO. 16:**

2 Do YOU contend that ASSAULT WEAPONS are not used for lawful hunting
3 by civilians in the United States.

4 **RESPONSE TO INTERROGATORY NO. 16:**

5 Defendant incorporates by reference the General Objections stated above as
6 if fully set forth herein. Defendant objects that this interrogatory is unlimited with
7 respect to time and scope and therefore vague, unduly burdensome, and overbroad.
8 Defendant further objects that this interrogatory is not reasonably calculated to lead
9 to the discovery of admissible evidence relevant to any party's claim or defense and
10 proportional to the needs of the case. Defendant objects to the interrogatory to the
11 extent that it seeks expert materials, including information or facts that expert
12 witnesses may locate or rely on, outside of the framework for expert disclosures.
13 Defendant objects to the phrase "lawful hunting" as vague, overbroad, ambiguous,
14 argumentative, unrelated to any governing legal standard, and subject to legal
15 determinations. Defendant also objects that the term "used" is vague and
16 ambiguous and requires him to speculate as to its meaning. Defendant objects to
17 the definition of "ASSAULT WEAPON" as overbroad and unduly burdensome, and
18 vague and ambiguous, as the definition and scope of the term in California Penal
19 Code section 30510 and/or section 30515, and/or California Code of Regulations,
20 title 11, section 5495 and/or section 5499 have changed over time. Defendant
21 objects to this interrogatory as an incomplete hypothetical, and an adequate
22 response can be provided without the facts and circumstances of a given scenario.
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1 Subject to and without waiving any of the foregoing objections, Defendant
2 responds: Defendant lacks sufficient information or belief to provide an affirmative
3 response to this interrogatory.

4 **INTERROGATORY NO. 17:**

5 If YOUR answer to Interrogatory No. 16 is anything other than an
6 unqualified no, please state any basis for YOUR contention that ASSAULT
7 WEAPONS are not used for lawful hunting by civilians in the United States.

8 **RESPONSE TO INTERROGATORY NO. 17:**

9 Defendant incorporates by reference the General Objections stated above as
10 if fully set forth herein. Defendant objects that this interrogatory is unlimited with
11 respect to time and scope and therefore vague, unduly burdensome, and overbroad.
12 Defendant further objects that this interrogatory is not reasonably calculated to lead
13 to the discovery of admissible evidence relevant to any party's claim or defense and
14 proportional to the needs of the case. Defendant objects to the interrogatory to the
15 extent that it seeks expert materials, including information or facts that expert
16 witnesses may locate or rely on, outside of the framework for expert disclosures.
17 Defendant objects to the phrase "lawful hunting" as vague, overbroad, ambiguous,
18 argumentative, unrelated to any governing legal standard, and subject to legal
19 determinations. Defendant also objects that the term "used" is vague and
20 ambiguous and requires him to speculate as to its meaning. Defendant objects to
21 the definition of "ASSAULT WEAPON" as overbroad and unduly burdensome, and
22 vague and ambiguous, as the definition and scope of the term in California Penal
23 Code section 30510 and/or section 30515, and/or California Code of Regulations,
24 title 11, section 5495 and/or section 5499 have changed over time. Defendant
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1 objects that the interrogatory calls for information protected from disclosure by the
2 attorney-client privilege, the governmental deliberative process privilege, the law
3 enforcement investigatory privilege, the official information privilege, and the
4 attorney work product doctrine. Defendant objects to this interrogatory as an
5 incomplete hypothetical, and an adequate response can be provided without the
6 facts and circumstances of a given scenario.

7
8 Subject to and without waiving any of the foregoing objections, Defendant
9 responds: See Defendant's response to Interrogatory No. 16.

10 **INTERROGATORY NO. 18:**

11 Do YOU contend that ASSAULT WEAPONS are not used for lawful target
12 practice by civilians in the United States.

13 **RESPONSE TO INTERROGATORY NO. 18:**

14 Defendant incorporates by reference the General Objections stated above as
15 if fully set forth herein. Defendant objects that this interrogatory is unlimited with
16 respect to time and scope and therefore vague, unduly burdensome, and overbroad.
17 Defendant further objects that this interrogatory is not reasonably calculated to lead
18 to the discovery of admissible evidence relevant to any party's claim or defense and
19 proportional to the needs of the case. Defendant objects to the interrogatory to the
20 extent that it seeks expert materials, including information or facts that expert
21 witnesses may locate or rely on, outside of the framework for expert disclosures.
22 Defendant objects to the phrase "lawful target practice" as vague, overbroad,
23 ambiguous, argumentative, unrelated to any governing legal standard, and subject
24 to legal determinations. Defendant also objects that the term "used" is vague and
25 ambiguous and requires him to speculate as to its meaning. Defendant objects to
26
27
28

1 the definition of "ASSAULT WEAPON" as overbroad and unduly burdensome, and
2 vague and ambiguous, as the definition and scope of the term in California Penal
3 Code section 30510 and/or section 30515, and/or California Code of Regulations,
4 title 11, section 5495 and/or section 5499 have changed over time. Defendant
5 objects to this interrogatory as an incomplete hypothetical, and an adequate
6 response can be provided without the facts and circumstances of a given scenario.
7

8 Subject to and without waiving any of the foregoing objections, Defendant
9 responds: No.

10 **INTERROGATORY NO. 19:**

11 If YOUR answer to Interrogatory No. 18 is anything other than an
12 unqualified no, please state any basis for YOUR contention that ASSAULT
13 WEAPONS are not used for lawful target practice by civilians in the United States.

14 **RESPONSE TO INTERROGATORY NO. 19:**

15 Defendant incorporates by reference the General Objections stated above as
16 if fully set forth herein. Defendant objects that this interrogatory is unlimited with
17 respect to time and scope and therefore vague, unduly burdensome, and overbroad.
18 Defendant further objects that this interrogatory is not reasonably calculated to lead
19 to the discovery of admissible evidence relevant to any party's claim or defense and
20 proportional to the needs of the case. Defendant objects to the interrogatory to the
21 extent that it seeks expert materials, including information or facts that expert
22 witnesses may locate or rely on, outside of the framework for expert disclosures.
23 Defendant objects to the phrase "lawful target practice" as vague, overbroad,
24 ambiguous, argumentative, unrelated to any governing legal standard, and subject
25 to legal determinations. Defendant also objects that the term "used" is vague and
26
27
28

1 ambiguous and requires him to speculate as to its meaning. Defendant objects to
2 the definition of "ASSAULT WEAPON" as overbroad and unduly burdensome, and
3 vague and ambiguous, as the definition and scope of the term in California Penal
4 Code section 30510 and/or section 30515, and/or California Code of Regulations,
5 title 11, section 5495 and/or section 5499 have changed over time. Defendant
6 objects that the interrogatory calls for information protected from disclosure by the
7 attorney-client privilege, the governmental deliberative process privilege, the law
8 enforcement investigatory privilege, the official information privilege, and the
9 attorney work product doctrine. Defendant objects to this interrogatory as an
10 incomplete hypothetical, and an adequate response can be provided without the
11 facts and circumstances of a given scenario.
12

13
14 Subject to and without waiving any of the foregoing objections, Defendant
15 responds: No response is needed.

16 **INTERROGATORY NO. 20:**

17 Do YOU contend that ASSAULT WEAPONS are not used for lawful
18 competition by civilians in the United States.

19 **RESPONSE TO INTERROGATORY NO. 20:**

20 Defendant incorporates by reference the General Objections stated above as
21 if fully set forth herein. Defendant objects that this interrogatory is unlimited with
22 respect to time and scope and therefore vague, unduly burdensome, and overbroad.
23 Defendant further objects that this interrogatory is not reasonably calculated to lead
24 to the discovery of admissible evidence relevant to any party's claim or defense and
25 proportional to the needs of the case. Defendant objects to the interrogatory to the
26 extent that it seeks expert materials, including information or facts that expert
27
28

1 witnesses may locate or rely on, outside of the framework for expert disclosures.
2 Defendant objects to the phrase “lawful competition” as vague, overbroad,
3 ambiguous, argumentative, unrelated to any governing legal standard, and subject
4 to legal determinations. Defendant also objects that the term “used” is vague and
5 ambiguous and requires him to speculate as to its meaning. Defendant objects to
6 the definition of “ASSAULT WEAPON” as overbroad and unduly burdensome, and
7 vague and ambiguous, as the definition and scope of the term in California Penal
8 Code section 30510 and/or section 30515, and/or California Code of Regulations,
9 title 11, section 5495 and/or section 5499 have changed over time. Defendant
10 objects to this interrogatory as an incomplete hypothetical, and an adequate
11 response can be provided without the facts and circumstances of a given scenario.
12

13 Subject to and without waiving any of the foregoing objections, Defendant
14 responds: Defendant lacks sufficient information or belief to provide an affirmative
15 response to this interrogatory.
16

17 **INTERROGATORY NO. 21:**

18 If YOUR answer to Interrogatory No. 20 is anything other than an
19 unqualified no, please state any basis for YOUR contention that ASSAULT
20 WEAPONS are not used for lawful competition by civilians in the United States

21 **RESPONSE TO INTERROGATORY NO. 21:**

22 Defendant incorporates by reference the General Objections stated above as
23 if fully set forth herein. Defendant objects that this interrogatory is unlimited with
24 respect to time and scope and therefore vague, unduly burdensome, and overbroad.
25 Defendant further objects that this interrogatory is not reasonably calculated to lead
26 to the discovery of admissible evidence relevant to any party’s claim or defense and
27
28

1 California Code of Regulations, title 11, section 5495 and/or section 5499 have
2 changed over time.

3 **INTERROGATORY NO. 28:**

4 Identify any interest that the Legislature has purported is furthered by
5 allowing peace officers to acquire an ASSAULT WEAPON

6 **RESPONSE TO INTERROGATORY NO. 28:**

7 Defendant incorporates by reference the General Objections stated above as if
8 fully set forth herein. Defendant objects that this interrogatory is unlimited with
9 respect to time and scope and therefore vague, unduly burdensome, and overbroad.
10 Defendant objects to the interrogatory to the extent that it seeks expert materials,
11 including information or facts that expert witnesses may locate or rely on, outside
12 of the framework for expert disclosures. Defendant objects that this interrogatory is
13 unlimited with respect to time and scope and therefore vague, unduly burdensome,
14 and overbroad. Defendant further objects that this interrogatory is not reasonably
15 calculated to lead to the discovery of admissible evidence relevant to any party's
16 claim or defense and proportional to the needs of the case. Defendant objects to
17 this interrogatory because it seeks information that is equally available to the
18 Plaintiffs from public sources.

19
20 Dated: September 14, 2018

Respectfully submitted,

21 XAVIER BECERRA
22 Attorney General of California
23 MARK R. BECKINGTON
24 Supervising Deputy Attorney General

/s/ Peter H. Chang

25 PETER H. CHANG
26 Deputy Attorney General
27 *Attorneys for Defendant Xavier*
28 *Becerra*

SA2017106868

VERIFICATION OF INTERROGATORY ANSWERS

I, Emily Gargiulo, am employed by the State of California Department of Justice as an Associate Governmental Program Analyst in the Office of the Attorney General. I believe, based on reasonable inquiry, that the foregoing answers are true and correct to the best of my knowledge, information and belief.

I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the United States of America that the foregoing is true and correct.

Executed on September 14, 2018, at Sacramento, California.


EMILY GARGIULO

EXHIBIT 10

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Attorneys for Defendant Xavier Becerra

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA
SOUTHERN DIVISION

**STEVEN RUPP; STEVEN
DEMBER; CHERYL JOHNSON;
MICHAEL JONES; CHRISTOPHER
SEIFERT; ALFONSO VALENCIA;
TROY WILLIS; and CALIFORNIA
RIFLE & PISTOL ASSOCIATION,
INCORPORATED,**

Plaintiffs,

v.

**XAVIER BECERRA, in his official
capacity as Attorney General of the
State of California; and DOES 1-10,**

Defendants.

8:17-cv-00746-JLS-JDE

**DEFENDANT'S SECOND
SUPPLEMENTAL RESPONSE TO
PLAINTIFF TROY WILLIS'S
FIRST SET OF
INTERROGATORIES**

Propounding Party: Troy Willis

Responding Parties: Defendant Xavier Becerra

SET No.: One

1 Defendant Attorney General Xavier Becerra (Defendant) responds and objects
2 to the First Set of Interrogatories of Plaintiff Troy Willis (Plaintiff) as follows:

3 **PRELIMINARY STATEMENT**

4 Defendant has not yet completed the investigation of the facts relating to this
5 case and has not yet completed discovery in this action. All of the responses
6 contained herein are based solely upon information and documents that are
7 presently available to and specifically known by Defendant, and disclose only those
8 contentions that presently occur to Defendant. It is anticipated that further
9 discovery, independent investigation, legal research, or analysis will supply
10 additional facts and lead to additions, changes, and variations from the responses
11 herein.

12 Defendant expressly reserves the right to assert any and all objections as to
13 the admissibility of such responses into evidence in this action, or in any other
14 proceedings, on any and all grounds including, but not limited to, competency,
15 relevancy, materiality, and privilege. Further, Defendant makes the responses and
16 objections herein without in any way implying that the interrogatories and
17 responses to the interrogatories are relevant or material to the subject matter of this
18 action.

19 An objection or response to an interrogatory shall not be construed as an
20 acknowledgment that Defendant performed any of the acts described in the
21 interrogatory or definitions applicable to the interrogatory, or that Defendant
22 acquiesces in the characterization of the conduct or activities contained in the
23 interrogatory or definitions applicable to interrogatory.

24 The following responses are given without prejudice to the right to produce
25 evidence or witnesses that Defendant may later discover. Defendant reserves the
26 right to supplement, clarify, revise, or correct any or all of the responses and
27 objections herein, and to assert additional objections or privileges, in one or more
28 subsequent supplemental response(s).

GENERAL OBJECTIONS

1
2 1. Defendant objects to each instruction, definition, and interrogatory to
3 the extent that it purports to impose any requirement or discovery obligation greater
4 than or different from those under the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure and the
5 applicable Rules and Orders of the Court.

6 2. Defendant objects to the Interrogatories to the extent that any
7 particular interrogatory is overbroad, vague, ambiguous, unintelligible, unduly
8 burdensome, or not relevant to any party's claim or defense and proportional to the
9 needs of the case.

10 3. Defendant objects to the Interrogatories to the extent that any
11 particular interrogatory requires the production of information available to Plaintiff
12 through the subpoena process or his own records.

13 4. Defendant objects to the Interrogatories to the extent that any
14 individual interrogatory calls for information subject to a claim of privilege,
15 including, without limitation, the attorney-client privilege, the governmental
16 deliberative process privilege, the law enforcement investigatory privilege, the
17 official information privilege, the attorney work product doctrine, and other
18 applicable privileges and protections.

19 5. Defendant objects to the definition of "ASSAULT WEAPON" as
20 overbroad and unduly burdensome, and vague and ambiguous, as the definition and
21 scope of the term in California Penal Code section 30510 and/or section 30515,
22 and/or California Code of Regulations, title 11, section 5495 and/or section 5499
23 have changed over time.

24 6. The fact that Defendant may not specifically object to any individual
25 interrogatory on the ground that it seeks information subject to the attorney-client
26 privilege and the attorney work-product doctrine is not to be deemed a waiver of
27 the protection of non-disclosure afforded by the attorney-client privilege or the
28 attorney work-product doctrine. Should any disclosure by Defendant of such

1 information occur, it is inadvertent and shall not constitute a waiver of any privilege
2 or protection.

3 7. Defendant objects to the Interrogatories to the extent that any
4 individual interrogatory assumes the truth of facts either in dispute or not yet in
5 evidence.

6 8. Defendant objects to the Interrogatories insofar as any individual
7 interrogatory calls for speculation or legal conclusions.

8 9. To the extent that any individual Interrogatory purports to impose on
9 Defendant the burden of providing information which is not in Defendant's
10 possession, custody, or control, or is already in Plaintiff's possession, custody or
11 control, or is not reasonably available to Defendant after a diligent search and
12 reasonable inquiry, Defendant objects on the grounds that the Interrogatories are
13 overbroad, unduly burdensome, oppressive, and the burden, expense and/or
14 intrusiveness of the discovery clearly outweighs the likelihood that the information
15 sought will lead to the discovery of admissible evidence.

16 10. The foregoing objections apply to each and every response contained
17 herein and are incorporated by reference to the extent applicable in the specific
18 responses set forth below as though fully set forth therein. The failure to mention
19 one of the foregoing objections in the specific response set forth below shall not be
20 deemed a waiver of such objection.

21 11. Defendant will make reasonable efforts to respond to each
22 interrogatory, to the extent that no objection is made, as Defendant understands and
23 interprets the interrogatory. If Plaintiff's interpretation of any individual
24 interrogatory differs from that of Defendant, Defendant reserves the right to
25 supplement his objections and responses.
26
27
28

INTERROGATORY NO. 3:

State whether YOU are aware of the approximate number of ASSAULT WEAPONS that are lawfully possessed in the United States.

RESPONSE TO INTERROGATORY NO. 3:

Defendant incorporates by reference the General Objections stated above as if fully set forth herein. Defendant objects that this interrogatory is unlimited with respect to time and scope and therefore vague, unduly burdensome, and overbroad. Defendant objects to the interrogatory to the extent that it seeks expert materials, including information or facts that expert witnesses may locate or rely on, outside of the framework for expert disclosures. Defendant objects to the definition of "ASSAULT WEAPON" as overbroad and unduly burdensome, and vague and ambiguous, as the definition and scope of the term in California Penal Code section 30510 and/or section 30515, and/or California Code of Regulations, title 11, section 5495 and/or section 5499 have changed over time. Defendant objects to the term "approximate number" as vague, overbroad, ambiguous, argumentative, unrelated to any governing standard. Defendant also objects that the term "lawfully possessed" as vague and ambiguous, subject to legal determinations, and lacks foundation. Defendant objects that the interrogatory calls for information protected from disclosure by the attorney-client privilege, the governmental deliberative process privilege, the law enforcement investigatory privilege, the official information privilege, and the attorney work product doctrine.

Subject to and without waiving any of the foregoing objections, Defendant does not have information sufficient to estimate the approximate number of assault weapons, as defined in this interrogatory, that are lawfully possessed in the United States.

VERIFICATION OF INTERROGATORY ANSWERS

I, Emily Gargiulo, am employed by the State of California Department of Justice as an Associate Governmental Program Analyst in the Office of the Attorney General. I believe, based on reasonable inquiry, that the foregoing answers are true and correct to the best of my knowledge, information and belief.

I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the United States of America that the foregoing is true and correct.

Executed on November 15, 2018, at Sacramento, California.


EMILY GARGIULO

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

Case Name: **Rupp, et al. v. Xavier Becerra**

No. **8:17-cv-00746-JLS-JDE**

I hereby certify that on November 15, 2018, I served the following documents via e-mail to counsel for Plaintiffs, Sean Brady, at SBrady@michellawyers.com:

- Defendant's Second Supplemental Response to Willis Interrogatories.

I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct.
Executed on November 15, 2018, at San Francisco, California.

Signature

SA201710686 8

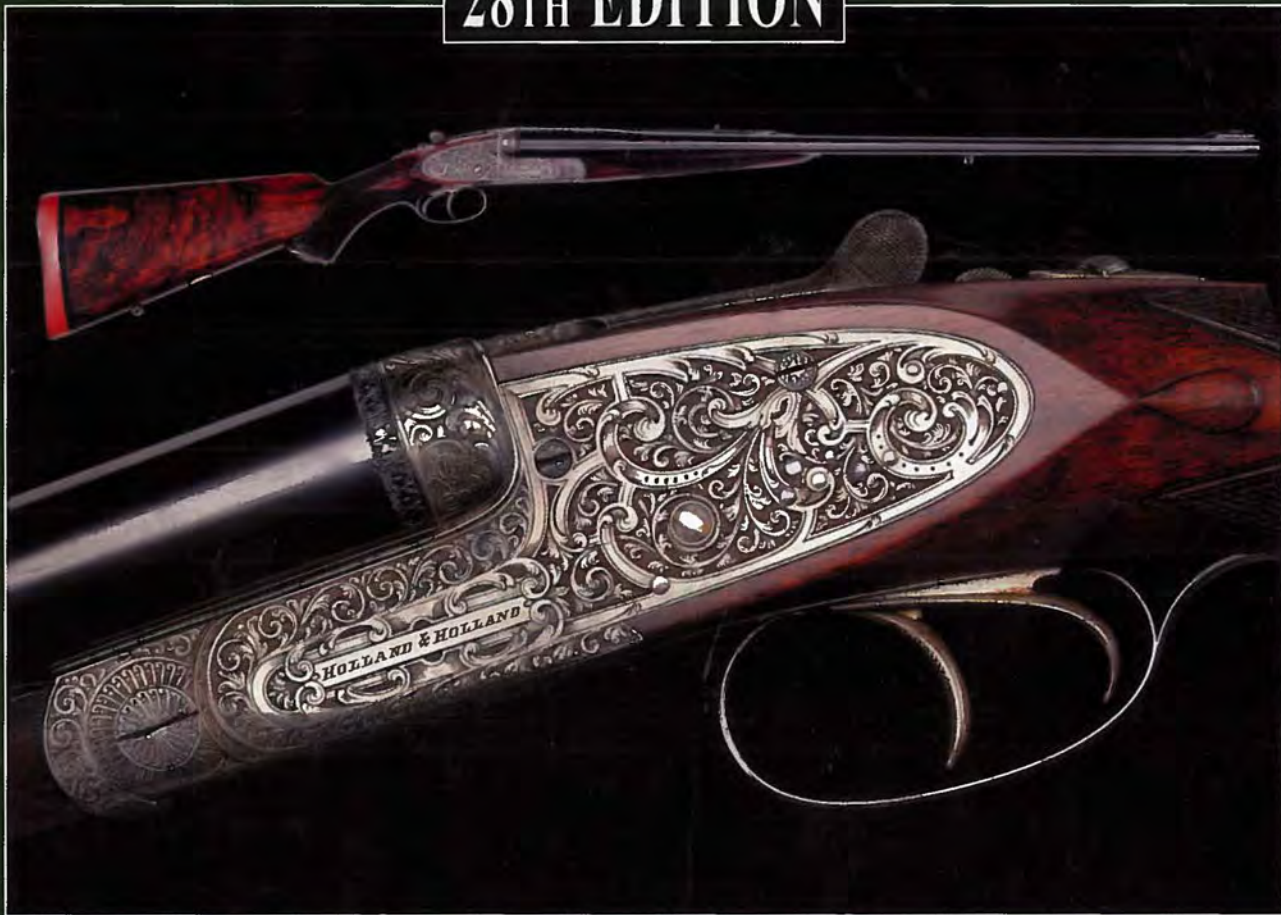


/s/ Peter H. Chang

EXHIBIT 11

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FIREARMS
THE COLLECTOR'S PRICE & REFERENCE GUIDE

28TH EDITION



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JERRY LEE

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10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1

name. Original company formed in mid 1950s, developed AR-10, which in turn led to the development of M-16 series of service rifles, still in use today. All current models are produced at Geneseo, Illinois, facility.

AR-24 Pistol

15-shot, 9mm, double-action, semi-automatic pistol. Steel frame, fixed or adjustable sights. Compact version available. Introduced 2006. Pricing is for full-size pistol, with adjustable sights. **NOTE:** Deduct 15 percent for fixed sight versions.



NIB	Exc.	V.G.	Good	Fair	Poor
595	450	325	275	200	125

AR-24 Tactical Custom

Similar to above, with tactical refinements including stippled front and back straps, 3-dot luminous sights, etc. Also available in compact version (shown).



NIB	Exc.	V.G.	Good	Fair	Poor
630	475	350	300	225	150

AR-17 Shotgun

Gas-operated semi-automatic 12-gauge shotgun, with 24" barrel and interchangeable choke tubes. Receiver and barrel are made of an aluminum alloy, with an anodized black or gold finish. Stock and forearm are of plastic. Approximately 2,000 manufactured during 1964 and 1965. **NOTE:** Add 10 percent for gold finish.

NIB	Exc.	V.G.	Good	Fair	Poor
750	625	400	300	225	100

AR-7 Explorer Rifle

.22 LR semi-automatic carbine, with 16" barrel. Receiver and barrel partially made of an alloy. Most noteworthy feature of this model is it can be disassembled and component parts stored in the plastic stock. Manufactured between 1959 and 1973. Reintroduced in 1999.

NIB	Exc.	V.G.	Good	Fair	Poor
375	300	200	150	100	85

AR-7 Custom

As above, with walnut cheekpiece stock. Manufactured between 1964 and 1970.

NIB	Exc.	V.G.	Good	Fair	Poor
475	400	300	250	200	185

AR-180

Gas-operated semi-automatic rifle chambered for .223 or 5.56mm cartridge. AR-180 is civilian version of AR18, which is fully automatic. Simple and efficient rifle that was tested by various governments and found to have potential. Rifle was also manufactured by Howa Machinery Ltd. and Sterling Armament Co. of England. Most common version is manufactured by Sterling. Those built by Armalite and Howa bring a small premium.

Howa

NIB	Exc.	V.G.	Good	Fair	Poor
1500	1250	900	700	450	200

Sterling

NIB	Exc.	V.G.	Good	Fair	Poor
1150	900	700	500	350	175

AR-180B

Similar to original AR-180. Chambered for .223 cartridge. Fitted with 19.8" barrel and integral muzzle-brake. Lower receiver is polymer while upper receiver is sheet steel. Trigger group is standard M15. Accepts standard M15 magazines. Weight about 6 lbs.



NIB	Exc.	V.G.	Good	Fair	Poor
750	625	500	400	300	125

AR-10A4 Rifle

Introduced in 1995. Features 20" stainless steel heavy barrel. Chambered for .308 Win. or .243 Win. cartridge. Has a flattop receiver, optional two-stage trigger, detachable carry handle and scope mount. Equipped with two 10-round magazines. Weight about 9.6 lbs. **NOTE:** Add \$100 for stainless steel barrel.



NIB	Exc.	V.G.	Good	Fair	Poor
1500	1250	900	700	500	200

AR-10A4 Carbine

Similar to above. Chambered for .308 Win. cartridge. Fitted with 16" barrel. Flattop receiver. Sold with two 10-round magazines. Weight about 9 lbs. **NOTE:** Add \$100 for stainless steel barrel.

NIB	Exc.	V.G.	Good	Fair	Poor
1500	1250	900	700	500	200

AR-10A2 Rifle

Model has 20" heavy barrel. Chambered for .308 cartridge, without removable carry handle. Weight about 9.8 lbs. **NOTE:** Add \$100 for stainless steel barrel.



NIB	Exc.	V.G.	Good	Fair	Poor
1500	1250	900	700	500	200

AR-10A2 Carbine

Similar to above, with 16" barrel. Weight about 9 lbs. **NOTE:** Add \$100 for stainless steel barrel.



NIB	Exc.	V.G.	Good	Fair	Poor
1500	1250	900	700	500	200

AR-10B

Chambered for .308 cartridge. Fitted with 20" barrel. Trigger is single-stage or optional two-stage match type. Model has several early M16 features such as tapered hand guard, pistol-grips and short buttstock in original brown color. Fitted with early charging handle. Limited production. Weight about 9.5 lbs. Introduced in 1999.



NIB	Exc.	V.G.	Good	Fair	Poor
1600	1250	900	700	500	200

AR-10(T) Rifle

Features 24" heavy barrel, with two-stage trigger. Front sight and carry handle are removable. Hand guard is fiberglass. Weight about 10.4 lbs.

NIB	Exc.	V.G.	Good	Fair	Poor
1850	1400	875	600	450	225

AR-10(T) Carbine

Similar to AR-10T, with 16.25" target weight barrel. Weight about 8.5 lbs.

NIB	Exc.	V.G.	Good	Fair	Poor
1850	1400	875	600	450	225

AR-10(T) Ultra

Chambered for .300 Remington Ultra Short Action Magnum cartridge. Barrel length 24". Two-stage National Match trigger. Offered in choice of green or black stock. Sold with 5-round magazine.

NIB	Exc.	V.G.	Good	Fair	Poor
1850	1400	875	600	450	225

AR-10 SOF

Introduced in 2003. Features M4-style fixed stock. Flattop receiver. Chambered for .308 cartridge. Offered in both A2 and A4 configurations.

NIB	Exc.	V.G.	Good	Fair	Poor
1850	1400	875	600	450	225

AR-10 SUPER SASS

Chambered in 7.62 NATO. Flattop upper receiver with Picatinny rail, 20" barrel with A2 flash suppressor, fully adjustable sniper stock, two-stage

trigger and other accessories. Comes with one 10- and more 20-round magazine and hard case.

NIB	Exc.	V.G.	Good	Fair	Poor
2500	2100	1500	1100	500	300

AR-10 .338 Federal

Similar to AR-10. Chambered in .338 Federal.



NIB	Exc.	V.G.	Good	Fair	Poor
1650	1400	1250	900	500	250

M15 SOF

Chambered for .223 cartridge. Fitted with flattop receiver and M4-style fixed stock. Introduced in 2003. Offered in both A2 and A4 configurations.

NIB	Exc.	V.G.	Good	Fair	Poor
1150	925	675	475	300	150

M15A2 HBAR

Introduced in 1995. Features 20" heavy barrel chambered for .223 cartridge. A2-style forward assist, recoil check brake. Formerly sold with 10-round magazine. Weight about 8.2 lbs.



NIB	Exc.	V.G.	Good	Fair	Poor
1100	850	600	500	375	125

M15A2 National Match

Chambered for .223 cartridge. Variation features 20" stainless steel match barrel, with two-stage trigger, A2-style forward assist and hard coated anodized receiver. Equipped with 10-round magazine. Weight about 9 lbs.



NIB	Exc.	V.G.	Good	Fair	Poor
1475	1200	850	600	375	200

M15A2-M4A1C Carbine

Similar to M15A2 heavy barrel, with 16" heavy barrel. Flattop receiver, with detachable carry handle. Introduced in 1995. **NOTE:** Add \$100 for Match trigger.



NIB	Exc.	V.G.	Good	Fair	Poor
1100	900	700	500	300	125

M15A2-M4C Carbine

Similar to M4A1C Carbine, with flattop receiver and detachable carry handle.



NIB	Exc.	V.G.	Good	Fair	Poor
1000	850	600	500	300	125

M15A4(T) Eagle Eye

Chambered for .223 cartridge. Fitted with 24" stainless steel heavy weight barrel. Has National Match two-stage trigger, Picatinny rail and NM fiberglass hand guard tube. Sold with 7-round magazine and 4-section cleaning rod with brass tip, sling, owner's manual and lifetime warranty.



NIB	Exc.	V.G.	Good	Fair	Poor
1500	1100	800	600	350	150

M15A4 Special Purpose Rifle (SPR)

Fitted with 20" heavy barrel, detachable front sight and carry handle, NM sights and Picatinny rail. Weight about 7.8 lbs.



NIB	Exc.	V.G.	Good	Fair	Poor
1200	900	750	600	375	175

M15A4 Action Master

Variation features 20" stainless steel heavy barrel, with two-stage trigger, Picatinny rail and fiberglass hand guard tube. Weight about 9 lbs.



NIB	Exc.	V.G.	Good	Fair	Poor
1450	1000	850	600	375	175

M15A4 Eagle Spirit

Similar to Action Master above, with 16" stainless steel barrel. Weight about 7.6 lbs.



NIB	Exc.	V.G.	Good	Fair	Poor
1450	1000	850	600	375	175

M15A4 Carbine 6.8 & 7.62x39

Shorty carbine version of AR-15. Chambered in 6.8 Remington and 7.62x39. 16" chrome-lined barrel with flash suppressor, front and rear Picatinny rails for mounting optics and two-stage tactical trigger. Ten-round magazine. Anodized aluminum/phosphate finish. Overall length 36.6"; weight: 7 lbs.



NIB	Exc.	V.G.	Good	Fair	Poor
950	800	650	500	350	200

M15-22

This model was made in 2011 in .22 Long Rifle caliber on a .223 lower receiver, with most standard AR-style features.

NIB	Exc.	V.G.	Good	Fair	Poor
600	500	400	350	250	150

AR-30M

Chambered for .338 Lapua, .300 Win. Magnum or .308 Winchester cartridges. Barrel length 26" with muzzle-brake. Adjustable buttstock. Weight about 12 lbs. Reduced version of AR-50. **NOTE:** Add \$150 for .338 Lapua.



NIB	Exc.	V.G.	Good	Fair	Poor
2000	1700	1300	1000	500	195

AR-30A1 Standard

Introduced in 2013. This is an upgraded version of bolt-action AR-30M. Improvements include better ergonomics and versatility. Chambered in .300 Win. Magnum or .338 Lapua. **NOTE:** Add \$125 for .338 Lapua caliber; \$200 for target version with an adjustable fixed stock.

NIB	Exc.	V.G.	Good	Fair	Poor
3000	2400	1800	1250	700	350

AR-31

This target model in .308 Winchester has an 18" or 24" barrel, stock that's adjustable for length-of-pull and comb height, bipod, muzzle-brake and single-stage trigger. It accepts Armalite AR-10B double-stack magazines up to 25-round capacity.

NIB	Exc.	V.G.	Good	Fair	Poor
3200	2600	2000	1500	800	400

AR-50

Introduced in 2000. Chambered for .50 BMG or .416 Barrett. Fitted with 31" tapered barrel threaded for recoil check (muzzle-brake). Trigger is single-stage. Stock is 3-section type with extruded fore-end. Adjustable Pachmayr buttplate. Picatinny rail. Finish is magnesium phosphated steel and hard anodized aluminum. Bipod. Single shot. Weight about 33 lbs. **NOTE:** Add \$400 for National Match Model.



NIB	Exc.	V.G.	Good	Fair	Poor
3400	2650	2000	1500	750	300

PRE-BAN MODELS

Golden Eagle

Fitted with 20" stainless extra-heavy barrel, with NM two-stage trigger and NM sights. Sold with 30-round magazine. Weight about 9.4 lbs.



NIB	Exc.	V.G.	Good	Fair	Poor
1500	1200	950	800	400	200

HBAR

Pre-ban rifle has 20" heavy barrel, 30-round magazine and sling. Weight about 8 lbs.



NIB	Exc.	V.G.	Good	Fair	Poor
1300	1000	850	700	350	175

M4C Carbine

Pre-ban variation fitted with 16" heavy barrel, collapsible stock and fixed flash suppressor. Weight about 6.2 lbs.



NIB	Exc.	V.G.	Good	Fair	Poor
1300	1000	850	700	350	175

ARMAS DE FUEGO

Guernica, Spain

See—Alkartasuna Fabrica de Armas

ARMERO ESPECIALISTAS

Eibar, Spain

Alfa

"Alfa" was a trademark given a number of revolvers based upon both Colt and Smith & Wesson designs. In calibers ranging from .22- to .44-calibers. NOTE: Add 50 percent for S&W N-frame copies.

NIB	Exc.	V.G.	Good	Fair	Poor
—	250	200	100	75	50

Omega

Semi-automatic 6.35 or 7.65mm pistol marked "Omega" on slide and grips.

NIB	Exc.	V.G.	Good	Fair	Poor
—	225	175	100	75	50

ARMES DE CHASSE

Chadds Ford, Pennsylvania

Importer of firearms manufactured by Franchi, P. Beretta and other arms manufactured in Germany.

Model EJ

Over/under Anson & Deeley action 12-gauge shotgun, with double triggers as well as automatic ejectors. Blued barrels, silver finished receiver and checkered walnut stock. Manufactured in Germany. Introduced in 1989.

NIB	Exc.	V.G.	Good	Fair	Poor
1500	1250	900	650	500	250

Model EU

As above, with ventilated rib barrel. Non-selective single trigger. Introduced in 1989.

NIB	Exc.	V.G.	Good	Fair	Poor
1600	1300	850	650	500	250

Highlander

Side-by-side double-barrel 20-gauge shotgun, with boxlock action. Available in various barrel lengths and choke combinations, with double triggers and manual extractors. Blued, with checkered walnut stock. Manufactured in Italy. Introduced in 1989.

NIB	Exc.	V.G.	Good	Fair	Poor
1350	800	650	350	250	125

Chesapeake

As above chambered for 3.5" 12-gauge shell. Bores are chrome-lined and suitable for steel shot. Fitted with automatic ejectors and double triggers. Manufactured in Italy. Introduced in 1989.

NIB	Exc.	V.G.	Good	Fair	Poor
1450	995	700	475	400	200

Balmoral

English-style straight-grip 12-, 16- or 20-gauge boxlock shotgun. Fitted with false side plates. Receiver and side plates case-hardened. Barrels blued. Fitted with single trigger and automatic ejectors. Manufactured in Italy. Introduced in 1989.

NIB	Exc.	V.G.	Good	Fair	Poor
1200	925	725	500	400	200

Model 70E

A 12-, 16- or 20-gauge side-by-side shotgun. Fitted with 27" or 28" barrels. Action based upon Anson & Deeley design, with Greener crossbolt. Receiver case-hardened. Barrels blued. Walnut stock checkered. Manufactured in Germany. Introduced in 1989.

NIB	Exc.	V.G.	Good	Fair	Poor
1225	925	725	500	400	200

Model 74E

As above, with game scene engraving. More fully figured walnut stock. Introduced in 1989.

NIB	Exc.	V.G.	Good	Fair	Poor
1475	1050	900	650	500	250

NIB	Exc.	V.G.	Good	Fair	Poor
—	—	3500	1250	500	250

4th Model

Differs from others in it features a hinged breech that permits simpler loading of odd-shaped Burnside percussion cartridge. Frame marked "Burnside's Patent/Model of 1864". Other features similar to 3rd Model. Approximately 50,000 manufactured between 1862 and 1865.



Courtesy Milwaukee Public Museum, Milwaukee, Wisconsin

NIB	Exc.	V.G.	Good	Fair	Poor
—	—	4000	2000	800	400

BUSHMASTER FIREARMS INTERNATIONAL

Huntsville, Alabama

In 2006, Bushmaster was purchased by Freedom Group, parent company of Remington, Marlin/H&R, DPMS, Para USA and Dakota Arms. In 2011, Bushmaster plant in Maine was closed and production moved to Remington facility in Ilion, New York and later to Huntsville, Alabama.

ACR (Adaptive Combat Rifle)

Series of fully modular AR-15 pattern rifles in 5.56 NATO/.223 Rem., with all major components configurable to user preference, including barrel, stock and hand guard. Features include adjustable gas piston-driven system, ambidextrous controls, 16.5" barrel, A2 birdcage flash hider and 30-round magazine. Made in several variations beginning in 2010. Prices shown are for Basic Folder configuration.

NIB	Exc.	V.G.	Good	Fair	Poor
2100	1800	1250	800	500	300

ACR Enhanced

Semi-automatic Adaptive Combat Rifle chambered in 5.56 NATO. Barrel is quickly interchangeable and available in 10.5", 14.5", 16.5" and 18.5". AAC Blackout 51T flash hider, 3-rail enhanced hand guard, with 7-position folding/telescoping stock. A-TACs model has fixed A-frame composite camo stock, with rubber butt pad and sling mounts. Introduced in 2013.



NIB	Exc.	V.G.	Good	Fair	Poor
1950	1700	1300	900	500	300

XM15-E2S Target Model

Furnished with 20" heavy barrel and A-2 stock. Weight 8.35 lbs. **NOTE:** Add \$10 for 24" barrel; \$20 for 26" barrel; \$75 for A3 carry handle.



NIB	Exc.	V.G.	Good	Fair	Poor
800	675	550	400	300	200

XM15-E2S V-Match Competition Rifle

Specially designed competition rifle, with 20", 24" or 26" barrel lengths. Fitted with black anodized aluminum hand guard. Weight about 8.1 lbs. **NOTE:** Add \$75 for A3 carry handle.



NIB	Exc.	V.G.	Good	Fair	Poor
950	800	700	450	350	250

XM15-E2S V-Match Carbine

As above, with 16" barrel. Weight about 6.9 lbs. **NOTE:** Add \$75 for A3 carry handle.



NIB	Exc.	V.G.	Good	Fair	Poor
900	700	575	450	350	250

XM15 3-Gun Enhanced Carbine

Designed for 3-Gun competition, with crimson anodized upper and lower receiver, 16" mid-length stainless barrel, 15" carbon fiber free-float tube, Rolling Thunder compensator and Timney trigger. Other features include Boron nitride bolt carrier group, Bravo Company charging handle, ambidextrous selector switch, Magpul MIAD grip and MOE stock. Introduced in 2014.

NIB	Exc.	V.G.	Good	Fair	Poor
1485	1225	1000	750	500	250

XM15-E2S Shorty Carbine

This "post-ban" model M16 is a gas-operated semi-automatic rifle. Chambered for .223 Remington cartridge. Fitted with heavy 16" barrel and 30-round magazine. Overall length 35"; empty weight 6.72 lbs. **NOTE:** Add \$50 for fluted barrel; \$75 for A3-type carry handle.



NIB	Exc.	V.G.	Good	Fair	Poor
—	675	550	450	300	200

XM15-E2S Dissipator

Similar to above model, with 16" barrel. Fitted with longer plastic hand guard to give a longer sight radius. Weight 7.2 lbs. **NOTE:** Add \$75 for A3 carry handle.



NIB	Exc.	V.G.	Good	Fair	Poor
950	775	600	450	300	200

XM15 Patrolman's Pistol

This law-enforcement-only model has a 7" or 10.5" barrel, with flash hider, A2 pistol-grip and knurled free-float hand guard. Enhanced model has Barnes Precision free-float lightweight quad rail, Magpul MOE pistol-grip and trigger guard. **NOTE:** Add \$200 for enhanced model.



NIB	Exc.	V.G.	Good	Fair	Poor
825	750	600	500	400	250

M4 Post-Ban Carbine

Introduced in 2001. Features 14.5" barrel, with permanently attached Mini Y Comp muzzle-brake (total length 16") and pinned fixed-length Tele-style stock. Chambered for .223-caliber. M16A2 rear sight. Supplied with 10-round magazine. Weight about 6.6 lbs.



NIB	Exc.	V.G.	Good	Fair	Poor
1050	900	750	450	300	200

M4A3 Post-Ban Carbine

Same as above, with removable carry handle. Introduced in 2001.

NIB	Exc.	V.G.	Good	Fair	Poor
1125	975	825	500	400	300

MOE Series

Features Magpul Original Equipment (MOE) accessories, including rifle-length hand guard, adjustable stock, grip and 30-shot magazine. Chambered for .223 (5.56) or .308. **NOTE:** Add \$400 for .308.

NIB	Exc.	V.G.	Good	Fair	Poor
900	800	675	500	300	200

DCM Competition Rifle

Features 20" extra heavy barrel, with free floating fore-end. Competition sights and trigger. Supplied with buttstock weight, 10-round magazine and hard carrying case.



NIB	Exc.	V.G.	Good	Fair	Poor
1350	1075	800	600	500	350

11.5" Barrel Carbine

AR-style carbine chambered in 5.56/.223. Features include 11.5" chrome-lined barrel, with permanently attached BATF-approved 5.5"

flash suppressor, fixed or removable carry handle, optional optics rail, 30-round magazine. Overall length 31.625". Weight 6.46 or 6.81 lbs.

NIB	Exc.	V.G.	Good	Fair	Poor
900	775	600	450	300	200

Heavy-Barreled Carbine

AR-style semi-automatic carbine chambered in 5.56/.223. Features include chrome-lined heavy profile 16" vanadium steel barrel, fixed or removable carry handle, six-position telescopic stock. Overall length 32.5". Weight 6.93 lbs. to 7.28 lbs.

NIB	Exc.	V.G.	Good	Fair	Poor
1000	850	700	550	300	200

Modular Carbine

AR-style carbine chambered in 5.56/.223. Features include 16" chrome-lined chrome-moly vanadium steel barrel, skeleton stock or six-position telescopic, clamp-on front sight and detachable flip-up dual aperture rear and 30-round magazine. Overall length 36.25". Weight 7.3 lbs.

NIB	Exc.	V.G.	Good	Fair	Poor
1450	1200	1000	750	400	250

M17S Bullpup

Gas-operated semi-automatic rifle in bull-pup design. Chambered for .223 cartridge. Fitted with 21.5" barrel. Weight 8.2 lbs.



NIB	Exc.	V.G.	Good	Fair	Poor
800	675	500	400	300	200

Gas Piston Rifle

Semi-automatic AR-style rifle chambered in .223. Features include 16" barrel, telescoping stock, carry handle, 30-round magazine and piston assembly rather than direct gas impingement. Overall length 32.5". Weight 7.46 lbs.

NIB	Exc.	V.G.	Good	Fair	Poor
1750	1375	1050	800	650	300

6.8 SPC Carbine

AR-style semi-automatic rifle chambered in 6.8 SPC. Features include 16" M4 profile barrel, with Izzy muzzle-brake, 26-round magazine, six-position telescopic. Available in A2 (fixed carry handle) or A3 (removable carry handle) configuration. Overall length 32.75". Weight 6.57 lbs. Also chambered in 7.62x39mm.

NIB	Exc.	V.G.	Good	Fair	Poor
1200	1150	950	800	650	300

Carbon 15 9mm Carbine

Semi-automatic carbine chambered in 9mm Parabellum. Carbon fiber frame, 16" steel barrel, six-position telescoping stock, 30-round detachable magazine. Introduced 2006.



NIB	Exc.	V.G.	Good	Fair	Poor
1000	850	700	550	475	300

Carbon 15 Top Loading Rifle

Semi-automatic rifle chambered in .223. Carbon fiber frame, 16" steel barrel, retractable stock, Picatinny rail, 10-round fixed magazine. Based on AR-15. Introduced 2006.



NIB	Exc.	V.G.	Good	Fair	Poor
1000	850	700	550	475	300

Carbon 15 Quad Rail Flattop

Semi-automatic AR-style in 5.56 NATO. M4 contour 16.5" barrel, with A2 flash hider, fixed front sight bases and bayonet lug. Flat top upper receiver, with Mission First tactical pommel quad rail and four rail covers. Six-position adjustable stock. New in 2013.

NIB	Exc.	V.G.	Good	Fair	Poor
800	700	600	—	—	—

Predator

Semi-automatic rifle chambered in .223. 20" DCM-type barrel, fixed composite buttstock, 2-stage competition trigger, Picatinny rail, .500" scope risers. Based on AR-15. Introduced 2006.



NIB	Exc.	V.G.	Good	Fair	Poor
1100	900	750	600	525	325

Carbon 15 .22 Rimfire Rifle

Similar to Shorty carbine. Chambered in .22 LR. Blowback, with 10-round magazine.



NIB	Exc.	V.G.	Good	Fair	Poor
625	495	350	275	200	150

.308 Hunter

Designed for the hunter. Chambered in .308 Winchester, with 20" heavy-fluted barrel. Chrome lined bore and chamber. Features include 5-round magazine, mid-length gas system, two .75" mini risers for optics mounting, Hogue rubberized pistol-grip, standard A2 stock. Vista Hunter has A2 grip. Weight about 8.5 lbs. **NOTE:** Add \$100 for Vista Hunter if NIB.

NIB	Exc.	V.G.	Good	Fair	Poor
1400	1100	925	775	500	300

ORC Series

Optics Ready Carbine series for shooters who wish to add various optical holograph, red dot or scope sights. Chambered in .223/5.56, with magazine capacity of 30 rounds or .308 with 20-round magazine. Gas

piston system taps gas from barrel much like AK and FAL designs. Provides a cleaner operation with less recoil. Detented plug in gas block allows for easy cleaning. Barrel length 16"; weight 6.6 lbs. (.223) to 7.75 lbs. (.308). **NOTE:** Add \$200 for .308 chambering.

NIB	Exc.	V.G.	Good	Fair	Poor
1125	965	825	700	500	300

Quick Response Carbine

This model equipped with detachable red dot sight, 16" barrel, 10-shot magazine and six-position collapsible stock.

NIB	Exc.	V.G.	Good	Fair	Poor
600	500	425	350	250	200

.450 Carbine

Chambered for .450 Bushmaster cartridge providing big-bore power in AR platform. Developed with Hornady Mfg., cartridge propels a 250-grain bullet at 2200 fps, ideal for most North American big game. Barrel length 16" or 20", A3 flat top receiver with Picatinny rail. Weight about 8.5 lbs.

NIB	Exc.	V.G.	Good	Fair	Poor
1200	1025	900	750	550	350

Bushmaster AK Carbine

AR-type rifle, with AK-type muzzle-brake and permanently pinned suppressor. 5.56 NATO caliber.

NIB	Exc.	V.G.	Good	Fair	Poor
1100	950	800	650	300	200

Bushmaster .300 AAC Blackout

AR-type rifle chambered for .300 AAC cartridge. Developed by Advanced Armament Corporation, which is now part of Freedom Group that owns Bushmaster. Round's ballistics are similar to 7.62x39 and .300 Whisper wildcat. .300 AAC is factory loaded by Remington, including a sub-sonic load. Compatible with AR-15 magazines.

NIB	Exc.	V.G.	Good	Fair	Poor
1300	1050	875	700	300	200

BA50 .50 BMG Rifle and Carbine

Bolt-action 10-round repeater intended for long-range target shooting. 30" barrel, muzzle-brake. Carbine has 20" barrel.



NIB	Exc.	V.G.	Good	Fair	Poor
5000	4200	3700	3000	—	—

Carbon 15 .223 Pistol

AR-style semi-automatic pistol chambered in 5.56/.223. Features include 7.5" stainless steel barrel, carbon composite receiver, shortened hand guard, full-length optics rail, A2-type front sight with dual-aperture flip-up rear. 30-round magazine. Overall length 20". Weight 2.88 lbs.

NIB	Exc.	V.G.	Good	Fair	Poor
800	700	550	400	300	200

Carbon 15 9mm Pistol

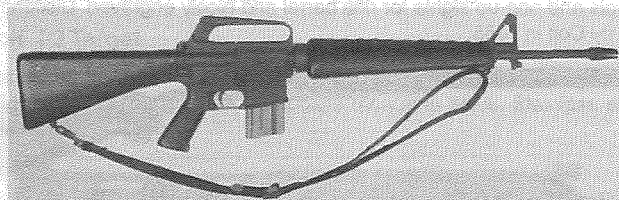
Operating controls similar to AR-type rifles, 30 round capacity. Weight with loaded magazine 5.5 lbs. Carbon fiber receiver, fore-end and grip, with Chrome Moly steel barrel. Full length Picatinny rail.

COLT AR-15 & SPORTER RIFLES

PRICING NOTICE: It is estimated the value of pre-ban AR-15s declined 10-15 percent, since 1994-2004 Assault Weapons ban has lapsed, but market has once again spiked due to demand. Pricing status of AR-15 is still volatile.

**COLT AR-15 PRE-BAN PRODUCTION
1964 TO 1989****AR-15 Sporter (Model #6000)**

Semi-automatic rifle firing from a closed bolt. Introduced into Colt product line in 1964. Similar in appearance and function to military version M-16. Chambered for .223 cartridge. Fitted with standard 20" barrel, no forward assist, no case deflector, but with a bayonet lug. Weight about 7.5 lbs. Dropped from production in 1985.



NIB	Exc.	V.G.	Good	Fair	Poor
2150	1800	1600	1500	600	400

AR-15 Sporter w/Collapsible Stock (Model #6001)

Same as above, fitted with 16" barrel and folding stock. Weight about 5.8 lbs. Introduced in 1978; discontinued in 1985.

NIB	Exc.	V.G.	Good	Fair	Poor
2750	2450	2100	1800	600	400

AR-15 Carbine (Model #6420)

Introduced in 1985. Has 16" standard weight barrel. All other features same as previous discontinued AR-15 models. Version dropped from Colt product line in 1987.

NIB	Exc.	V.G.	Good	Fair	Poor
2200	1900	1700	1600	600	400

AR-15 9mm Carbine (Model #6450)

Same as above. Chambered for 9mm cartridge. Weight 6.3 lbs.

NIB	Exc.	V.G.	Good	Fair	Poor
2250	1950	1750	1650	700	400

AR-15A2 Sporter II (Model #6500)

Introduced in 1984. An updated version, with heavier barrel and forward assist. AR sight still utilized. Weight about 7.8 lbs.

NIB	Exc.	V.G.	Good	Fair	Poor
1850	1500	1300	1050	550	400

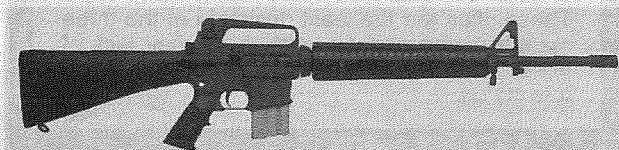
AR-15A2 Government Model Carbine (Model #6520)

Added to Colt line in 1988, this 16" standard barrel carbine featured for the first time a case deflector and improved A2 rear sight. Fitted with 4-position telescoping buttstock. Weight about 5.8 lbs.

NIB	Exc.	V.G.	Good	Fair	Poor
2300	2000	1750	1650	700	400

AR-15A2 Government Model (Model #6550)

Introduced in 1988. Rifle equivalent to the Carbine. Features 20" A2 barrel, forward assist, case deflector, but still retains the bayonet lug. Weight about 7.5 lbs. Discontinued in 1990. USMC model.



NIB	Exc.	V.G.	Good	Fair	Poor
2300	2000	1750	1650	700	400

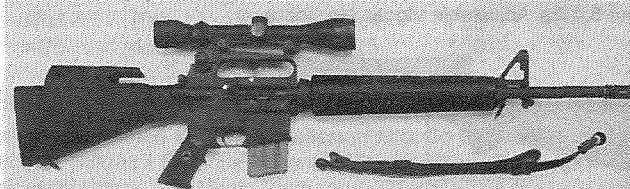
AR-15A2 H-BAR (Model #6600)

Introduced in 1986. This version features special 20" heavy barrel. All other features the same as A2 series of AR15s. Discontinued in 1991. Weight about 8 lbs.

NIB	Exc.	V.G.	Good	Fair	Poor
1950	1750	1500	950	700	500

AR-15A2 Delta H-BAR (Model #6600DH)

Same as above. Fitted with 3x9 scope and detachable cheekpiece. Dropped from Colt line in 1990. Weight about 10 lbs.



NIB	Exc.	V.G.	Good	Fair	Poor
2350	2100	1800	1650	850	600

**COLT AR-15 PRE-BAN PRODUCTION
1989 TO 1994****Sporter Lightweight Rifle**

Lightweight model has 16" barrel and finished in matte black. Available in: .223 Rem. caliber (Model #6530) weight 6.7 lbs.; 9mm caliber (Model #6430) weight 7.1 lbs.; 7.65x39mm (Model #6830) weight 7.3 lbs. All furnished with two 5-round box magazines. Cleaning kit and sling are also supplied with each new rifle. Buttstock and pistol-grip are made of durable nylon. Hand guard is reinforced fiberglass and aluminum lined. Rear sight is adjustable for windage and elevation. Newer models are referred to simply as Sporters. Not fitted with a bayonet lug and receiver block. Has different size pins. **NOTE:** Model 6830 will bring about \$25 less than these prices.



NIB	Exc.	V.G.	Good	Fair	Poor
1650	1500	1100	850	750	600

Sporter Target Model Rifle (Model #6551)

This 1991 model is a full size version of Lightweight Rifle. Weight 7.5 lbs. Has a 20" barrel. Offered in .223 Rem. caliber only, with target sights adjustable to 800 meters. New rifles furnished with two 5-round box magazines, sling and cleaning kit. **NOTE:** Deduct 30 percent for post-9/94 guns.

NIB	Exc.	V.G.	Good	Fair	Poor
1700	1400	1100	650	400	300

Sporter Match H-BAR (Model #6601)

This 1991 variation of AR-15 is similar to Target Model. Has 20" heavy barrel, target type sights adjustable out to 800 meters and chambered

for .223-caliber. Supplied with two 5-round box magazines, sling and cleaning kit. Weight 8 lbs.

NIB	Exc.	V.G.	Good	Fair	Poor
1700	1400	1100	650	400	300

AR-15 (XM16E1)

Rifle made upon request for foreign contracts. Very rare. Proceed with caution. Variation will command a premium price over standard AR-15 rifle. Secure an appraisal before purchase.



Courtesy Richard M. Kumor, Sr.

Sporter Match Delta H-BAR (Model #6601 DH)

Same as above, but supplied with a 3x9 scope. Weight about 10 lbs. Discontinued in 1992.

NIB	Exc.	V.G.	Good	Fair	Poor
2300	1900	1600	1300	600	400

Match Target H-BAR Compensated (Model #6601C)

Same as regular Sporter H-BAR, with addition of a compensator.



NIB	Exc.	V.G.	Good	Fair	Poor
2200	1900	1600	1300	600	400

Colt Match Target M4

Similar to above, with carbine-length barrel.

NIB	Exc.	V.G.	Good	Fair	Poor
2200	1900	1600	1300	600	400

Sporter Competition H-BAR (Model #6700)

Introduced in 1992. Competition H-BAR available in .223-caliber, with 20" heavy barrel counterbored for accuracy. Carry handle is detachable, with target sights. With carry handle removed the upper receiver is dovetailed and grooved for Weaver-style scope rings. New rifles furnished with two 5-round box magazines, sling and cleaning kit. Weight about 8.5 lbs. **NOTE:** Deduct 35 percent for post-9/94 guns.



NIB	Exc.	V.G.	Good	Fair	Poor
1800	1500	1300	1000	500	350

Sporter Competition H-BAR Select w/scope (Model #6700CH)

This variation identical to Sporter Competition, with addition of factory mounted scope. Rifle has also been selected for accuracy. Comes complete with 3-9X rubber armored variable scope, scope mount, carry handle with iron sights and nylon carrying case.



NIB	Exc.	V.G.	Good	Fair	Poor
2000	1800	1400	1000	600	400

Match Target Competition H-BAR Compensated (Model #6700C)

Same as Match Target, with compensator.

NIB	Exc.	V.G.	Good	Fair	Poor
2000	1800	1400	1000	600	400

AR-15 Carbine Flat-top Heavyweight/Match Target Competition (Model #6731)

This variation in Sporter series features heavyweight 16" barrel, with flat-top receiver. Chambered for .223 cartridge. Equipped with a fixed buttstock. Weight about 7.1 lbs.

NIB	Exc.	V.G.	Good	Fair	Poor
1200	1000	800	600	400	300

AR-15 Tactical Carbine (Model #6721)

Similar to above model, with exception of buttstock which is telescoping and adjusts to 4 positions. Chambered for .223 cartridge. Weight about 7 lbs. Majority of these guns were for law enforcement only. Only 134 rifles are pre-ban. **NOTE:** Add 100 percent premium if serial number is below BD000135.

NIB	Exc.	V.G.	Good	Fair	Poor
1400	1200	1000	800	600	400

Sporter H-BAR Elite/Accurized Rifle (Model #6724)

Introduced in 1996. Features a free floating 24" stainless steel match barrel, with an 11 degree target crown and special Teflon coated trigger group. Hand guard is all-aluminum, with twin swivel studs. Weight about 9.26 lbs.



NIB	Exc.	V.G.	Good	Fair	Poor
1500	1250	900	550	400	300

COLT AR-15 POST-BAN PRODUCTION 1994 TO PRESENT

Colt SP6920

Sporter version of classic Colt M4 carbine. Chambered for .223 Remington. Chrome-lined bore with 6 grooves, 1" to 7" right hand twist. Four-position collapsible stock. Flattop receiver with removable carry handle. Matte black finish. Introduced in 2011. Discontinued.



NIB	Exc.	V.G.	Good	Fair	Poor
975	850	725	600	400	200

Colt SP6940

Same gun as SP6920, with one-piece upper receiver. Fully floated barrel, which allows easier mounting of optical, laser or light accessories. No carry handle. Matte black finish. Introduced in 2011. Discontinued.



NIB	Exc.	V.G.	Good	Fair	Poor
1275	1075	900	700	500	300

Match Target Competition H-BAR (Model 6700)

This 5.56 NATO model has a flattop upper receiver grooved for Weaver scope mounts, 20" heavy barrel, detachable carry handle with 600 meter rear sight system. Weight 8.5 lbs. Introduced in 1992; discontinued 2013.

NIB	Exc.	V.G.	Good	Fair	Poor
1000	850	700	500	400	325

Match Target Lightweight

Chambered in 5.56 NATO, 7.62x39 or 9mm. Has 16" barrel and hand guard, with adjustable rear sight. Weight 7 lbs.

NIB	Exc.	V.G.	Good	Fair	Poor
900	800	650	475	400	325

Match Target M4 Carbine

Chambered in 5.56 NATO/.223 Rem., with 16.1" barrel, fixed tube buttstock and detachable carrying handle. This model is a semi-automatic version of the one currently issued to U.S. armed forces. Introduced in 2002; discontinued 2013.

NIB	Exc.	V.G.	Good	Fair	Poor
1000	850	700	500	400	325

Match Target H-BAR Rifle

Similar to Match Target M4 Carbine, but with 20" heavy barrel. Introduced in 1986; discontinued 2010.

NIB	Exc.	V.G.	Good	Fair	Poor
1100	950	800	550	450	350

Colt Carbine

Chambered in 9mm with 32-shot magazine, 16.1" barrel with flash suppressor. Muddy Girl or matte black finish. **NOTE:** Deduct \$300 for matte black finish.

NIB	Exc.	V.G.	Good	Fair	Poor
1400	1200	900	750	600	450

M.A.R.C. 901

This family of modular AR carbines are chambered in .308 Winchester caliber, with 16.1" heavy barrels. Adapter kit available to allow mounting of .223/5.56 NATO upper receiver. Picatinny rail-mounted accessories for .223 models can be used. LE901 has one-piece upper receiver with BUIS, bayonet lug and flash hider, ambidextrous controls, VLTOR buttstock. AR901 has tubular handguard, B5 Bravo buttstock. Introduced in 2015.

LE901

NIB	Exc.	V.G.	Good	Fair	Poor
1850	1700	1600	—	—	—

AR901



NIB	Exc.	V.G.	Good	Fair	Poor
1300	1200	1100	—	—	—

LE6920

Colt's basic version of Modern Sporting Rifle. Features Magpul MOE SL hand guards, MOE SL carbine stock and pistol-grip, and MOE back up sight. Offered in several variations, all with 16.1" barrel, 5.56 NATO chambering, chromed 6-groove barrel and direct gas operating system. Introduced in 2015.

NIB	Exc.	V.G.	Good	Fair	Poor
900	800	700	—	—	—

LE6940

Similar to LE6920 with free floating barrel, fixed four-position rail system, 30-round magazine, MBUS Gen 2 rear sight. Introduced in 2015.

NIB	Exc.	V.G.	Good	Fair	Poor
1300	1200	1100	—	—	—

LE6960

This model also known as the Combat Unit Carbine. Has 16" barrel, direct gas impingement system, Magpul MOE SL buttstock and pistol-grip. Optics ready. Mid length gas system. Black anodized finish. Introduced 2017.

NIB	Exc.	V.G.	Good	Fair	Poor
1000	850	700	—	—	—

Expanse M4

Entry-level AR-15 style rifle, with standard features including a 16" barrel chambered for .223/5.56 NATO. Mil Spec grip, trigger and collapsible stock, direct impingement gas operation and 30-round magazine. Introduced in 2016.

NIB	Exc.	V.G.	Good	Fair	Poor
625	550	485	400	325	250

COLT CUSTOM SHOP

Colt Custom Shop offers various customizing, upgrading and engraving services on current catalog models. For information, contact Colt at www.colt.com or 800-962-2658. Shown here is a sampling of previously customized models.

Special Combat Government Model (Competition)

Competition ready model. Chambered for .45 ACP. Fitted with skeletonized trigger, upswept grip safety, custom tuned action, polished feed ramp, throated barrel, flared ejection port, cutout commander hammer, two 8-round magazines, hard chromed slide and receiver, extended thumb safety, Bomar rear sight, Clark dovetail front sight and flared magazine funnel. Pistol has been accurized and shipped with a certified target.

NIB	Exc.	V.G.	Good	Fair	Poor
1750	1200	800	500	300	200

Special Combat Government Model (Carry)

Has all the same features as competition model, except it has a royal blue finish, special bar-dot night sights, ambidextrous safety. Also been accurized and shipped with a certified target.

NIB	Exc.	V.G.	Good	Fair	Poor
1550	1000	700	400	300	200

Gold Cup Commander

Chambered for .45 ACP. Features heavy-duty adjustable target sights, beveled magazine well, serrated front strap, checkered mainspring housing, wide grip safety, Palo Alto wood grips and stainless steel or royal blue finish.

NIB	Exc.	V.G.	Good	Fair	Poor
1400	875	650	600	500	375

U.S. Shooting Team Gold Cup

Limited edition Gold Cup .45 ACP, with special blue, sights, grips. U.S. Shooting Team logo rolled on the slide. Limited to 500 pistols and built for Lew Horton..

DPMS
 St. Cloud, Minnesota

Panther Bull A-15

AR-15 type rifle chambered for .223 cartridge. Fitted with 20" stainless steel bull barrel. A-2 style buttstock. No sights. Barrel has 1:9 twist. Flat-top receiver. Hand guard is aluminum free float tube. Upper and lower receivers are hard coated black. Weight about 9.5 lbs. Each rifle comes standard with two 7-round magazines, sling and cleaning kit.



NIB	Exc.	V.G.	Good	Fair	Poor
900	700	550	400	275	125

Panther Bull 24

Similar to model above. Fitted with 24" bull barrel. Flattop receiver. Weight about 10 lbs.



NIB	Exc.	V.G.	Good	Fair	Poor
950	750	600	400	275	125

Panther Deluxe Bull 24 Special

Fitted with 24" stainless steel fluted bull barrel. Adjustable A-2 style buttstock. Flattop receiver. Adjustable sniper pistol-grip. Weight about 10 lbs.



NIB	Exc.	V.G.	Good	Fair	Poor
1150	900	750	400	275	125

Panther Extreme Super Bull 24

Fitted with 24" stainless steel extra heavy bull barrel (1.150" dia.). Skel-etonized stock. Flattop receiver. Weight about 11.75 lbs.



NIB	Exc.	V.G.	Good	Fair	Poor
1200	800	650	400	275	125

Panther Bulldog

Fitted with 20" stainless steel fluted bull barrel. Black synthetic A-2-style buttstock. Flattop receiver. Adjustable trigger. Weight about 10 lbs.



NIB	Exc.	V.G.	Good	Fair	Poor
1200	975	800	400	275	125

Panther Bull Sweet 16

Fitted with 16" stainless steel bull barrel. Flattop receiver. Weight about 7.75 lbs.



NIB	Exc.	V.G.	Good	Fair	Poor
1100	900	550	400	275	125

Panther Bull SST 16

Similar to model above, with stainless steel lower receiver. Weight about 9 lbs.



NIB	Exc.	V.G.	Good	Fair	Poor
1300	975	650	400	275	125

Panther Bull Classic

Fitted with 20" 4150 steel bull barrel. Square front post sight, adjustable A-2 rear sight. Weight about 9.75 lbs.



NIB	Exc.	V.G.	Good	Fair	Poor
1075	850	700	400	275	125

Panther Classic

Fitted with 20" 4150 steel heavy barrel. Square front post sight and A-2 rear sight. A-2 round hand guard. Weight about 9.5 lbs.



NIB	Exc.	V.G.	Good	Fair	Poor
1200	800	650	400	275	125

TAC 2/TAC 20

This model in 5.56 NATO, with 16" barrel, Magpul ACS stock with MOE pistol-grip and A2 front and rear sights. Weight about 8.5 lbs. TAC 20 model similar, but in .308 Winchester with 20" heavy barrel. Introduced in 2012.

NIB	Exc.	V.G.	Good	Fair	Poor
1100	950	800	600	400	300

GII AP4

Chambered in .308 Win., with 16" lightweight chrome-lined barrel. M4 6-position collapsible stock, A2 pistol-grip, carbine-length Glacier Guard hand guard, Magpul Gen 2 rear sight, anodized and Teflon-coated upper and lower receivers.

NIB	Exc.	V.G.	Good	Fair	Poor
1300	1100	925	700	400	250

GII Hunter

Chambered in .243 Win., .260 Rem., .308 Win. or .338 Federal. Has 20" stainless steel barrel with no sights, Magpul MOE stock with pistol-grip and a free-float tube hand guard. Compact model identical except with 18" barrel. Introduced in 2014.

NIB	Exc.	V.G.	Good	Fair	Poor
1400	1250	1000	750	450	325

Panther Arctic

Similar to Bull Classic, with 20" fluted bull barrel and flattop receiver. Black A-2 style buttstock, with white coat finish on receiver and hand guard. Black Teflon finish on barrel. Weight about 8.25 lbs.



NIB	Exc.	V.G.	Good	Fair	Poor
800	600	500	400	275	125

Panther DCM

Similar to model above, with 20" stainless steel heavy barrel and NM rear sight. DCM free-float hand guard. Adjustable trigger. Weight about 9.5 lbs.

NIB	Exc.	V.G.	Good	Fair	Poor
950	750	600	400	275	125

Panther Classic 16 Post Ban

Fitted with 1" 4150 steel heavy barrel. A-2 style sights. Round hand guard. Weight about 7.25 lbs.

NIB	Exc.	V.G.	Good	Fair	Poor
775	600	500	400	275	125

Panther Free Float 16 Post Ban

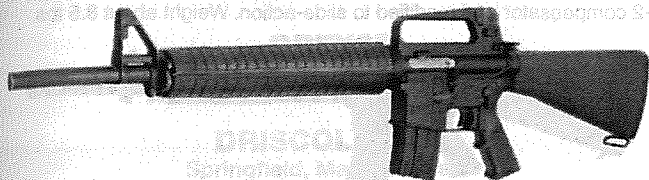
Similar to model above, with 16" barrel. Fitted with ventilated free-floated barrel and tube hand guard. Weight about 7.25 lbs.



NIB	Exc.	V.G.	Good	Fair	Poor
825	650	550	400	275	125

Panther Southpaw Post Ban

Fitted with 20" 4150 steel heavy barrel. A-2 style sights. Upper receiver modified for left-hand ejection. Weight about 9.5 lbs.



NIB	Exc.	V.G.	Good	Fair	Poor
875	700	600	400	275	125

Panther Race Gun

Similar to Panther Bull, with 24" fluted bull barrel. Sights: JP Micro adjustable rear, JP front sight adjustable for height. Includes Lyman globe and Shaver inserts.



NIB	Exc.	V.G.	Good	Fair	Poor
1875	1500	800	500	275	125

Panther Tuber

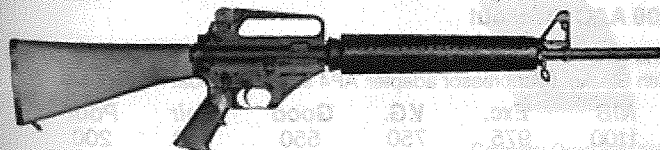
Similar to Panther Bull 24, with 16" barrel and cylindrical aluminum shroud.



NIB	Exc.	V.G.	Good	Fair	Poor
700	600	500	400	275	125

Single Shot Rifle

AR-15 style single-shot rifle, with manually-operated bolt. No magazine.



NIB	Exc.	V.G.	Good	Fair	Poor
775	500	400	275	125	100

Panther Pardus

Similar to Panther Post Ban, with 16" bull barrel, telescoping buttstock and tan Teflon finish. Introduced 2006.

NIB	Exc.	V.G.	Good	Fair	Poor
1200	850	700	400	275	200

Panther 20th Anniversary Rifle

Similar to Panther Post-ban, with 20" bull barrel and engraved chrome-plated lower receiver. Introduced 2006.

NIB	Exc.	V.G.	Good	Fair	Poor
2500	2000	1550	800	500	300

Panther 6.8 Rifle

Similar to Panther DCM, with 20" chrome-moly barrel. Chambered for 6.8x43 Remington SPC. Introduced 2006.

NIB	Exc.	V.G.	Good	Fair	Poor
1000	850	700	400	275	125

Panther Mark 12

Similar to other Panthers, with flash hider and other refinements. Introduced 2007.



NIB	Exc.	V.G.	Good	Fair	Poor
1300	850	700	400	275	125

Panther SDM-R

Similar to other Panthers, with stainless steel barrel and Harris bipod. Introduced 2007.



NIB	Exc.	V.G.	Good	Fair	Poor
1200	850	700	400	275	125

LRT-SASS

Semi-automatic rifle based on AR-15 design. Chambered in .308 Win., 18" stainless steel barrel with flash hider. Collapsible Vitor Clubfoot carbine stock and 19-round detachable magazine. Introduced 2006.

NIB	Exc.	V.G.	Good	Fair	Poor
1900	1600	1475	1000	600	350

LR-260

Similar to LRT-SASS, with 24" stainless steel barrel. Chambered in .260 Remington. Also available with 20" chrome-moly barrel as LR-260H. Introduced 2006.

NIB	Exc.	V.G.	Good	Fair	Poor
1300	1000	900	800	500	300

LR-243

Similar to LR-260, with 20" chrome-moly barrel. Chambered in .243 Win. Introduced 2006.

NIB	Exc.	V.G.	Good	Fair	Poor
1150	950	800	650	500	300

LR-204

Similar to LRT-260. Chambered in .204 Ruger. Introduced 2006.

NIB	Exc.	V.G.	Good	Fair	Poor
1000	800	650	500	400	300

Panther Arms 5.56 Oracle

Semi-automatic AR-style rifle chambered in 5.56 NATO. Features include 16" 4140 chrome-moly 1:9 barrel; phosphated steel bolt; oval Glacier Guard hand guard; flattop upper with Picatinny rail; aluminum lower; two 30-round magazines; Pardus 6-position telescoping stock. Also available on larger platform in .308 Winchester/7.62 NATO.

NIB	Exc.	V.G.	Good	Fair	Poor
700	575	500	400	300	200

Panther 3G1

Semi-automatic AR-style rifle chambered in 5.56 NATO. Features include 18" 416 stainless 1:9 barrel; phosphated steel bolt; VTAC modular hand guard; flattop upper with Picatinny rail; aluminum lower; two 30-round magazines; Magpul CTR adjustable stock.

NIB	Exc.	V.G.	Good	Fair	Poor
1000	850	700	600	400	300

Prairie Panther

Semi-automatic AR-style rifle chambered in 5.56 NATO. Features include 20" 416 stainless fluted heavy 1:8 barrel; phosphated steel bolt; free-floated carbon fiber hand guard; flattop upper with Picatinny rail; aluminum lower; two 30-round magazines; skeletonized Zytel stock; finished in King Desert Shadow camo overall.

NIB	Exc.	V.G.	Good	Fair	Poor
1150	1000	850	700	450	300

Panther RAPTR

Semi-automatic AR-style rifle chambered in 5.56 NATO. Features include 16" 4140 chrome-moly 1:9 barrel; phosphated steel bolt; ERGO Z-Rail 4-rail hand guard; front vertical grip; standard A-2 sights; aluminum lower; four 30-round magazines. Discontinued 2012.

NIB	Exc.	V.G.	Good	Fair	Poor
1350	1025	800	625	350	250

Panther REPR

Semi-automatic AR-style rifle chambered in .308 Win./7.62 NATO. Features include 18" 416 stainless steel 1:10 barrel; phosphated steel bolt; 4-rail free-floated hand guard; no sights; aluminum lower; two 19-round magazines; Coyote Brown camo finish overall.

NIB	Exc.	V.G.	Good	Fair	Poor
2100	1850	1400	1000	650	350

Panther 308 Mk12

Semi-automatic AR-style rifle chambered in .308 Win./7.62 NATO. Features include 16" 4140 chrome-moly heavy 1:10 barrel; phosphated steel bolt; 4-rail free-floated hand guard; flip-up front and rear sights; aluminum lower; two 19-round magazines; matte black finish overall; Magpul

CTR adjustable stock.

NIB	Exc.	V.G.	Good	Fair	Poor
1500	1100	850	700	450	300

Panther A-15 Pump Rifle

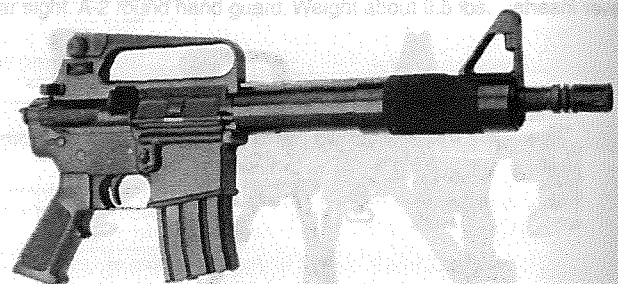
Model has 20" 4150 steel heavy barrel, with A-2 style sights. Fitted with A-2 compensator and modified to slide-action. Weight about 8.5 lbs.



NIB	Exc.	V.G.	Good	Fair	Poor
1400	1050	700	600	500	300

Panther A-15 Pump Pistol

Same as above. Fitted with 10.5" barrel. Weight about 5 lbs.



NIB	Exc.	V.G.	Good	Fair	Poor
1450	1100	750	575	450	300

Panther DCM .22 LR

Rimfire version of Panther series, with 20" fluted stainless H-Bar barrel, A-2 upper receiver, National Match sights. Also available with 16" barrel (Panther AP4) and flattop receiver. **NOTE:** Deduct \$75 for AP4 model

NIB	Exc.	V.G.	Good	Fair	Poor
850	750	600	450	300	150

Panther Lite 308/338

Chambered for .308 Win. or .338 Federal. A-3 flattop design, with 20" free-floated barrel and hand guard. Various options offered.

NIB	Exc.	V.G.	Good	Fair	Poor
1350	1200	900	650	400	200

Panther 6.5

Basic Panther model chambered for 6.5 Creedmoor. Stainless steel free-floated 24" barrel, A-3 flattop upper, mil-spec stock.

NIB	Exc.	V.G.	Good	Fair	Poor
1100	975	750	550	350	200

6.8 SPCII Hunter

Chambered for Remington 6.8 SPC cartridge, with 18" barrel and Micleuk compensator. A-3 flattop design with forward assist. Skeletonized stock.

NIB	Exc.	V.G.	Good	Fair	Poor
1150	1025	800	600	400	250

300 AAC Blackout

Chambered for .300 AAC cartridge. Chrome-lined 16" heavy barrel comes with Blackout suppressor adapter. AP4 stock, free-float hand guard.

NIB	Exc.	V.G.	Good	Fair	Poor
1100	975	750	550	350	200

Left Wheeler

A Colt Police Positive copy in .32- or .38-caliber. Last revolver HDH manufactured.

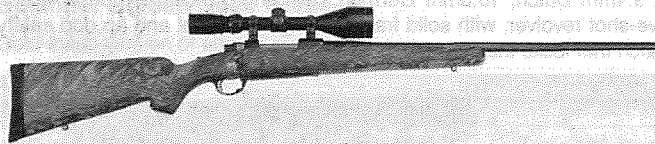
NIB	Exc.	V.G.	Good	Fair	Poor
—	200	150	125	100	75

HEAVY EXPRESS INC. Colorado Springs, Colorado

This company custom-built rifles, using its proprietary nonbelted cartridges from .260 Heavy Express Magnum to .416 Heavy Express Magnum. Company's rifles were built on Ruger Model 77 Mark II and Winchester Model 70 Classic actions. Barrels are 4140 chrome-moly blue and 416R stainless steel. Stocks include factory walnut, laminated or composite designs. Prices listed are for basic guns. Options are not included and will affect price.

Heavy Express Premier—Ruger M77 Mk II

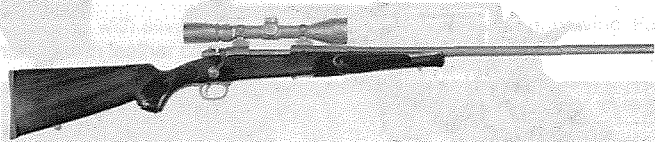
Chambered for .260 HE Magnum, .284 HE Magnum or .300 HE Magnum. Choice of walnut, laminated or composite stocks. **NOTE:** Add \$200 for stainless steel.



NIB	Exc.	V.G.	Good	Fair	Poor
1500	1150	800	600	350	175

Heavy Express Monarch—Winchester M70 Classic

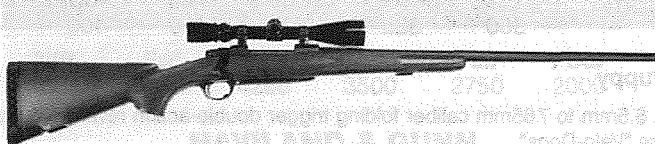
Same as above. Built on Winchester M70 Classic action. Choice of stocks. **NOTE:** Add \$200 for stainless steel.



NIB	Exc.	V.G.	Good	Fair	Poor
1775	1400	1000	750	500	250

Heavy Express Monarch—Ruger 77 MK II

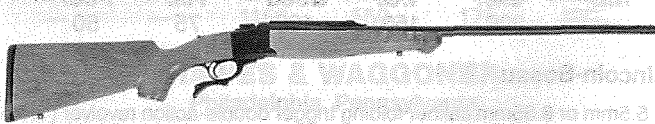
Built on Ruger M77 action. Chambered for .338, .350, .375, .416 and .460 HE Magnum cartridges. Choice of stocks. **NOTE:** Add \$200 for stainless steel.



NIB	Exc.	V.G.	Good	Fair	Poor
1775	1400	1000	750	500	250

Heavy Express Single-Shot—Ruger #1

Chambered in .300, .338, .350 and .416 HE Magnum cartridges. Choice of stocks. **NOTE:** Add \$200 for stainless steel.



NIB	Exc.	V.G.	Good	Fair	Poor
1775	1400	1000	750	500	250

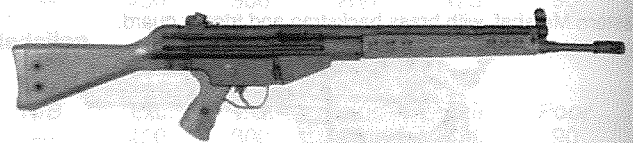
HECKLER & KOCH

Oberndorf/Neckar, Germany

End of WWII, the French dismantled Mauser factory as part of their reparations; buildings remained idle until 1949, when firearms production was again allowed in Germany. Heckler & Koch was formed as a machine tool enterprise and occupied vacant Mauser plant. In early 1950s, Edmund Heckler and Theodor Koch began to produce G3 automatic rifle based on Spanish CETME design and progressed to machine guns and sub-machine guns, eventually to production of commercial civilian rifles and pistols. In 1990, company got into financial difficulties because of a failed contract bid. In December 1990, French state consortium GIAT announced the purchase of Heckler and Koch, but a little more than a year later contract was canceled. Later in 1991, company was purchased by Royal Ordnance of Britain. In 2002, company was sold to a combined group of European investors and long-time company managers.

Model 91 A2

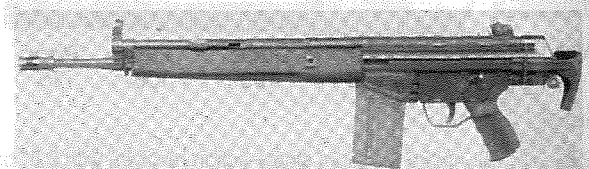
Recoil-operated rifle, with delayed-roller lock bolt. Chambered for .308 Winchester cartridge. Has 17.7" barrel, with military style aperture sights. Furnished with 20-round detachable magazine. Finished in matte black, with black plastic stock. Some areas of the country have made its ownership illegal.



NIB	Exc.	V.G.	Good	Fair	Poor
2800	2400	2000	1500	1150	800

Model 91 A3

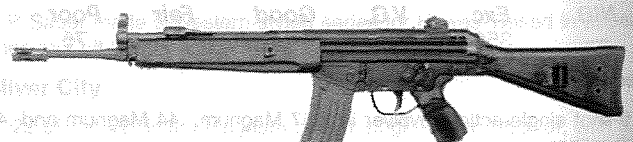
Simply Model 91, with retractable metal stock.



NIB	Exc.	V.G.	Good	Fair	Poor
3100	2700	2250	1700	1350	900

Model 93 A2

Similar to Model 91, except chambered for .223 cartridge with 16.4" barrel. Magazine holds 25 rounds. Specifications same as Model 91.



NIB	Exc.	V.G.	Good	Fair	Poor
3000	2500	2000	1500	1150	800

Model 93 A3

Model 93 with retractable metal stock.



NIB	Exc.	V.G.	Good	Fair	Poor
3250	2650	2250	1700	1350	900

Model 94 A2

Carbine version chambered for 9mm Parabellum cartridge, with 16.5" barrel. Smaller-scaled weapon, with 15-shot magazine.



NIB	Exc.	V.G.	Good	Fair	Poor
4000	3750	3500	3100	2500	1250

Model 94 A3

Variation of Model 94, with addition of retractable metal stock.



NIB	Exc.	V.G.	Good	Fair	Poor
4200	3950	3750	3300	2700	1000

Model 270

Chambered for .22 LR cartridge. Sporting-styled rifle, with 16.5" barrel. Furnished with 5- or 20-round magazine. Blued, with checkered walnut stock. Discontinued in 1985.

NIB	Exc.	V.G.	Good	Fair	Poor
1000	800	600	350	250	150

Model 300

Similar to Model 270, except chambered for .22 rimfire Magnum cartridge. Not imported after 1988.



NIB	Exc.	V.G.	Good	Fair	Poor
1300	1000	750	350	250	150

Model 630

Chambered for .223. Features same roller-delayed semi-automatic action as found on paramilitary-type weapons. Sporting-style rifle with polished blue finish and checkered walnut stock. Barrel 17.7" long. Magazines offered hold 4- or 10-rounds. Importation discontinued in 1986.



NIB	Exc.	V.G.	Good	Fair	Poor
1795	1350	900	650	450	300

Model 770

Similar to Model 630 except chambered for .308 Winchester cartridge and 19.7" barrel. Not imported after 1986.



NIB	Exc.	V.G.	Good	Fair	Poor
2000	1650	1100	650	450	300

Model 940

Essentially same as Model 770 except chambered for .30-06 cartridge, with 21" barrel. Not imported after 1986.

NIB	Exc.	V.G.	Good	Fair	Poor
2000	1600	1000	600	400	300

Model SL6

Heckler & Koch's current sporting rifle chambered for .223 cartridge, with 17.7" barrel. Features same basic action as military versions. Matte black finish, walnut stock, with ventilated walnut hand guard. Magazine holds 4 rounds.

NIB	Exc.	V.G.	Good	Fair	Poor
1600	1300	950	650	350	300

Model SL7

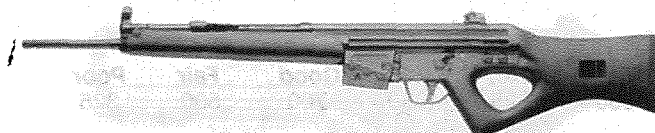
Similar to SL6 except chambered for .308 Winchester cartridge and 3-round magazine.



NIB	Exc.	V.G.	Good	Fair	Poor
1600	1300	950	650	350	300

Model SR9

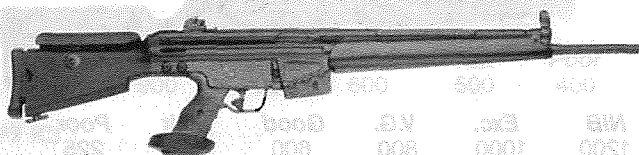
Introduced into U.S. market after the federal government prohibited importation of H&K's other semi-automatic rifles. SR9 similar to HK91, but certified by BATF as a sporting rifle. Features special thumbhole stock made of Kevlar reinforced fiberglass. Action is a delayed-roller locked bolt semi-automatic design chambered for .308 Winchester cartridge. Barrel 19.7" in length and features adjustable rear sight, with hooded front sight. Weight 10.9 lbs.



NIB	Exc.	V.G.	Good	Fair	Poor
2900	2400	2000	1400	700	500

Model SR9 (T) Target

Similar to standard model SR9, with addition of special MSG90 adjustable buttstock, PSG-1 trigger group and PSG-1 contoured hand grip. Weight 10.6 lbs.



NIB	Exc.	V.G.	Good	Fair	Poor
3000	2500	2200	1650	950	600

Model SR9 (TC) Target Competition

Similar to Model SR9 (T), with addition of PSG-1 adjustable buttstock. Weight 10.9 lbs.

NIB	Exc.	V.G.	Good	Fair	Poor
3300	3000	2300	1950	1100	700

BASR Model

Bolt-action rifle chambered for various popular calibers. Stainless steel barrel. Essentially custom built to customer's specifications. Stock is of Kevlar. Quite rare. Only 100 manufactured in 1968.

NIB	Exc.	V.G.	Good	Fair	Poor
—	4000	3600	2750	1300	800

PSG-1

High precision sniping rifle. Features delayed-roller semi-automatic action. Chambered for .308 Winchester cartridge and 5-shot magazine. Barrel length 25.6". Furnished with complete array of accessories including 6x42-power illuminated Hensoldt scope. Weight 17.8 lbs.



NIB	Exc.	V.G.	Good	Fair	Poor
14500	12500	9000	7500	6000	4000

Model SL8-1

New generation .223 rifle modeled after military Model G36. Introduced in 2000. Built of carbon fiber polymer and gas operated. Thumbhole stock with cheekpiece. Barrel length 20.8". Magazine capacity 10 rounds. Adjustable sights. Weight about 8.6 lbs.



NIB	Exc.	V.G.	Good	Fair	Poor
1800	1625	1050	700	500	325

SLB 2000

Introduced in 2001. Gas-operated semi-automatic rifle chambered for .30-06 cartridge. Receiver built of lightweight alloy. Barrel 16.7" in length and will accept interchangeable barrels, at some future date. Oil-finished walnut stock. Open sights, with both barrel and receiver drilled and tapped for scope mounts. Magazine capacity 2, 5 or 10 rounds. Weight about 7.25 lbs.



NIB	Exc.	V.G.	Good	Fair	Poor
1200	1000	800	600	400	225

Model USC

Introduced in 2000. Semi-automatic blowback carbine derived from H&K's UMP sub-machine gun. Chambered for .45 ACP cartridge. Fitted with 16" barrel. Skeletonized stock. Accessory rail on top of receiver. Adjustable sights. Magazine capacity 10 rounds. Weight about 6 lbs.



NIB	Exc.	V.G.	Good	Fair	Poor
1700	1275	1000	750	400	200

Model MP5 A5

Semi-automatic .22 LR replica of famous MP5.9mm submachine gun. Magazine capacity 25 rounds (10 were required). Barrel length 16.1", with compensator. Adjustable sights, retractable stock with pistol-grip. Made by Walther and imported by Umarex.

NIB	Exc.	V.G.	Good	Fair	Poor
425	385	325	300	225	175

Model MR556A1

Direct descendant of HK416. Semi-automatic gas-piston operating system. Free floating rail hand guard system, with four Picatinny rails for mounting of optical or lighting accessories. Two-stage trigger. Retractable butt-stock can be locked in any position to suit individual requirements. Chambered for 5.56x45mm NATO round. Magazine capacities: 10, 20 or 30 rounds.



NIB	Exc.	V.G.	Good	Fair	Poor
2900	2475	2100	1300	650	300

MR762A1 Carbine

Similar to MR556A1, except 7.62x51mm chambering, 10- or 20-shot magazine, upper and lower accessory rails. Also made in LRP (Long Rifle Package), with Leupold 3-9x40mm VXR Patrol scope, LaRue Tactical BRM-6 bipod, collapsible stock with adjustable cheekpiece. NOTE: Add \$2500 for LRP model.

NIB	Exc.	V.G.	Good	Fair	Poor
3500	2900	2200	1750	1000	500

PISTOLS

HK4

Blowback-operated semi-automatic pistol based on Mauser HSc design. Chambered for .22 LR, .25 ACP, .32 ACP and .380. These calibers easily converted by switching barrels, recoil springs and magazines. Rim-fire model could be changed by rotating breechface. Conversion kits available for all calibers. Barrel 3" long; finish blued, with molded plastic thumb rest grips. Pistol sold from 1968-1973 as Harrington & Richardson HK4 and so marked. Discontinued in 1984.

.22 Caliber or .380 Caliber

Weathermaster

Introduced in 2003. Semi-automatic features weather-resistant black synthetic stock and matte nickel-plated receiver, barrel and magazine. Barrel length 22", with iron sights. Chambered for .30-06 or .270 Win. cartridges. Weight about 7.5 lbs.



NIB	Exc.	V.G.	Good	Fair	Poor
650	525	400	300	200	100

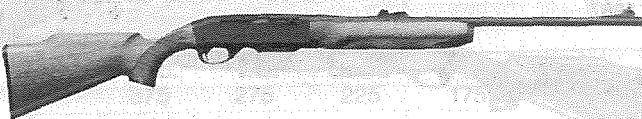
Carbine

Same as above, with 18.5" barrel. Chambered for .30-06 cartridge.

NIB	Exc.	V.G.	Good	Fair	Poor
550	400	300	200	150	100

Special Purpose

Same configuration as standard Model 7400. Equipped with special finish on both the wood and metal that is non-effective. First offered in 1993.



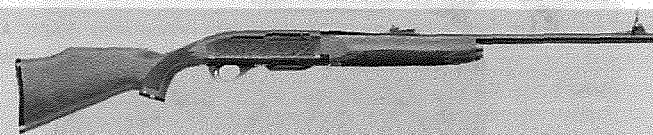
NIB	Exc.	V.G.	Good	Fair	Poor
450	350	300	250	200	100

Buckmasters ADF (American Deer Foundation)

Introduced in 1997. Built only in that year as a limited model. Chambered for .30-06 cartridge. Fitted with 22" barrel. Special fine line engraving and polished blue finish. American walnut stock, with Monte Carlo and cut checkering. Weight is 7.5 lbs.



Close-up detail on engraving for Model 7400 Buckmasters ADF



NIB	Exc.	V.G.	Good	Fair	Poor
600	500	400	300	200	100

Model 7400 Custom Grade

Custom Shop model available in three levels of engraving, gold inlay, wood grade and finish, metal work finish, recoil pad/buttplate and dimensions. Each gun should be individually appraised prior to sale.

F Grade

NIB	Exc.	V.G.	Good	Fair	Poor
—	9000	6000	4500	1700	550

F Grade with Gold Inlay

NIB	Exc.	V.G.	Good	Fair	Poor
—	10000	7000	5250	2200	750

Model 750 Woodsmaster

This model replaced the 7400 family of semi-automatic rifles in 2006. Features include an improved gas-operating system and lower profile. Standard model has walnut stock; rifle version has 22" barrel; carbine has 18.5" barrel. Discontinued in 2017.



NIB	Exc.	V.G.	Good	Fair	Poor
875	725	600	450	300	200

Model 750 Synthetic

Similar to Model 750 Woodsmaster, with black synthetic stock and fore-end. Introduced in 2007.



NIB	Exc.	V.G.	Good	Fair	Poor
625	550	400	300	225	125

Model R-15 VTR Predator Rifle

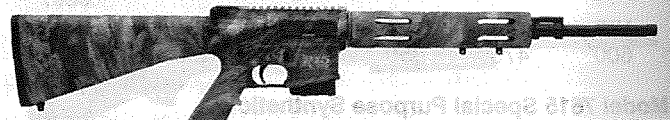
AR-style rifle chambered for .223 Rem. or .204 Ruger. Supplied with one 5-shot magazine, but accepts AR-style higher-cap magazines. 22" fluted barrel; fixed stock. Finish: Advantage MAX-12 HD overall.



NIB	Exc.	V.G.	Good	Fair	Poor
1100	900	695	500	250	125

Model R-15 VTR Predator Carbine

Similar to above, with 18" barrel.



NIB	Exc.	V.G.	Good	Fair	Poor
1100	900	695	500	250	125

Model R-15CS VTR Predator Carbine

Similar to above, with collapsible buttstock.



NIB	Exc.	V.G.	Good	Fair	Poor
1145	950	750	550	275	150

Model R-15 Hunter

Similar to R-15 in .30 Rem. AR or .450 Bushmaster, 22" barrel, Realtree AP HD camo.

NIB	Exc.	V.G.	Good	Fair	Poor
1200	975	750	550	275	150

Model R-15 VTR Byron South Edition

.223, 18" barrel, Advantage MAX-1 HD camo.



NIB	Exc.	V.G.	Good	Fair	Poor
1200	975	750	550	275	150

Model R-15 VTR SS Varmint

As above, with 24" stainless steel barrel.



NIB	Exc.	V.G.	Good	Fair	Poor
1200	975	750	550	275	150

Model R-15 VTR Thumbhole

Similar to R-15 Hunter, with thumbhole stock.



NIB	Exc.	V.G.	Good	Fair	Poor
1300	1075	850	595	295	150

Model R-15 MOE

Semi-automatic .223 (AR-15 type), with AAC 51 Tooth Brakeout flash hider, Magpul Grip and trigger guard, competition two-stage trigger finished in Mossy Oak Brush camo. Available with: 16" barrel with collapsible stock and mid-length fore-end; 18" carbine with fixed stock and Dissipator fore-end; 18" barrel carbine with collapsible stock and Dissipator fore-end; 22" barrel rifle with fixed stock and Dissipator fore-end. Introduced 2013.



NIB	Exc.	V.G.	Good	Fair	Poor
1200	1050	800	700	—	—

Model R-25 Modular Repeating Rifle

Enhanced AR-style semi-automatic rifle. Chambered in .243, 7mm-08 and .308 Win. Features include 20" chrome-moly barrel, single-stage trigger, four-round magazine, aluminum alloy upper and lower Mossy Oak Treestand camo finish overall. Overall length 38.25"; weight 7.75 lbs.



NIB	Exc.	V.G.	Good	Fair	Poor
1500	1250	900	700	300	200

Model R-25 GII

The next generation R-25. Features include a downsized but stronger rifle with a matched pair of forged anodized Teflon-coated upper and lower receivers. Also, a lighter bolt carrier and improved extractor/ejec-

tor system, free-floated barrel and Hogue rubber pistol-grip. Introduced in 2015.

NIB	Exc.	V.G.	Good	Fair	Poor
1550	1300	950	—	—	—

REMINGTON'S "NYLON SERIES" .22 RIFLES**Model 10 Nylon**

Bolt-action single-shot. Approximately 10,700 (approx. 2000 smoothbore and only 200 of those with 24" barrel) produced from 1962-1964. Mohawk brown nylon stock, with white accents, chrome spoon style bolt handle, safety engages upon cocking, .22 Short, Long and LR. Available in both rifled and smoothbore versions (smoothbore barrels are marked "smoothbore") and barrel lengths of 19.5" and 24". **NOTE:** Add 100 percent+ for 24" versions; 100 percent+ for NIB.



Courtesy Remington Arms

10 (model)

NIB	Exc.	V.G.	Good	Fair	Poor
—	700	600	500	300	200

10 (SB)

NIB	Exc.	V.G.	Good	Fair	Poor
—	1000	800	700	500	450

Model 11 Nylon

Bolt-action repeater, 6- or 10-round metal box magazine. Approximately 22,500 produced from 1962-1964. Mohawk brown nylon stock, with white accents, chrome spoon style bolt handle, manual right side safety. .22 Short, Long or LR. Barrel lengths 19.5" and 24". **NOTE:** Add 100 percent for 24" version.



NIB	Exc.	V.G.	Good	Fair	Poor
—	475	375	300	275	175

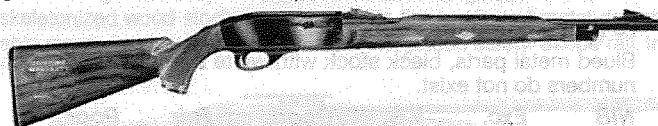
Model 12 Nylon

Bolt-action repeater, 14-round external tubular magazine under the barrel. Approximately 27,600 produced from 1962-1964. Mohawk brown nylon stock, with white accents, chrome spoon-style bolt handle, manual right side safety. .22 Short, Long or LR. Barrel lengths 19.5" and 24". **NOTE:** Add 100 percent for 24" version.

NIB	Exc.	V.G.	Good	Fair	Poor
—	475	375	300	275	175

Model 66 Nylon

Semi-automatic, 19.5" barrel, 14-round tubular magazine fed through buttplate. In excess of 1,000,000 produced from 1959-1987. Seven different variations of style and color were sold. Non-serialized prior to 1968 gun control act of 1968. An "A" prefix was added to serialization in 1977.

**66 (MB) "Mohawk" Brown**

Blued metal parts, dark chocolate brown stock with white accents, .22 LR ONLY. 1959-1987. Approx. 678,000.

NIB	Exc.	V.G.	Good	Fair	Poor
400	350	300	150	125	100



NIB	Exc.	V.G.	Good	Fair	Poor
1925	1450	1200	800	575	300

Limited Police Competition 9mm

9mm model features 5" slide, with double serrations. Three position rear sight and dovetail front. Checkered front strap. Deluxe blued finish and grips. Many other special features. Introduced in 2005. **NOTE:** Add \$200 for Black "T" finish.



NIB	Exc.	V.G.	Good	Fair	Poor
2310	1750	1150	800	575	350

Unlimited Police Competition 9mm

Similar to above, with additional special features such as 6" slide. Introduced in 2005. **NOTE:** Add \$200 for Black "T" finish.



NIB	Exc.	V.G.	Good	Fair	Poor
2310	1750	1150	800	575	350

1911 Poly

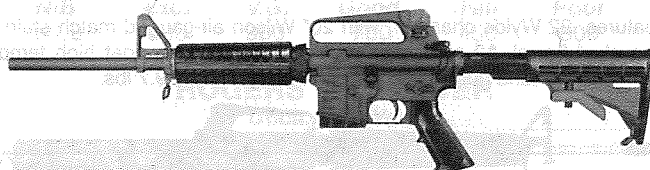
Polymer-frame version of full-size 1911 pistol, with steel slide, Parkerized finish, Commander-style hammer, skeletonized trigger, fixed sights. Includes two magazines and polymer holster.

NIB	Exc.	V.G.	Good	Fair	Poor
825	725	500	400	300	200

RIFLES

CAR A2

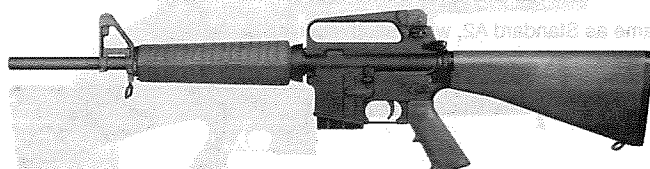
These are AR-15-style rifles. Chambered for .223 cartridge. Fitted with 16" barrel, with CAR hand guards. Two stage trigger. Choice of A2 or non-collapsible buttstock and black or green furniture. Weight about 7 lbs. **NOTE:** Add \$25 for non-collapsible buttstock.



NIB	Exc.	V.G.	Good	Fair	Poor
925	750	600	500	375	200

CAR A2M

Same as above, with mid-length hand guard. **NOTE:** Add \$25 for non-collapsible buttstock.



NIB	Exc.	V.G.	Good	Fair	Poor
925	750	600	500	375	200

CAR A4

Similar to models above, with flattop receiver and CAR hand guard. **NOTE:** Add \$25 for non-collapsible buttstock.



NIB	Exc.	V.G.	Good	Fair	Poor
925	750	600	500	375	200

CAR A4M

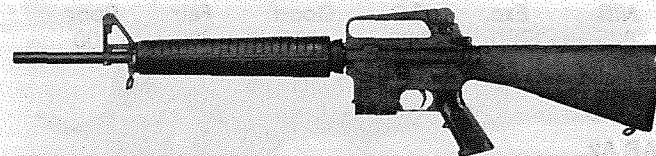
Flattop receiver with mid-length hand guard. **NOTE:** Add \$25 for non-collapsible buttstock.



NIB	Exc.	V.G.	Good	Fair	Poor
925	750	600	500	375	200

Standard A2

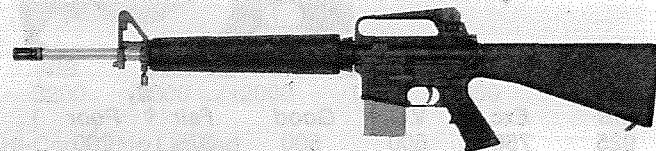
AR-15-style rifle fitted with 20" barrel. Chambered for .223 cartridge. Two stage trigger. Fixed stock and full-length hand guard. Weight about 8.2 lbs.



NIB	Exc.	V.G.	Good	Fair	Poor
925	750	600	500	375	200

National Match A2

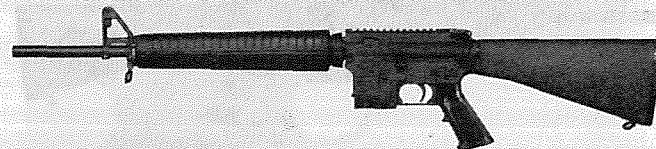
Features .22 Wylde chamber, with 20" Wilson air-gauged match stainless steel barrel. A2 receiver. Two stage trigger. Free-float high temp thermo mold hand guard. Match sights. Weight about 9.7 lbs.



NIB	Exc.	V.G.	Good	Fair	Poor
1265	950	800	650	500	300

Standard A4 Flattop

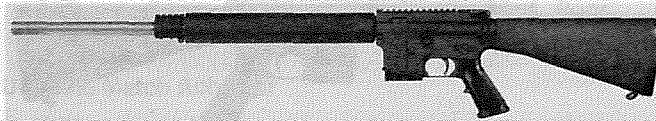
Same as Standard A2, with flattop receiver.



NIB	Exc.	V.G.	Good	Fair	Poor
925	750	600	500	375	200

Varmint Rifle

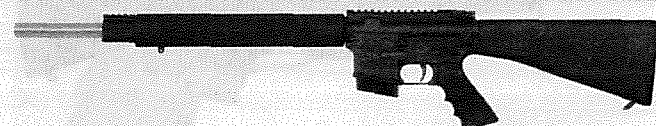
Flattop model fitted with 24" stainless steel barrel, without sights. Chambered for .223 cartridge. Fixed stock. Two-stage trigger. Weight about 9.5 lbs.



NIB	Exc.	V.G.	Good	Fair	Poor
1050	875	600	475	375	200

Varmint EOP (Elevated Optical Platform)

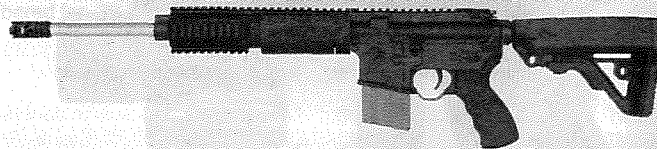
Chambered for .223 Wylde. Fitted with Wilson air-gauged bull stainless steel barrel. Choice of 16", 18", 20" and 24" barrel lengths. Free-float aluminum hand guard. National Match two stage trigger. Weight about: 8.2 lbs with 16" barrel; 10 lbs with 24" barrel. NOTE: Add \$10 for each barrel length over 16".



NIB	Exc.	V.G.	Good	Fair	Poor
1050	875	600	475	375	200

Advanced Tactical Hunter

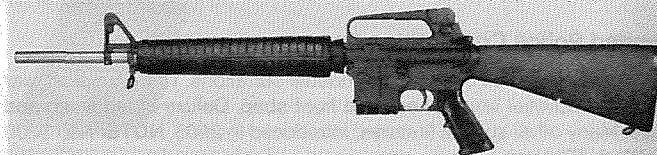
Chambered for 5.56/.223 Rem. Carbine-style adjustable stock, 18" cryogenically treated stainless steel barrel with tactical muzzle-brake. Half-quad free-floating mid-length hand guard, winter designed trigger guard, two-stage trigger. Numerous options. Introduced in 2011.



NIB	Exc.	V.G.	Good	Fair	Poor
1100	1000	850	700	400	250

NM A2-DCM Legal

Fitted with 20" stainless steel barrel. National Match sleeve and specially selected upper and lower to ensure tight fit. Special high temp hand guards. Two-stage trigger. National Match sights. Weight about 9 lbs.



NIB	Exc.	V.G.	Good	Fair	Poor
1200	1000	825	600	450	200

Government Model

Chambered for .223 cartridge. Fitted with 16" Wilson chrome barrel with A2 flash hider. National Match two-stage trigger. A4 upper receiver. Flip-up rear sight. EOTech M951 light system. Surefire M73 Quad Rail hand guard, and 6 position tactical CAR stock. Weight about 8.2 lbs.

NIB	Exc.	V.G.	Good	Fair	Poor
2310	1750	1150	800	575	350

Tactical CAR A4

.223-caliber rifle has 16" Wilson chrome barrel, with A2 flash hider. A4 upper receiver, with detachable carry handle. Two-stage National Match trigger. R-4 hand guard. Six position tactical CAR stock. Weight about 7.5 lbs.



NIB	Exc.	V.G.	Good	Fair	Poor
950	800	650	500	350	200

Elite CAR A4

As above, with mid-length hand guard. Weight about 7.7 lbs.

NIB	Exc.	V.G.	Good	Fair	Poor
950	800	650	500	350	200

Tactical CAR UTE (Universal Tactical Entry) 2

.223-caliber rifle has 16" Wilson chrome barrel, with A2 flash hider. R-2 hand guard. Upper receiver UTE2, with standard A4 rail height. Two-stage trigger and 6 position CAR tactical stock. Weight about 7.5 lbs.

NIB	Exc.	V.G.	Good	Fair	Poor
950	800	650	500	350	200

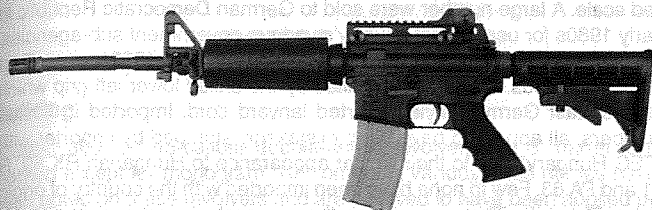
Elite CAR UTE 2

As above, with mid-length hand guard. Weight about 7.7 lbs.

NIB	Exc.	V.G.	Good	Fair	Poor
950	800	650	500	350	200

Entry Tactical

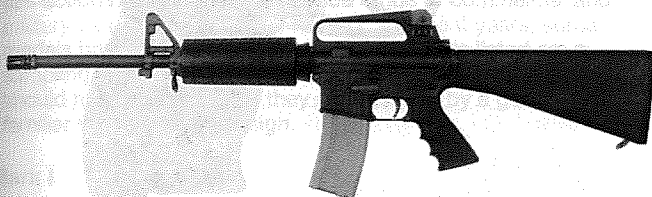
.223 model features 16" Wilson chrome barrel, with R-4 profile. A4 upper receiver, with detachable carry handle. National Match two-stage trigger. Six position tactical CAR stock. R-4 hand guard. Weight about 7.5 lbs.



NIB	Exc.	V.G.	Good	Fair	Poor
950	800	650	500	350	200

TASC Rifle

Features 16" Wilson chrome barrel, with A2 flash hider. A2 upper receiver, with windage and elevation rear sight. R-4 hand guard. A2 buttstock. Weight about 7.5 lbs.



NIB	Exc.	V.G.	Good	Fair	Poor
925	750	600	500	375	200

LAR-15 Lightweight

Features a chrome moly 16" lightweight barrel, with carbon fiber hand guard in several variants, 6-position tactical stock, low profile gas block. In 5.56 NATO/.223. Weight 5.6 to 6 lbs. Introduced in 2015.

NIB	Exc.	V.G.	Good	Fair	Poor
1100	950	800	550	350	250

LAR-15 X-1 Rifle

Featuring .223 Wylde chamber, a hybrid chamber designed to better accept both 5.56 NATO and .223 Rem. ammo. Forged upper and lower receivers, 18" fluted stainless barrel with Rock River Beast or Hunter muzzle-brake and low profile gas block are other features. Buttstock is RRA A2 or CAR, with Hogue Rubber pistol-grip and RRA's TRO-XL extended length free-float rail hand guard. The X-1 Rifle is available in other variations and chamberings, including 6.5 SPCII, .458 Socom and 7.62 NATO.

X-1 .223 Wylde

NIB	Exc.	V.G.	Good	Fair	Poor
1250	1000	700	550	350	200

X-1 6.8 SPCII, .300 AAC or .458 Socom

NIB	Exc.	V.G.	Good	Fair	Poor
1350	1150	900	650	400	300

X-1 7.62 NATO

NIB	Exc.	V.G.	Good	Fair	Poor
1500	1300	1050	800	450	200

Texas Rifle

In 5.56 NATO or .223 Rem. Wylde chamber. Rock River Texas XL free-float hand guard in Magpul FDE, Barret Bronze or Burnt Bronze finish. Two-stage trigger, winter trigger guard, directionally tuned and ported muzzle-brake. Has a mid-length gas system and low-profile gas block. Hand guard has full-length rail with 2.5" rail at 3, 6 and 9 o'clock. A2 or CAR stock, Hogue pistol-grip. Introduced in 2015.

NIB	Exc.	V.G.	Good	Fair	Poor
1500	1250	1000	—	—	—

LAR 47 X-1

Chambered for 7.62x39mm cartridge. This model has an 18" fluted barrel, muzzle-brake, extended free-floating rail, Operator A2 or CAR stock, with Hogue pistol-grip. Introduced in 2015.

NIB	Exc.	V.G.	Good	Fair	Poor
1400	1200	900	700	450	300

ROGERS & SPENCER

Utica, New York

Army Revolver

.44-caliber 6-shot percussion revolver, with 7.5" octagonal barrel. Barrel marked "Rogers & Spencer/Utica, N.Y." Blued case-hardened hammer, with walnut grips bearing inspector's mark "RPB". Approximately 5,800 made between 1863 and 1865.



Courtesy Milwaukee Public Museum, Milwaukee, Wisconsin

NIB	Exc.	V.G.	Good	Fair	Poor
—	—	3500	2500	1000	550

ROGUE RIFLE COMPANY

Prospect, Oregon

See—Chipmunk Rifles

ROGUE RIVER RIFLEWORKS

Paso Robles, California

Boxlock Double Rifle

These rifles are custom fitted and available in any barrel length or caliber from .22 Hornet to .577 NE. Anson & Deeley boxlocks. Choice of finish, fore-end, engraving, wood and various other options. Each rifle should be appraised individually before a sale. Prices listed are for basic rifle, with no extras.



NIB	Exc.	V.G.	Good	Fair	Poor
17500	15000	12000	9500	5000	900

Level I

Base model with no bipod or scope, but with carrying case.

NIB	Exc.	V.G.	Good	Fair	Poor
2550	2000	1600	1350	950	600

Level II

At this level a Leupold Vari-X III 3.5-10x40mm Duplex scope and Harris bipod, with carrying case.

NIB	Exc.	V.G.	Good	Fair	Poor
3500	2750	2300	1700	1200	600

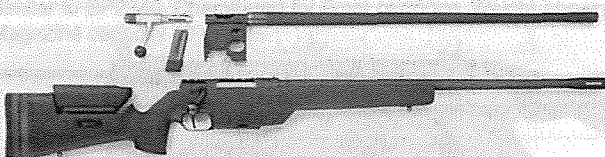
Level III

Supplied with Leupold Mark 4 M1-10x40mm Mil-Dot Scope, with Harris bipod and carrying case.

NIB	Exc.	V.G.	Good	Fair	Poor
4500	3500	2700	2400	1500	700

Conversion Kit—.22 LR

In 2001, a .22-caliber conversion was offered for SSG 3000 rifle. Kit includes a heavy contoured barrel bolt and 5-round magazine.



NIB	Exc.	V.G.	Good	Fair	Poor
750	—	—	—	—	—

Model SHR 970

Introduced in 1998. Bolt-action rifle chambered for .25-06 Rem., .270, .280 Rem., .30-06 or .308 cartridges. Has a 22" barrel. Receiver drilled and tapped for scope mounts. Detachable box magazine. Stock black synthetic or walnut. Barrels are interchangeable. Weight about 7.2 lbs. **NOTE:** Add \$30 for walnut stock.



NIB	Exc.	V.G.	Good	Fair	Poor
725	650	575	400	300	200

Model SHR 970 Magnum

Same as above, but chambered for 7mm Rem. Magnum or .300 Win. Magnum. Barrel length 24". Weight about 7.4 lbs. **NOTE:** Add \$30 for walnut stock.

NIB	Exc.	V.G.	Good	Fair	Poor
775	725	625	450	350	250

Model SHR 970 Tactical

Introduced in 2000. Features a McMillan stock, non-reflective metal coating, heavy fluted contoured barrel, integral muzzle-brake. Chambered for .308 Win. or .300 Win. Magnum cartridges. Receiver drilled and tapped for scope mount. Stock has a fitted rubber recoil pad.



NIB	Exc.	V.G.	Good	Fair	Poor
1400	1200	1000	775	600	400

Model 202 Standard

Bolt-action rifle features synthetic or Turkish walnut stock. Bolt is jeweled. Detachable 3-round box magazine. Offered in standard calibers from .22-250 to .30-06 and Magnum calibers from 7mm Rem. Magnum

to .375 H&H Magnum. Barrel length 24" for standard calibers; 26" for Magnum calibers. Weight about 7.5 lbs.



NIB	Exc.	V.G.	Good	Fair	Poor
1650	1200	975	750	600	400

Model 202 Lightweight

Features a black synthetic stock, fluted barrel. Chambered for .22-250, .243, .25-06, .270 or .30-05 calibers. Barrel length 24". Magazine capacity 3 rounds. Alloy receiver and quick change barrel system are standard. Weight about 6.5 lbs. Introduced in 2001.



NIB	Exc.	V.G.	Good	Fair	Poor
1600	1150	925	700	550	350

Model 202 Varmint

Chambered for .22-250, .243 or .25-06 cartridge. Fitted with 26" fluted bull barrel. Stock Turkish walnut, with adjustable cheekpiece. Three-round detachable box magazine. Quick change barrel system. Weight about 9.5 lbs.



NIB	Exc.	V.G.	Good	Fair	Poor
1600	1150	925	700	550	350

Model 202 Supreme

Bolt-action model chambered for .243, .25-06, 6.5x55 Swedish, .270 Win., .308 Win. or .30-06. Fitted with 24" barrel. Synthetic or walnut stock. Magazine capacity 3 rounds. Weight about 7.7 lbs. No sights. **NOTE:** Add \$50 for walnut stock.



NIB	Exc.	V.G.	Good	Fair	Poor
1800	1650	1400	1100	800	400

Model 202 Supreme Magnum

As above, but chambered for 7mm Rem. Magnum, .300 Win. Magnum, .300 Wby. Magnum or .375 H&H Magnum. Magazine capacity 3 rounds. Synthetic or walnut stock. Weight about 8.4 lbs. **NOTE:** Add \$50 for walnut stock.

NIB	Exc.	V.G.	Good	Fair	Poor
1875	1725	1475	1150	850	450

SIG 556

Generally similar to SIG 556, but made in USA. Chambered in 5.56 NATO. Collapsible stock, 16" mil-spec barrel, Picatinny rail and all the trendy tactical goodies. Introduced 2006.



NIB	Exc.	V.G.	Good	Fair	Poor
1200	1000	850	750	500	400

SIG 556 SWAT

Features a 16" military grade cold hammer forged barrel. Chambered in 5.56mm NATO, with a twist rate of 1 in 7". High performance flash suppressor, vented tactical quad rail forearm machined from aircraft grade aluminum alloy and hard coat anodized for durability, quad rail with four Picatinny rails, Picatinny equipped receiver. Rifle comes standard with flip-up combat front and rear sight system. Trigger housing machined from an aircraft grade aluminum alloy forging, with a hard-coat anodized finish designed to survive extreme conditions. Rifle comes equipped with a smooth two-stage trigger, ambidextrous safety and designed to accept standard AR magazines.



NIB	Exc.	V.G.	Good	Fair	Poor
1500	1300	1100	950	875	600

SIG 556 HOLO

Similar to above, with holographic sight. Without quad rail and other features.

NIB	Exc.	V.G.	Good	Fair	Poor
1550	1350	1100	900	800	400

SIG 556 DMR

Sniper version of SIG 556 SWAT, with bipod and other accurizing features.

NIB	Exc.	V.G.	Good	Fair	Poor
1650	1500	1350	1000	850	500

SIG516 Gas Piston Rifle

AR-style rifle chambered in 5.56 NATO. Features include 14.5", 16", 18" or 20" chrome-lined barrel; free-floating aluminum quad rail fore-end with four M1913 Picatinny rails; threaded muzzle with standard (0.5x28TPI) pattern; aluminum upper and lower receiver is machined; black anodized finish; 30-round magazine; flattop upper; various configurations available.

NIB	Exc.	V.G.	Good	Fair	Poor
1100	950	800	650	500	300

SIG716 Tactical Patrol Rifle

AR-10 type rifle chambered in 7.62 NATO/.308 Win. Features include gas-piston operation with 3 round-position (4-position optional) gas valve; 16", 18" or 20" chrome-lined barrel with threaded muzzle and nitride finish; free-floating aluminum quad rail fore-end with four M1913 Picatinny rails; telescoping buttstock; lower receiver machined from 7075-T6 aircraft grade aluminum forging; upper receiver machined from 7075-T6 aircraft grade aluminum with integral M1913 Picatinny rail.

NIB	Exc.	V.G.	Good	Fair	Poor
1900	1750	1500	1250	900	450

SIG M400

A true AR platform tactical rifle with 16" Nitride treated barrel, 7075-T6 aircraft grade aluminum forged lower receiver and direct-impingement operating system with rotating locking bolt. Offered in a wide range of variations, with many options. Values shown are for standard (Classic) model.



SIG MCX

AR-15 variant in 5.56 NATO, 7.62x39 or .300 AAC Blackout. Has a SIG SAS folding stock, SIG grip, mil-spec AR trigger, aluminum KeyMod hand guard and 16" barrel. Modular design allows easy caliber interchangeability. Also offered in pistol version. Introduced in 2015.



NIB	Exc.	V.G.	Good	Fair	Poor
1750	1350	1000	800	400	250

Sauer SSG 3000

Imported by SIG-Sauer from 2000 to 2012. A 5-round bolt-action sniper rifle chambered in .308 Win. Heavy-contoured hammer forged barrel fitted with flash suppressor/muzzle-brake to provide greater accuracy, with reduced muzzle signature. Both barrel and receiver feature black oxide finish to eliminate glare. Short, smooth 60 degree bolt throw allows for rapid operation. Like safety release bolt action is quiet. Massive six-lug lockup system used to give greater strength and accuracy. Pistol-grip and fully adjustable stock give shooter a custom fit. Trigger adjustable for trigger position, trigger take up, let-off point and trigger pull weight. Receiver features dovetail that will accept a wide range of sighting systems, including factory available M1913 rail. Price include Leupold Vari-X III 3.5-10x40 scope.



NIB	Exc.	V.G.	Good	Fair	Poor
4000	3550	2700	2000	1200	600

SIG 50

Bolt-action tactical rifle chambered for .50 BMG cartridge. Designed for ultra long-range tactical applications. Match-grade trigger set for 3.5 lbs. Stock has adjustable cheekpiece, pistol-grip and length of pull. Barrel 29" heavy fluted with muzzle-brake. Full length machined rails allow mounting of accessories. Fluted bolt, heavy duty steel bipod, Duracoat coating. Weight 23.5 lbs. Introduced in 2011.



NIB	Exc.	V.G.	Good	Fair	Poor
8300	7400	6350	—	—	—

SILMA
Italy

STANDARD MODELS

Model 70 EJ

Over/under chambered for 12- or 20-gauge shell, with 28" ventilated rib barrels and choke tubes. Single-selective trigger and auto ejectors.

.243 Win., .25-06 Rem., .270 Win., 7mm Rem. Magnum, .308 Win., .30-06 and .300 Win. Magnum. Offered in several variations with blue or stainless receiver, plain or checkered wood stock (Deluxe model). Barrel lengths 22", except 24" for Magnum calibers. Heavy barrel varmint version was available. Model 1700 Classic Hunter was similar, except for a removable magazine and schnabel fore-end. **NOTE:** Add 10 percent for Deluxe or Varmint model; 15 percent for Model 1700.

NIB	Exc.	V.G.	Good	Fair	Poor
450	400	350	300	250	150

I-Bolt Rifle

Bolt-action hunting rifle made in the U.S.A. by S&W, from 2008 to 2009. Calibers .25-06, .270 Win., .30-06, 7mm Rem. Magnum and .300 Win. Magnum. Offered with wood, synthetic or camo stock. Blue or stainless finish. Integral Picatinny rail. **NOTE:** Add 10 percent for camo stock.

NIB	Exc.	V.G.	Good	Fair	Poor
475	425	365	300	250	150

M&P 15 Military and Police Tactical Rifle

Gas-operated semi-automatic built along lines of AR-15. Caliber 5.56mm NATO. Magazine capacity 30. Barrel 16" 1:9. Stock 6-position telescoping composite. Weight 6.74 lbs. unloaded. Sights adjustable front and rear. Variants: M&P15A & M&P15T (no carry handle; folding battle sight). Introduced 2006.

NIB	Exc.	V.G.	Good	Fair	Poor
1200	950	800	675	450	200

M&P 15 PC

Generally similar to M&P rifle, with accurized tubular floated barrel, 2-stage match trigger, 20" matte stainless barrel. No sights. Introduced 2007.

NIB	Exc.	V.G.	Good	Fair	Poor
1750	1300	950	800	550	250

M&P 15 Sport

More economical addition to M&P rifle line. Chambered for 5.56 NATO, with black anodized upper and lower receiver of 7075 T6 aluminum. Polymer hand guard, 16" 4140 steel barrel. Adjustable sights, single-stage trigger, chrome-lined gas key and bolt carrier. Flash suppressor compensator. Introduced in 2011.

NIB	Exc.	V.G.	Good	Fair	Poor
665	550	475	400	300	150

M&P 15PC Camo

AR-style semi-automatic rifle chambered for .223 Rem./5.56 NATO. A2 configuration, 10-round magazine. No sights, but integral front and rear optics rails. Two-stage trigger, aluminum lower, stainless 20" barrel with 1:8 twist. Finished in Realtree Advantage Max-1 camo. Overall length 38.5"; weight 8.2 lbs.

NIB	Exc.	V.G.	Good	Fair	Poor
1500	1075	875	750	500	275

M&P 15VTAC Viking Tactics

AR-style semi-automatic rifle chambered in .223 Rem./5.56 NATO. Six-position CAR stock. 16" barrel. Surefire flash-hider and G2 light with VTAC light mount; VTAC/JP hand guard; JP single-stage match trigger and speed hammer; three adjustable Picatinny rails; VTAC padded two-point adjustable sling. Overall length 35" extended; 32" collapsed. Weight 6.5 lbs. 30-round magazine.

NIB	Exc.	V.G.	Good	Fair	Poor
1750	1300	950	800	550	250

M&P 15 Piston Rifle

Similar to AR-derived M&P15, with gas piston. Chambered in 5.56 NATO. Features adjustable gas port, optional Troy quad mount hand guard, chromed bore/gas key/bolt carrier/chamber, 6-position telescoping or MagPul MOE stock, flattop or folding MBUS sights, aluminum re-

ceiver, alloy upper and lower, black anodized finish, 30-round magazine, 16" barrel with birdcage. Suggested Retail Price: \$1531 (standard hand guard); \$1692 (Troy quad mount hand guard).

M&P 15 300 Whisper

Chambered for .300 Whisper cartridge. Comes with/without suppressor. Stock and fore-end in Realtree APG camo.

NIB	Exc.	V.G.	Good	Fair	Poor
950	850	700	500	400	300

M&P 15R

This variation chambered for Russian 5.45x39mm cartridge. Made from 2008 to 2011.

NIB	Exc.	V.G.	Good	Fair	Poor
900	800	750	500	300	200

M&P 15-22

.22 LR rimfire version of AR-derived M&P tactical autoloader. Features include blowback action, 15.5" or 16" barrel, 6-position telescoping or fixed stock, quad mount Picatinny rails, plain barrel or compensator, alloy upper and lower, matte black finish, 10- or 25-round magazine.

NIB	Exc.	V.G.	Good	Fair	Poor
450	400	350	250	200	175

M&P 10

AR-style rifle chambered for 7.62 NATO/.308 Win., with 18" barrel. Features ambidextrous safety, magazine catch and gas block with integral Picatinny accessory rail.

NIB	Exc.	V.G.	Good	Fair	Poor
1375	1125	950	700	400	250

Model 916

Series of slide-action shotguns made in U.S.A. by S&W, from 1972 to 1981. Made in 12-, 16- and 20-gauge in various barrel lengths, with Fixed chokes. Ventilated rib or plain barrel. Offered in both solid-frame and take-down versions. **NOTE:** Add 10 percent for ventilated rib; 10 percent for take-down model.

NIB	Exc.	V.G.	Good	Fair	Poor
200	180	150	120	100	75

Model 3000

Slide-action shotgun made in Japan by Howa, for S&W. Imported from 1982 to about 1989. In 12- or 20-gauge, with 3" chamber, checkered wood stock and fore-end. Fixed chokes or choke tubes. Standard barrel lengths 26", 28" or 30". Also offered in 18" or 20" in police model; 22" in a slug gun with rifle sights. **NOTE:** Add 10 percent for choke tubes.

NIB	Exc.	V.G.	Good	Fair	Poor
350	320	280	225	180	100

Model 1000

Series of gas-operated semi-automatic shotguns patterned after Rem. Model 1100. Offered in 12- or 20-gauge, with barrel lengths from 22" to 30" with Fixed chokes or interchangeable tubes. Checkered walnut stock and fore-end. Engraved aluminum receiver. Available in several variations including waterfowl, trap and skeet models. **NOTE:** Add 25 percent for waterfowl; 50 percent for trap.

NIB	Exc.	V.G.	Good	Fair	Poor
400	350	285	220	150	100

Model 1012/1020

Series of gas-operated semi-automatics imported by S&W from Turkey, from 2007 to 2009. Available in 12-gauge (1012) or 20-gauge (1020), with barrel lengths from 24" to 30" and five choke tubes. Stock adjustable for length and drop. Satin finished walnut or black synthetic stock or total camo coverage. **NOTE:** Add 20 percent for camo coverage; 30 percent for 3.5" 12-gauge model.

1136 • SQUIBBMAN

NIB	Exc.	V.G.	Good	Fair	Poor
—	—	6000	4250	1650	500

Double-Barrel Shotguns

Springfield Arms Co. was bought by Stevens, who used the Springfield brand name on many good quality single-/double-barrel shotguns. Values range from \$100 to \$1,600 depending on model, gauge and condition. See also Stevens.

SQUIBBMAN

SEE—Squires Bingham Mfg. Co., Inc.

SQUIRES BINGHAM MFG. CO., INC.
Rizal, Philippine Islands

Firearms produced by this company are marketed under the trademark Squibbman.

Model 100D

A .38 Special caliber double-action swingout cylinder revolver, with 3", 4" or 6" ventilated rib barrel, adjustable sights, matte black finish and walnut grips.

NIB	Exc.	V.G.	Good	Fair	Poor
—	175	100	80	60	40

Model 100DC

As above, without ventilated rib.

NIB	Exc.	V.G.	Good	Fair	Poor
—	200	100	80	60	40

Model 100

As above, with tapered barrel and uncheckered walnut grips.

NIB	Exc.	V.G.	Good	Fair	Poor
—	200	100	80	60	40

Thunder Chief

As above in .22 or .22 Magnum caliber with heavier ventilated rib barrel, shrouded ejector and ebony grips.

NIB	Exc.	V.G.	Good	Fair	Poor
—	225	125	100	80	60

SSK INDUSTRIES
Bloomington, Ohio

SSK-Contender

Custom-made pistol available in 74 different calibers from .178 Bee to .588 JDJ. Built on Thompson/Center action.

NIB	Exc.	V.G.	Good	Fair	Poor
1250	1050	875	600	550	300

SSK-XP100

Custom-made pistol utilizing Rem. XP100 action. Available in a variety of calibers and sight configurations.

NIB	Exc.	V.G.	Good	Fair	Poor
1400	1225	900	625	575	400

.50 Caliber XP100

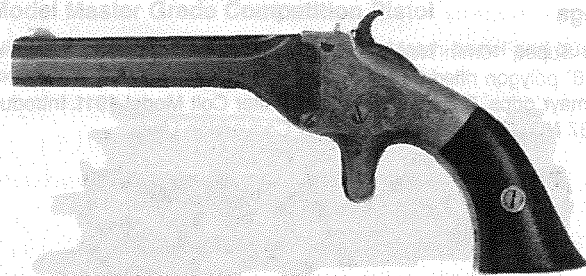
As above, with integral muzzle-brake and reinforced composition stock.

NIB	Exc.	V.G.	Good	Fair	Poor
1750	1500	1250	1000	750	450

STAFFORD, T. J.
New Haven, Connecticut

Pocket Pistol

A .22-caliber single-shot spur trigger pistol, with 3.5" octagonal barrel marked "T.J. Stafford New Haven Ct.". Silver-plated brass frame. Walnut or rosewood grips.



Courtesy W.P. Hallstein III and son Chip

NIB	Exc.	V.G.	Good	Fair	Poor
—	—	775	600	250	100

Large Frame Model

As above in .38 rimfire caliber, with 6" barrel.

NIB	Exc.	V.G.	Good	Fair	Poor
—	—	1050	850	400	200

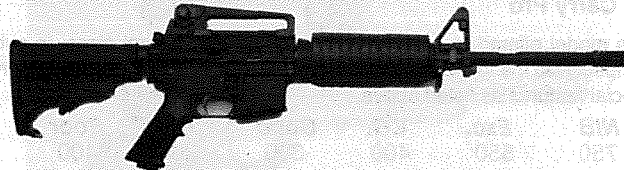
STAG ARMS

New Britain, Connecticut

NOTE: All Stag rifles are available in left-hand configuration. Prices are approximately \$25 - \$40 higher than right-handed models listed here.

Stag-15 Model 1

Basic M-4 Carbine pattern. Cal. 5.56mm/.223. 16" M-4 barrel, with flash hider and bayonet lug. A2 upper receiver, with adjustable rear sight. Six-position collapsible buttstock.



NIB	Exc.	V.G.	Good	Fair	Poor
950	800	675	500	350	200

Stag-15 Model 2

As above, with flattop upper receiver. Includes MI ERS flip type rear sight assembly.



NIB	Exc.	V.G.	Good	Fair	Poor
950	800	675	500	350	200

Stag-15 Model 2 T

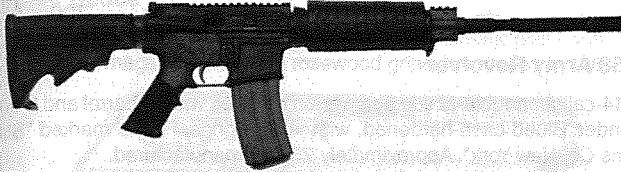
As above, with A.R.M.S. sight system and Samson MRFS-C four sided hand guard.



NIB	Exc.	V.G.	Good	Fair	Poor
1050	900	775	600	400	250

Stag-15 Model 3

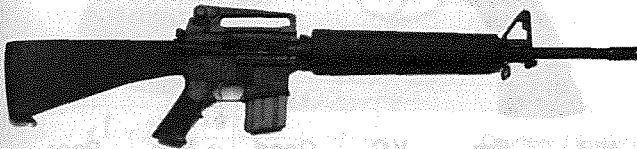
M-4 type carbine featuring flattop receiver and gas block, with Picatinny rails. Six-position collapsible buttstock.



NIB	Exc.	V.G.	Good	Fair	Poor
950	800	675	500	350	200

Stag-15 Model 4

A-2 type rifle featuring 20" barrel. Flash hider and bayonet lug.



NIB	Exc.	V.G.	Good	Fair	Poor
950	800	675	500	350	200

Stag 6.8 Model 5

Cal. 6.8 SPC. 16" barrel. Flattop receiver, with Picatinny rail. Six-position collapsible buttstock. 25-round magazine.



NIB	Exc.	V.G.	Good	Fair	Poor
1050	900	775	600	400	250

Stag-15 Model 6 Super Varminter

24" heavy barrel. No flash hider. Flattop receiver, with Picatinny rail. Two-stage trigger. Free-float round hand guard. A2 type fixed stock.



NIB	Exc.	V.G.	Good	Fair	Poor
1050	900	775	600	400	250

Stag-8T

AR/M4-style in .223 Rem./5.56 NATO, with 16" chrome-lined barrel. Adjustable gas piston action, synthetic pistol-grip, Diamondhead VRS-T aluminum hand guard and flip-up front and rear sights.



NIB	Exc.	V.G.	Good	Fair	Poor
1000	900	800	500	400	300

Stag 15 Pistol

Features 7.5" 5.56 barrel, with QPQ finish and Low Pro Gas Block. Magazine capacity 30 rounds (10 where required). Features include 4" free-float hand guard, Magpul MOE pistol-grip and trigger guard, compensator and pistol length buffer tube, with 3" foam cover. Length 22.5"; weight 4.8 lbs.

NIB	Exc.	V.G.	Good	Fair	Poor
850	700	500	400	250	175

STALCAP, ALEXANDER T.F.M.

Nashville, Tennessee

First in business during 1850s, Stalcap received a contract in 1862, to modify sporting arms for military use. Overall length 50.875" to 51.75"; octagonal barrels 35.25" - 36" turned round at muzzle for socket bayonets; .54-caliber. Rifles assembled with sporting locks, new stocks and brass furniture. At least 102 rifles were delivered in 1862. These arms are unmarked.

NIB	Exc.	V.G.	Good	Fair	Poor
—	—	6500	4250	2000	1000

STANDARD ARMS CO.

Wilmington, Delaware

Model G

Chambered for .25 Rem., .30 Rem. and .35 Rem., with 22" barrel. Open sights. Integral box magazine and closable gas port that allowed rifle to be used as a slide action. Blued, with walnut stock. Produced in limited quantities, circa 1910. A notorious jammatic. Bronze alloy buttplate and fore-end.

NIB	Exc.	V.G.	Good	Fair	Poor
—	750	600	450	250	150

Model M

Manually-operated pump-only version of Model G.

NIB	Exc.	V.G.	Good	Fair	Poor
—	900	725	550	300	150

STAR, BONIFACIO ECHEVERRIA

Elbar, Spain

SEE—Echeverria

STARR, EBAN T.

New York, New York

Single-Shot Derringer

A .41-caliber single-shot pistol, with pivoted 2.75" round barrel. Hammer mounted on right side of frame. Trigger formed in the shape of a button located at front of the frame. Frame marked "Starr's Pat's May 10, 1864". Brass frame silver-plated. Barrel blued or silver-plated, with checkered walnut grips. Manufactured from 1864 to 1869.



Courtesy Milwaukee Public Museum, Milwaukee, Wisconsin

Mini-14 Target

Accurized version of Mini-14, with matte stainless barrel and receiver, black laminated thumbhole stock, adjustable harmonic dampener. No sights. Also available with non-thumbhole synthetic stock. Introduced in 2007.



NIB	Exc.	V.G.	Good	Fair	Poor
1025	900	775	600	400	250

Mini-14 Ranch

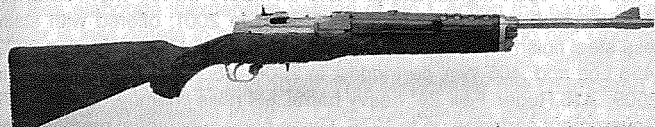
Similar to standard Mini-14, with folding rear sight and receiver milled to accept Ruger scope-ring system. Rings are supplied with rifle. 6.8 Rem. chambering also available. **NOTE:** Models chambered in .222-caliber will bring a premium.



NIB	Exc.	V.G.	Good	Fair	Poor
750	625	500	375	225	175

Mini-14 Stainless All-Weather Ranch

Introduced in 1999. Has all the features of stainless steel Ranch, with addition of black polymer stock. Weight about 6.5 lbs.



NIB	Exc.	V.G.	Good	Fair	Poor
810	600	450	300	200	150

Mini-14 NRA

Ruger Mini-14 NRA, with two 20-round magazines, gold-tone medallion in grip cap and special serial number sequence (NRA8XXXXX). Produced in 2008 only. Also available with 5-round magazine.

NIB	Exc.	V.G.	Good	Fair	Poor
1000	700	575	—	—	—

Mini-14 ATI Stock

Tactical version of Mini-14, with 6-position collapsible stock or folding stock, grooved pistol-grip, multiple Picatinny optics/accessories rails. Suggested retail price: \$872.



NIB	Exc.	V.G.	Good	Fair	Poor
675	550	425	300	200	150

Mini-14 Tactical

Similar to Mini-14, with 16.12" barrel with flash hider, black synthetic stock, adjustable sights. Also chambered for .300 Blackout.



NIB	Exc.	V.G.	Good	Fair	Poor
850	700	600	450	325	250

SR-556

AR-style semi-automatic chambered in 5.56 NATO. Feature include two-stage piston; quad rail hand guard; Troy Industries sights; black synthetic fixed or telescoping buttstock; 16.12" 1:9 steel barrel with birdcage; 10- or 30-round detachable box magazine; black matte finish overall. The 6.8 PPC was added in 2010, but discontinued after one year.



NIB	Exc.	V.G.	Good	Fair	Poor
1850	1550	1250	900	600	250

AR-556

An M4-style direct-impingement Modern Sporting Rifle. It's American-made and affordable. Features include forged 7075-T6 aluminum upper and lower receivers, cold hammer-forged chrome-moly steel barrel, telescoping 6-position stock, enlarged trigger guard, milled F-height gas block with post front sight and 30-round Magpul magazine. Introduced in 2015.



NIB	Exc.	V.G.	Good	Fair	Poor
650	500	400	300	225	150

SR-762

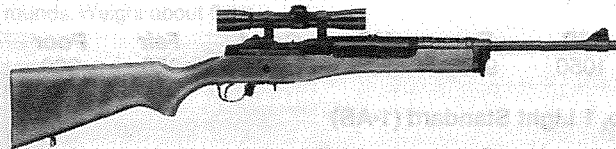
Same basic AR-style design of SR-556, but modified to handle 7.62 NATO (.308 Win.) cartridge.



NIB	Exc.	V.G.	Good	Fair	Poor
1900	1550	1300	900	500	250

Mini-Thirty

Brought out by Ruger in 1987. Similar in appearance to standard Mini-14. Supplied with Ruger scope rings. Chambered in 7.63x39; 6.8mm added in 2007.



NIB	Exc.	V.G.	Good	Fair	Poor
550	450	300	250	200	150

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE
IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA
SOUTHERN DIVISION

Case Name: *Rupp, et al. v. Becerra*
Case No.: 8:17-cv-00746-JLS-JDE

IT IS HEREBY CERTIFIED THAT:

I, the undersigned, am a citizen of the United States and am at least eighteen years of age. My business address is 180 East Ocean Boulevard, Suite 200, Long Beach, California 90802.

I am not a party to the above-entitled action. I have caused service of:

**EXHIBITS 9-11 TO DECLARATION OF SEAN A. BRADY IN SUPPORT OF
PLAINTIFFS' MOTION FOR SUMMARY JUDGMENT**

on the following party by electronically filing the foregoing with the Clerk of the District Court using its ECF System, which electronically notifies them.

Xavier Becerra
Attorney General of California
Peter H. Chang
Deputy Attorney General
E-mail: peter.chang@doj.ca.gov
John D. Echeverria
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E-mail: john.echeverria@doj.ca.gov
455 Golden Gate Ave., Suite 11000
San Francisco, CA 94102

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

Executed March 25, 2019.

/s/Laura Palmerin
Laura Palmerin

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Attorneys for Plaintiffs

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA
SOUTHERN DIVISION**

STEVEN RUPP, et al.,

Plaintiffs,

vs.

XAVIER BECERRA, in his official
capacity as Attorney General of the
State of California,

Defendant.

Case No.: 8:17-cv-00746-JLS-JDE

**EXHIBITS 12-19 TO
DECLARATION OF SEAN A.
BRADY IN SUPPORT OF
PLAINTIFFS' MOTION FOR
SUMMARY JUDGMENT**

Hearing Date: May 31, 2019
Hearing Time: 10:30 a.m.
Courtroom: 10A
Judge: Josephine L. Staton

[Filed concurrently with Notice of
Motion for Summary Judgment,
Memorandum of Points and Authorities,
Statement of Uncontroverted Facts and
Conclusions of Law, Request for
Judicial Notice, Declarations of Steven
Rupp, Steven Dember, Cheryl Johnson,
Christopher Seifert, Alfonso Valencia,
Troy Willis, Michael Jones, Dennis
Martin, and Richard Travis]

EXHIBIT 12

The Gun Digest® Book of

THE

AR-15

Patrick Sweeney

- **History**
- **Performance Tests**
- **Maintenance Tips**

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Edited by Kevin Michalowski

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20 19 18 17 16 15 14 13 12 11

For those of us tuned into guns, a firearm represents a time, place, incident or age. If you see someone in a suit, holding a Thompson, you immediately think "Roaring Twenties." The same image, but with Winston Churchill instead of an anonymous person, and you think "WWII." If you see a tri-corner hat and a smooth-bore musket, you think "American Revolution." (with apologies to my international readers, who may think of some other fracas)

The M-16 brings up a plethora of images, each with a particular time and place. A triangular handguard and a plain green uniform brings recollections of Vietnam. Round handguards and woodland camouflage brings photographs from Central America to mind, or to someone stationed in Europe, Germany, Italy, Belgium or Turkey. And an M-4 and tan/desert uniforms bring to mind Afghanistan, Iraq and whatever else the current situation brings us.

The ubiquity of the AR-15/M-16 rifle is due to exposure and time. While you or I might only have a single drawing of the American Revolution to fix that image in our memories, we have a constant repetition of images of modern rifles, courtesy the modern news media. As an example, several friends of mine, when they see an AK-47, cannot escape the visceral reaction of "there is something terribly wrong here" while my first reaction on seeing one is to think of the news photo of an AK being held aloft at Wounded Knee. (As far as I know, no one was ever prosecuted for owning or handling that firearm. Never mind that at that time there was no such thing as a semi-automatic only AK, and thus it had to be a select-fire rifle.) They were a few years older, there in the jungle, and I was reading the newspapers at home.

The AR-15 has been with us now for over 40 years. Longer than the '03 Springfield was a front-line rifle, longer than the M-1 Garand, and far longer than the M-14. (Despite the M-14 still being used in many tasks, it isn't a front-line, general-issue weapon.) Despite the struggles of the 30-caliber crowd, the AR has supplanted 30-caliber rifles as the winner in target competitions. It is now being accepted as a law enforcement tool, and is embraced by many as an entirely suitable defensive firearm. There are still some who feel it isn't powerful enough, but "powerful enough" is not a valid question. If it were, we'd still be using rifles with designations that start in "5" or "6" as only those calibers can be depended on to stop miscreants reliably. As in 50-caliber or bigger, although there were instances in the American Civil War of combatants who were shot with .58 caliber Minie balls who kept on fighting. Indeed, there were reports over a century ago coming back from the Indian Frontier about the adoption of a smaller caliber. From British Officers, complaining that the new .303 round did not stop the natives as well as the old .45 had.

The AR is deceptive: It is both the easiest rifle to home-gunsmith, and can be the most maddening to get properly assembled and reliably functioning. When I was a practicing professional gunsmith, during the height of the first (there will be more to come, I'm sure) wave of home-assembled kits, I did a good business finishing the assembly and ensuring proper function of home-assembled AR kits that the owners had gotten almost finished. Sometimes they needed a special tool to finish, something too expensive to buy for a one-time build. Or in other cases they needed special knowledge to figure out the real problem, and apply the correct fix, not the "obvious" and wrong one.



The AR doesn't need any specialized stock work, no sanding, oil-finished wood, or complicated glass bedding. It doesn't need (in most cases) a free-floated barrel or special bedding methods. The triggers are simple, and with a little work or the right parts can be quite livable. And the recoil is soft, encouraging practice, practice and more practice. Where you can beat yourself into a flinch in an afternoon with a 30-caliber rifle, you can burn out an AR barrel on a weekend with no fear of a dreaded flinch.

And for the gadget buffs there is perhaps no rifle on the face of the planet for which you can buy more gear, accessories, add-ons, improvements and just plain "stuff." You could easily take a 6-pound AR and turn it into a 12-pound AR by bolting on "essential additions." Indeed, target shooters add plain old lead weights to bring their ARs up past 15 pounds, to make them more stable for long shots.

Those who have read my earlier books know my methods in these matters. In order to properly address the field of AR-15 rifles, I needed rifles to test. It would not be suitable to simply photograph and write about my own rifles. For the most part, they are not stock. And they have all been fussed over until they can be depended on for reliable function. And it would not be acceptable to simply digest and re-write the press handouts of various manufacturers and wholesalers. Not that they would lie, but the whole idea of marketing is to remove dispassionate analysis and replace it with lust. So, I needed rifles. But what to cover? There are a host of parts suppliers, and gunsmiths who are at least basically competent to build an AR. Many are more than just competent, and turn out marvels of reliability and accuracy. How to decide which guns, options, accessories and custom features for the first book? I settled on two tests, both of which a manufacturer had to meet, or I would not give a full test and review: They had to manufacturer or assemble complete rifles. And they had to have their name on the receiver. Bob Smith of "Bob Smiths Gunsmithing" may build excellent ARs for his SWAT and competition customers. But if it didn't say "Bob Smith Armory" on the receiver, he'd have to wait for the second book. Assembly was also a requirement. If a firm offered complete kits, but not assembled rifles, they too would wait. I inquired with all the manufacturers I could find. In the process of writing the book, I found even more than had known of. I figured I'd be lucky to locate a dozen makers. I ended up with over 30 rifles. And, I re-discovered the world of marketing. A world where some makers are much better than others.

As you read this there are no doubt makers who have yet to send the promised rifle or rifles. I asked everyone I could find, and in this regard the internet is quite useful. I found makers who had a rifle to me by the end of that week. I found makers who took six months to get me a rifle. I found makers who promised and didn't deliver. And others who were more than happy to sell me a rifle, but had none to loan. For the readers who are still under the illusion that all gun

writers get to "keep the goodies" I have news for you: the local FedEx office knows me on sight. Rifles go back. There are some writers who keep everything that is sent to them. They are well-known in the industry and receive a very few rifles for testing. (Some of my problems in getting test rifles may be due to unfortunate experiences on the part of the manufacturer with those other writers.) Let me repeat this for those who feel I may have slighted their favorite rifle: I asked everyone I could track down. I tested all rifles that were sent to me. If a rifle did not meet my expectations, I inquired with the maker for a solution. If the problem was solved, I did not make a fuss over it. If it didn't return, or was never satisfactorily fixed, it did not make it into the book.

I also needed ammo. I cannot say enough good things about Jeff Hoffman at Black Hills, and the staff at Hornady. My delivery driver staggered under the load of ammo shipped. There was nothing I asked for that I didn't receive at least some amount. Some of the ammo, like the Mk 262 Mod 1, so highly sought-after in Iraq and Afghanistan, was scarce enough in the pipeline that I only got enough to test the rifles for accuracy. Fair enough, the guys overseas have a more pressing need for it than I do.

So, if there is a rifle you were curious about, but I don't list, there is a reason. I left out none of the ones I received that worked. Good or indifferent, the performance of each was noted. The really bad ones will have to try harder for Volume 2. Some were so good I really, really considered buying rather than sending back. But what is a man to do with a dozen AR-15s?

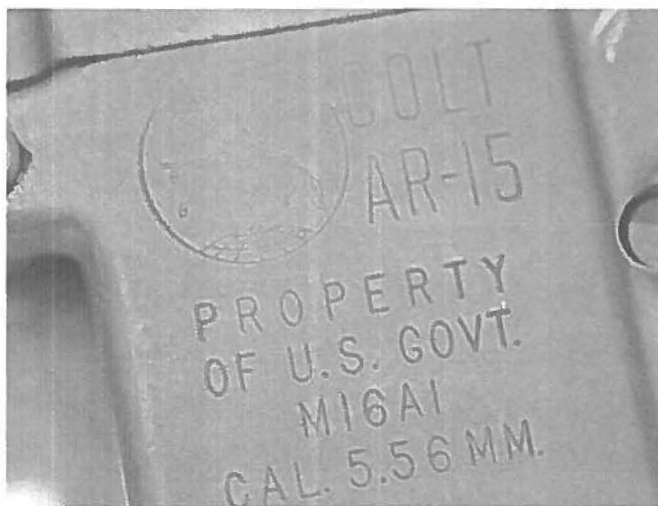
The AR-15 is presently in a resurgence. There are more manufacturers than there have ever been. The armed forces are using more of them than they have in more than a generation. (You thought everyone in the Army or Marine Corps spent all their time on the range, wearing out rifles? You poor, mislead taxpayer!) They are also looking to replace it with more fervor than they ever have. However, the latest rounds are not trying to replace it with an "all dancing, all singing" electronic rifle. Yes, we can currently have a PDA that is also a cell phone, digital camera, GPS unit and MP3 player. But rifles aren't consumer electronics. Rifles launch bullets, and nothing in the digital revolution so far (except CNC machining stations) has changed how rifles work or are used. But the next decade or so promises to be very entertaining in the regard of attempts to replace the AR.

As for the next volume, that will be out soon, and there we'll dive headfirst into modifications, basic gunsmithing and maintenance (beyond cleaning) and accessories galore. We'll also cover the guns that didn't arrive in time, or took a lot of work to struggle up to satisfactory performance. Use this book to select and purchase a basic gun. Then, when you encounter the second volume, you'll have had a good time shooting your gun and planning the modifications, upgrades and improvements.

History Of The AR-15 And How It Is Made

I am not going to give you a detailed, blow-by-blow history of the trials, tribulations, acceptance and use of the AR-15/M-16. There are a number of books out there in which you can find out the exact date some such memo or another was written, authorizing this or squashing that. If you want historical minutia (which some of us do) then try those other titles. My intent here is to point out some of the highs and lows, and illustrate how they created the rifle we now use, build, wear out and invest so much passion in.

The history of the AR-15/M-16 is actually a four-part story so far. First, there is the story of the change in how a rifle was viewed and used, from the adoption of a modern service rifle in the late 19th century to the middle 20th. Then, the acceptance and adoption of the M-16 by the U.S. Department of Defense. Third, the improvements made to it, and the acceptance of the AR by civilian shooters. And finally, the culmination of the M-16 into the M-4, and the acceptance (so far) by the Armed Forces that the digital revolution was not going to come to small arms anytime soon.

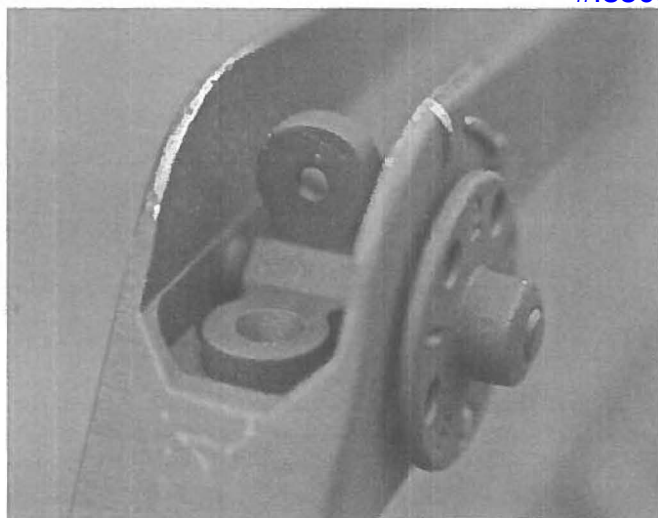


The AR now is not the same as the M-16. In the early days, it was often called both by its manufacturer, Colt.

Just to keep us all from going crazy, and to make my editor's job easier, I will as of this moment stop using the clumsy construction of "AR-15/M-16." When I'm talking about the rifle system in general, I'll simply use "AR-15." When I mean the select-fire or burst-fire basic system, I'll call it "M-16." And when I'm talking about a specific rifle or model, I'll use its exact designation, like M-4, XM-177, etc. Otherwise you'd be faced with the prospect of seeing the clumsy construction a couple of thousand times. (And I'd have to type it, making us all a bit cranky.) And as the rifle was known as the AR-15 even for a while after it was made as a select-fire weapon (I've seen a bunch of military select-fire rifles marked "AR-15", made by Colt) it is correct to call them all that. Be aware that Colt owns the rights and trademark to "AR-15" and no rifle not made by Colt can be properly or legally called that. Now that we've gotten all cozy with a comfortable agreement, let me upset some of you:

Eugene Stoner did not invent the gas impingement system that is the heart of the AR-15. In 1942, Sweden adopted the Ljungman rifle in 6.5 caliber. They did not replace all the bolt-action rifles in use, but simply added the Ljungman to each squad of riflemen as a means of increasing firepower. After the war, Sweden managed to entice the Danish armed forces into adopting a modified Ljungman, and even sold Egypt tooling and technical help in setting up their own manufacturing facilities. The armed forces of Egypt were at least sharp enough to insist in changing the rifle to 7.92 Mauser from the 6.5X55 of the Swedish model. The Ljungman was unique in having the direct-impingement gas system, which Stoner either copied or designed anew not knowing it existed. The Ljungman is still unique in the hazard it poses to users. When I was new to the gun business, I worked at a gun shop that specialized in surplus and collectible firearms. We'd see Ljungmans passing through the shop now and then, and my first exposure was to watch it being handled without touching it. You see, the bolt and carrier of the Ljungman are triangular in cross section, and there are no safety guards. You open

1953



The old A1 sight wasn't good enough for the Marines, who wanted a sight that let them score well on the 500 yard line of their qualification course. The A1, with two springs and three moving parts, became the A2 sight, with four springs and five moving parts.



PacWestArms made excellent receivers, and no rifles. We finished assembly of dozens back in the 1980s, when home gunsmiths got in too deep.



In the not-so-old days, you could have bare receivers in a plethora of names, to be built to your own specs or needs. Here, an Olympic before they were Olympic.

targets were not impressed. So what else was new? (The best comment I ever heard on the subject was this: "Out there, somewhere, there is a GI who can tell you about the guy who needed a second burst of .50 before he went down." Nothing is perfect, nor should we expect it to be.)

The M-16A2 turned out to be a great rifle for shooting high scores on the qualification course, but not the best rifle for shooting people. Not the first time we've made that mistake. The AR-15, with a little more development in bullets, suddenly swept the 7.62mm rifles off the competition courses. At 600 yards, an 80- or 90-grain .224-inch bullet has less wind drift than a 7.62mm bullet does. And the recoil is markedly less, too. Combined with the more-durable (in target rifle mode) design of the AR-15, the competition shooters on the rifle ranges suddenly found themselves in a predicament

familiar to IPSC shooters: keeping up with the equipment race. If you wanted to be competitive you had to leave your tuned M-14 in the rack, with its heavy recoil, and get an AR-15 racegun or Service Rifle for competition. Back in the Vietnam War years, Colt worked on a shortened version of what was already a carbine. The XM-177, XM-177E1 and XM-177E2 were variations of shortened AR-15s. With a shorter barrel came a more ferocious muzzle blast. So Colt developed a flash hider that actually worked to some small degree as a silencer. (Moderator, suppressor, "can", whatever you want to call it.) While it wouldn't pass muster as an actual sound suppressor, it did cut the muzzle blast by a few decibels. Which became Colt's problem later. You see, the U.S. State Department clamped down on the export of suppressors. Colt had a popular model that they couldn't sell with the flash hider. Not the first time Colt has been stymied.

Meanwhile, a cottage industry was building in the AR-15 market. You had two choices in the early 1980s: you could buy a Colt, who offered a paltry one or two models of the AR-15, or you could dream about what Colt might build if they paid any attention to the market. With suppliers and subcontractors able to make parts, the only critical parts were uppers and lowers. And uppers could be had military-surplus. Which left lowers. The forge companies found themselves being approached by would-be AR makers. And for enough money, you could buy forged lowers and do the machining or contract with a machine company to machine forgings to your specs, with your name on them. I saw a number of lowers back then machined from billets of aluminum, as well as machined from forgings or castings. As the market grew, the quality improved. There are many brands of lowers from those days still in use: PWA (PacWestArms) SGW, the early name for Olympic, E.A. Co, Essential Arms, there are bunches of them. And few were made as complete rifles. Almost all were assembled, either in basements by aspiring gunsmiths

1954

The AR-15 Is An Assault Weapon

Perhaps, under inane state law, written by legislators with no practical knowledge of firearms. The standard definition of an assault weapon is that it is a lightweight shoulder weapon, fires a round of medium power, and is select fire. That is, you can choose to fire semi, burst or automatically. By that definition, the M-16 and M-4 are assault weapons, but the AR-15 is not. If we use the typical legislative approaches, we find that a whole lot of other rifles, not usually associated with assault weapons, fit the definition. Such as the Remington Model 8, so named from its year of introduction, 1908. Semi-automatic, capable of accepting a detachable magazine of high capacity, medium power, and there were even a batch made for military trials in the 1920s that accepted bayonets! Try to convince a deer hunter using granddad's rifle he's using an "assault weapon." Or, the first real assault weapon, the M-1 Carbine. Well, when they rolled out the M-2, the select-fire one, it was an assault weapon. What is really a scream, is that by the logic of the gun banners, the M-1 Carbine should be first on the list. It was, after all, the first, and the Army found it absurdly easy to make it into a full-auto carbine. But almost no list ever published of "assault weapons to be banned" includes it. I guess it just shows how little such people really know.

The typical approach is to use cosmetics to define a firearm. So, if it has a bayonet lug, takes a magazine, has a pistol grip, it is an assault weapon? I guess then, if I take the neighbors Ford Escort, paint a big number on the side, affix a lot of advertisers tickers on it and install a roll bar, I have a NASCAR Stock car?

The AR-15 isn't an assault weapon. It's a rifle, like many others. Get over it.

The AR-15 Is Easy To Convert To Full Auto

I guess that depends on what your definition of "easy" is. Give me an afternoon, a machine shop, and a rifle, and I can make it full auto, too. Any rifle except perhaps a single-shot. Don't believe me? When John Browning had an idea for a machinegun, he converted the first extra rifle lying around his shop as a test project. (Don't panic, it was the 1890s and no one was up in arms about it. There wasn't even a law against it!) That rifle was a lever-action rifle. When the Australians had the little problem of the Japanese intending to invade, they found they had few machineguns but lots of bolt-action rifles. So they designed and converted a bunch of bolt-action rifles to be light machineguns, complete with 20-round box magazines.

You can be pretty sure that when you're talking to someone, when they say "the AR-15 is easy to convert" that they've never done it. And probably have no idea how to do it, nor even seen one that had been so converted. And you can include a lot of police chiefs in that group.

If it isn't easy, why is the ATFE so strict on trying? Because there are a large number of people out there who are not as clever as they think, and who don't know the danger they are running. I've read of some of the methods, and let me tell you, I'd rather learn to juggle chain saws than try some of them.



The M-1 Carbine is often overlooked as an "assault weapon" but was, in its M-2 form, actually the first.

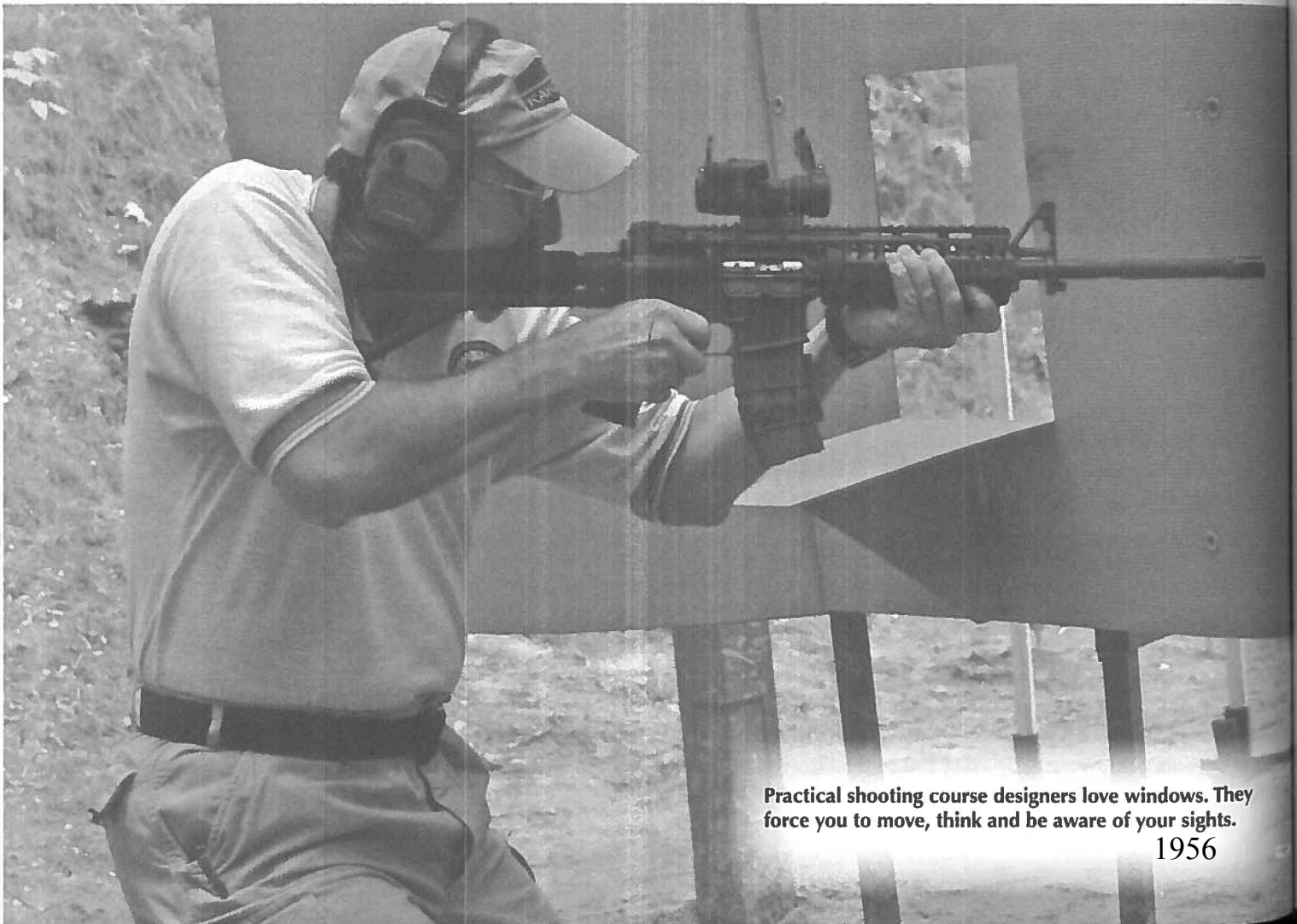
CHAPTER II Competition With The AR-15

When it comes to any form of shooting competition, there are the old divisions, and the new ones. I'd like to suggest different ones. As far as competitions with the AR are concerned, there are four: Benchrest, short-range run and gun, long-range run and gun, and NRA High Power. A fifth type of competition is also a type of hunting: varmint shooting.

The rules of these competitions are varied, and just because a particular rifle is allowed in one, does not mean it is allowed in others. Some competitions don't care. If you want to show up to a High Power match with a 16-inch tele-stocked shorty, no one will tell you "No." Your scores won't be very impressive, but you might learn a few things. Like, shooting a shorty offhand at a bull's-eye 200 yards away is even harder than it looks. And that the shorter sight radius of the shorty



If you use iron sights, you need a means of adjusting them. To adjust the front, you need this tool. Get it. If you loan it, don't let the borrower walk away with it.



Practical shooting course designers love windows. They force you to move, think and be aware of your sights.

is not helpful when trying to shoot 600 yards. Likewise, if you show up at a USPSA Three-Gun match with an 18-pound DCM Service Rifle gun, your scores are likely to suffer. As in, trying to sprint to the next box while carrying the heavyweight you brought, and reload your magazines while holding up the rifle one-handed, is no fun.

Benchrest

Most gun clubs have some sort of benchrest competition, even if they don't have a full-house benchrest setup. The full, formal benchrest competition you may be aware of calls for a level of precision that seems to require zen-like abilities. Serious competitors will shoot groups at 100 yards where the distance center to center of the two holes farthest apart is less than two-tenths of an inch. The aggregate, or compiled score of groups fired at 100 and 200 yards, can be under half an inch. The rifles used are single-shot, machined to incredible tolerances, and use specially prepared brass used in that rifle, and that rifle only. The groups are fired off of the bench (hence "benchrest" shooting) using supports on stock and forearm. All serious competitors use various gadgets to estimate the wind direction and velocity, and account for it when firing. (Some "Account for it" by waiting for the conditions to settle down, and then firing their five-shot group in less than a minute.)

Enter the AR shooters. The groups are not quite as small, but are single-hole groups. At the club level, you may not be shooting for smallest group size, you may be shooting for score on a bull's-eye target. But in all cases you'll be shooting as accurately as possible.

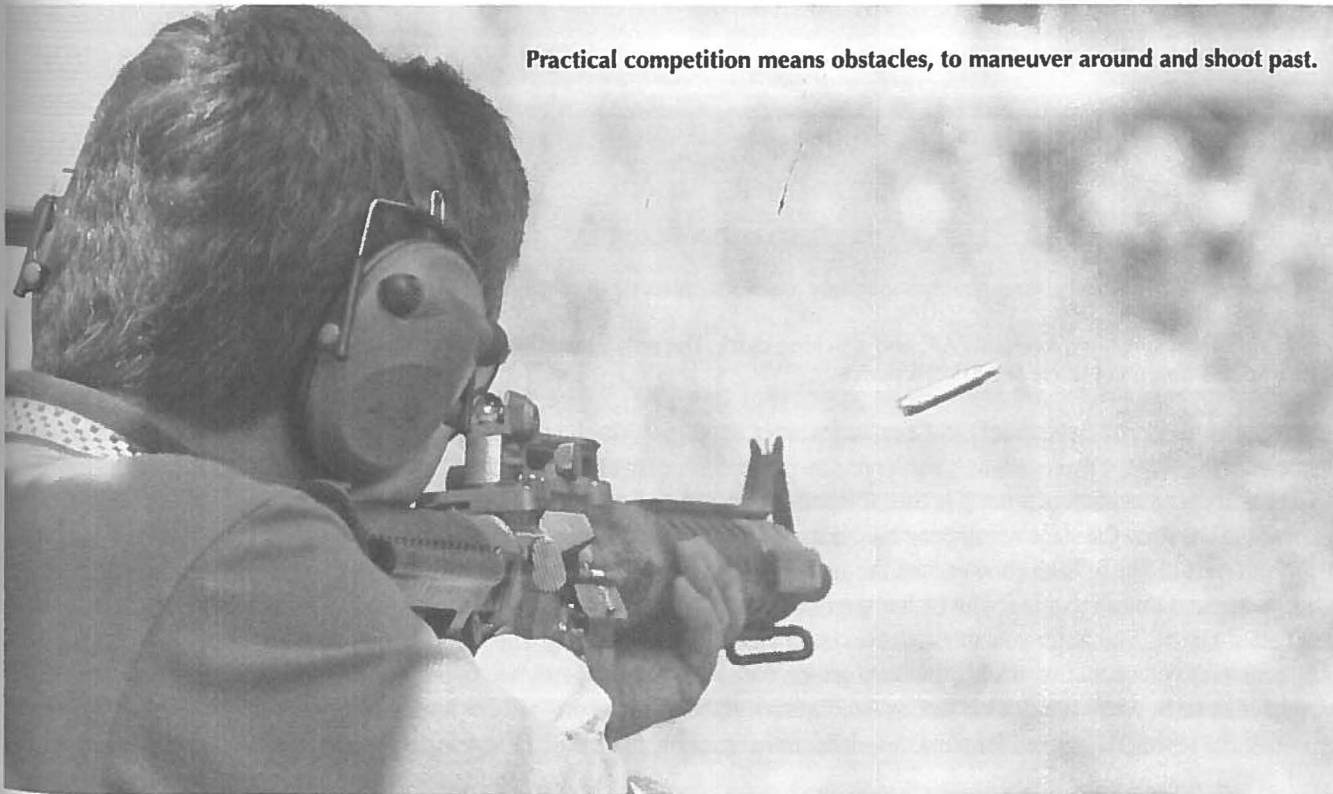
Short-range Run And Gun

Mostly, you'll find USPSA Three-Gun competition, and a group of single-match organized tactical rifle competitions. The USPSA is a National organizing body, and if you go to an approved or sanctioned USPSA event you will find the rules are the same. Unless there are local rules for safety, or you happen to have crossed into a state with some onerous restrictions, like 10-shot magazines. By short-range, I do not mean that you are only shooting short distances, but in many cases that is what you'll be doing. There are a great many ranges where the longest distance you can shoot is only 100 or 200 yards. Now, for a handgun shooter, 200 yards seems like a long way. In rifle shooting it is no big deal. No, the "short" in short range run and gun refers to the distance you will travel. A long field course in the short-range run stages will have you traveling 50 yards. You'll go from one box or port to another, shooting at targets as you go, but you not run very far.

USPSA

Three-Gun grew out of USPSA/IPSC handgun competition. The targets are the same buff cardboard, and where the club has steel that can take the impact, steel plates. Some clubs or matches will have separate handgun, rifle and shotgun stages. Others will have "multi-gun" stages where you may be required to fire two or even all three in the conduct of a single stage. A match is a collection of stages. Each stage is fired separately, and the scores for each stage are ranked only in that stage. Then the stage percentages are totaled, (the actual scoring, stage weighing, calculations and ranking system

Practical competition means obstacles, to maneuver around and shoot past.



COMPETITION WITH THE AR-15



Sometimes you'll start with your AR on a table, or on a rack.



Fresh air, bright sunshine, a reliable AR, and a ticking clock. The only other thing you need is good competition and camaraderie. You'll get those at a USPSA match.

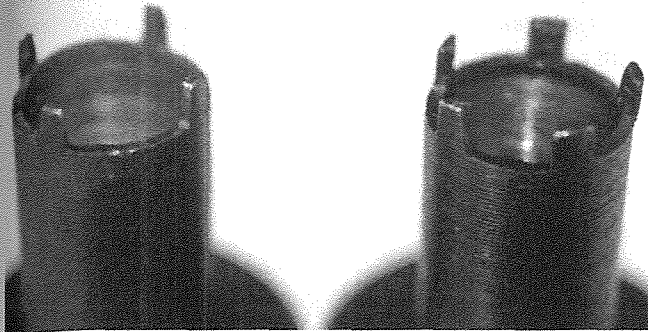
is worthy of the term "Byzantine") and a match winner declared.

The simple explanation of scoring is this: the points you earn while shooting the stage are divided by the time it took you from start to finish. Each shooter fires the stage in turn, with scores and times recorded. The higher your points total, the better you do. The faster you shoot, the better you do. Any problems you encounter during the stage are problems you have to solve while the clock is ticking. And misses or shooting the wrong targets call for penalties, deductions from your points total.

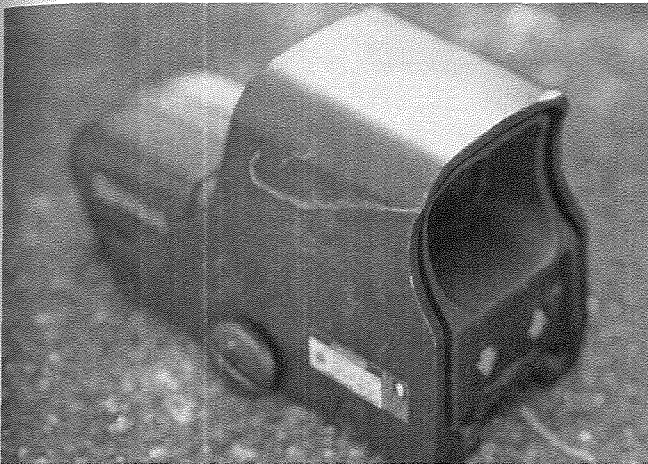
In the rifle portion of the competition, and the match overall, there are three categories of equipment; Open, Tactical, and Limited or Standard.

An Open rifle has pretty much no restrictions on it. Any caliber, any size, any capacity magazine, any sights. You can have a compensator, bipod, GPS unit, laser designator, etc. Anything. The "typical" Open gun is one with a compensator, bipod, and two optics: a magnifying optic for longer shots, and irons or a red-dot for the close targets. You may engage targets in a stage, or in a match, from 5 yards out to the longest distance the club can manage. Most clubs have a 100-yard

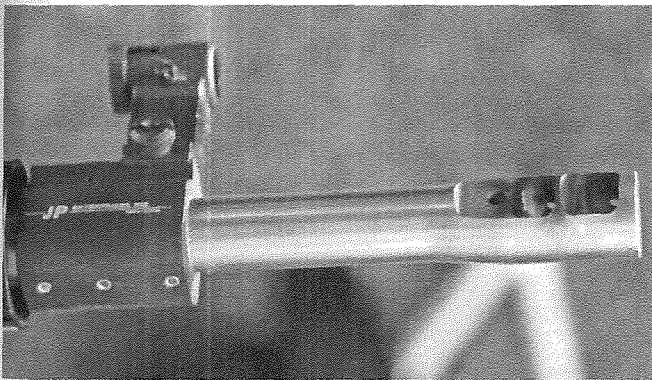
1958



Some sights have four positions, some five. Be sure which your rifle has before you get a tool. Ah heck, get both, they're not that expensive.



An excellent sight such as this EOTech HoloSight moves you out of Limited Division. You can shoot Tactical or Open.



As exotic as this sight is, it is still an iron sight, and allowed in Limited USPSA. It won't fly as a Service Rifle in NRA High Power, though.

range. Some have much more, but you will be hard-pressed to find many shots out past 300 yards. Partly because not many clubs have that much room, and partly because it is so hard to run a match quickly with targets that far out. (If they are scored, someone has to go out there and call the score and patch the holes. Steel targets speed things up.) A 300-yard target can be difficult with iron sights, but a telescopic sight makes the shooting much easier and faster.

A Limited or Standard rifle cannot have optics. It cannot have a bipod. It is allowed a compensator, but only one no

larger than 1 inch in diameter and no longer than 3 inches. Why a comp, but no optics? The AWB/94. Rifles could not be made with flash hiders. But they could be made with compensators. Many rifles thus left the factory with compensators silver-soldered on the muzzle. Rather than require competitors remove them, the USPSA simply allowed their use. And in the old days, the division was simple: optics made it open, and irons were the default, or Standard configuration. You can have a very tricked-out rifle that is still a "Limited" or "Standard" rifle. It just can't have optics or a bipod.

A Tactical rifle is one that otherwise meets Limited rules, but has a single optical or red-dot sight on it. Tactical came about due to two things: the recognition that in real life (see any photograph from Iraq) IPSC has made its mark: optics are viewed as real-life relevant. And two, other Three-gun competitions had been allowing their use in otherwise tactically relevant rifles. So, rather than restrict participation, USPSA decided to make it more open.

In USPSA Three-Gun competition, the highest level of any three guns is the level you compete in. That is, if you shoot an Open rifle, but have a shotgun and handgun that are in "Limited" your overall score will be in Open. Your shotgun and handgun scores will be compared or listed in the partial results in their respective equipment divisions, but your overall score will be Open. By the same token, if you shoot an Open handgun, and a Limited rifle, you're in Open for the overall.

There are other Three-gun matches like the Mystery Mountain, the DPMS Tri-Gun, or the North Carolina Tactical. A quick web search will give you the dates, locations, and current rules of those matches. While the USPSA is a national organization, and the rules will be similar if not identical in all clubs shooting USPSA matches, the individual matches can vary from year to year. You really should peruse their current rules (and even find new matches) on the web.

Long-range

In long-range events, we have matches that have some farther distance shooting, but primarily have long distances to cover. The big match as the exemplar is the team tactical put on by D&L Sports each year. You and a partner will leave the start line carrying all your gear. You'll have handguns, water, lunch, one of you will have a carbine (such as an AR built to SPR specs) and the other will have a sniper rifle. You have a maximum time to hike to the firing position (which could be a mile away). Once there, you locate and engage all targets on the clock. You then saddle up and hike to the next firing position. Each leg is timed and scored, and each shooting problem is timed and scored.

Such a match is not for the faint of heart or weak of back or knees. You'll do a lot of walking, a bunch of shooting, and learn a whole lot about your shooting skills, stamina and your gear.

Unique Mike Gibson

And then there is the extravaganza: the Mike Gibson Ironman Marathon. Again, the rules change over time, and the requirements with them. But the basics are the same: the maximum amount of shooting possible. In a USPSA club match, you might shoot three or four stages, with a combined total of handgun, shotgun and rifle ammunition between 100 and 200 rounds. At the MGM, you can approach that in one stage. It is like the American Handgunner Shoot-off in that regard: you can go to the MGM Ironman and shoot a couple of thousand rounds. It is possible to risk burning out the barrel in your AR. Check Mike's web page for the latest info and dates.

NRA High Power

These are the traditional, cast-in-stone, long-range bull's-eye shooting match with rifles. The real course calls for scored shots fired offhand slowfire at 200 yards, sitting rapid-fire at 200 yards, prone rapid-fire at 300 yards, and prone slow-fire at 600 yards. How slow is slow? At 200 yards, it is 10 minutes for 10 shots. Plenty slow. But then, the bull's-eye is not very big. The sitting rapid-fire is also not easy. First, you start standing, and can't go sitting until the targets appear.

Then, you have 60 seconds to fire 10 shots. Oh yes, you have to reload, too. Those shooting the Service Rifle category start with two rounds in the rifle, and then reload with eight more. All others load five and five. At 300 yards, you get a generous 10 extra seconds. But, you have to start standing, and still have to reload. At 600 yards, the shooting is slow-fire again, 20 shots in 20 minutes. All the slow-fire shooting is done by single-loading the rifle.

Wow. Anyone who can do all that, and produce a decent score, certainly knows how to shoot a rifle. But it is far more specialized than other competitions. There is no movement, there is no way to make up a bad shot, and for some there just isn't enough shooting. It is possible to shoot in a match where the volume of shooting is increased, and instead of a 50-shot course you fire 80 or 100 rounds. But compared to a USPSA match, where there could well be over 100 rounds of rifle, and then shotgun and handgun as well, it is a lot of work for (in the view of some shooters) not a lot of shooting.

In NRA High Power, there are two equipment divisions: Service and Match. A Service rifle is an M-16A2 clone. You must have the rifle built so it has "no external changes" from an issue M-16A2. But the "no external" part allows for a whole lot of differences. And potential expense. First, the



Ted Puente, with a high-zoot USPSA Limited Division gun: iron sights, Redi-mag, comp, tactical forend with vertical grip. He shoots as good as the rifle looks, too.

1960



A rack of guns, one squad at a club match. If you want to see what is hot, what is happening, and what to get, get yourself to a USPSA 3-gun match and start asking questions.

Carts to haul gear are the newest rage at Three-gun matches. With three guns, ammo, magazines and the rest to haul, why not?



barrel. Instead of a 1/7 chrome-lined, serious Service rifle competitors will have a very expensive, match 1/8, stainless barrel with a match and not 5.56 chamber. A hand-lapped, precision-chambered barrel, installed in your Service rifle, can quickly eat up a handful of hundred-dollar bills. (Start with a barrel blank from Krieger or Shilen, (nearly \$300) then turn it over to a gunsmith who finishes lathe-turning it, reams/a chamber, installs a barrel extension, installs a front sight housing, then headspaces, fits a bolt, and installs the whole thing in an upper, and you'll eat up just as much again. A Service rifle, while it must have a trigger pull heavy enough to satisfy the rules, will have a two-stage trigger for the cleanest possible pull while holding a 4.5-pound weight. (Add another couple hundred dollars.) The barrel is free-floated, so the handguards cover a steel free-float tube. The sights are often hand-fitted, and have been re-machined to offer quarter-minute click adjustments instead of the standard, coarser adjustments on a rack-grade M-16A2. Then, many competitors will add lead weights fore and aft to balance the rifle while making it as heavy as possible. A top-grade Service rifle can tip the scales at 18 pounds, and have cost the owner two grand or more. The DoubleStar DCM rifle tested is a perfect example of just what a competitor in the Service category uses.

The Match rifle differs in a few regards. The main one is that you need not hide anything. So the barrel is free-floated in a tube handguard. Optics aren't allowed in some sub-divisions, so the iron sights are parked out on the end of a hollow tube installed on the barrel itself. The extension, called a "bloop tube" from the sound it often generates, exists simply to get the front sight out as far as possible. The stock is adjustable for length of pull, cheekpiece height, buttplate angle and drop, and the trigger weight is allowed to be lighter than that of a Service rifle. To avoid getting the charging handle banged against (or stopped by) the cheekpiece, the bolt is machined, and the upper as well, to allow for an operating handle bolted directly on the carrier itself. The bolt hold open is extended, so the shooter can manipulate it when prone without having to take his left hand out of the sling.

If you thought the Service rifle, or a USPSA Open rifle was expensive, then you haven't priced an over-the-course Match rifle. For a look at a Match rifle, check out the Fulton Armory match rifle tested.

Varmint Shooting


There is no organizing body, no book of rules, and no national scoring method. There are simply the hunting regulations, and the score you and your buddies keep that day, weekend or season. The plan is simple: You get a license, if needed. You find a farmer or rancher who has a problem with burrowing rodents of some kind. You approach him

about solving or at least easing his problem. Once you have permission, you go to the site and settle on a safe firing direction. You and your buddies then drag your gear out of your trucks and set up on a convenient hill or ridgeline. There you proceed to shoot all members of the family Rodentia who are unwise enough to appear.

Scoring is whatever you and your buddies agree to: ratio of hits to misses, total hits, longest hit, whatever.

In the interests of greatest accuracy and painless and instantaneous demise, you load your ammo (or buy factory) that uses hollow-point bullets. In the interests of building a good relationship with the farmer or rancher, and making sure you can count on getting a "Yes" answer to future requests, you clean up all your brass, leave no trash, and refrain from indulging in victory donuts in the pasture with your truck when you produce the highest score.

Competition shooting not only tests the shooters and their rifles, but their gear as well. Short of a shooting war, you can't do more testing, nor find the faults with rifles and gear, like you can in a rigorous competition. Competition is what brought us rock-solid 1911 pistols, and it brought us optics, rails, handguards and other improvements in ARs. And it produces spectacular shooting skills. If you want to be a better shooter, don't spend all your time at the range plinking with your buddies. Swallow some of your pride, spend a bit of time and money, and shoot some competition.



Varminting requires long-range precision. There are no time limits, just hits or misses.

EXHIBIT 13

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nating frame wear.

These pins are all hardened, centerless ground, and turned .0015-inch oversize (from the originals) for a more positive fit. They are available blued or in highly polished stainless steel. Easy installation instructions come with each pin.

The Colt base pin—which fits all generations—has a head flange that is slightly larger than standard and has a relief cut for clearance of the barrel. This flange prevents rotation of the pin in the frame—a cause of frame wear in Colt sixguns. The Colt pin is turned to .2515-inch diameter and retains the external (forward portion) appearance of a genuine Colt part.

There are three styles offered for Ruger

The Colt base pin—which fits all generations—has a head flange that is slightly larger than standard and has a relief cut for clearance of the barrel.

single actions (including the Old and New Model Blackhawk, Super Blackhawk, Vaquero, Sheriff's Model Vaquero, Bisley and Single Six). These pins feature either a knurled head, or two types of standard heads, and are ground to .2495-inch diameter. Ruger pins have an Allen set screw in the head to hold the pin in place.

Belt Mountain's latest model is the No. 5 Base Pin, patterned along the lines of the base pin that the late Elmer Keith designed for his famed No. 5 Single Action Colt, back in 1927. Since then, Keith's SA has been a favorite for sixgunners to copy. This base pin, is constructed with concentric layers of increasingly larger and smaller discs (forming an hourglass head shape), and an Allen set screw adjustment for a positive fit. It is a sure-fire handsome pin for those who want to dress up about any Colt or Ruger single action. The pin's large head also permits a solid grip for easy removal when the gun is dirty, or in cold weather—when cold fingers make just about any simple chore difficult.

Cylinder base pins for Colt or Ruger revolvers make good sense and they retail for \$21.95 postpaid, while the No. 5 Model (which fits either) sells for \$24.95 postpaid. For more information, or ordering, contact Belt Mountain Enterprises, Dept. GA, Box 4202, Bozeman, MT 59772, or call (406) 388-1396.

EXHIBIT 14



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New Industry Statistics Underscore Popularity of “America’s Rifle” – 16,069,000!?

Ammoland Inc. Posted on September 25, 2018 by NRAHQ

Opinion



New Industry Statistics Underscore Popularity of “America’s Rifle”

1966

Fairfax, VA – -(Ammoland.com)- Senator Dianne Feinstein has spent the last 26 years pushing gun control at the federal level and earlier this month demonstrated her willingness to distort facts and Supreme Court precedent in her ongoing effort to restrict your Second Amendment rights.

During a confirmation hearing for President Trump's latest Supreme Court nominee, **Feinstein ludicrously claimed** that semiautomatic rifles like the AR-15 – long heralded as “America's Rifle” – are not “in common use.”

We now have more than 16 million reasons to disagree with her.

The National Shooting Sports Foundation (NSSF), the firearms industry trade association, **has calculated the number of semi-automatic rifles** – including AR and AK pattern rifle – produced (minus those exported) and imported in the U.S. on an annual basis between 1990 and 2016. During that time, there have been approximately 16,069,000 AR and AK semi-automatic rifles available for sale in the United States.

NSSF estimated that there were 2.3 million semi-automatic rifles manufactured or imported into the United States in 2016.

Their figures trace the growth of the market through the late 1990s and early 2000s, with 2009 ushering in a modern boom. There were more ARs and AKs produced in the U.S. in 2009 than there were produced *and* imported in 2008. The same is true of 2012, of 2013, and of 2014. Domestic production ebbed in 2014, but then rebounded strongly in 2015 and peaked in 2016.

Plotting these production numbers with recent control of Congress and the White House reveals an obvious pattern; one can see the impact of anti-gun politicians on spiking production numbers.

However, the market will only accommodate **what consumers want**, and we have seen **strong background check numbers** even as pro-gun allies won control of Congress and the White House. In 2017, there were more than five million NICS checks related to the sale of long guns and **more than 2.9 million through the end of August this year**.

The FBI doesn't split semi-automatic rifles out from other rifles or shotguns in the “long gun” category, but NSSF Senior Vice President Lawrence G. Keane told Guns.com that, **“Modern sporting rifles are the most commonly purchased rifle by Americans today.”**

Needless to say, there is nothing “reasonable” or moderate about banning what is literally the most popular class of rifles in America. And the relative infrequency with which any sort of rifle

(semiautomatic or not) is used in violent crime underscores the fact that the Americans who are buying these guns by the millions do so for lawful purposes.

In any case, the Supreme Court could not have been clearer in *Heller* that the arms protected by the Second Amendment depend on the choices of law-abiding Americans, not criminals.

And Americans have made their choice by elevating modern semi-automatic rifles to the top of the list.

About:

Established in 1975, the Institute for Legislative Action (ILA) is the “lobbying” arm of the National Rifle Association of America. ILA is responsible for preserving the right of all law-abiding individuals in the legislative, political, and legal arenas, to purchase, possess and use firearms for legitimate purposes as guaranteed by the Second Amendment to the U.S. Constitution. Visit: www.nra.org



7 thoughts on “New Industry Statistics Underscore Popularity of “America’s Rifle” – 16,069,000!?”



tomcat says:

September 26, 2018 at 4:36 PM

Outlawing AR's is about as stupid as the Kavanue fight. There are way to many of them in existence and a lot of them are personally built guns, but the main thing is that people like the guns and they are functional and practical. The democrats would even consider busting everyone's door down and searching for one if they thought that would be possible. We are knee deep in a war

1968

EXHIBIT 15

NEWS NAVIGATION ∨

NSSF: AR-15/AK NUMBERS TOP 16 MILLION09/17/18 6:30 AM | by Chris Eger (<https://www.guns.com/news/author/chris-eger>)

Share 1



Numbers from the NSSF point to the likelihood that 16 million modern sporting rifles were produced between 1990 and 2016, a period that included the decade-long federal assault weapon ban. (Photo: Chris Eger)

The trade group for the firearms industry says that AR-15-style rifles and their competitors are among the most common in the country.

Figures researched by the National Shooting Sports Foundation show that just over 16 million semi-auto rifles (<http://www.guns.com/wp-content/uploads/2018/09/NSSF-MSR-Production-Estimates-2017.pdf>) such as AR-15s and AKs have been produced or imported into the country since 1990. Combing through figures from federal regulators and verifying the break out against companies who make selected semi-auto rifles with detachable magazines, termed modern sporting rifles (<https://www.nssf.org/msr/>) by the industry, the group says guns like the AR and AK are white hot with consumers.

"Modern sporting rifles remain the most commonly purchased rifle by Americans today," Lawrence G. Keane, NSSF senior vice president, told Guns.com.

Keane explained the guns are popular in large part due to the inherent modularity of such platforms, which provide the ability to customize them to fit the individual owner and the wide variety of needs they can fulfill.

"They are offered a wide variety of calibers and the design of the firearm allows beginners to quickly master the

and accurate marksmanship skills,” he said. “Modern sporting rifles are the choice for millions of Americans for hunting, recreational target shooting and self-defense.”

Subject to a federal ban on “assault weapons” that ran from 1994 through 2004, the NSSF found that the number of MSRs dipped to a low of just 70,000 produced and imported in 1996, but has been climbing ever since. By 1998, even while the ban was in effect, the figure doubled to 145,000. By 2003, the last year of the ban, the numbers of guns broached 380,000. Five years later, with the election of President Obama, numbers hit 633,000. Then, in 2009, a solid 1 million. In 2013, following the Sandy Hook shooting in Newtown, Connecticut and a wave of gun control legislation both proposed and enacted: 2.3 million.

The estimate for 2016, working with the latest numbers available due which are stymied out of respect of industry confidentiality, are on par with 2013 figures — 2.3 million. For reference, U.S. manufacturers produced some 4.2 million rifles (<https://www.atf.gov/resource-center/docs/undefined/firearmscommercestatisticalupdate20185087-24-18pdf/download>) of all calibers and types in 2016.

The number of guns in circulation is a more ephemeral number as, while some have surely been scrapped, worn out, broken or otherwise retired, guns manufactured or imported before 1989 are not listed in the 16 million figure. Likewise, guns assembled from so-called “80 percent” lowers or kits by home builders are not tracked by the industry.

The debate over just how common ARs are has been a matter of legal contention at the federal level for several years.

In 2014, upholding Maryland’s strict new gun control laws, U.S. District Judge Catherine C. Blake ruled (<https://news.guns.com/2014/08/13/federal-judge-upholds-marylands-strict-gun-control-laws-calls-ar-15-dangerous-and-unusual/>) that AR-15 style rifles and others “fall outside Second Amendment protection as dangerous and unusual arms.” Blake went on to explain her reasoning that the then-estimated 8.2 million AR-15 and AK-47 based semi-automatic rifles known imported to or produced in the country between 1990 and 2012 represent “no more than 3 percent of the current civilian gun stock.” Even this, she maintained, was highly concentrated in an even smaller “1 percent” of the U.S. population.

In 2016, Blake’s ruling was reversed (<https://news.guns.com/2016/02/05/marylands-assault-weapon-ban-gets-riddled-on-appeal/>) by a three-judge panel of the 4th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals who held that the same figure of guns, coupled with an estimated 75 million magazines “are so common that they are standard” with Chief Judge William Byrd Traxler, Jr. going on to say, “In sum, semi-automatic rifles and LCMs [large capacity magazines] are commonly used for lawful purposes, and therefore come within the coverage of the Second Amendment.”

Nonetheless, Traxler’s ruling was later overturned (<https://news.guns.com/2017/08/29/21-states-join-supreme-court-challenge-to-maryland-assault-weapon-law/>) by a rare en banc panel of the entire court which stood behind the ban in a 10-4 ruling that the Supreme Court declined to review further.

The same year that Maryland's ban was upheld, U.S. Sen. Dianne Feinstein, D-Calif., grilled (https://news.guns.com/2017/03/22/judge-neil-gorsuch-addresses-2nd-amendment-heller-as-hearings-continue/) Supreme Court nominee Neil Gorsuch on if AR-15s were in common use, or could be restricted as unusual, in line with the 2008 Heller case.

"In DC v. Heller, the majority opinion written by Justice Scalia recognized that — and I'm quoting, 'Of course the Second Amendment was not unlimited,' end quote. Justice Scalia wrote, 'For example, laws restricting access to guns by the mentally ill or laws forbidding gun possession in schools were consistent with the limited nature of the Second Amendment.' Justice Scalia also wrote that quote, 'Weapons that are most useful in military service, M16 rifles and the like, may be banned,' end quote without infringing on the Second Amendment," said Feinstein.

"Do you agree with that statement that under the Second Amendment weapons that are most useful in military service, M16 rifles and the like, may be banned?" she asked the nominee.

Gorsuch replied, saying, "Heller makes clear the standard that we judges are supposed to apply. The questions is whether it's a gun in common use for self-defense and that may be subject to reasonable regulation. That's the test as I understand it. There's lots of ongoing litigation about which weapons qualify under those standards and I can't pre-judge that litigation."

Feinstein this month returned to the same argument (https://news.guns.com/2018/09/06/kavanaugh-on-2nd-amendment-semi-auto-rifles-are-in-common-use-videos/) with Supreme Court nominee Brett Kavanaugh.

"Most handguns are semi-automatic," Kavanaugh said. "And the question came before us of semi-automatic rifles and the question was, 'Can you distinguish as a matter of precedent?' Again, this is all about precedent for me, trying to read exactly what the Supreme Court said and if you read the McDonald case. And I concluded that it could not be distinguished as a matter of law, semi-automatic rifles from semi-automatic handguns. And semi-automatic rifles are widely possessed in the United States. There are millions and millions and millions of semi-automatic rifles that are possessed. So that seemed to fit common use and not being a dangerous and unusual weapon."

In the end, Feinstein concluded that "By arguing that AR-15s can't be regulated, Brett Kavanaugh made crystal clear that he's to the right of Justice Scalia on guns," she said on social media after the hearing. "Even pro-gun Justice Scalia knew the 2nd Amendment did not protect all weapons in his opinion in Heller."

14 Comments

Guns.com

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1972

EXHIBIT 16

M1 CARBINE



The M1 Carbine was designed primarily to offer noncombat and line-of-communications troops a better defensive weapon than a pistol or submachine gun, with greater accuracy and range, but without the recoil, cost, or weight of a full-power infantry rifle. The carbine was also easier for less experienced soldiers and smaller-framed people to fire than the .30 caliber infantry rifles of the day. The carbine was more convenient to carry for officers, NCOs, or specialists encumbered with weapons, field glasses, radios, or other gear. Tankers, drivers, artillery crews, mortar crews, and other personnel were also issued the M1 Carbine in lieu of the larger, heavier M1 Garand. Belatedly, a folding-stock version of the M1 Carbine was developed, after a request was made for a compact and light infantry arm for airborne troops. The first M1 Carbines were delivered in mid-1942, with

SHOOTING WITH ACCURACY ([HTTP://THECMP.ORG/WP-CONTENT/UPLOADS/CMP_CARBINE_NOTES_2007.PDF](http://thecmp.org/wp-content/uploads/cmp_carbine_notes_2007.pdf))

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30 ROUND MAGAZINE ([HTTP://THECMP.ORG/WP-CONTENT/UPLOADS/CARBINE_30_ROUND_MAGAZINES_SEPTEMBER_2007.PDF](http://thecmp.org/wp-content/uploads/carbine_30_round_magazines_september_2007.pdf))

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initial priority given to troops in the European theatre of war.

Due to limited quantities we may come across, M1 Carbines, M1Carbine barreled Receivers, Bavaria-Marked M1 Carbines and M1A1 Paratrooper Carbines will be offered on the CMP Auction Site HERE. (<http://cmpauction.thecmp.org/>)

Each M1 Carbine rifle sold by CMP is an authentic U.S. Government rifle that has been inspected, headspaced, repaired if necessary and test fired for function. Each rifle is shipped with safety manual and chamber safety flag.

Free S&H - continental U.S. Contact CMP for additional S&H - Alaska, Hawaii & Puerto Rico

NOTE: Carbines will not be sold or shipped with magazines, slings or oilers.

EXHIBIT 17

The Trace

March 25, 2019



[Samuel
Corum/Getty]

ASK THE TRACE

How Many Assault Weapons Do Americans Own?

A seemingly simple reader question about military-style rifles exposes disputed definitions and gaping holes in government record-keeping.

by **Alex Yablon** · @AlexYablon · September 22, 2018

Assault weapons loom large in the American gun debate. To their foes, they are the tool of mass murderers, made infamous at Sandy Hook, San Bernardino, Las Vegas, and Parkland. To their fans, guns like the AR-15 are versatile, customizable, and uniquely fun to shoot.

So it's reasonable to wonder: How many assault-style rifles do Americans actually own?

The answer is much more than trivia. Courts assess the popularity of the weapons when deciding whether politicians can ban them.

That makes it all the more frustrating that there is no way to know precisely how many of these rifles exist in the United States. The numbers are hazy for two main reasons: There's no official criteria for what qualifies as an "assault rifle," and the government doesn't keep detailed data on the different types of firearms owned by Americans.

Some gun experts insist that the term "assault rifle" only refers to a very specific set of weapons: those that are fed ammunition from a detachable magazine, and can switch between semiautomatic and fully automatic fire, a capability known as "select fire." By that narrow standard, the number of assault rifles in private hands is very small.

The National Firearms Act of 1934 required owners of fully automatic guns to register the weapons with the federal government. Since 1986, Congress has forbidden gunmakers from producing fully automatic

weapons for the civilian market, leaving machine gun aficionados to collect older models, and then register them. According to the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives, there are roughly 638,000 machine guns in circulation in the United States, a number that includes both assault rifles like the M16 and more novel products, like the Uzi submachine gun.

But most laws regulating “assault weapons” use a broader definition that some experts say is overly broad. California, Washington, D.C., New York, and five other states have regulations that typically apply to any magazine-fed, semiautomatic rifle that incorporates other design features, which can include a second grip to stabilize the weapon while firing, a rack for mounting accessories, or a muzzle that suppresses the explosive flash of each discharged round. Many of these accessories are mostly for aesthetics, to evoke a combat or “tactical” vibe.

We’re going to use the broader definition of assault weapons here, because it covers the guns that have become familiar to Americans in the last two decades.

One of the most cited estimates of the number of assault-style rifles produced comes from the National Shooting Sports Foundation, the gun industry’s largest trade group. The NSSF does not use the term “assault rifle,” but tracks the production of “modern sporting rifles,” which typically refers to semiautomatic rifles like the AR-15. According to a 2015 report by the trade group, roughly one in 10 guns produced each year is a modern sporting rifle. In raw numbers, American gunmakers produced and imported 8.5 million such rifles between 1990 and 2012, and about one and two million annually every year since.

Do the math and it works out to between 15 and 20 million modern sporting rifles now in circulation. (An important note: The NSSF report includes weapons produced for law enforcement.)

Scholars who have researched American gun ownership treat the industry’s estimates with some skepticism. “The NSSF gave no methodology,” noted Aaron Karp, a lecturer at Old Dominion University who studies the international small arms trade. “None of these numbers are great.”

And it’s important to put the NSSF estimate in context. Americans have purchased almost as many assault rifles as they have Nintendo Switch video game consoles, or copies of the book How To Win Friends And Influence People — successful products that are nonetheless nowhere near household items.

Nonetheless, according to CNN, the AR-15 is now perhaps the most popular single model of rifle in the country. And the overall number of assault-style weapons in the United States is not just an academic matter: the constitutionality of gun bans rests on their historic popularity.

In 2008, the Supreme Court ruled in *District of Columbia v. Heller* that the Second Amendment protects an individual’s right to own guns. Justice Antonin Scalia used his majority opinion to lay out a threshold for the regulation of firearms, arguing that the government cannot prohibit guns “in common use.” Longstanding firearm restrictions like the National Firearms Act are therefore okay, because they do not affect weapons owned by a large number of people.

Last year, an appellate court used the logic Scalia deployed in *Heller* to rule that modern assault rifles like the AR-15 and AK-47 are also not protected by the Second Amendment, because the weapons are not “in common use.” The decision upheld Maryland’s assault weapons law. Attorneys for the state noted that such guns comprise only 3 percent of the total civilian arsenal of approximately 310 million firearms, citing a 2012 Congressional Research Service report.

Unsurprisingly, conservative judges have disagreed. Years before his nomination to the Supreme Court, Brett Kavanaugh argued in a 2010 dissent to a case brought before the D.C. Court of Appeals that longstanding bans on machine guns only apply to fully automatic weapons never widely used by civilians.

Assessing these bans based on their brief history, however, obscures a key fact: When legislatures first restricted the guns, few civilians owned them. Americans only started buying assault weapons in large numbers after the federal assault weapon ban expired in 2004. That year, there were only about 100,000 made by American manufacturers. Production skyrocketed after Barack Obama won the 2008 election, when domestic gunmakers manufactured almost 500,000 such weapons, and then again following the

1977

Sandy Hook Elementary School shooting. In 2013, the gun industry pumped out nearly two million assault-style rifles.

Bans on assault weapons may not be “longstanding” in the eyes of conservatives like Kavanaugh. But civilian ownership of assault weapons is also a recent phenomenon.

Vote on the next question we should answer at **Ask The Trace**.

What Should We Investigate Next?

We will be opening our next voting round soon. Check back!

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EXHIBIT 18

Health +

Live TV



How an 'ugly,' unwanted weapon became the most popular rifle in America

By [David Heath](#), Elise Hansen and [AJ Willingham](#), CNN

Design: Joyce Tseng, CNN

Updated 10:27 AM ET, Thu December 14, 2017

(CNN) — Larry Hyatt had never seen such a frenzy.

The lines at Hyatt Guns, his shop in Charlotte, North Carolina, snaked out the door. The deep, green-walled warehouse bills itself as the largest gun shop in America, but even then Hyatt had to stretch to meet the demand.

At one point, he dispatched 37 salespeople to man the cash registers. He put up velvet ropes and hired a police officer. He even put a hot dog stand outside.

It was just after [the Sandy Hook massacre](#) -- and customers were lined up to buy AR-15 semi-automatic rifles, like the one the shooter Adam Lanza used.

Mass shootings, rather than temper gun sales, only feed the hunger.

That the boom in business happened after one of the most heinous mass shootings in American history was no

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1980

And AR-15 style rifles have become a favorite among mass shooters, used in some of the most notorious and deadly mass killings in recent history: [Aurora](#), [Vegas](#), [Texas](#), [San Bernardino](#).

This is the story of how media hysteria and failed policy; industry pressures and consumer demand; blood and money helped turn an ugly, unwanted semi-automatic rifle into the most popular rifle in America.

How a weapon of war was born

History of the modern assault-style rifle 01:40

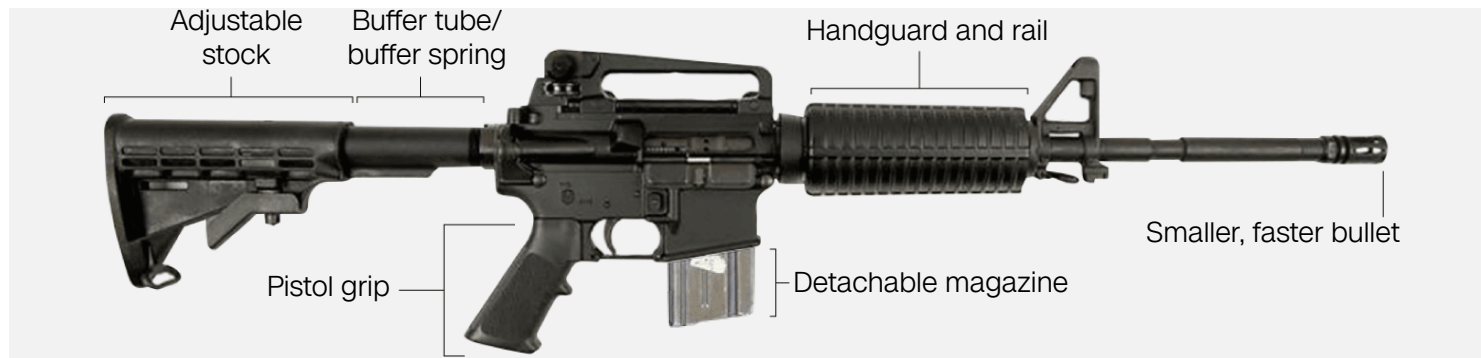
The AR-15's journey into the hands of gun enthusiasts and mass murderers alike started in the jungles of Vietnam. It was the 1960s, and the landscape of warfare had changed. In Vietnam, rather than clear-cut enemy lines, combatants were fighting in close combat in city streets and dense forests. Viet Cong guerillas and North Vietnamese soldiers carried AK-47s. The US Army needed its own answer.

Enter the AR-15, developed for military use by Armalite, an arms company from which the gun takes its name ("AR" stands for "[Armalite Rifle](#)").

The rifle combined rapid fire with a lighter weight. It replaced higher-caliber bullets with lighter ammunition that made up in speed what it lacked in size.

What makes a typical AR-15?

Not all AR-15s are the same and features may vary as they are highly adjustable and customizable, but on a typical model you may see:



Source: National Shooting Sports Foundation; Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives.

Rather than relying on marksmanship, the AR-15 used rapid fire. The lightweight rifle maximized its kill rate by raking enemy soldiers with high-velocity rounds. As the original designers [explained](#), the speed of the impact causes the bullet to tumble after it penetrates tissue, creating catastrophic injuries.

Armalite didn't manage to sell the gun to the military. [Faced with money woes](#), it instead sold the rights to Colt Industries in 1959.

Colt was more successful in its efforts, and in 1962, Congress authorized an initial purchase of 8,500 AR-15s for testing. The fully automatic version--capable of being set to semi-automatic--was given a new name for military use: the M-16.

It became the standard-issue rifle during the Vietnam War.

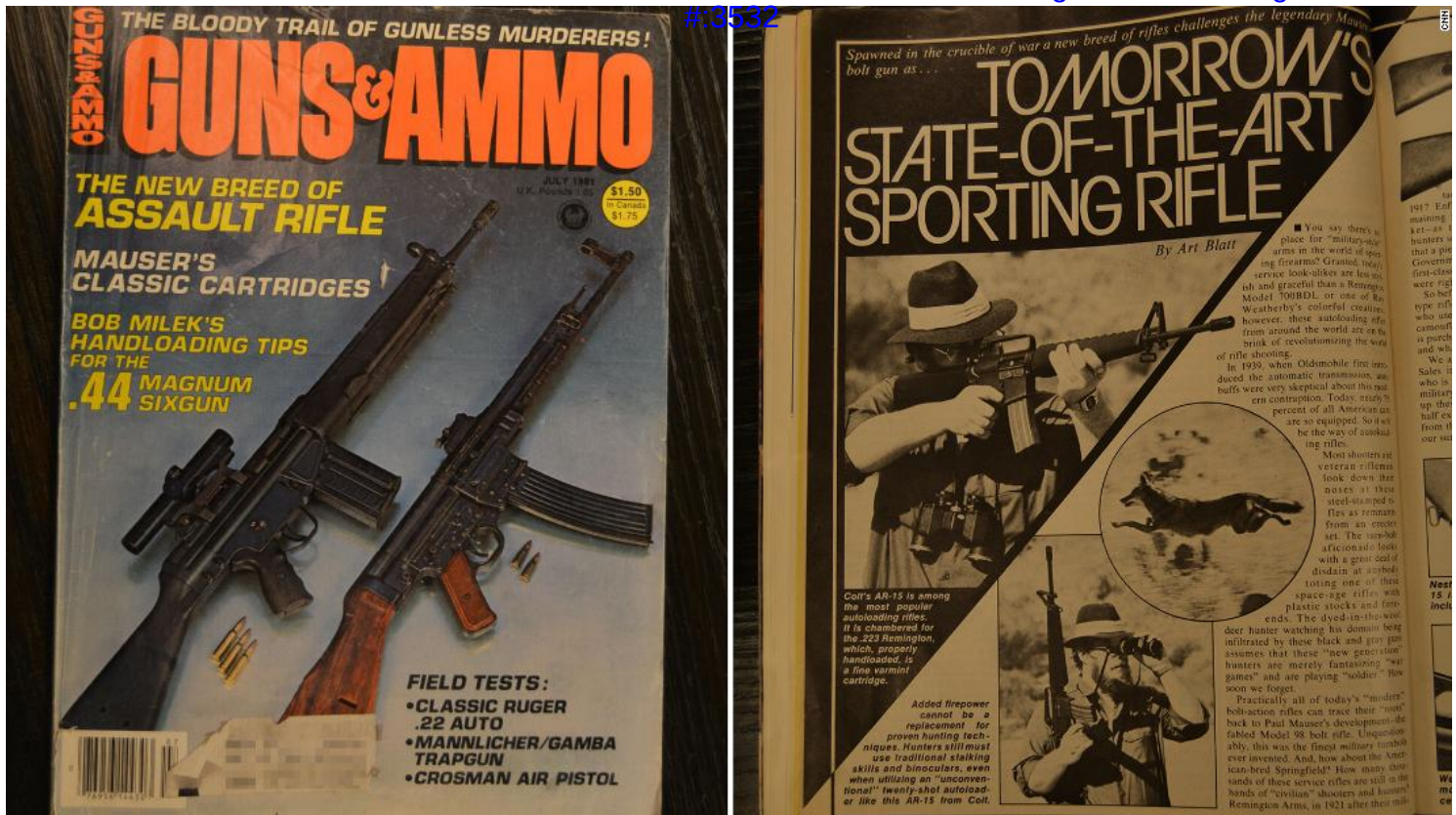
How it was marketed to civilians

Not long after it started selling M-16s to the military, Colt began marketing the semi-automatic AR-15 to civilians. The company gave it the gentler name of the "Sporter," [and described it as a hunting rifle](#).

But the gun, designed for close, confusing combat, was not an immediate hit. In the eyes of many gun enthusiasts, the "black rifle" -- as it was nicknamed -- was ugly and expensive.

"To its champions, the AR-15 was an embodiment of fresh thinking. Critics saw it as an ugly little toy," wrote C.J. Chivers in his book, "The Gun."

In July 1981, the fan magazine Guns and Ammo waxed eloquent about the Sporter's unappealing reputation.



"Most shooters and veteran riflemen look down their noses at these steel-stamped rifles as remnants from an erector set. The turn-bolt aficionado looks with a great deal of disdain at anybody toting one of these space-age rifles with plastic stocks and fore-ends. The dyed-in-the-wool deer hunter watching his domain being infiltrated by these black and gray guns assumes that these 'new generation' hunters are merely fantasizing 'war games' and are playing 'soldier.'"

Instead, the gun was mainly sold to law enforcement and other narrower demographics -- notably, "survivalists" who imagined they would one day face combat situations in an apocalyptic future, according to Tom Diaz, a gun expert and author of "Making a Killing: The Business of Guns in America."

How a mass shooting made it a celebrity



A couple leaves the Cleveland Elementary School in Stockton, California, with their children after a gunman shot and killed five students and then turned the gun on himself.

On a dark day in 1989, the public awoke to the notion that civilians could own semi-automatic rifles.

On January 17 of that year, a 24-year-old [drifter](#) wearing combat clothes and a flak jacket [walked up](#) to his old grade-school playground in Stockton, California, and pumped bullets on a crowd of children with his AK-47 rifle, a semi-automatic version that had been imported from China.

Within minutes, Patrick Edward Purdy squeezed the trigger at least 106 times. He then aimed a pistol to his head and pulled the trigger one last time. [Five children](#) lay dead; 29 other children and one teacher were [wounded](#).

The massacre was so horrifying, Colt Industries, then the manufacturer of the competing AR-15, did something unfathomable today. It [suspended](#) civilian sales of the AR-15 [for a year](#) while the Bush administration weighed whether to ban the weapon.

“

Before Stockton, most people didn't even know you could buy those guns.

— CHRIS BARTOCCI, A FORMER COLT'S EMPLOYEE AND AUTHOR OF *BLACK RIFLE II*

Chris Bartocci, a former Colt employee and author of the book "Black Rifle II," says it was the first time many in the general public had heard about the availability of such weapons.

1984

"Before Stockton, most people didn't even know you could buy those guns," he said. The media coverage, he said, helped glamorize semi-automatic rifles to the buying public. "This stuff has been around forever; this is not new technology."

The term "AR-15" is now considered a style of rifle, rather than a specific brand of one.

By 1990, Guns & Ammo reported that sales of the AR-15 were soaring, although that seems to have been a rather relative term. In 1990, Colt made only 36,000 Sporters for domestic use, [according to the Hartford Courant](#).

The patent on the AR-15 by then had expired, opening the door for several new competitors, which is why the term "AR-15" is now considered a [style](#) of rifle, rather than a specific brand of one.

How a ban increased demand

As the profile of the AR-15 rose, talk continued of banning "assault weapons," a term used by lawmakers to denote certain types of semi-automatic firearms. President George H.W. Bush, a lifetime NRA member, [proposed](#) banning all magazines holding more than 15 rounds.

In 1994, President Bill Clinton pushed the assault weapons ban through Congress with some bipartisan support. [Presidents Reagan, Carter and Ford co-authored a letter](#) to the House of Representatives expressing their support.

"This is a matter of vital importance to the public safety," it read. "We urge you to listen to the American public and to the law enforcement community and support a ban on the further manufacture of these weapons."

Hyatt, whose store was started by his father in 1959, recalled a surge in sales then, too.

There's something about human nature, he says. "You tell a man he can't have something and suddenly he wants 12."

“

You tell a man he can't have something and suddenly he wants 12.

— LARRY HYATT, OWNER OF HYATT GUNS

Ironically, the ban didn't do much to deter the production of the now-generic AR-15.

[Clinton's ban outlawed Colt's AR-15 by name](#). But the ban didn't cover versions of these weapons unless they had two of these purely cosmetic features: a folding stock, a bayonet mount, a "conspicuously protruding" pistol grip, a flash suppressor or a grenade launcher. Grenades aren't even legal to own.

61.3%

of total rifles sold in 2016 were
AR styles/modern sporting rifles.



Source: National Shooting Sports Foundation

"It makes no sense, banning something based on appearance," said Bartocci. "It's the same weapon; one just looks meaner."

Manufacturers quickly found a way to redesign around these constraints.

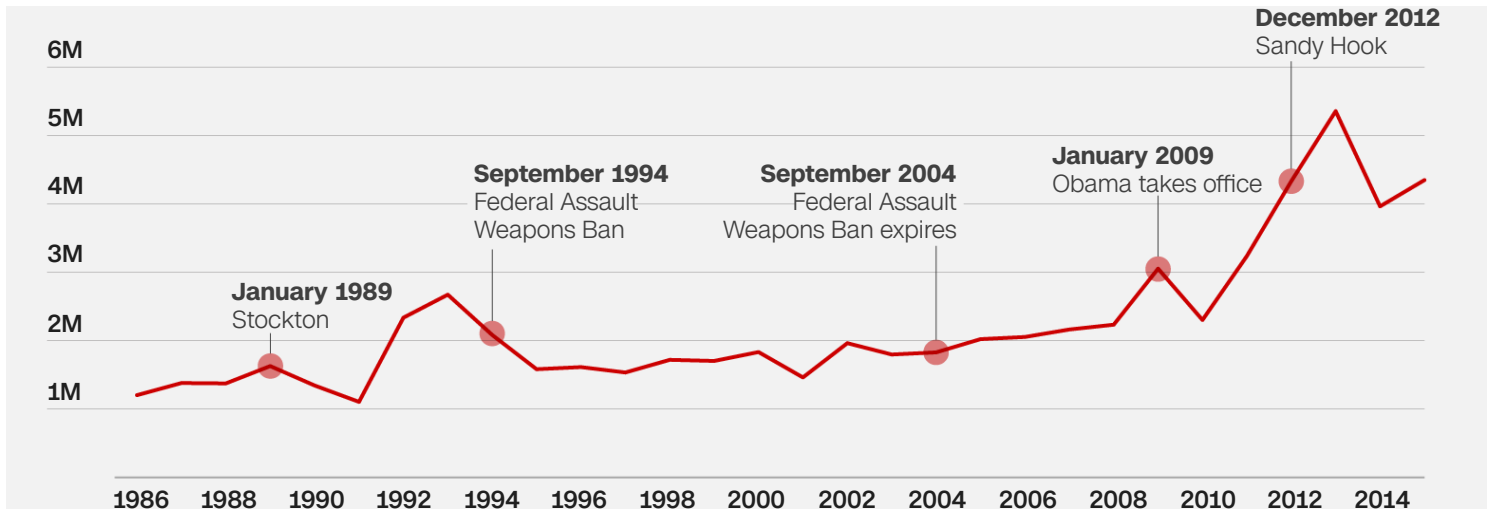
In its August 2003 issue, while the ban was still in effect, Guns & Ammo ran a feature story titled "Stoner's 'Black Rifle' Marches On," subtitled "The basic AR platform has been refined, improved, upgraded, power-boosted and accurized."

Sales figures for the AR-15 aren't made public. But as the ban was about to expire in 2004, the NRA told members ["hundreds of thousands of AR-15s have been made and sold since the ban took effect."](#)

In fact, the ban became a powerful tool for the NRA, both politically and for its promotion of gun manufacturers.

Available rifles through the years, 1986-2015

These numbers combine manufacturing, imports and exports to give a picture of the yearly demand for rifles in the U.S.



Source: Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives; 2017.

Until the ban, sales of firearms had been fairly flat. In the eight years preceding the ban, gun makers produced an average of 1.1 million rifles a year, according to the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives. During the ban, production rose to 1.4 million a year.

That increase is widely attributed to the growing popularity of semi-automatic rifles, now called "modern sporting rifles" by the industry and gun enthusiasts.

How it became 'king of the industry'

Through a combination of tragedy, profit, fear, curiosity and mysterious human psychology, the AR-15 shed its early reputation as an ugly misfit and found a new place as a nimble, versatile fan favorite.

Among sporting rifles, "AR-15 is the king of the industry, so to speak," said Michael Weeks, owner of Georgia Gun Store, which boasts "the best selection of firearms in North Georgia."

Veterans returning from the wars in Iraq and Afghanistan were comfortable with the weapon. It's also lightweight, adaptable, and relatively easy to maintain.

More than 15 million

The number of AR-15s owned
by Americans today



Source: The National Rifle Association

Owners can remodel the guns themselves, or they can construct one from scratch with their favorite features.

"It's everything you want," said Bartocci, the "Black Rifle II" author. "You want a hunting rifle? It does it. You want a target rifle? It does it. You want a law-enforcement rifle? It does it."

The AR-15 is now the most popular sporting rifle in the U.S. According to the National Shooting Sports Foundation, AR-15 style rifles accounted for [an estimated 61 percent of all US civilian rifle sales in 2016](#). The National Rifle Association [reports](#) that Americans own more than 15 million AR-15s today.

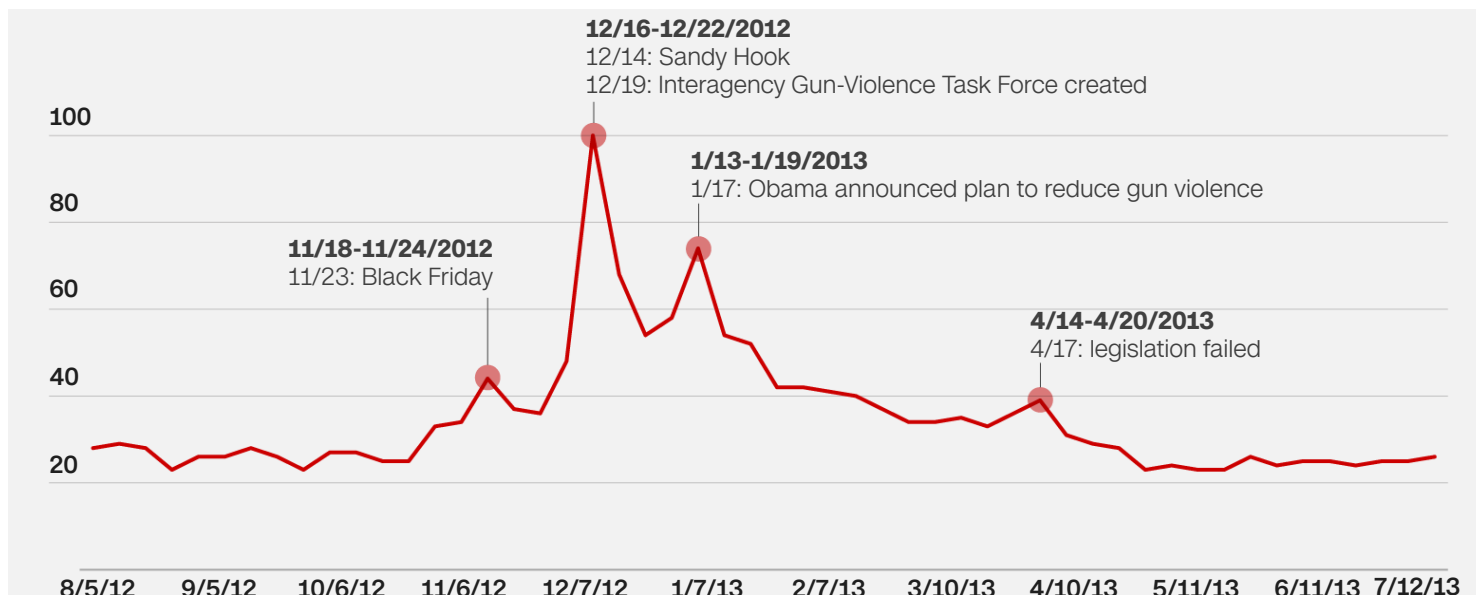
As more AR-15 style rifles entered the market, the competition caused the price to drop. During the ban, Weeks said an AR-15 could have cost well over \$1,000. But an AR-15 from his store costs as little as \$400 today.

How Obama's election stoked sales

By now the relationship between gun sales and anti-gun rhetoric was well-established. So after the assault-weapons ban became defunct in late 2004, rifle production numbers remained relatively flat.

Google Trends Index for Searches Including the Words "Buy Gun"

Values have been indexed to 100, where 100 is the maximum search interest.



Source: Phillip Levine and Robin McKnight; Google Trend searches.

Then, in early 2009, President Barack Obama took office. Conservative gun owners feared a ban from Democrats in the White House and the Capitol, and the numbers went wild.

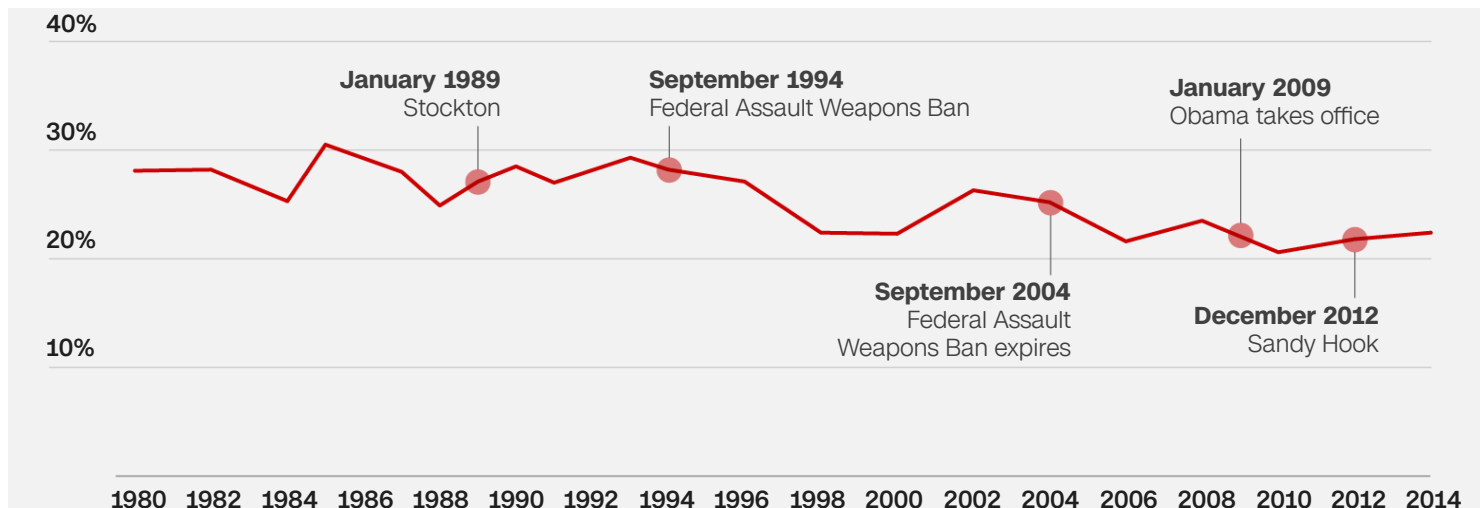
According to the ATF, gun makers began cranking out 2.4 million rifles annually in Obama's first term -- a 52 percent increase from the previous four years of the Bush administration.

In 2008, The Shooting Wire [published](#) a feature titled, "Industry Hanging on to a Single Category."

"For the past few weeks, it may be that we've given a false impression as to how well the firearms industry is really doing," it read. "The net of all the numbers is that if you're a company with a strong line of high-capacity pistols and AR-style rifles, you're doing land office business. If you're heavily dependent on hunting, you are hurting."

Gun ownership over the years, 1980-2014

The number of individuals who reported owning a gun has generally declined.



Source: General Social Survey/NORC

This illustrated a fundamental shift taking place among gun owners. [Gun ownership has declined](#) over the last decades, and many gun owners' motivations have changed.

"There are far fewer hunters now than there ever have been," said Weeks.

In 1999, [a Pew survey asked gun owners why they owned a gun](#). Almost 50 percent said "hunting", and 26 percent said "protection." By 2017, those numbers had reversed -- 67 percent said they had a gun for protection and only 38 percent said hunting.

How history is repeating itself

Five years ago this week, Sandy Hook devastated the nation. It was Stockton writ larger -- including the threat of a new ban. The fear that had elevated gun sales during the Obama administration was now on the horizon, and so up again they went. In 2013, total rifle production exploded to nearly 4 million, according to the ATF.

The ban never materialized. Despite strong public support for expanding background checks, President Obama [failed](#) to get even that legislation through Congress. The attack shattered the nation and raised cries for action. But the shooting that was supposed to change everything changed little.

As gun sales kept climbing, so did the body count.

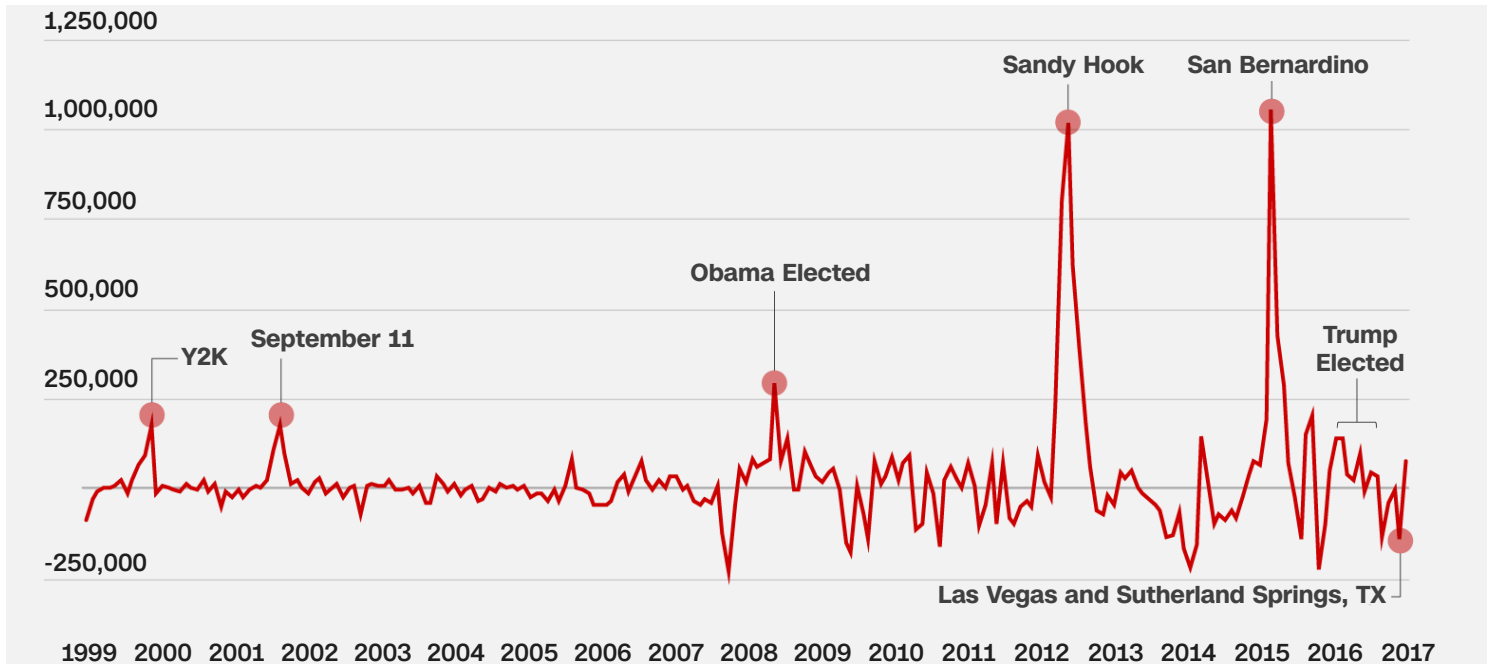
- The shooter who killed 58 people and injured more than 500 [in the Las Vegas massacre](#) on October 1, 2017, used several AR-15 style rifles equipped with bump stocks to mimic fully-automatic rifles.
- On November 5, 2017, a shooter killed 26 people [inside a Texas church](#) using a Ruger AR-556, an AR-15-style rifle.
- [Twelve people](#) were killed and 70 injured in a 2012 shooting inside a movie theater in Aurora, Colorado. The shooter's weapons included a Smith & Wesson M&P15, an AR-15 style rifle.

1990

- In San Bernardino, California, a married couple killed 14 people and wounded 21 in a 2015 shooting. The couple used two AR-15 style guns, among others.

The gun that had been created to mow down combatants in the Vietnam jungles was now a de facto calling card of some of the country's most heinous mass shooters.

Monthly Firearm Sales



Note: Data was seasonally adjusted and detrended. The spike caused by idiosyncrasies in North Carolina gun sales data in February and March 2014 has been removed by linear interpolation.

Source: Authors' Phillip Levine and Robin McKnight calculations based on data from the NICS database on background checks conducted.

When President Trump was elected in 2016, gun owners rejoiced and the president of the National Shooting Sports Foundation [called](#) him the "most pro-Second Amendment President in recent history."

So when the Las Vegas massacre happened, the deadliest shooting in modern American history, the frenzy wasn't as great.

The shooting that was supposed to change everything changed little.

"When you have a president that says, 'It's not the gun, it's mental illness,' people are a lot calmer about it," says Weeks, the Georgia gun shop owner.

While the impact of the shooting is too recent to measure through production numbers, anecdotally, gun sales didn't see as sharp a rise.

But something else did: Bump stocks.

Sellers said people who hadn't heard of them before the Vegas shooting rushed in to get one -- suspecting they would soon be banned.

EXHIBIT 19

Set And Play Local Radio



LIVE RADIO

SHOWS



NATIONAL

Why The AR-15 Is America's Rifle

LISTEN · 4:04

QUEUE

Download

Transcript

February 15, 2018 · 5:14 PM ET

Heard on All Things Considered

ALAIN STEPHENS

The AR-15 semi-automatic rifle is one of the most popular weapons in America. It's also been the weapon of choice for several mass murderers, including the gunman who killed 17 people on Wednesday at Marjory Stoneman Douglas High School in Parkland, Fla.

MARY LOUISE KELLY, HOST:

The weapon used in yesterday's shooting was an AR-15 rifle. And if that sounds familiar, that's because it's the same type of gun used to kill first-graders and staff at Sandy Hook Elementary School. The San Bernardino shooters carried AR-15-style rifles. The man who killed 49 people at Pulse nightclub in Orlando used one, too. And on the Las Vegas Strip, site of the deadliest mass shooting in modern U.S. history, among the weapons stockpiled was an AR-15. Why? Why is it the weapon of choice in so many of these shootings? Here to help answer that question is reporter Alain Stephens of KUT in Austin. He's part of NPR's criminal justice team. He's also former military, having served in the Coast Guard and Air Force. Hi, Alain.

ALAIN STEPHENS, BYLINE: Hi, how are you doing?

KELLY: I'm all right, thanks. Why do people, determined to carry out this kind of mass casualty attack, why do they so often choose an AR-15?

STEPHENS: Well, I think part of it is because the AR-15 as a weapon is simply a very popular weapon. It's very much woven into the DNA of America's gun culture. And part of that kind of goes into its ease of use, its availability and, you know, it's just a commonplace weapon within the firearms market.

KELLY: When you say ease of use, an AR-15 is a semi-automatic, which means you need to squeeze the trigger for each bullet.

STEPHENS: Correct, correct.

KELLY: It's also very accurate as these rifles go. Is that right?

STEPHENS: Yes, yes. So it was developed in the 1950s. A lot of people feel that, you know, the AR stands for assault rifle or automatic rifle, but, actually, it stands for Armalite. That's the original company that developed it. And a variant of this rifle was chosen by the U.S. military and saw its first major-scale deployment within the Vietnam War. And just like any weapon that's chosen by the military, there's a couple factors that have to be decided upon, and one of those is reliability, accuracy and ease of use. You have to have people that are able to train with it and learn this weapon very readily, and that has a trickle-down effect because all of those components kind of enter into the civilian market. And that's why the civilian market has a tendency to gravitate towards this rifle.

KELLY: How much do they cost if I walked into a gun store today?

STEPHENS: One of the things that we have seen in recent years after the assault weapons ban ended in 2004 was this really huge explosion of these boutique kind of rifle companies that are producing these very high-end rifles that are very customizable. Some of those can, you know, range in the thousands of dollars. But on the lower end for a basic, very kind of skeletal rifle, you know, you could buy one for \$800 at, you know, your regular sporting goods store.

KELLY: What are the key arguments made both in favor of restricting sales of this type of gun to the general public and by people who argue that this gun should be widely available?

STEPHENS: As far as restricting this, you know, a lot of people are pointing to the idea that, listen, these features - the vertical grip, the large capacity magazine - these are things that are too powerful for the civilian market to need for self-defense or hunting and that these things should be limited. There's also this kind of argument about, well, who can access these weapons in the first place that we need to have tougher background checks? On the flip side of that argument, though, a lot of people say the AR-15 is no different than many other rifles out there but doesn't have that kind of title of being the preferred weapon of mass shooters.

KELLY: Another argument I've heard made by people who support unrestricted sales of the AR-15 is that it's not actually the gun that most Americans are going to die from. If they're dying in gun violence, it's much more likely to be a handgun, right?

STEPHENS: Yeah. You know, according to the latest Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms tracing reports, handguns account for about 60 percent of the guns that are being traced back to crimes. Rifles of any type are - only account for about 13 percent. Handguns are still kind of the more popular weapon being used in crime.

KELLY: Thanks, Alain.

STEPHENS: Thank you.

KELLY: That's Alain Stephens of KUT in Austin - also part of NPR's criminal justice team.

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CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE
IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA
SOUTHERN DIVISION

Case Name: *Rupp, et al. v. Becerra*
Case No.: 8:17-cv-00746-JLS-JDE

IT IS HEREBY CERTIFIED THAT:

I, the undersigned, am a citizen of the United States and am at least eighteen years of age. My business address is 180 East Ocean Boulevard, Suite 200, Long Beach, California 90802.

I am not a party to the above-entitled action. I have caused service of:

**EXHIBITS 12-19 TO DECLARATION OF SEAN A. BRADY IN SUPPORT OF
PLAINTIFFS' MOTION FOR SUMMARY JUDGMENT**

on the following party by electronically filing the foregoing with the Clerk of the District Court using its ECF System, which electronically notifies them.

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

Executed March 25, 2019.

/s/Laura Palmerin
Laura Palmerin

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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA
SOUTHERN DIVISION

STEVEN RUPP, et al.,

Plaintiffs,

vs.

XAVIER BECERRA, in his official
capacity as Attorney General of the
State of California,

Defendant.

Case No.: 8:17-cv-00746-JLS-JDE

**EXHIBITS 20-21 TO
DECLARATION OF SEAN A.
BRADY IN SUPPORT OF
PLAINTIFFS' MOTION FOR
SUMMARY JUDGMENT**

Hearing Date: May 31, 2019
Hearing Time: 10:30 a.m.
Courtroom: 10A
Judge: Josephine L. Staton

[Filed concurrently with Notice of
Motion for Summary Judgment,
Memorandum of Points and Authorities,
Statement of Uncontroverted Facts and
Conclusions of Law, Request for
Judicial Notice, Declarations of Steven
Rupp, Steven Dember, Cheryl Johnson,
Christopher Seifert, Alfonso Valencia,
Troy Willis, Michael Jones, Dennis
Martin, and Richard Travis]

EXHIBIT 20



[U.S. NEWS](#)

America's rifle: Why so many people love the AR-15

The Instagram tag #ar15 has over 1.7 million posts, with updates by the minute



Megan Hill, 26, with an AR-15 at the Nephi City Shooting Range in Nephi, Utah, in December 2017.

Kim Raff for NBC News

Dec. 27, 2017, 10:19 AM PST / Updated Feb. 15, 2018, 5:08 AM PST

By Jon Schuppe

UPPER MARLBORO, Md. – There are a lot of reasons people love their AR-15 semiautomatic rifles, and it doesn't much matter to them what the haters say.

For some, the gun is a tool, a finely tuned machine that can cut down an animal or intruder, or pierce a distant target, with a single precise shot.

For others, it is a toy, a sleek beast of black plastic and metal that delivers a gratifying blast of adrenaline.

2000

And for many, it is a symbol, the embodiment of core American values – freedom, might, self-reliance.

“There are very few things that serve such a great form and function, and look cool,” said Daniel Chandler, 26, an AR-15 owner here in suburban Maryland. When he takes his AR out of its case at a shooting range, he smiles like he just unwrapped a gift. “There are few things you’ll find that are wonderfully appealing to look at, wonderful exercises in mechanical engineering, and that could save your life.”

This is the side of the AR-15 that many don’t see, or ever consider.

Because [an AR-15, or a variant](#), was reportedly used [in several mass shootings](#) – including [Aurora, Colorado; Newtown, Connecticut; San Bernardino](#), California; [Sutherland Springs](#), Texas; [Las Vegas](#) and Parkland, Florida, in which a total of 154 people were killed – this civilian sibling of a military assault rifle is an exceptionally polarizing product of modern American industry. The AR-15 and its semiautomatic cousins – they shoot one round for each pull of the trigger – [incite repulsion](#) among those who see them as excessive, grotesque and having no place on the civilian market.

It is the focus of multiple attempts at prohibition, which in turn has prompted people to run out and buy more. Such “panic buying” drove sales of AR-15s to record levels during the presidency of Barack Obama and the 2016 presidential campaign. Gun merchants say some buyers are also driven by a fascination with a weapon used in notoriously heinous crimes.



Once banned, these assault rifles are hugely popular in the U.S.

JUNE 14, 201600:53

Fears of a ban have subsided under gun-friendly President Donald Trump, and so have sales; gun makers are in the midst of a year-long slump that has driven down prices for AR-style rifles. Those discounts appear to have driven [a record number of Black Friday gun background checks](#).

Devotees say the AR-15 has been wrongly demonized, arguing that the vast majority of owners never use it in a crime, and that despite the rifle's use in mass shootings, it is responsible for a very small proportion of the country's gun violence.

Thanks to that ardent following, and shrewd marketing, the AR-15 remains a jewel of the gun industry, the country's most popular rifle, irreversibly lodged into American culture.

From Vietnam to the mainstream

The AR-15 was developed in the late 1950s as a civilian weapon by Eugene Stoner, a former Marine working for small California startup called ArmaLite (which is where the AR comes from). The gun, revolutionary for its light weight, easy care and adaptability with additional components, entered the mainstream in the mid-1960s, after Colt bought the patent and developed an automatic-fire version for troops in Vietnam, called the M16.

2002

The civilian model wasn't mass produced until the 1980s, after the original patent expired and a variety of companies began making them. That transformed a specific brand to a more generic offering on which a mini-industry would flourish.

When the AR-15 and other semiautomatic rifles began to turn up in shootings, a movement began to restrict their manufacture and sale. Much of the outrage stemmed from the militaristic appearance of those guns, and their ability to fire rapidly.

But there was also a more visceral reason, involving flesh and blood. AR-15s inflict much more damage to human tissue than the typical handgun, which is used in most shootings. That's largely because of the speed at which projectiles leave the weapons; they are much faster out of the muzzle of an AR-15, or similar rifle, and deliver a more devastating blow to bones and organs. Those projectiles are also more likely to break apart as they pass through the body, inflicting more damage.

"The higher muzzle-velocity projectiles, if they strike an organ, you're more likely to have severe injury and bleeding and dying than with lower muzzle-velocity munitions," said Donald Jenkins, a trauma surgeon at the University of Texas Health Science Center at San Antonio and the owner of several guns, including an AR-15.

The backlash peaked in 1994, when President Bill Clinton signed [a ban on the sale of many types of semiautomatic rifles deemed "assault weapons,"](#) including versions of the AR-15. Manufacturers continued making versions of the AR-15 that complied with the new law, which was allowed to expire in 2004. That set the stage for an explosion in AR-15 sales.

By then, military-style weapons were becoming a more common sight in America, due largely to the response to the 9/11 attacks. Anti-terror police forces began patrolling cities and transportation hubs, and the wars in Afghanistan and Iraq were covered intimately. That higher visibility seemingly fed a desire among gun owners to get what the troops and cops were using.

With encouragement from the gun industry, the AR-15 grew popular not only among people who enjoyed owning the latest tactical gear, but also among recreational and competitive target shooters, and hunters. Many saw it as a pinnacle of firearms engineering – ergonomic, accurate, reliable.

"It's kind of the standard, de-facto rifle now," said Evan Daire, 23, a gun-range worker in New Jersey who aspires to become a professional target shooter. "No matter what role you're looking at, it pretty much fills that role."

Production of AR-style guns has soared since the federal ban expired. In 2004, 107,000 were made. In 2015, the number was 1.2 million, according to the National Shooting Sports Foundation (NSSF),
2003

an industry trade association. The organization does not provide sales data, nor does it have 2016 production estimates, but says that year's activity likely broke all records.

Today, one of out of every five firearms purchased in this country is an AR-style rifle, according to a NSSF estimate. Americans now own an estimated 15 million AR-15s, gun groups say. New AR-15 style guns range widely in price, from about \$500 to more than \$2,000.

'Destined to be a best-seller'

Chandler is an unlikely AR enthusiast. He grew up outside Baltimore, a city plagued by gun violence, raised by parents opposed to firearms and was friends with kids whose lives had been torn apart by them. For much of his youth he considered himself anti-gun.

Then a well-to-do neighbor was shot in a home invasion. Chandler realized that his family had no weapon to defend itself, and decided to buy a gun when he got old enough.

Daniel Chandler, 26, has been collecting guns for four years. He has some AR-15s in his collection.

Andre Chung / for NBC News

When he turned 21 and began shopping, Maryland tightened laws in response to the December 2012 mass shooting at Sandy Hook Elementary School in Newtown, Connecticut. That measure banned many types of semiautomatic rifles, so when Chandler eventually decided that he wanted an AR-15, he built one from scratch, adhering to the new restrictions. It's black and green, with a 16-inch barrel, a collapsible stock and an electronic red-dot sight.

On one of his recent visits to a gun range, Chandler showed what made the AR-15 a cutting-edge gun when it was created, and one reason why it became so widespread. Pushing the gun's "takedown pins" with his fingers, he broke his gun down into its basic components, and within several seconds snapped it back together.

This is why some people compare the AR-15 to a car chassis, others to Legos or Mr. Potato Head. It is relatively easy to take it apart, reassemble it and modify it — including changes to the caliber of ammunition it fires. Those who build ARs from scratch link themselves to a centuries-old American gunsmithing tradition.



[In the Age of Trump, black church preaches Gospel of God and guns](#)

MAY 8, 2017 05:40

"It was destined to be a best-seller because of these qualities," said Dave Kopel, a gun-rights advocate and research director at the Independence Institute, a libertarian think tank in Denver.

[Building an AR-15 at home](#) often begins with buying a "lower receiver," the only part with a serial number and that requires a federal background check. The rest of the core parts are available online. Then there is a seemingly endless array of accessories: barrels, grips, stocks, rails, magazines and scopes.

[Related: Oklahoma Man Uses AR-15 to Kill Three Teen Home Intruders](#)

Chandler loves the AR he built. He admires its simple, efficient mechanics, its precision, and how much fun it brings. He fires almost weekly for target practice, along with a Glock 17 handgun. He's taken his wife to the range with him, and she's become an AR fan herself, preparing to build her own.

Chandler, who is black, doesn't have many friends who enjoy guns as much as he does. So he has created a firearm-focused [Instagram page](#) to find similarly minded people, many of them millennial first-generation gun owners like himself.

2005

“The AR-15 makes sense, and I think that’s why more people my age are gravitating to it,” Chandler said.

The hashtag #ar15 has over 1.8 million tags on Instagram, with users uploading by the minute.



Heckler Und Koch
[@rollerlyfe](#)

#Repost @30caliberfury

. . .

Long, loud, and heavy - and I wouldn't want it any other way.

-B

.
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 @coreriflesystems AR is looking
 great!!!🇺🇸#patriotskinz#Repost
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 What's your set up? This MK8...
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2/15/18



@owenyeasting

Recreating a picture of this
 same carbine from a year ago
 today. Not much has changed:
 added an ADM mount,
 swapped the SOPMOD for an
 IMod [See More](#)
 Lone Star Armory, LLC



2/15/18



Growth and backlash

This new generation of gun owners, who show off their accessorized rifles on social media – and often seek sponsorship deals with manufacturers – are a reflection of how conventional the AR-15 has become.

Gun makers have goosed sales by emphasizing the AR-15s connection to the military and the fight to defend one's freedoms, an argument that grew more effective during movements to ban them.

But gun-control advocates say the industry has exploited people's fears and desires, promoting a gun originally designed to kill people. They argue that AR-15s and similar guns cause more damage, and death, when used in mass shootings.

"I'm not going to question whether people say they prefer the gun to hunt with, but there's certainly been a push by the industry to make assault weapons viewed in people's minds as an acceptable hunting rifle," said Josh Sugarmann, executive director of the Violence Policy Center, which works to reduce gun violence. "If you look back 10 years ago, that's not the way they were looked at."

The families of people killed in Newtown cited industry marketing techniques [in a pending lawsuit against Remington, the maker of the killer's AR-style rifle](#). Gun groups say the company can't be held responsible, arguing that ["millions of peaceful, law abiding Americans" regularly shoot ARs](#) at the range with no ill effect.

AR-15 owners say the rifle gets unfairly targeted by the actions of individual criminals, and that a ban wouldn't do much to affect gun violence.

"If someone wants to do damage they're going to find a way," said Heidi Rapach, a mother of two from New Jersey whose husband, a police officer, taught her to shoot an AR-15 – and bought her one for Mother's Day. "That doesn't mean guns themselves are the enemy. It's the person. It doesn't mean all the people that own guns and use them properly have to suffer for that."

Related: [Fate of Sandy Hook lawsuit against gun maker could be decided by a slingshot](#)

Since the time of the federal ban, attempts to restrict gun sales have met with mixed success, with tighter restrictions on people accused of domestic violence but wider acceptance of concealed

2008

Crime rates in America have [declined drastically during that period](#). Even so, AR-15s and similar guns are still used in mass shootings, drawing new rounds of condemnation – and calls for new bans – with each attack.

Some states have enacted their own bans, a list that grew after the 2012 Newtown shooting. States with restrictions on AR-style guns include California, Connecticut, New Jersey, Massachusetts, New York and Maryland – where the 2013 law was upheld by a federal court ruling that asserted [AR-15s were not protected by the Second Amendment](#). None of these states have outlawed the AR-15 altogether, however.

Related: [Assault Weapons Not Protected by Second Amendment, Federal Appeals Court Rules](#)

Gun industry surveys assert that the typical AR-15 owner is [a married man over 35](#), with a large proportion having served in the military or law enforcement. But this appears to be changing. [New buyers tend to be younger and more diverse](#) than the general gun-buying public, according to a 2017 report published by Southwick Associates, a market research firm, and the National Shooting Sports Foundation. [That also includes women](#).

‘It’s a comfort’

Megan Hill’s relationship with guns goes back as far as she can remember; her parents and grandfather kept firearms in their Southern California homes, and an early boyfriend took her hunting and target shooting. But it wasn’t until she married, moved to Utah and was preparing to have children that she decided to get her own.

Megan Hill, 26, target shoots this month with an AR-15 at the Nephi City Shooting Range in Nephi, Utah. Kim Raff / for NBC News

She and her husband researched which gun would meet their needs: something safe, reliable and versatile.

“We looked at the AR-15, and it was all in one package,” Hill, 26, recalled. “You can target-shoot with it, protect yourself with it, hunt with it. Luckily we haven’t had to use it in self-defense, but it’s a comfort knowing that it’s there to protect my children and my family.”

Her husband ordered parts and built one himself. They’ve since acquired a few more.

This year, after the birth of her second child, Hill decided to start working on becoming a competitive shooter, [documenting her journey on Instagram](#).

“It gave me a sense of myself again: I’m going to make this goal, I’m going to accomplish something,” Hill said.

For Hill, life with an AR-15 can best be described in one word: freedom. She means both personal freedom and a symbolic freedom that connects her to the gun’s use by the U.S. military.

“What makes us a strong nation is our freedom, and the AR-15 represents that freedom,” Hill said.

‘That tactical itch’

The gun industry has another more marketable name for the AR-15: the modern sporting rifle. The label signifies its crossover appeal. The gun is now a key component in shooting sport events and has replaced the bolt-action rifle as the gun of choice for many hunters.

Joey Ploshay is one of them.

Born into a hunting family in the San Francisco Bay Area, Ploshay has two ARs designed for killing game. One has a long barrel for use on varmints: coyotes, bobcats and foxes. The other has a shorter barrel that he takes out on long excursions into the brush, where he hunts for wild pigs. He can change calibers according to the size of the game he’s pursuing. He hosts [Facebook](#) and [Instagram](#) pages dedicated to hunting in a state with tight firearm regulations.



[Tracing the gun: the archaic way the U.S. tracks gun ownership](#)

NOV. 29, 2017 07:24

Ploshay, 25, a pipe fitter, said he relies on the ARs because of their precision, which allows him to deliver a single, deadly shot that minimizes the animal's suffering.

"Once I started using it, I fell in love with how easy and accurate and light-recoiling it was," he said.

Rod Pinkston, on the other hand, uses the AR because it can fire follow-up shots quickly. A retired soldier, he runs a Georgia company that develops methods to control the invasive feral pig population in the South. He and his staff, including former Army sharpshooters, depend on their ARs to take out several pigs in a single encounter.

Pinkston sometimes brings paying guests on night expeditions, outfitting them with AR-15s accessorized with top-of-the-line gear, not too different from what he used in the service. Using such a gun gives ordinary people a chance to "scratch that tactical itch," he said.

That Walter Mitty-esque experience, he believes, plays a crucial role in the AR's enduring allure.

"There's something about how guys are made that makes it appeal to them very much," Pinkston said. "I think it has something to do with wanting to be a soldier or law enforcement. There's

2011

something there, dream-wise.”

Rod Pinkston, owner of a Georgia hog-control company, and one of his AR-10 rifles, a model that is similar to the AR-15 but allows for heavier ammunition. Branden Camp / for NBC News

EXHIBIT 21

NSSF® REPORT 2017 EDITION FIREARMS RETAILER

SURVEY REPORT | TREND DATA 2008-2016



Prepared by: Southwick Associates, P.O. Box 6435,
Fernandina Beach, FL 32035
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THE FIREARMS INDUSTRY ASSOCIATION | NSSF.ORG



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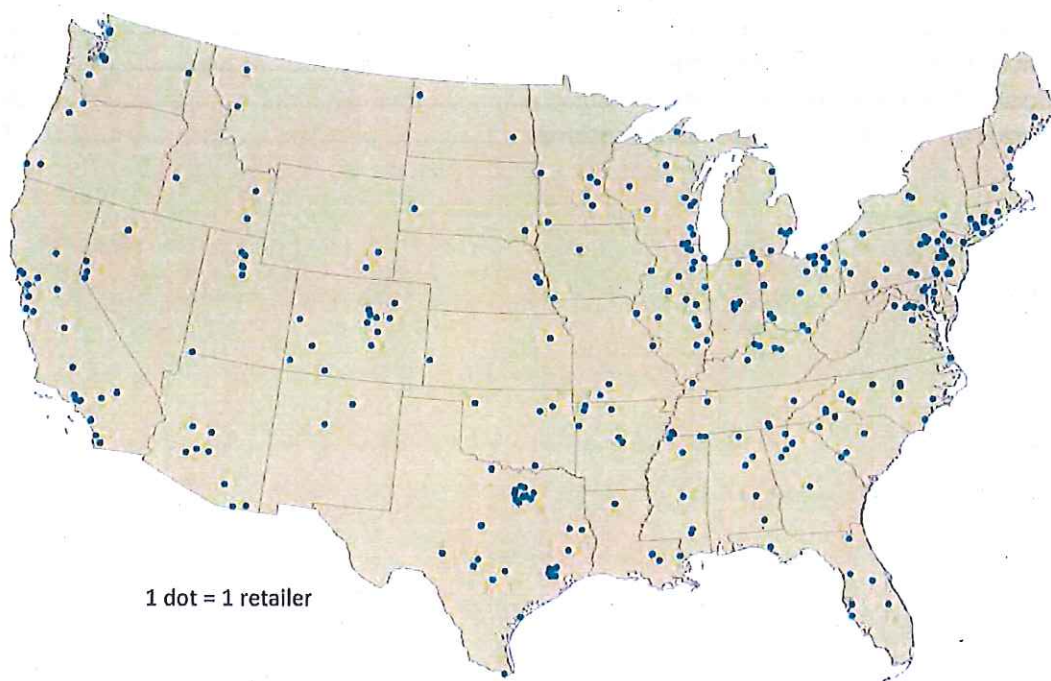
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OVERVIEW

This report is the result of an in-depth analysis of the U.S. firearms retail industry sponsored by the National Shooting Sports Foundation. The information for the report was collected through an online survey of retailers that was conducted in March, 2017. The survey respondents included 324 retail establishments located in 45 states. They range in size from single proprietors to large outdoor specialty retailers.

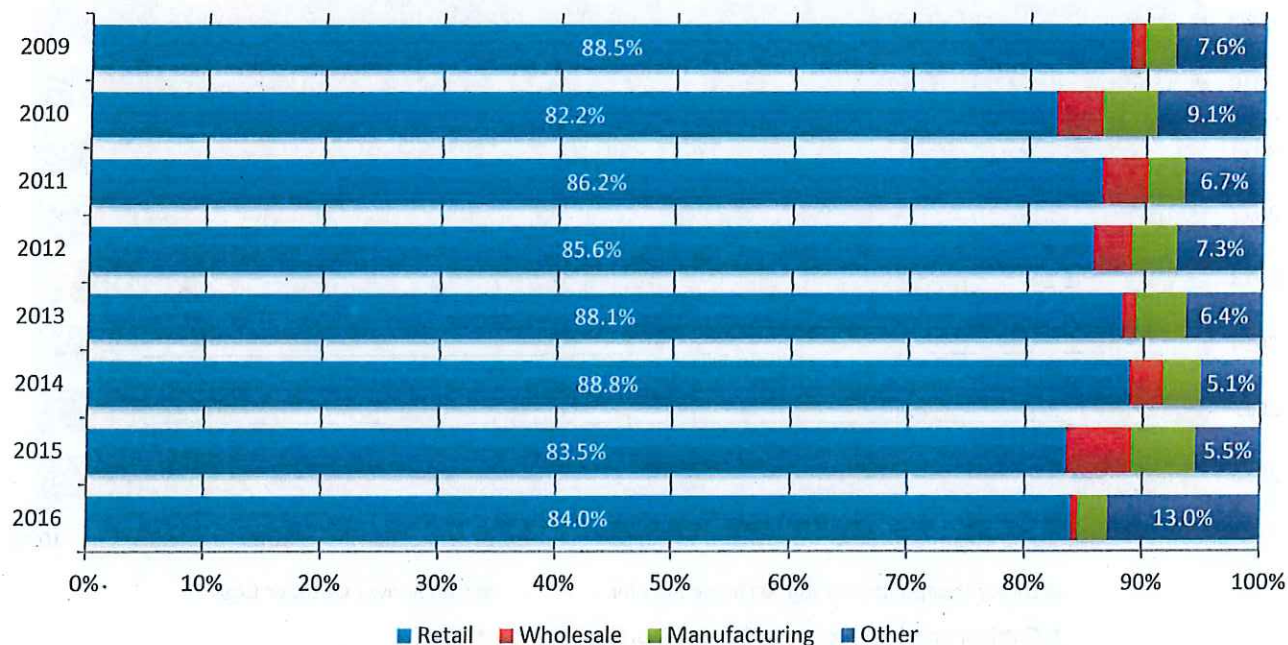
Figure 1. Blue dots show the locations of retailers who responded to the survey.



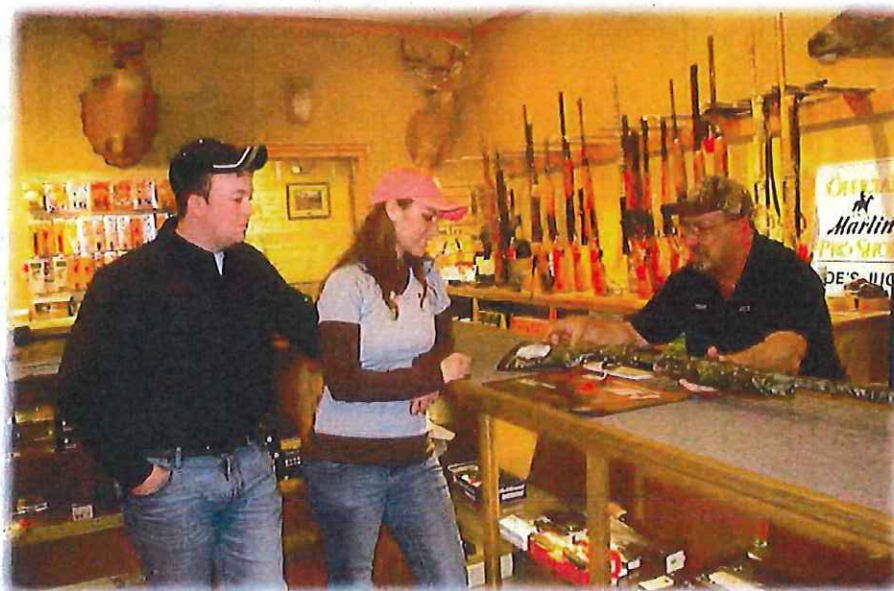
Note: Two additional retailers (one in Alaska and one in Hawaii) also completed the survey

PRODUCTS SOLD

From which business activity does your business earn a majority of its annual revenues?

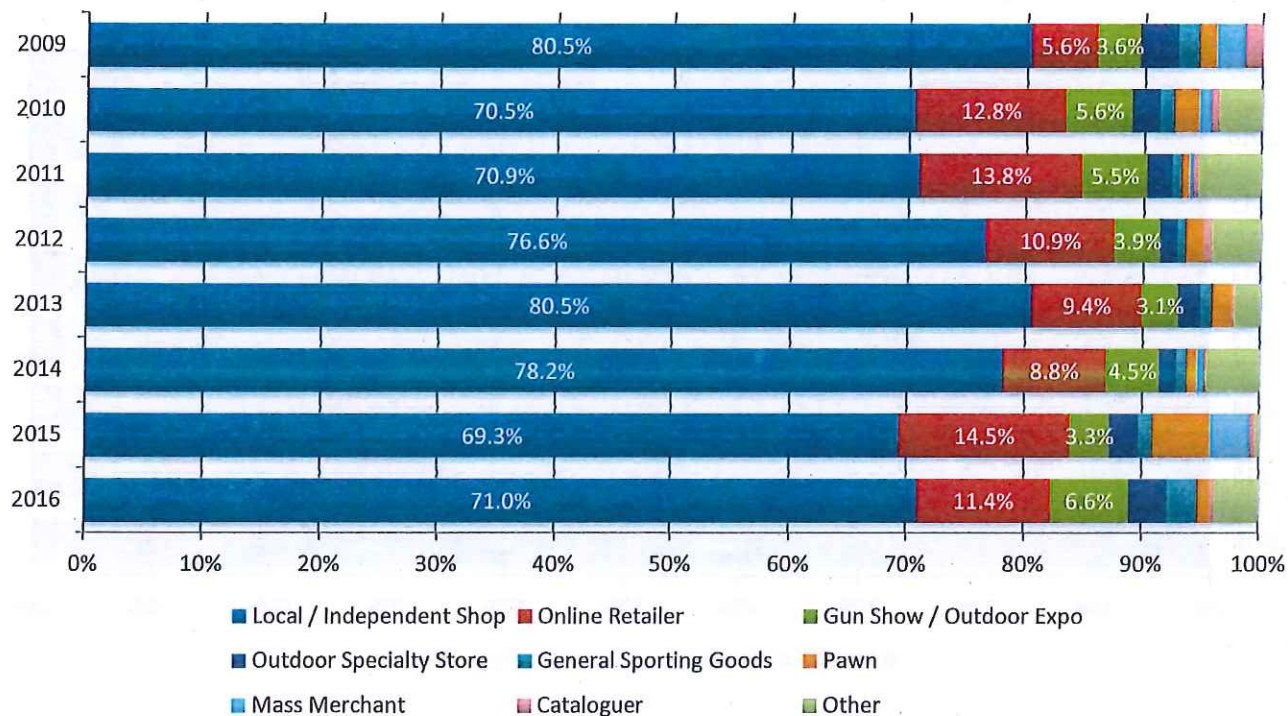


Total number of responses for 2016: 324



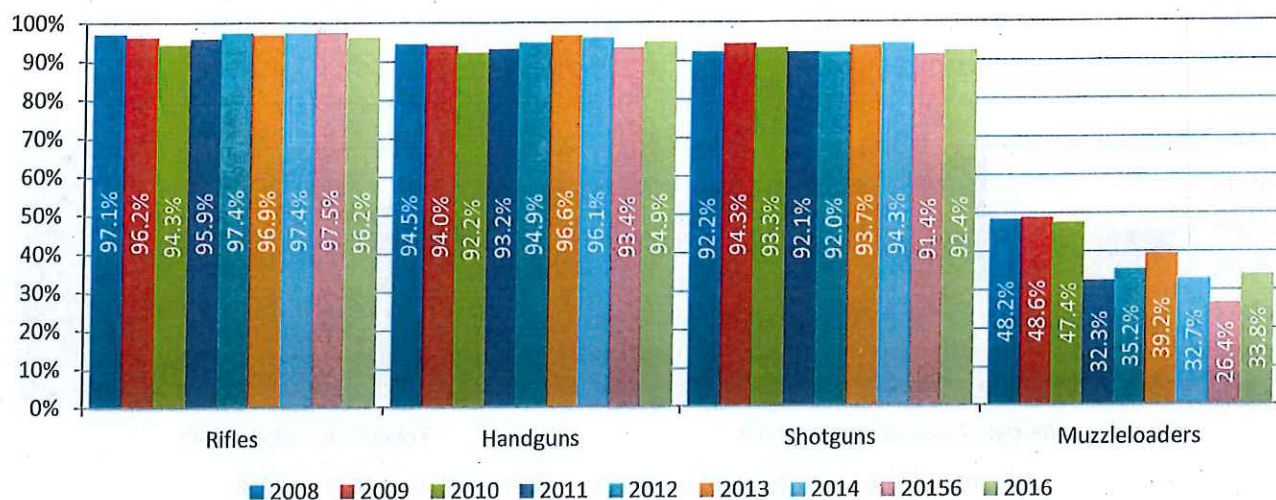
Of those that selected "Retail" as earning the majority of annual revenues:

Please check the category that best describes your retail business:



	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Responses (2016)
Local / Independent Shop	80.5%	70.5%	70.9%	76.6%	80.5%	78.2%	69.3%	71.0%	193
Online Retailer	5.6%	12.8%	13.8%	10.9%	9.4%	8.8%	14.5%	11.4%	31
Gun Show / Outdoor Expo	3.6%	5.6%	5.5%	3.9%	3.1%	4.5%	3.3%	6.6%	18
Outdoor Specialty Store	3.3%	2.4%	2.2%	1.5%	1.9%	1.5%	2.5%	3.3%	9
General Sporting Goods	1.8%	1.2%	0.8%	0.7%	1.0%	0.9%	1.2%	2.6%	7
Pawn	1.5%	2.2%	0.7%	1.6%	1.7%	0.9%	5.0%	1.1%	3
Mass Merchant	2.4%	1.0%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.6%	3.3%	n/a	n/a
Cataloguer	1.5%	0.7%	0.5%	0.7%	0.2%	0.2%	0.4%	0.4%	1
Other	n/a	3.6%	5.3%	4.1%	2.2%	4.5%	0.4%	3.7%	10
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	272

Which categories of NEW products do you currently sell?



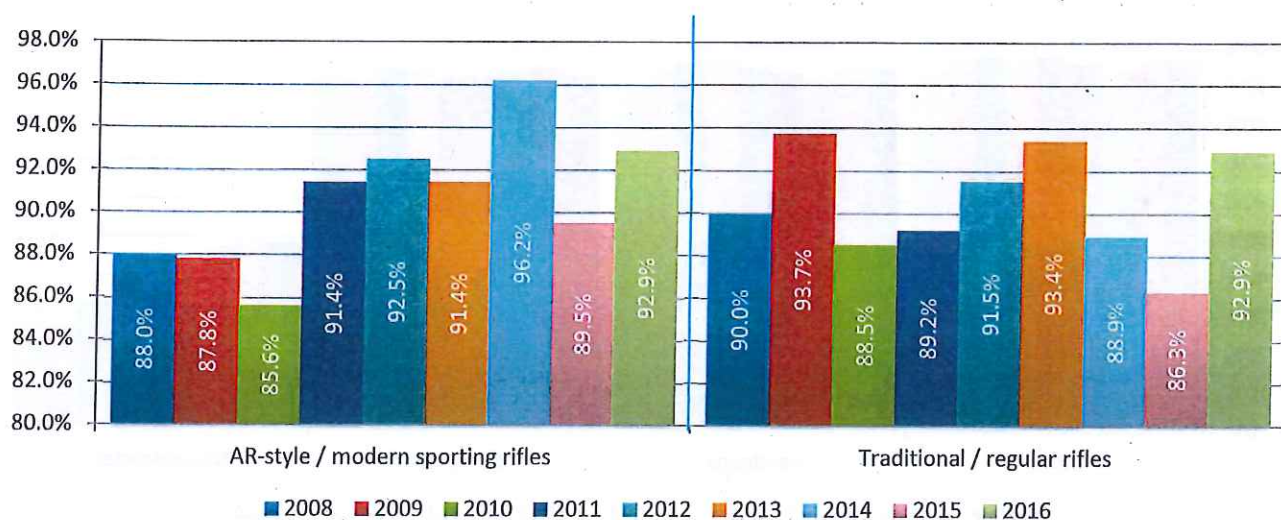
Total number of responses in 2016: n = 266

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Responses (2016)
Rifles	97.1%	96.2%	94.3%	95.9%	97.4%	96.9%	97.4%	97.5%	96.2%	228
Handguns	94.5%	94.0%	92.2%	93.2%	94.9%	96.6%	96.1%	93.4%	94.9%	225
Shotguns	92.2%	94.3%	93.3%	92.1%	92.0%	93.7%	94.3%	91.4%	92.4%	219
Muzzleloaders	48.2%	48.6%	47.4%	32.3%	35.2%	39.2%	32.7%	26.4%	33.8%	80

Total number of relevant* responses for 2016: 237

**Note: the answer option "None of these" was only offered for the 2016 survey, and was not previously available. In 2016 there were 29 respondents who did not sell any of the new firearms listed here. The total number of respondents who answered this question, including those who did not sell any new products, was 266.*

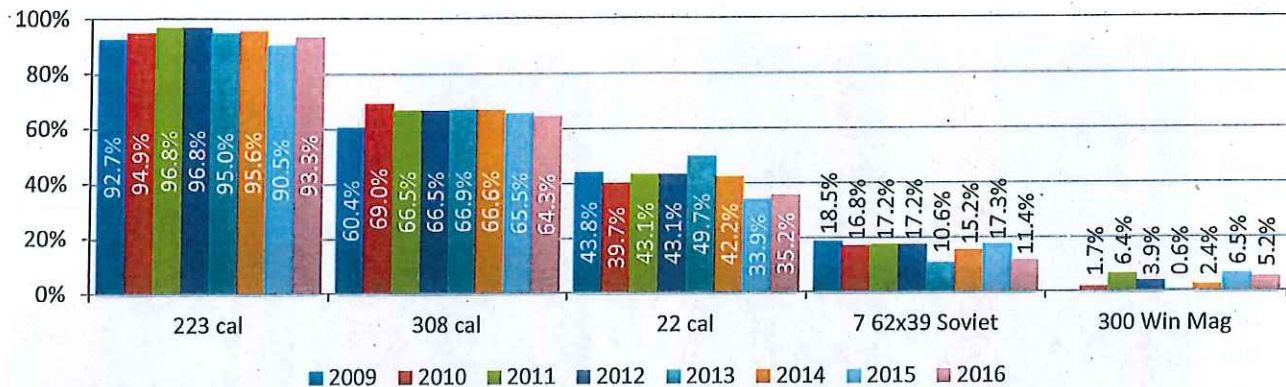
Which type(s) of NEW rifles do you currently sell?



Total number of responses for 2016: n = 226

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Responses (2016)
AR-style / Modern Sporting Rifles	88.0%	87.8%	85.6%	91.4%	92.5%	91.4%	96.2%	89.5%	92.9%	210
Traditional Rifles	90.0%	93.7%	88.5%	89.2%	91.5%	93.4%	88.9%	86.3%	92.9%	210

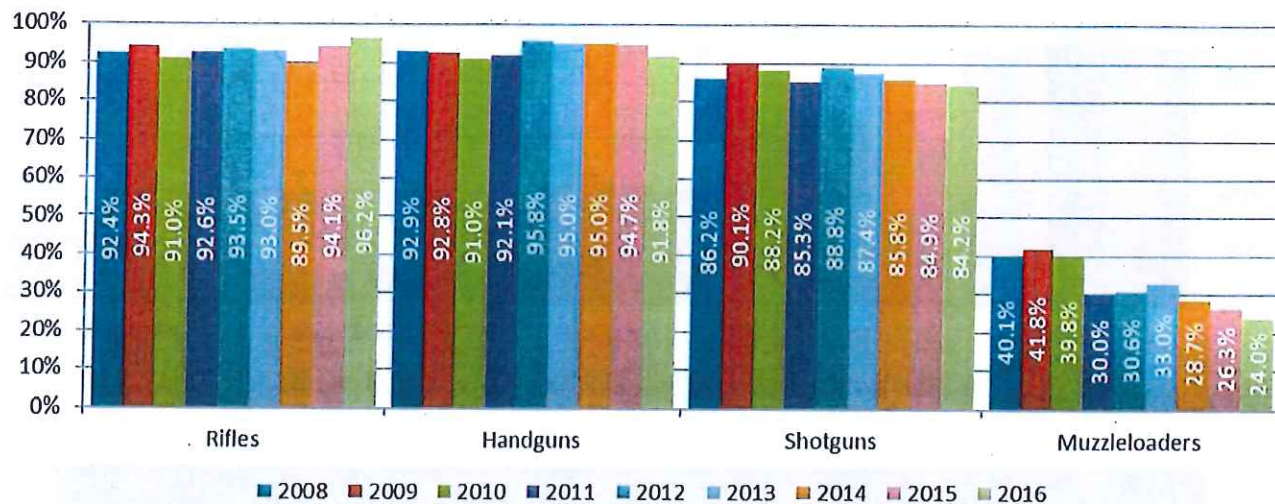
Please check the top three calibers sold for NEW AR-Style / Modern Sporting Rifles:



	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Responses (2016)
223 cal.	92.7%	94.9%	96.8%	96.8%	95.0%	95.6%	90.5%	93.3%	196
308 cal.	60.4%	69.0%	66.5%	66.5%	66.9%	66.6%	65.5%	64.3%	135
22 cal.	43.8%	39.7%	43.1%	43.1%	49.7%	42.2%	33.9%	35.2%	74
7 62x39 Soviet	18.5%	16.8%	17.2%	17.2%	10.6%	15.2%	17.3%	11.4%	24
300 Win Mag	n/a	1.7%	6.4%	3.9%	0.6%	2.4%	6.5%	5.2%	11
30-06 Springfield	10.0%	9.8%	9.2%	9.2%	4.4%	5.5%	8.3%	4.8%	10
300 WSM	n/a	n/a	2.1%	1.3%	0.6%	1.3%	1.2%	2.4%	5
not sure	n/a	n/a	1.7%	n/a	n/a	0.7%	1.2%	2.4%	5
17 cal.	3.8%	3.4%	0.6%	2.8%	3.1%	1.5%	0.6%	2.4%	5
204 Ruger	6.9%	7.4%	0.4%	2.6%	4.0%	1.5%	0.6%	1.9%	4
300 Rem. Magnum	n/a	1.3%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	1.9%	4
243 cal.	3.8%	7.4%	3.4%	6.4%	6.1%	5.1%	3.0%	1.4%	3
30-30 cal.	0.8%	1.3%	3.9%	2.1%	1.1%	1.5%	2.4%	1.4%	3
7mm Remington Mag	1.5%	1.7%	2.1%	1.7%	1.1%	1.3%	1.8%	1.0%	2
270 Winchester	n/a	3.0%	1.3%	1.3%	0.3%	0.7%	1.2%	1.0%	2
270 Remington	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	1.0%	2
35 Remington	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	1.0%	2
300 Rem Ultra Magnum	n/a	n/a	1.3%	0.4%	0.9%	0.7%	0.6%	0.5%	1
300 Savage	n/a	n/a	1.3%	0.4%	0.3%	0.4%	0.0%	0.5%	1
300 Weatherby Magnum	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.5%	1
22-250 cal.	3.8%	2.7%	2.8%	2.1%	1.1%	1.3%	2.4%	n/a	n/a
7 mm-08	n/a	1.3%	2.6%	1.3%	0.6%	0.4%	2.4%	n/a	n/a
30 Carbine	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.2%	0.3%	0.4%	0.6%	n/a	n/a
270 WSM	0.8%	1.3%	n/a	0.6%	0.0%	0.2%	0.6%	n/a	n/a
44 Rem			n/a	0.6%	0.3%	1.1%	0.0%	n/a	n/a
303 British	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Other	10.4%	7.1%	12.0%	12.0%	16.1%	18.9%	24.4%	27.1%	57

Total number of responses for 2016: n = 210

Which categories of USED products do you currently sell retail?

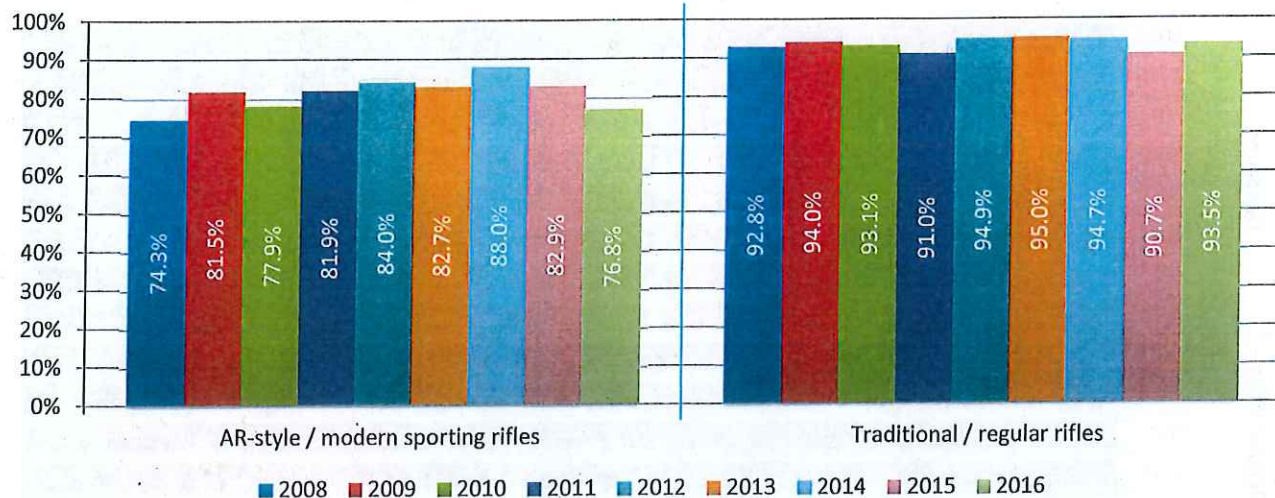


Total number of responses in 2016: n = 183

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Responses (2016)
Rifles	92.4%	94.3%	91.0%	92.6%	93.5%	93.0%	89.5%	94.1%	96.2%	176
Handguns	92.9%	92.8%	91.0%	92.1%	95.8%	95.0%	95.0%	94.7%	91.8%	168
Shotguns	86.2%	90.1%	88.2%	85.3%	88.8%	87.4%	85.8%	84.9%	84.2%	154
Muzzleloaders	40.1%	41.8%	39.8%	30.0%	30.6%	33.0%	28.7%	26.3%	24.0%	44

**Note: the answer option "None of these" was only offered for the 2016 survey, and was not previously available. In 2016 there were 83 respondents who did not sell any types of used firearms listed here. The total number of respondents who answered this question, including those who did not sell any used products, was 266.*

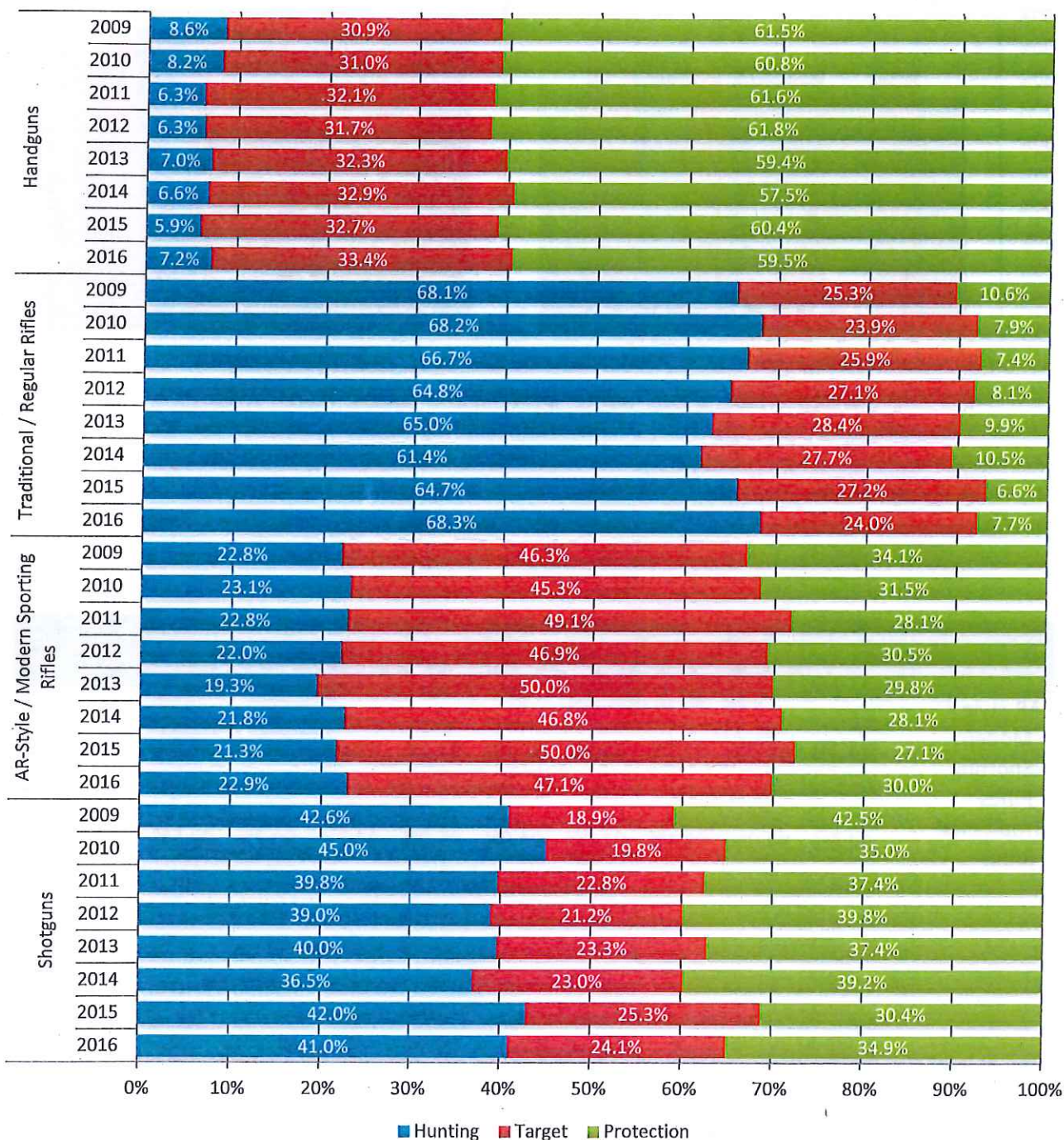
Which type(s) of USED rifles do you currently sell?



Total number of responses in 2016: n =168

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Responses (2016)
AR-style / Modern Sporting Rifles	74.3%	81.5%	77.9%	81.9%	84.0%	82.7%	88.0%	82.9%	76.8%	129
Traditional Rifles	92.8%	94.0%	93.1%	91.0%	94.9%	95.0%	94.7%	90.7%	93.5%	157

Of your annual firearm sales, please report the percentages you think were sold primarily for hunting, target-shooting and personal-protection purposes.



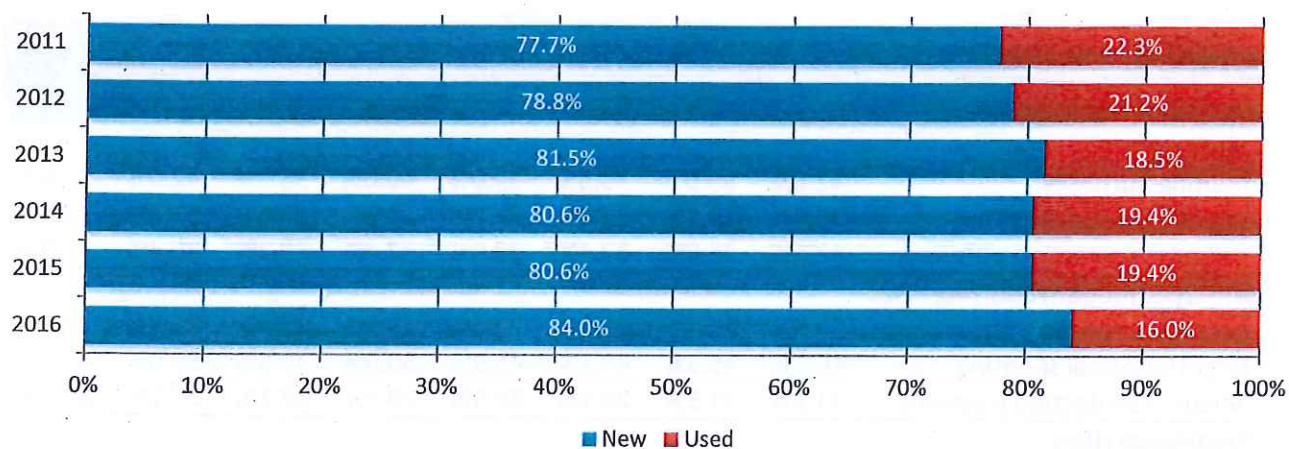
**FOR EXAMPLE: Out of all handguns sold in 2016, responding retailers report their customers were purchasing handguns for personal-protection purposes 59.5% of the time.*

(continued) Of your annual firearm sales, please report the percentages you think were sold primarily for hunting, target-shooting, and personal-protection purposes.

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Shotguns								
hunting purposes	42.6%	45.0%	39.8%	39.0%	40.0%	36.5%	42.0%	41.0%
target/informal shooting	18.9%	19.8%	22.8%	21.2%	23.3%	23.0%	25.3%	24.1%
personal-protection purposes	42.5%	35.0%	37.4%	39.8%	37.4%	39.2%	30.4%	34.9%
AR-style/modern sporting rifles								
hunting purposes	22.8%	23.1%	22.8%	22.0%	19.3%	21.8%	21.3%	22.9%
target/informal shooting	46.3%	45.3%	49.1%	46.9%	50.0%	46.8%	50.0%	47.1%
personal-protection purposes	34.1%	31.5%	28.1%	30.5%	29.8%	28.1%	27.1%	30.0%
Traditional rifles								
hunting purposes	68.1%	68.2%	66.7%	64.8%	65.0%	61.4%	64.7%	68.3%
target/informal shooting	25.3%	23.9%	25.9%	27.1%	28.4%	27.7%	27.2%	24.0%
personal-protection purposes	10.6%	7.9%	7.4%	8.1%	9.9%	10.5%	6.6%	7.7%
Handguns								
hunting purposes	8.6%	8.2%	6.3%	6.3%	7.0%	6.6%	5.9%	7.2%
target/informal shooting	30.9%	31.0%	32.1%	31.7%	32.3%	32.9%	32.7%	33.4%
personal-protection purposes	61.5%	60.8%	61.6%	61.8%	59.4%	57.5%	60.4%	59.5%

Total number of responses for 2016: Shotguns (213); AR-style/modern sporting rifles (212); Traditional rifles (211); Handguns (213).

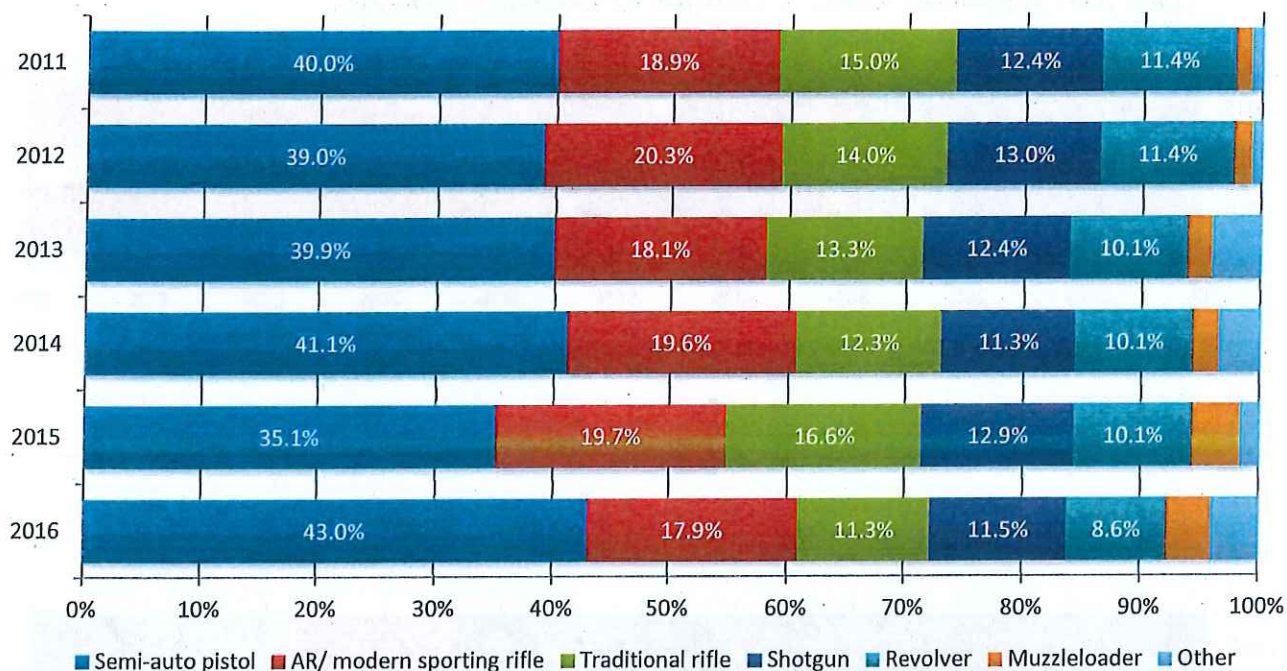
Out of every 100 firearms you sold, approximately how many were **NEW** vs. **USED**?



Total number of responses in 2016: n = 203



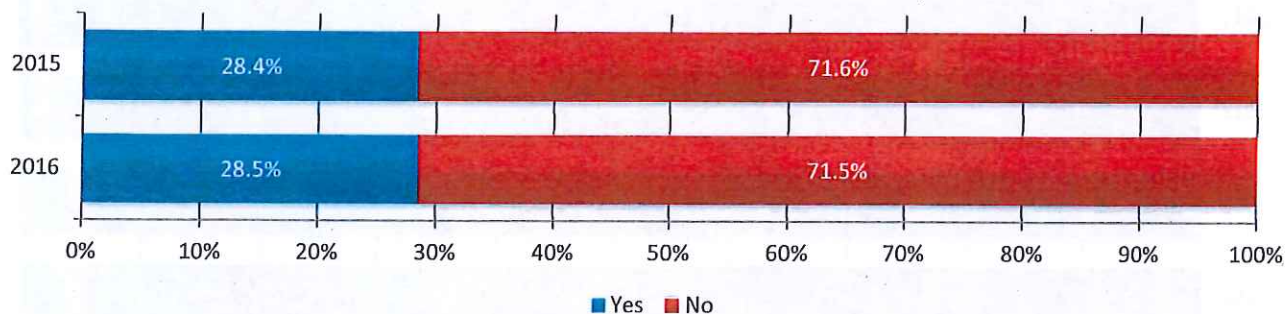
Out of every 100 firearms you sold, approximately how many were:



	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2016 Responses
Semi-auto pistol	40.0%	39.0%	39.9%	41.1%	35.1%	43.0%	211
AR/ modern sporting rifle	18.9%	20.3%	18.1%	19.6%	19.7%	17.9%	196
Traditional rifle	15.0%	14.0%	13.3%	12.3%	16.6%	11.3%	198
Shotgun	12.4%	13.0%	12.4%	11.3%	12.9%	11.5%	192
Revolver	11.4%	11.4%	10.1%	10.1%	10.1%	8.6%	198
Muzzleloader	1.3%	1.5%	2.1%	2.2%	4.0%	3.8%	123
Other	0.9%	0.8%	4.0%	3.4%	1.6%	3.9%	59

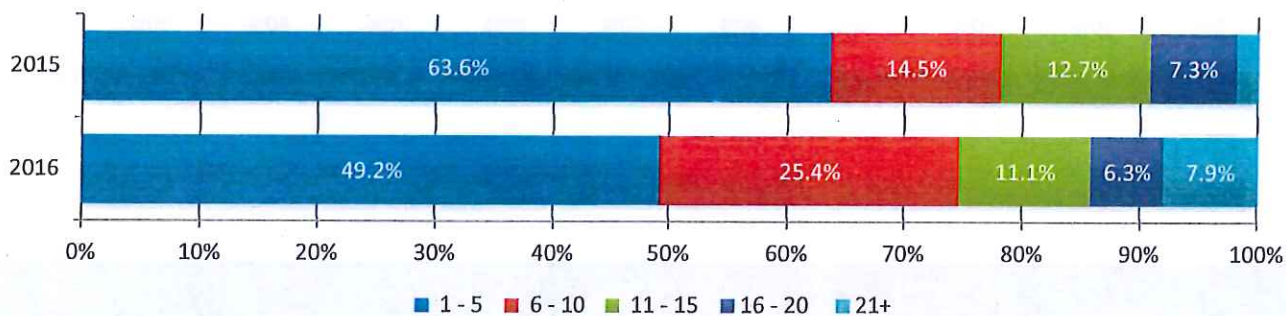
Total number of responses for 2016: n = 214

Does your store(s) carry long gun safes? (full size metal traditional safes; not wooden cabinets, trigger locks or small lock boxes). Total number of responses for 2016: n = 216



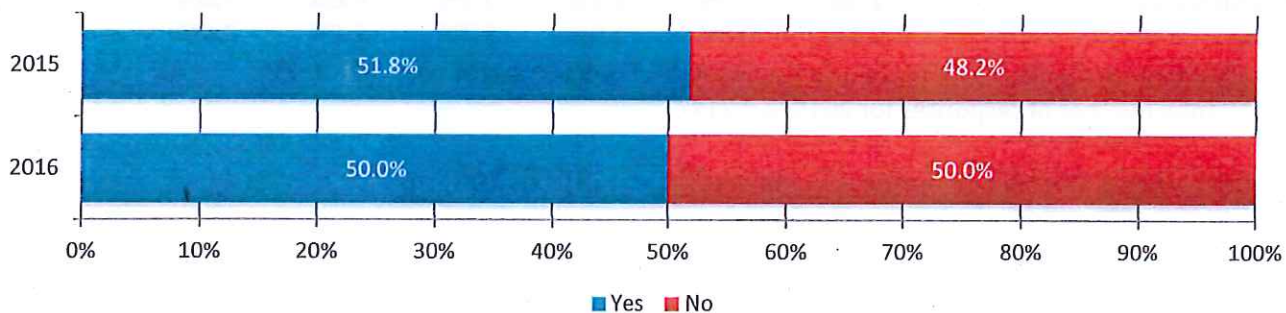
Approximately how many models of long gun safes does your store(s) carry?

Total number of responses for 2016: n = 63

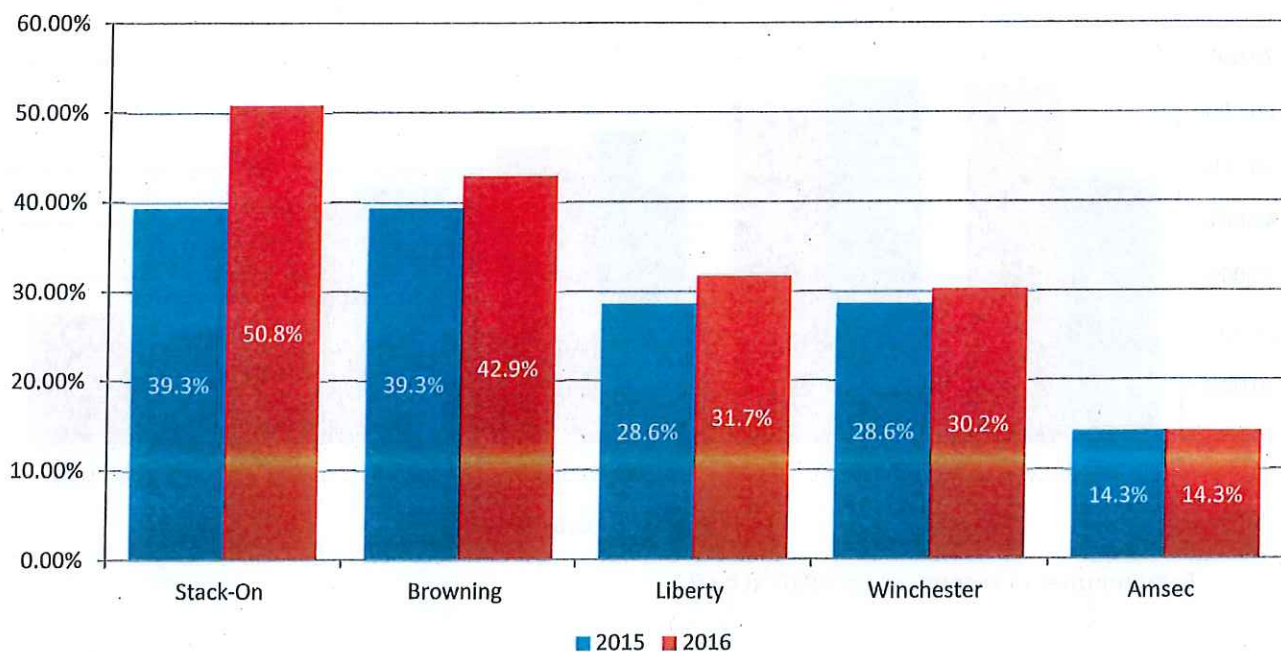


Does your store(s) offer in-home delivery for such long gun safes?

Total number of responses for 2016: n = 62



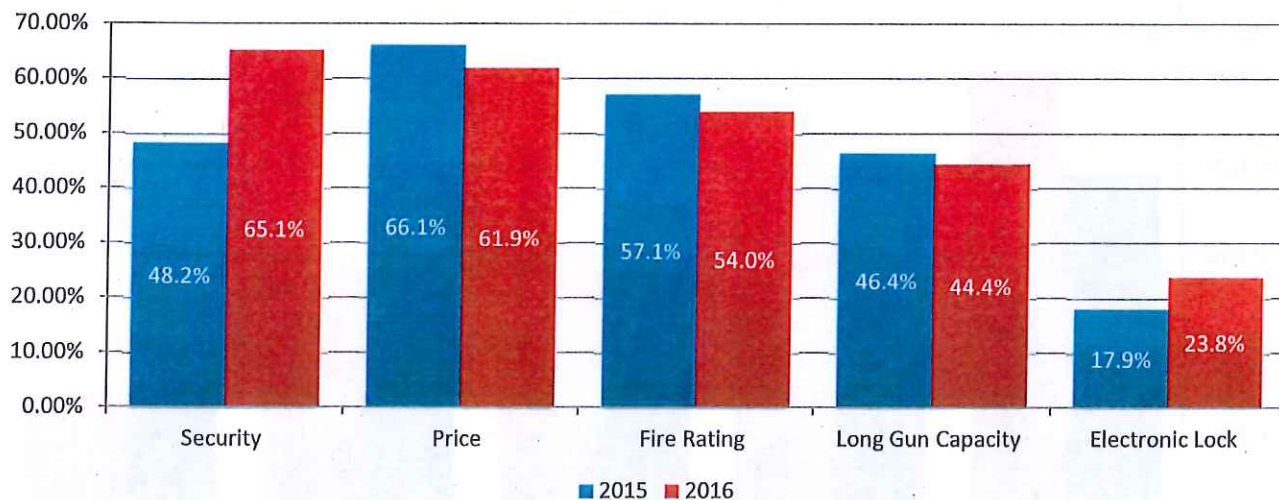
Which long gun safe brands does your store carry? (select all that apply)



Total number of responses for 2016: n = 63

Brand	2015	2016
Stack-On	39.3%	50.8%
Browning	39.3%	42.9%
Liberty	28.6%	31.7%
Winchester	28.6%	30.2%
Amsec	14.3%	14.3%
Cannon	14.3%	12.7%
Heritage	3.6%	12.7%
Champion	10.7%	12.7%
Fort Knox	10.7%	6.3%
Our own store brand	1.8%	6.3%
Rhino	1.8%	3.2%
Other	8.9%	7.9%

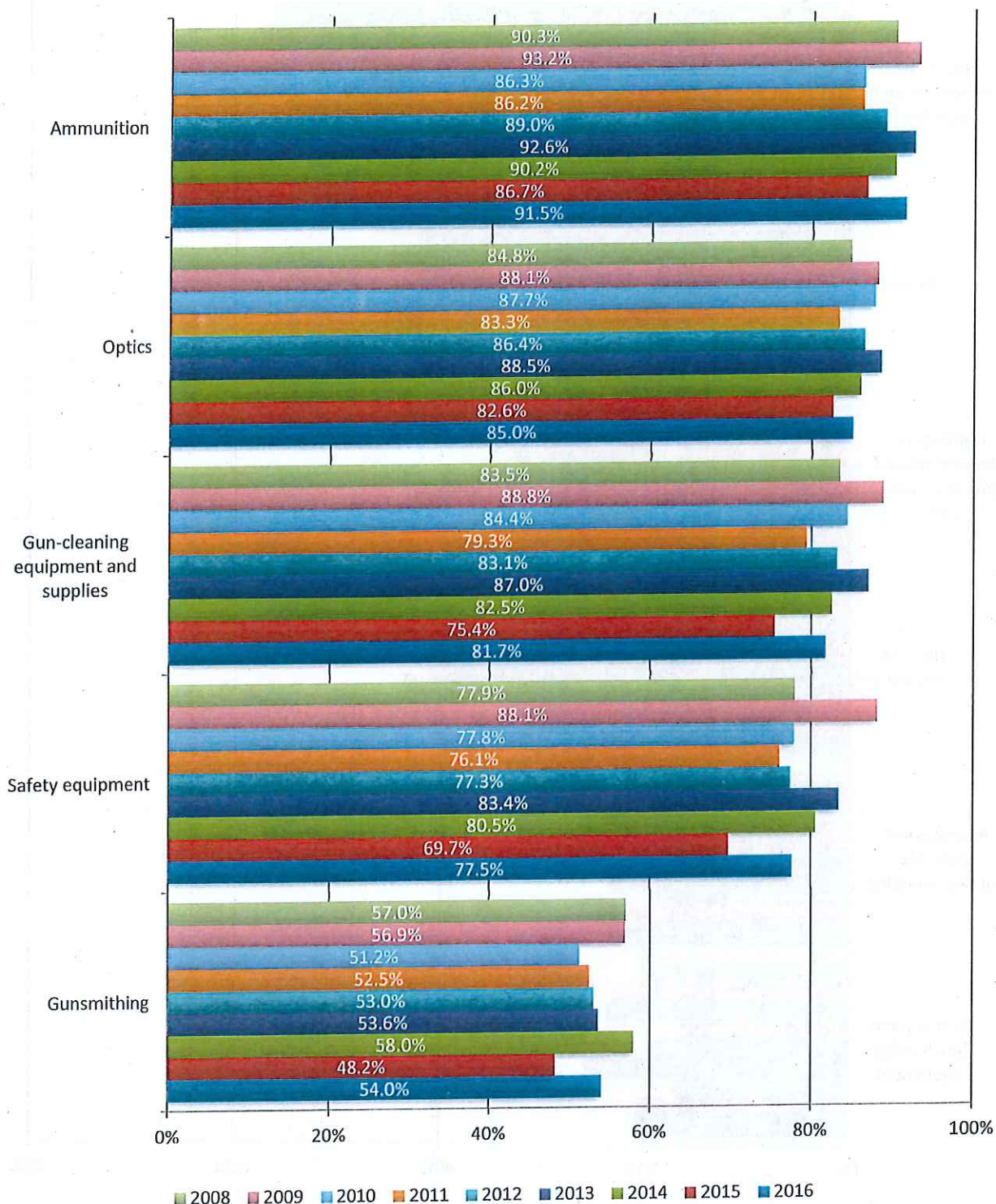
What are the top three most important safe selling features for long gun safes?



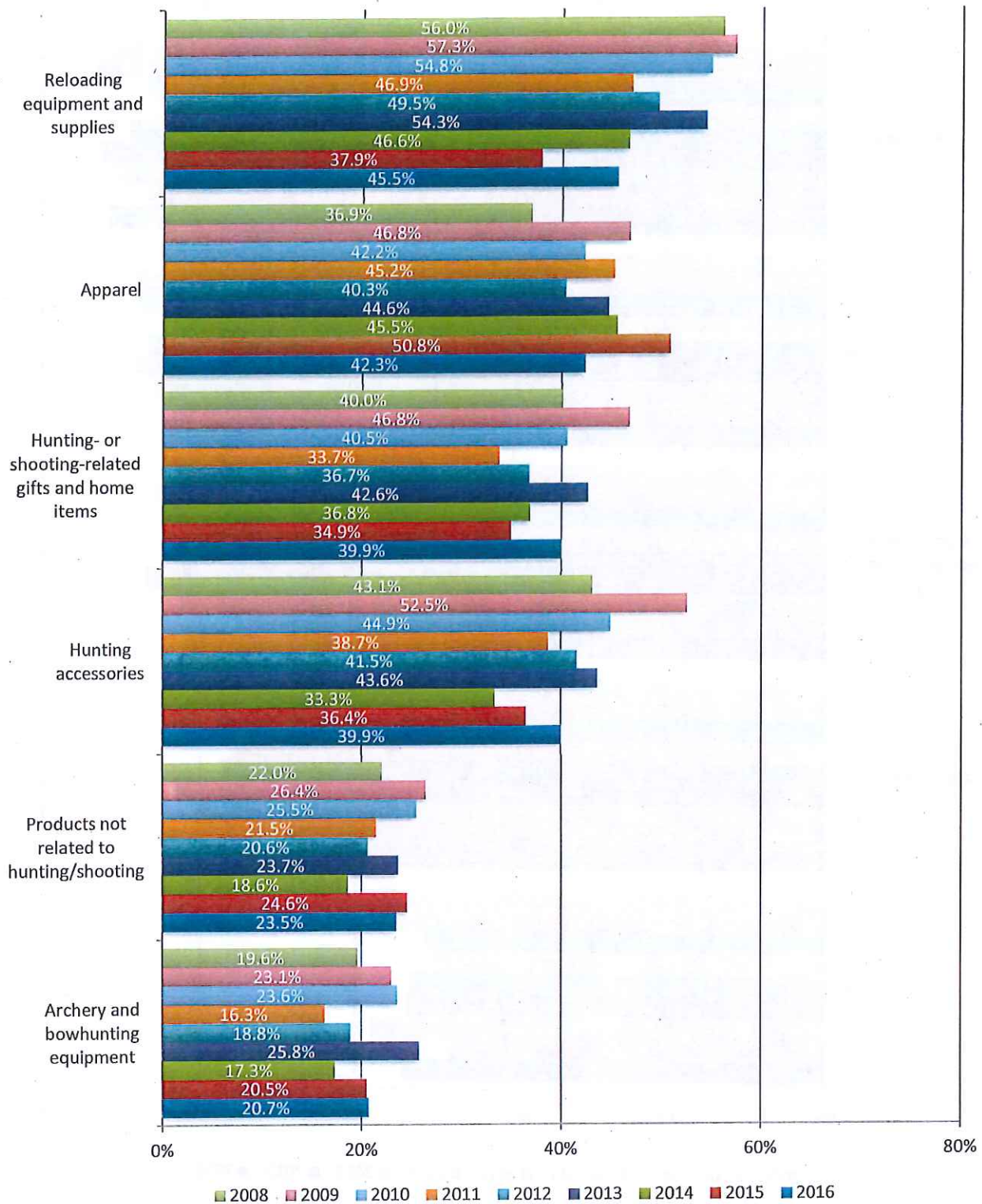
Total number of responses for 2016: n = 62

	2015	2016	Responses (2016)
Security	48.2%	65.1%	41
Price	66.1%	61.9%	39
Fire Rating	57.1%	54.0%	34
Long Gun Capacity	46.4%	44.4%	28
Electronic Lock	17.9%	23.8%	15
Interior Configuration	32.1%	22.2%	14
Biometric Lock	3.6%	3.2%	2
Combination Lock	8.9%	1.6%	1
Waterproof	1.8%	0.0%	0

Which of these product categories do you currently sell?



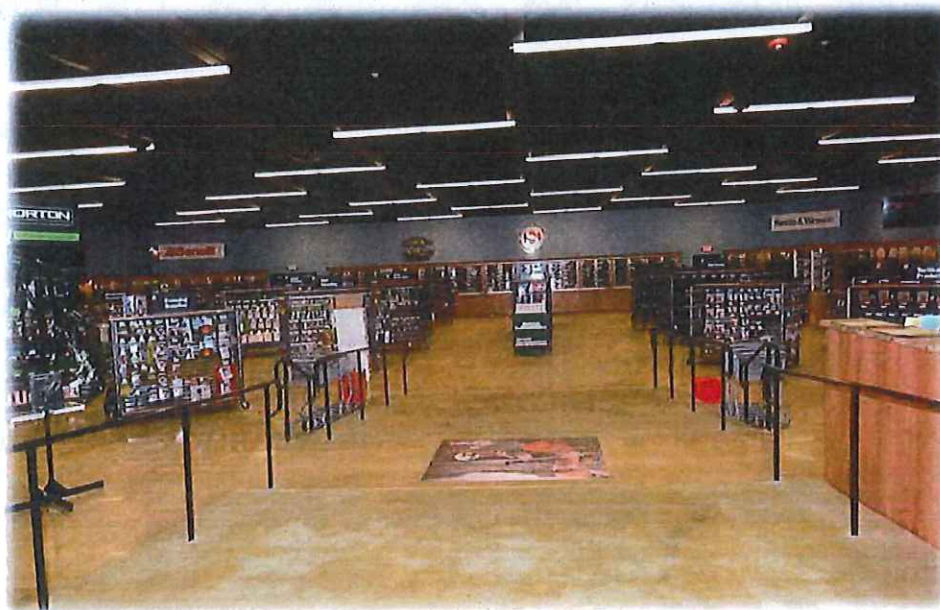
(Continued) Which of these product categories do you currently sell?



(Continued) Which of these product categories do you currently sell?

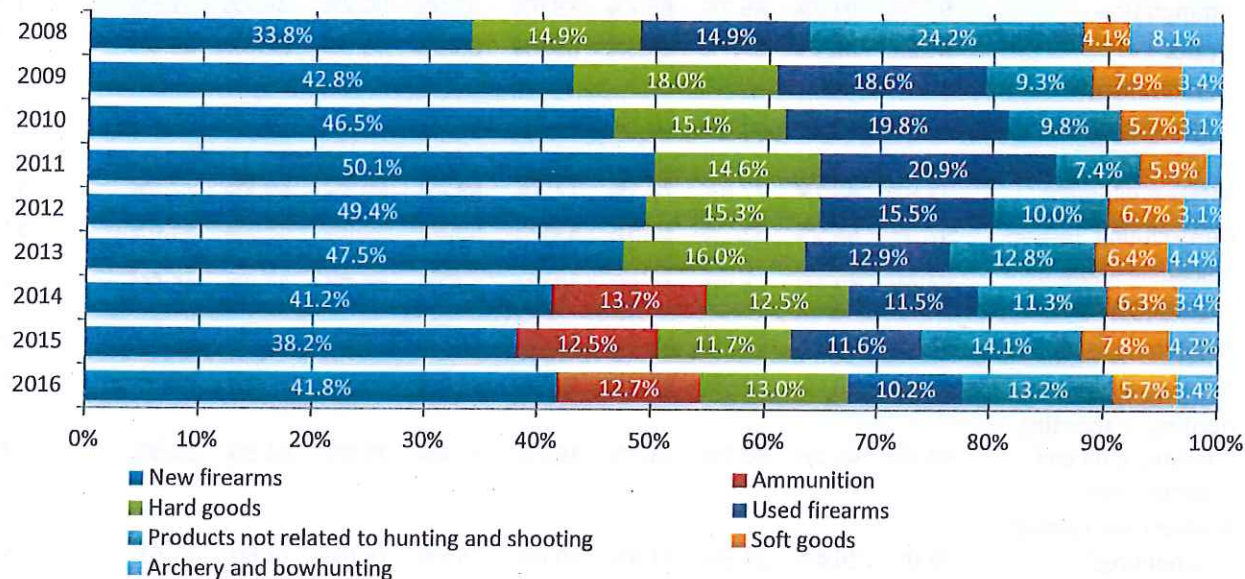
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Responses (2016)
Ammunition	90.3%	93.2%	86.3%	86.2%	89.0%	92.6%	90.2%	86.7%	91.5%	195
Optics	84.8%	88.1%	87.7%	83.3%	86.4%	88.5%	86.0%	82.6%	85.0%	181
Gun-cleaning equipment and supplies	83.5%	88.8%	84.4%	79.3%	83.1%	87.0%	82.5%	75.4%	81.7%	174
Safety equipment	77.9%	88.1%	77.8%	76.1%	77.3%	83.4%	80.5%	69.7%	77.5%	165
Gunsmithing	57.0%	56.9%	51.2%	52.5%	53.0%	53.6%	58.0%	48.2%	54.0%	115
Reloading equipment and supplies	56.0%	57.3%	54.8%	46.9%	49.5%	54.3%	46.6%	37.9%	45.5%	97
Apparel	36.9%	46.8%	42.2%	45.2%	40.3%	44.6%	45.5%	50.8%	42.3%	90
Hunting accessories	43.1%	52.5%	44.9%	38.7%	41.5%	43.6%	33.3%	36.4%	39.9%	85
Hunting or shooting related gifts and home items	40.0%	46.8%	40.5%	33.7%	36.7%	42.6%	36.8%	34.9%	39.9%	85
Products not related to hunting/ shooting	22.0%	26.4%	25.5%	21.5%	20.6%	25.8%	18.6%	24.6%	23.5%	50
Archery and bowhunting equipment	19.6%	23.1%	23.6%	16.3%	18.8%	23.7%	17.3%	20.5%	20.7%	44

Total number of responses for 2016: n = 213



SALES TRENDS

What percent of your gross annual sales were from the following categories?

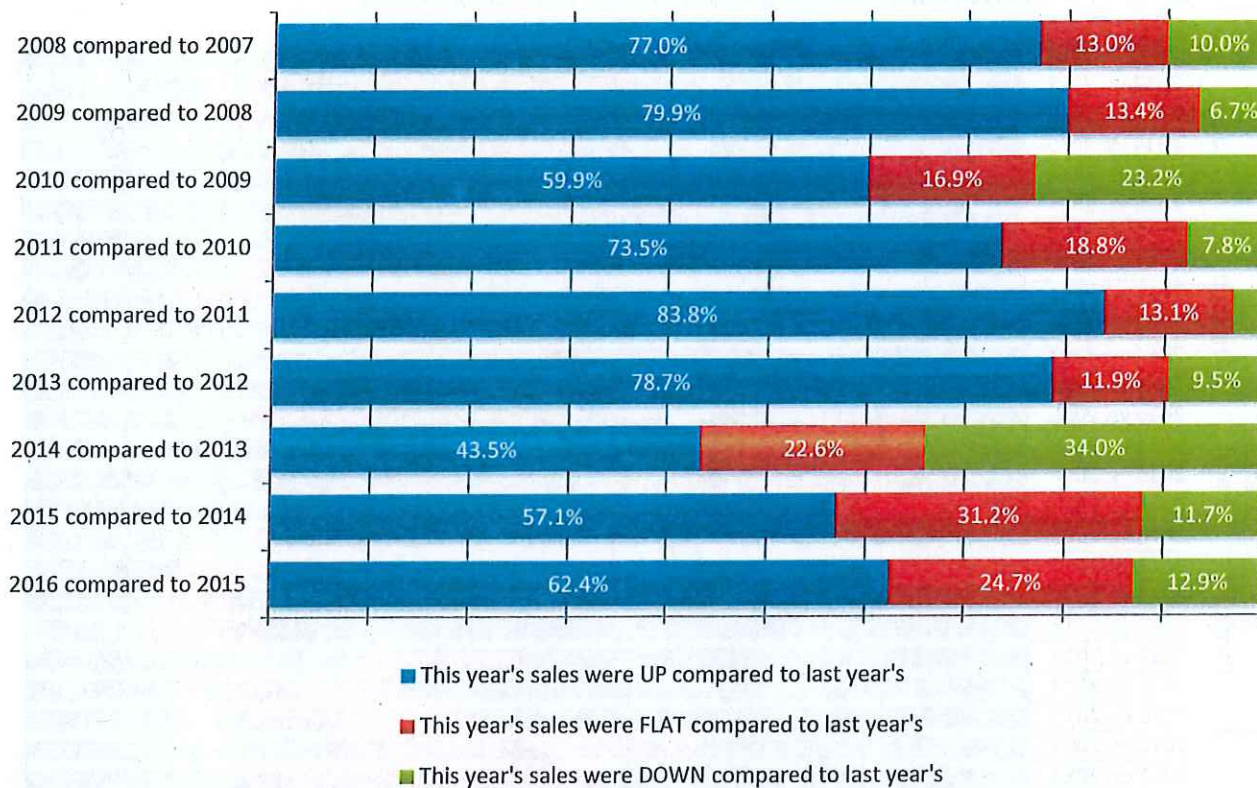


	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Responses (2016)
New firearms	33.8%	42.8%	46.5%	50.1%	49.4%	47.5%	41.2%	38.2%	41.8%	199
Ammunition	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	13.7%	12.5%	12.7%	185
*Hard goods	14.9%	18.0%	15.1%	14.6%	15.3%	16.0%	12.5%	11.7%	13.0%	150
Used firearms	14.9%	18.6%	19.8%	20.9%	15.5%	12.9%	11.5%	11.6%	10.2%	170
Products not related to hunting and shooting	24.2%	9.3%	9.8%	7.4%	10.0%	12.8%	11.3%	14.1%	13.2%	92
Soft goods	4.1%	7.9%	5.7%	5.9%	6.7%	6.4%	6.3%	7.8%	5.7%	116
Archery and bowhunting	8.1%	3.4%	3.1%	1.1%	3.1%	4.4%	3.4%	4.2%	3.4%	100

Total number of responses for 2016: n = 206

*Hard Goods includes such items as cases, cleaning kits, accessories but does not including firearms and ammunition.

Total sales compared to the previous year:



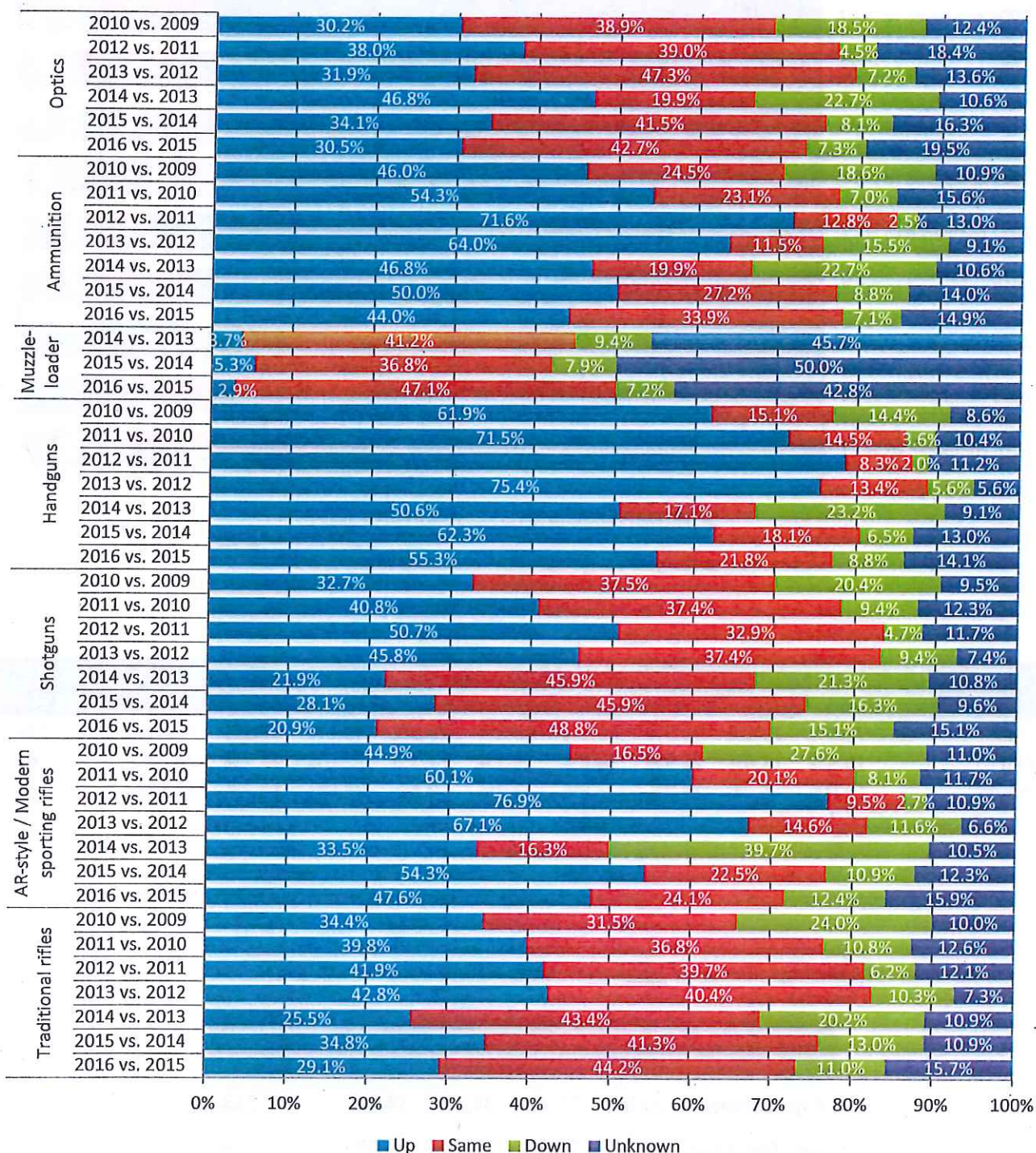
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Responses (2016)
Up	76.5%	79.9%	59.9%	73.5%	83.8%	78.7%	43.5%	57.1%	62.4%	116
Flat	13.5%	13.4%	16.9%	18.8%	13.1%	11.9%	22.6%	31.2%	24.7%	46
Down	10.0%	6.7%	23.2%	7.8%	3.1%	9.5%	34.0%	11.7%	12.9%	24

Total number of responses in 2016: n = 186

What was the average change of total sales compared to the previous year?

	2013	2014	2015	2016	Responses (2016)
Avg. Increase	39.9%	37.2%	36.1%	34.8%	113
Avg. Decrease	29.3%	26.6%	23.7%	19.8%	24

Please compare your sales this year to your sales last year in the following categories listed below. For each category please say whether sales were UP or DOWN.

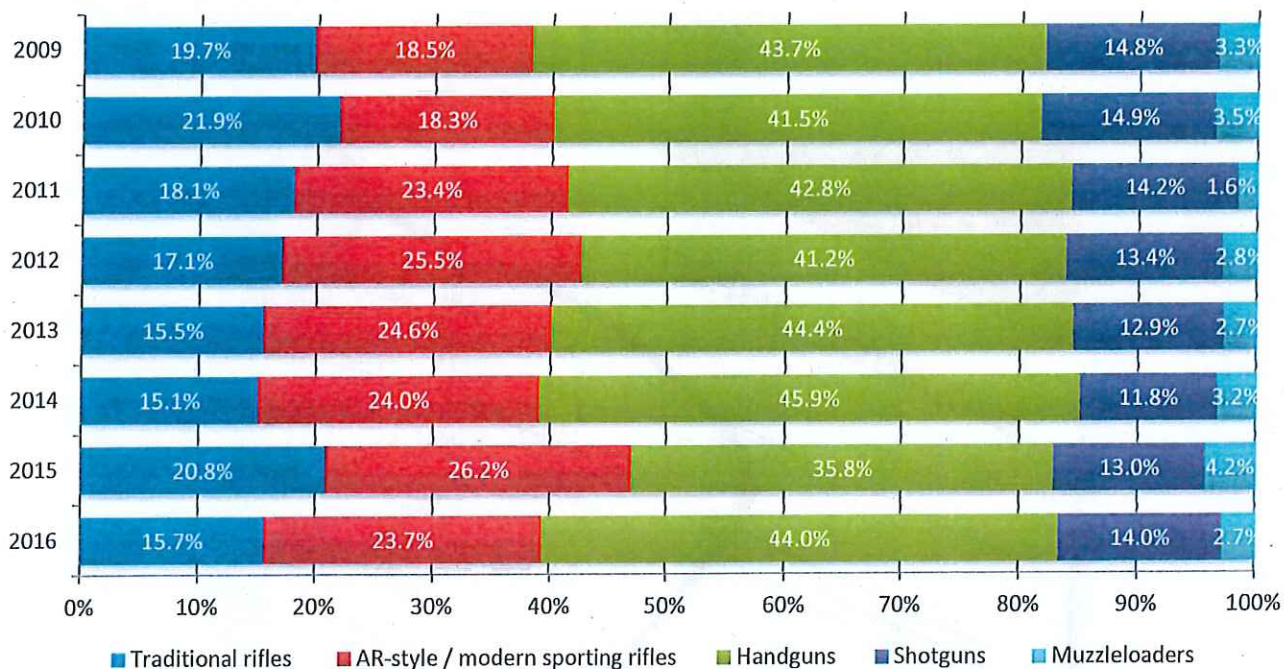


Total responses for 2016: Optics (164); Ammunition (168); Muzzleloaders (138); Handguns (170); Shotguns (172); AR-Style rifles (170); Traditional rifles (172).

What were your total sales of shooting and hunting-related items only, including firearms, ammo, accessories, apparel, etc.?

Year	Average Total Sales
2008	\$642,992
2009	\$858,314
2010	\$2,458,546
2011	\$756,019
2012	\$1,072,037
2013	\$1,047,802
2014	\$2,950,450
2015	\$1,490,824
2016	\$2,596,761
# of 2016 Responses	161

Of all your FIREARM sales last year, please estimate the percentage of sales dollars attributable to each type of firearm:

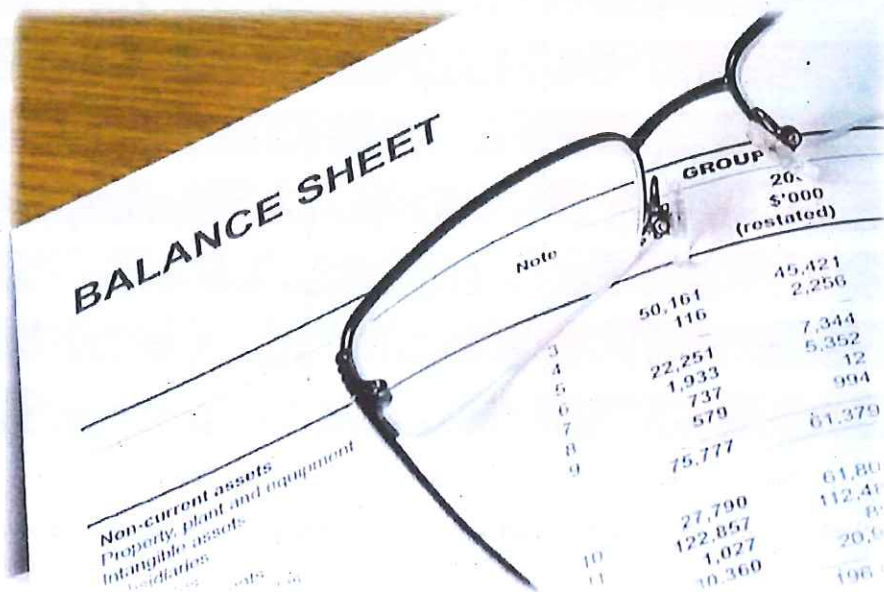


Total responses in 2016: Traditional rifles (172); AR-style rifles (168); Handguns (172); Shotguns (158); Muzzleloaders (81).

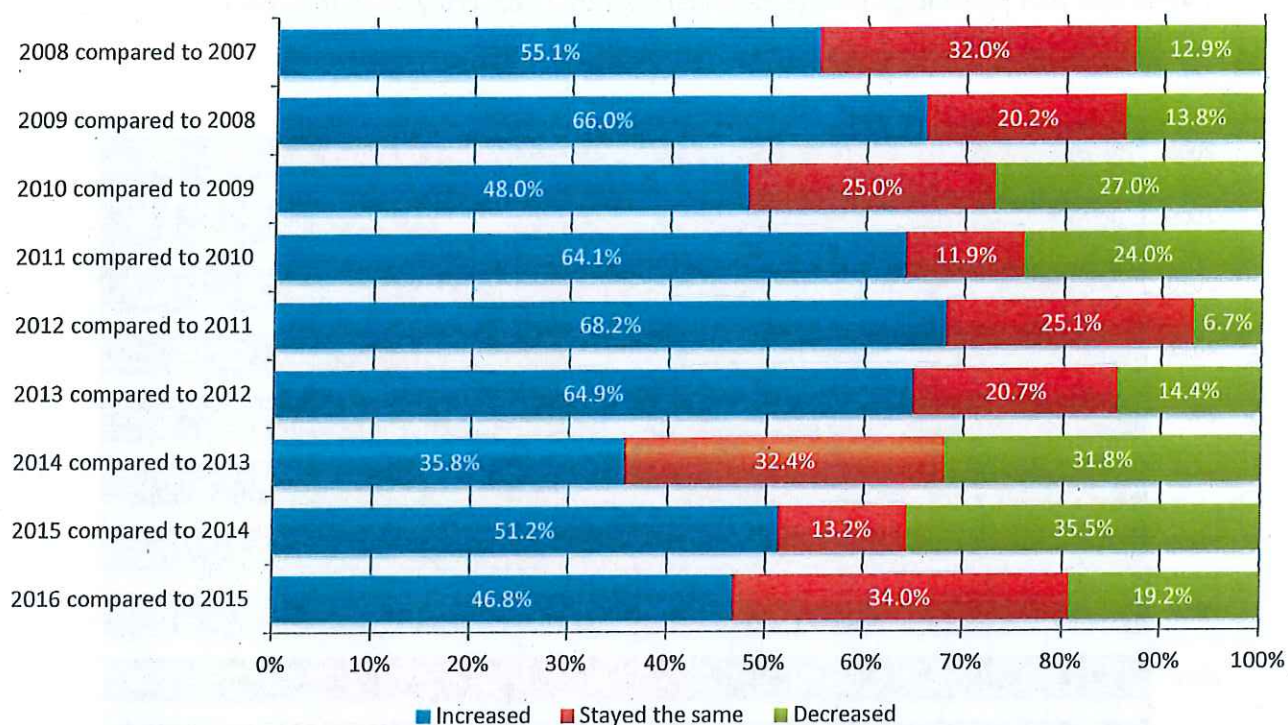
SALES MARGINS and NET PROFIT

What is your average margin on the sale of NEW and USED firearms?

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Number of 2016 responses
NEW Firearms	16.1%	16.2%	18.4%	17.6%	15.4%	15.6%	14.6%	
Handguns	16.5%	17.7%	18.9%	18.0%	16.0%	16.0%	15.9%	151
Rifles	16.2%	15.9%	19.1%	17.6%	16.8%	16.8%	15.7%	149
Shotguns	15.8%	14.9%	17.2%	17.1%	15.4%	15.4%	15.6%	144
Muzzleloaders	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	12.1%	12.1%	9.0%	89
USED Firearms	24.9%	23.5%	24.5%	26.2%	22.2%	22.5%	22.1%	
Handguns	26.2%	24.8%	26.0%	26.6%	24.8%	24.8%	25.7%	133
Rifles	24.5%	23.3%	24.7%	26.4%	23.8%	23.8%	24.0%	128
Shotguns	24.1%	22.5%	22.9%	25.5%	22.4%	22.4%	23.5%	126
Muzzleloaders	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	14.2%	14.2%	10.9%	79



Did your net profit increase, decrease or stay the same compared to the previous year?



Total number of responses in 2016: n = 156

Estimated changes in net profit (for those who reported an increase or decrease).

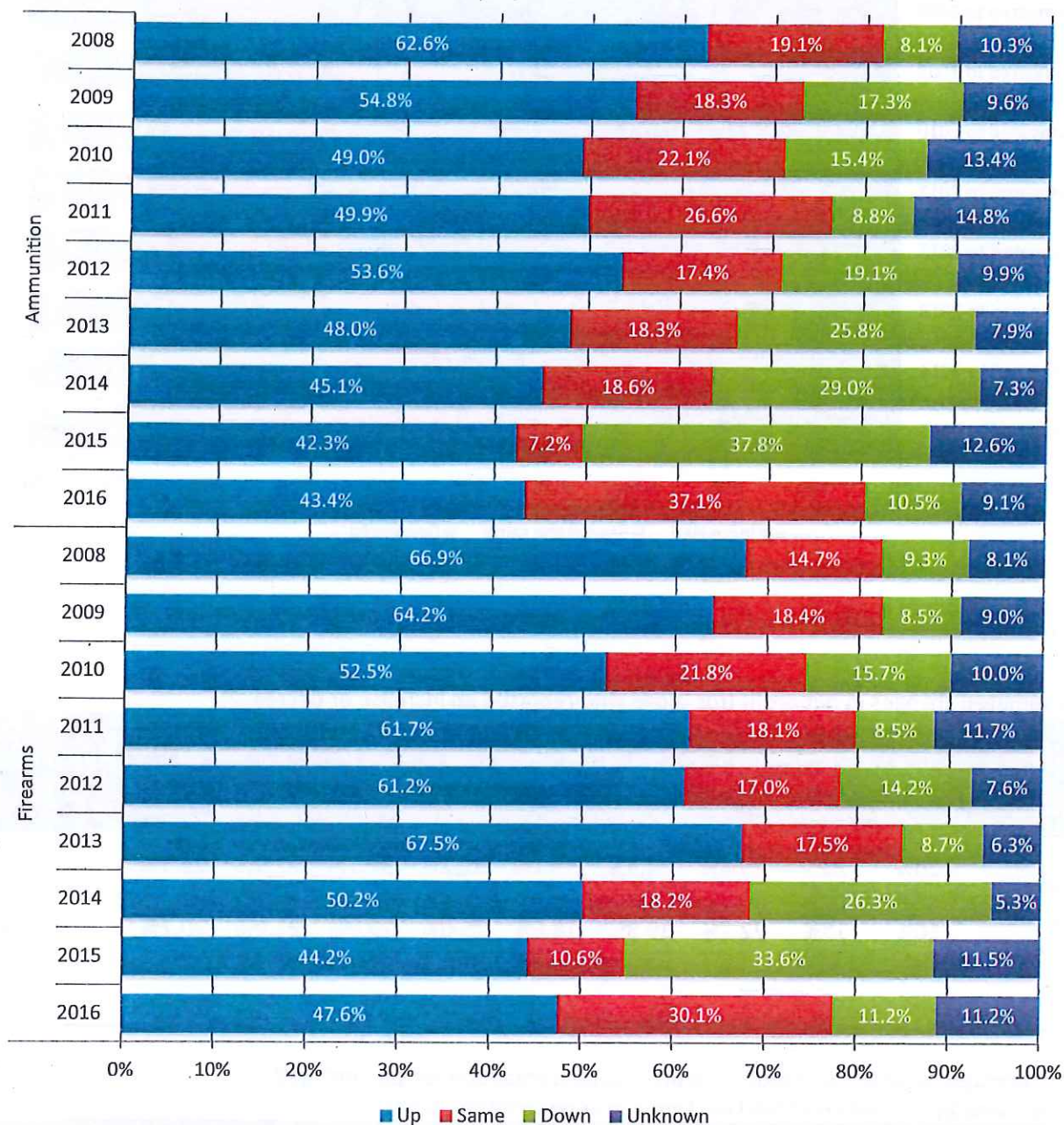
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Responses (2016)
Average Increase	20%	26%	29.4%	34.4%	33.1%	32.2%	32.7%	22.9%	23.1%	72
Average Decrease	16%	18%	22.7%	19.8%	18.6%	25.0%	22.0%	21.9%	20.7%	30

On average, what is your credit card processing transaction fee percentage?
(calculated by the credit card total fee / gross sales on credit and debit)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	# of 2016 Respondents
Average Increase	2.6%	2.7%	2.5%	2.6%	2.6%	2.6%	2.6%	152

INVENTORY

What was your percentage change in annual inventory from last year to this year for
ammunition and firearms?



(continued) What was your percentage change in annual inventory from last year to this year for ammunition and firearms?

		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Ammunition	Up	62.6%	54.8%	49.0%	49.9%	53.6%	48.0%	45.1%	42.3%	43.4%
	Same	19.1%	18.3%	22.1%	26.6%	17.4%	18.3%	18.6%	7.2%	37.1%
	Down	8.1%	17.3%	15.4%	8.8%	19.1%	25.8%	29.0%	37.8%	10.5%
	Unknown	10.3%	9.6%	13.4%	14.8%	9.9%	7.9%	7.3%	12.6%	9.1%
Firearms	Up	66.9%	64.2%	52.5%	61.7%	61.2%	67.5%	50.2%	44.2%	47.6%
	Same	14.7%	18.4%	21.8%	18.1%	17.0%	17.5%	18.2%	10.6%	30.1%
	Down	9.3%	8.5%	15.7%	8.5%	14.2%	8.7%	26.3%	33.6%	11.2%
	Unknown	8.1%	9.0%	10.0%	11.7%	7.6%	6.3%	5.3%	11.5%	11.2%

Total number of respondents for FIREARMS (2016): 143

Total number of respondents for AMMUNITION (2016): 143

ie. 43.4% of responding retailers said their ammunition inventory was up in 2016 over 2015.

What was the percentage change in your total inventory for each category of ammunition, based on dollar value?

		2015	2016	# Of 2016 Respondents
Centerfire Pistol	Average Increase	16.1%	15.4%	61
	Average Decrease	24.4%	13.7%	14
Centerfire Rifle	Average Increase	20.0%	15.8%	47
	Average Decrease	15.6%	25.8%	28
Component Bullets	Average Increase	15.8%	14.9%	31
	Average Decrease	13.8%	18.5%	20
Rimfire	Average Increase	25.5%	21.3%	45
	Average Decrease	38.6%	23.4%	24
Shotshells	Average Increase	10.7%	17.2%	30
	Average Decrease	39.7%	18.8%	37

SELECTED OPERATING MEASURES

NOTE: The following tables are based on a subset of respondents who provided complete information for sales, inventory, square footage, and cost of goods sold.

What was the average value (replacement value, not retail value) of your annual inventory on hand for shooting- and hunting-related merchandise only, including firearms, ammo, accessories, apparel, etc.)?

	2014	2015	2016	Responses (2016)
Retailers less than \$1 million	\$111,800	\$156,800	\$104,700	90
Retailers more than \$1 million	\$2,240,800	\$3,314,000	\$4,137,500	*11

*Sample size of retailers \$1 million + is small (11), use results with caution.

What was your total cost of goods sold annually for shooting- and hunting-related merchandise, including firearms, ammo, accessories, apparel, etc.?

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Responses (2016)
Retailers less than \$1 million	\$153,300	\$142,500	\$185,500	\$192,700	\$171,400	\$256,300	\$128,100	92
Retailers more than \$1 million	\$5,608,900	\$2,278,100	\$3,966,500	\$2,812,800	\$5,583,600	\$4,459,400	\$4,532,400	*11

*Sample size of retailers \$1 million + is small (11), use results with caution.

What was the total square footage of retail space dedicated to shooting- and hunting-related items only, as of December 31?

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Responses (2016)
Retailers less than \$1 million	1,359	1,232	1,418	1,595	1,247	1,827	1,895	41
Retailers more than \$1 million	9,012	6,552	7,033	5,437	6,756	4,461	13,187	*11

* Sample size of retailers \$1 million + is small (11), use results with caution.

Please tell us how many full-time employees your store had in 2016 for hunting and shooting related merchandise including firearms, ammunition, etc.

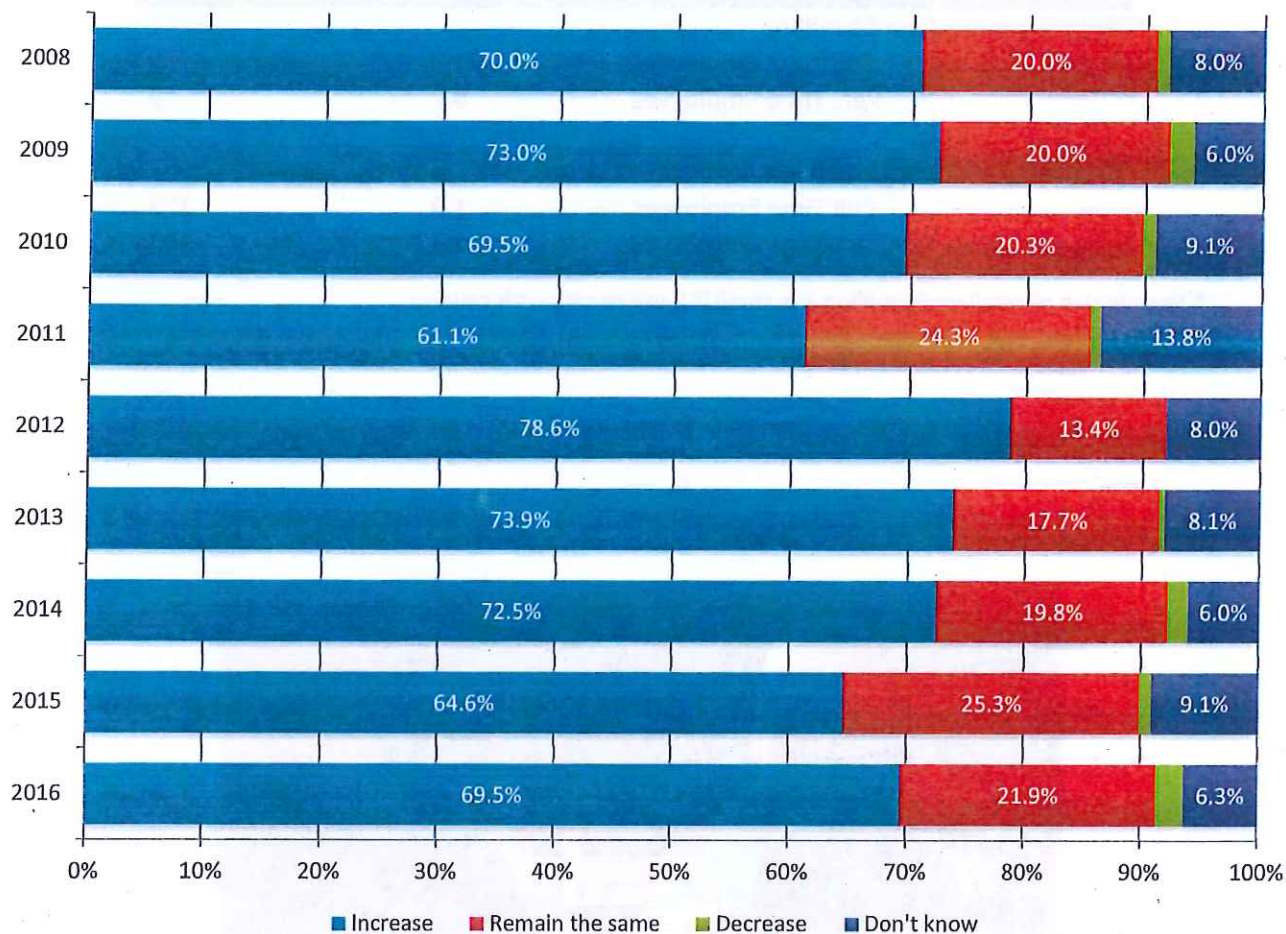
	2016	Responses (2016)
Retailers more than \$1 million		
Full Time Employees	21.7	*9
Part Time Employees	8.7	*9
Retailers less than \$1 million		
Full Time Employees	1.9	103
Part Time Employees	1.4	103

* Sample size of retailers \$1 million + is small (9), use results with caution.



Markets and Customers

In your opinion, has the number of female customers in your store increased or decreased?



	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Responses (2016)
Increase	70.0%	73.0%	69.5%	61.1%	78.6%	73.9%	72.5%	64.6%	69.5%	89
Remain the same	20.0%	20.0%	20.3%	24.3%	13.4%	17.7%	19.8%	25.3%	21.9%	28
Decrease	1.0%	2.0%	1.1%	0.8%	0.0%	0.4%	1.7%	1.0%	2.3%	3
Don't know	8.0%	6.0%	9.1%	13.8%	8.0%	8.1%	6.0%	9.1%	6.3%	8

Total number of responses in 2016: n = 128

ie. 69.5% of reporting retailers noticed an increase in female customers in 2016 over 2015.

In your opinion, what percentage of your shooting- and hunting-related sales revenue do you attribute to female customers?

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
% of sales revenue	16.9%	15.4%	19.1%	19.4%	20.3%	19.5%	18.6%	22.6%

Total number of responses for 2016: n = 120

In your opinion, what type of firearm did female buyers purchase most often?

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Responses (2016)
Semi-automatic handgun	1.5	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	112
Revolver	2.1	1.9	1.9	2.3	2.1	93
AR platform (MSR) rifle	3.5	3.7	3.6	3.9	3.2	78
Shotgun	3.7	3.5	3.6	3.1	3.7	80
Traditional rifle	4.0	4.1	4.2	3.6	4.2	75
Muzzleloader	5.6	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.8	50

These results show how firearms retailers rank the observed preferences of female firearm buyers for given types of firearm on a scale of 1 (very likely) to 6 (not likely at all). For instance, the average respondent suggested that female hunters/shooters who purchased firearms from their business in 2016 most likely purchased a semi-automatic handgun (average rank of 1.3 out of 6), and was least likely to purchase a muzzleloader (average rank of 5.8 out of 6).



In your opinion, what percent of your customers in 2016 were first-time gun buyers?

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
% of all customers who were first time gun buyers	20.8%	25.0%	25.8%	25.3%	24.8%	24%	24.0%
Total number of responses for 2016: n = 159							

In your opinion, what type of firearm did first-time buyers purchase most often?

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Responses (2016)
Semi-automatic handgun	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.3	136
AR platform (MSR) rifle	3.0	2.9	3.7	3.0	2.7	2.6	115
Revolver	3.0	2.8	1.9	2.7	3.0	3.1	110
Shotgun	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.8	112
Traditional rifle	3.8	4.1	4.1	4.0	3.7	4.0	107
Muzzleloader	5.8	5.6	5.9	5.9	5.7	5.7	71

These results show how firearms retailers rank the observed preferences of first time firearm buyers for given types of firearm on a scale of 1 (very likely) to 6 (not likely at all). For instance, the average respondent suggested that first time gun buyer who purchased firearms from their business in 2016 was more likely to purchase a revolver (average rank of 3.1 out of 6), than a traditional rifle (average rank of 4.0 out of 6).

To the best of your knowledge, what was your total customer demographic in 2016?

	2014	2015	2016	Responses (2016)
Male	75.2%	76.9%	74.7%	25
Female	24.8%	23.1%	25.3%	20
White	69.4%	72.0%	72.0%	22
Black	11.3%	9.5%	11.0%	8
Hispanic	11.7%	10.9%	12.3%	10
Asian	7.6%	7.6%	4.6%	5
White Male	55.5%	57.3%	56.6%	12
White Female	13.9%	14.8%	15.4%	10
Black Male	7.1%	6.4%	6.9%	5
Black Female	4.2%	3.0%	4.1%	3
Hispanic Male	7.8%	7.5%	7.4%	6
Hispanic Female	3.9%	3.4%	4.9%	4
Asian Male	4.8%	5.7%	3.7%	2
Asian Female	2.8%	1.9%	0.9%	3

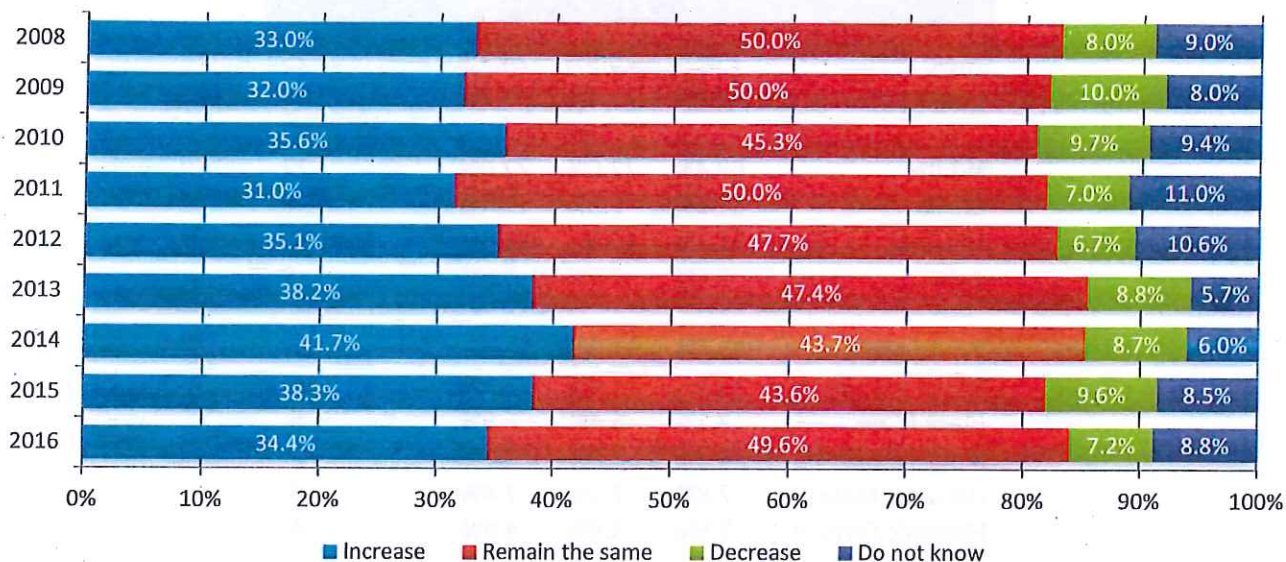
Do you have a system you use to collect demographic information (age, gender, race/ethnicity) on your customers?

	2016
Yes	10.9%
No	89.1%

Total number of responses for 2016: n = 128

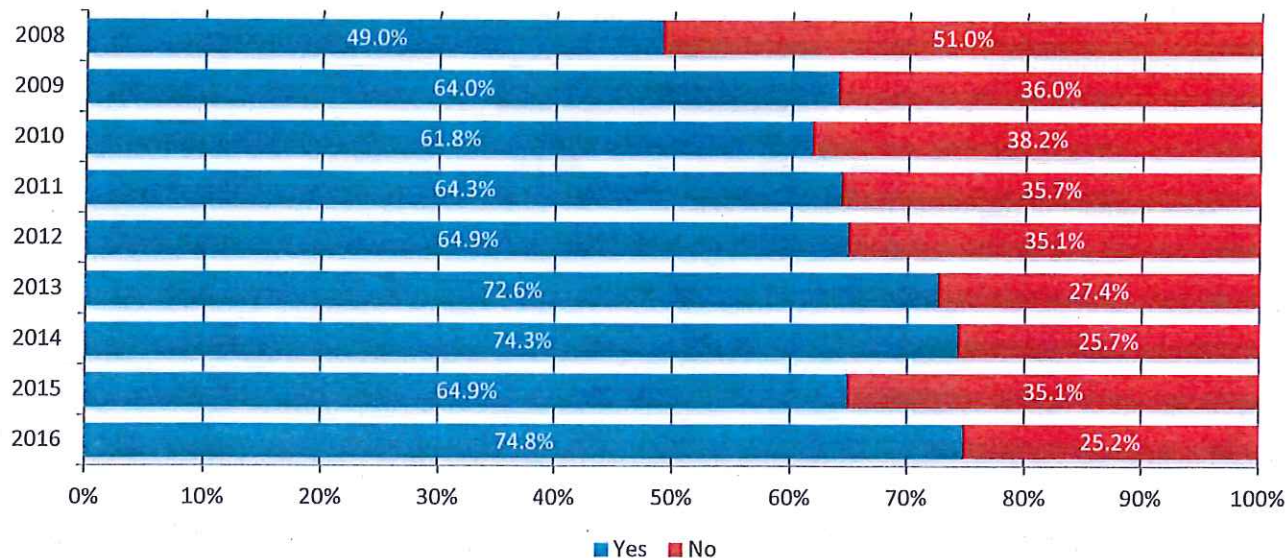
ADVERTISING and ONLINE MARKETING

Did your marketing/advertising expenditures (actual \$\$ spent) increase, decrease or remain the same?



Total number of responses for 2016: n = 125

Does your business currently have a website?



Total number of responses for 2016: n = 127

Do you sell any hunting and shooting-related products via the Internet?

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Yes	49.0%	64.0%	50.4%	49.9%	48.7%	52.3%	53.8%	40.0%	53.2%
No	51.0%	36.0%	49.6%	50.1%	51.3%	47.7%	46.2%	60.0%	46.8%

Total number of responses for 2016: n = 126

This year, did your online sales increase or decrease? *(asked of those that do have a website)*

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Increase	64.0%	65.0%	55.3%	64.6%	68.8%	59.3%	59.3%	52.6%	46.2%
Stay the same	7.0%	7.0%	11.4%	7.2%	5.3%	30.3%	10.3%	13.2%	10.8%
Decrease	28.0%	28.0%	33.3%	28.2%	26.0%	10.3%	30.3%	34.2%	43.1%

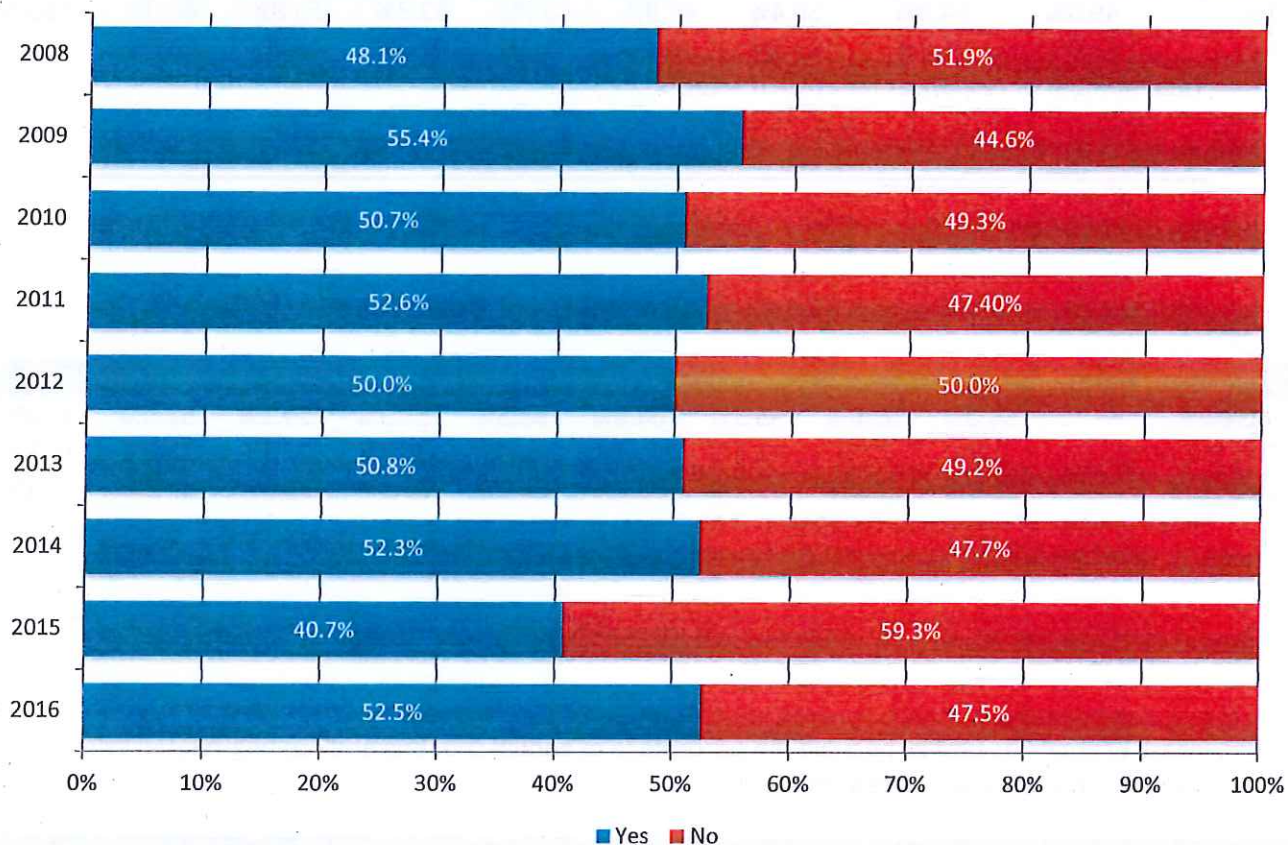
Total number of responses for 2016: n = 65

Please estimate as best as possible the percentage of annual shooting and hunting-related sales revenues that were generated online:

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
% sales revenue generated online	22.5%	34.0%	35.5%	32.3%	29.8%	26.6%	31.9%	24.1%

Total number of responses for 2016: n = 60

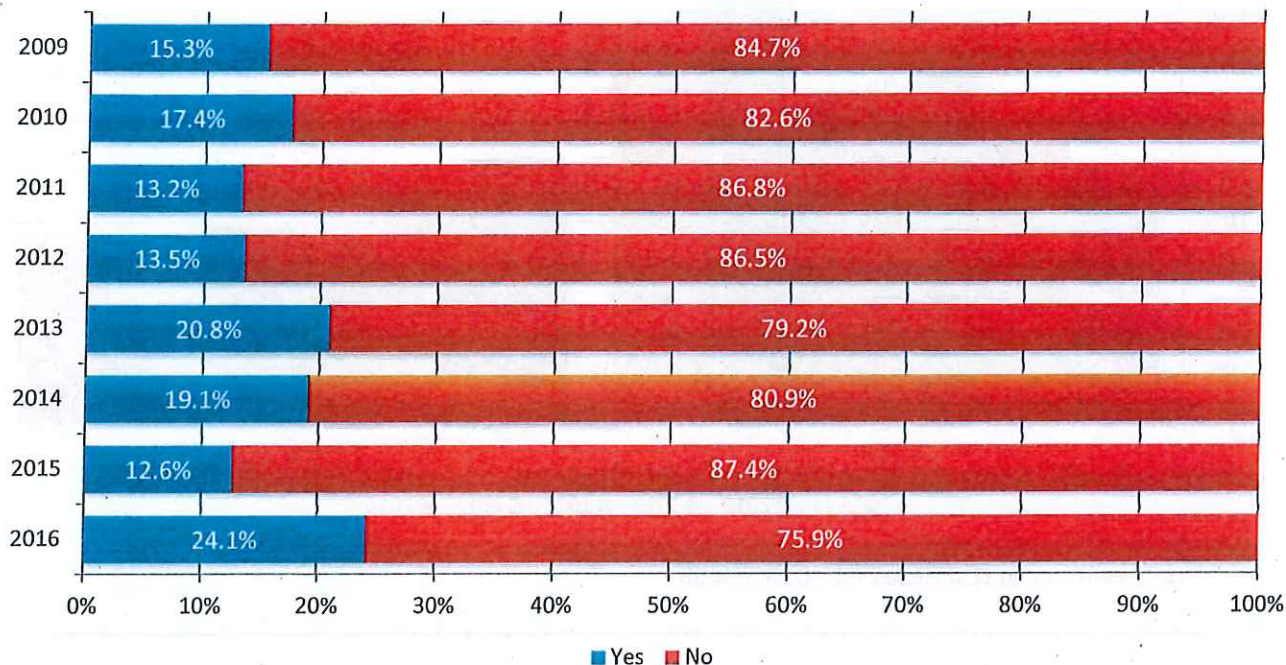
If you are not currently selling hunting and shooting products online, do your future business plans include selling online?



Total number of responses for 2016: n = 59

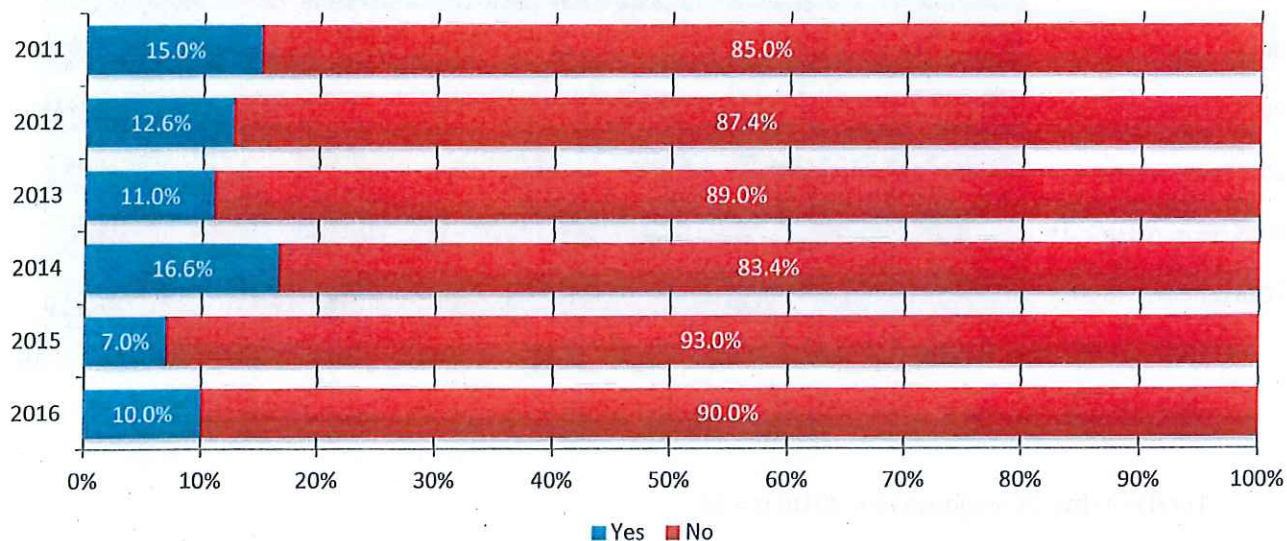
SHOOTING RANGES AND OTHER OFFERINGS

Do you have an active shooting range on-site?



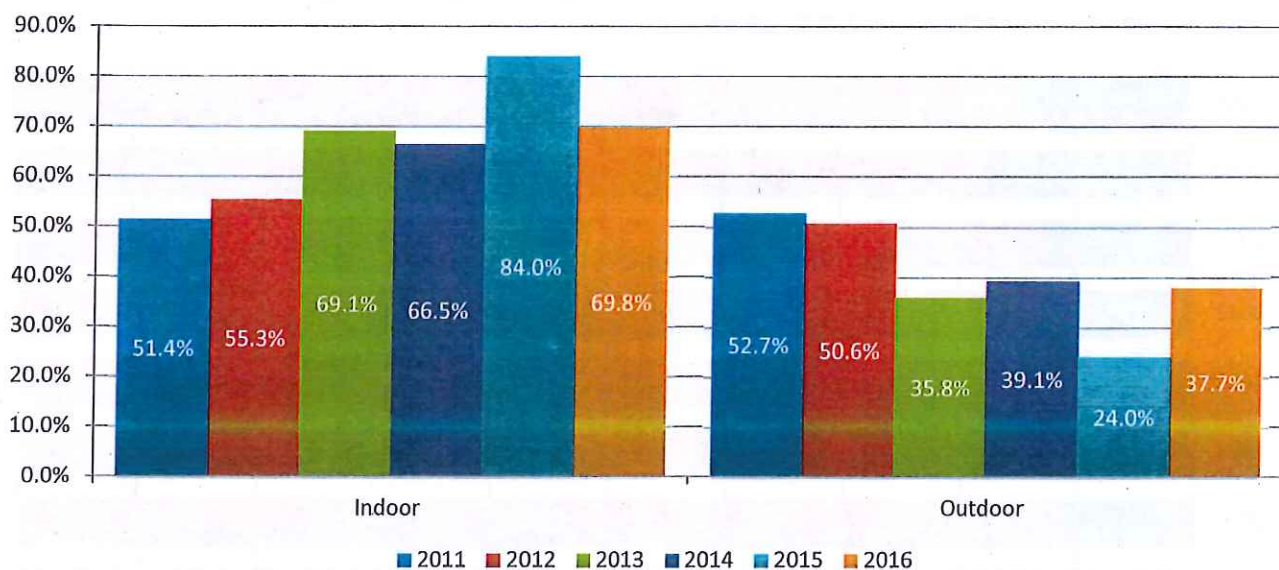
Total number of responses for 2016: n = 220

If no, do you have any plans to open a shooting range [next year]?



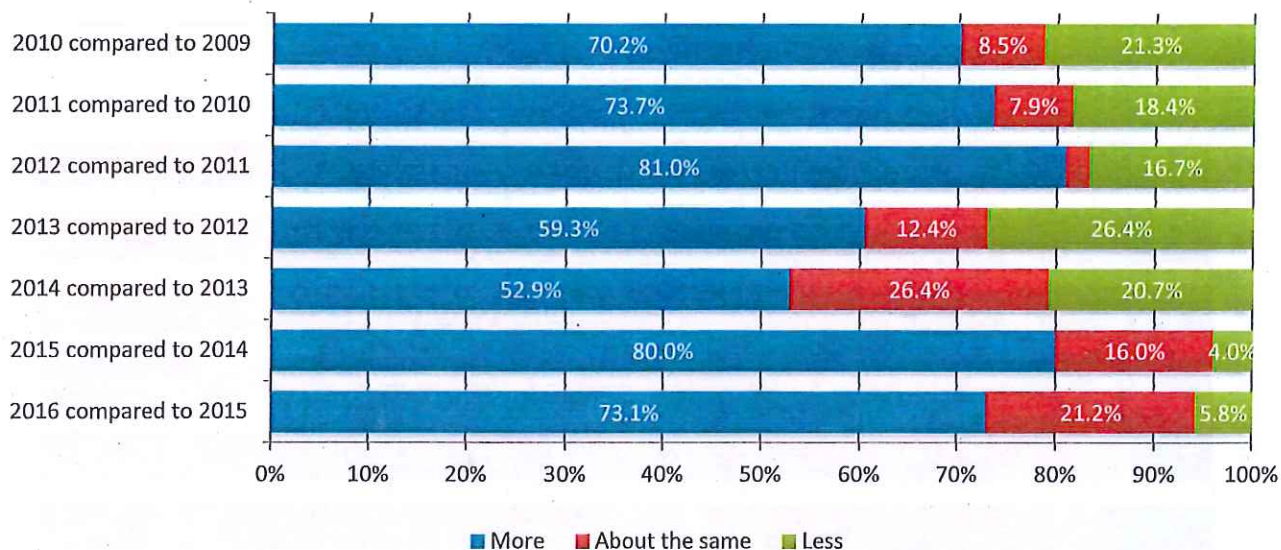
Total number of responses for 2016: n = 160

Please check which type of range(s) you have on-site: (Asked of those who indicated that they do have an active shooting range on site)



Total number of responses for 2016: n = 53

Please describe customer range traffic in 2016 compared to 2015?



Total number of responses for 2016: n = 52

Which, if any, of the following general firearm instruction classes do you offer?
(select all that apply)

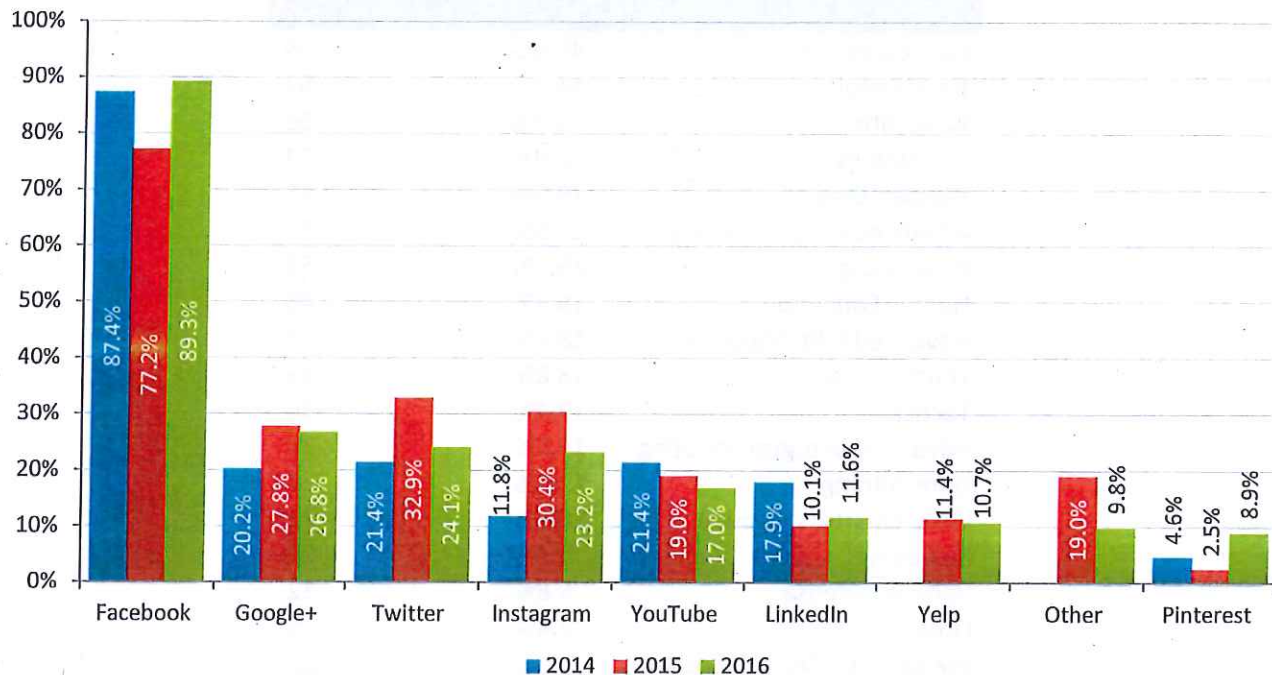
Class	2016	Responses (2016)
Concealed Carry	45.4%	94
Basic Pistol	44.4%	92
Basic Rifle	31.9%	66
Self-Defense	30.9%	64
Women Only	29.5%	61
Advanced Pistol Shooting	27.5%	57
Basic Shotgun	25.1%	52
Hunter Education	19.3%	40
Advanced Rifle Shooting	18.8%	39
Youth Classes	18.8%	39
Tactical	17.4%	36
Advanced Shotgun Shooting	14.5%	30
Gunsmithing	12.6%	26
Close Quarters Combat	10.6%	22
Reloading	9.7%	20
Vehicle Defense	5.8%	12
Other	2.4%	5
We do not offer any firearm-related classes	41.1%	85

Total number of responses for 2016: n = 207



SOCIAL MEDIA AND CURRENT ISSUES

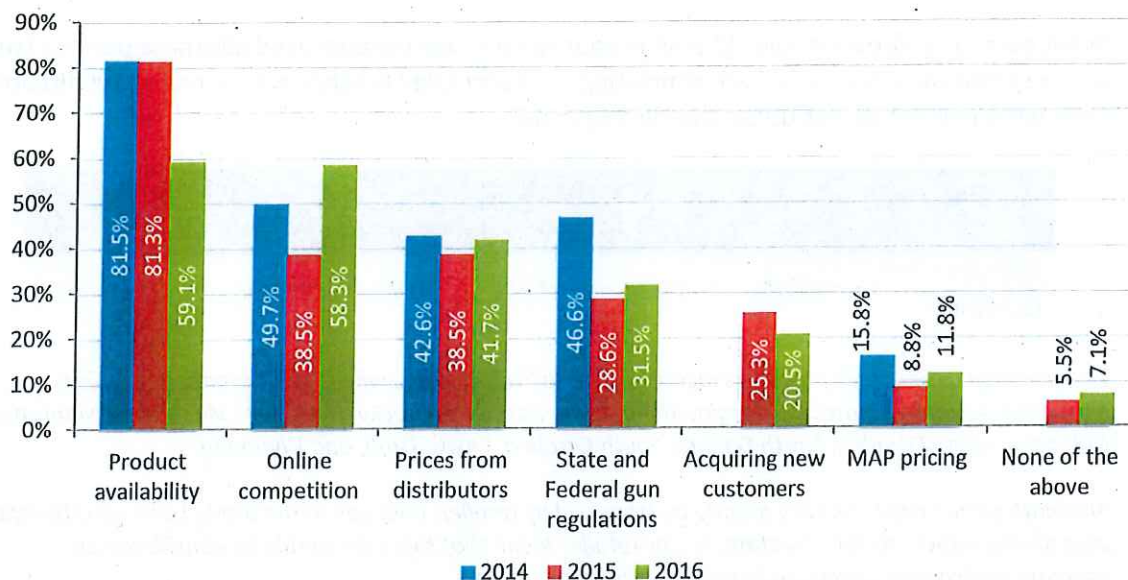
Which social media platforms does your store use to communicate with customers?



Social Media Platform	2014	2015	2016	Responses (2016)
Facebook	87.4%	77.2%	89.3%	100
Google+	20.2%	27.8%	26.8%	30
Twitter	21.4%	32.9%	24.1%	27
Instagram	11.8%	30.4%	23.2%	26
YouTube	21.4%	19.0%	17.0%	19
LinkedIn	17.9%	10.1%	11.6%	13
Yelp	n/a	11.4%	10.7%	12
Pinterest	4.6%	2.5%	8.9%	10
Other	n/a	19.0%	9.8%	11

Total number of responses in 2016: n = 112

What issues are negatively impacting your business the most? (Please select the top 3)



Total number of responses in 2016: n = 127

	2014	2015	2016	Responses (2016)
Product availability	81.5%	81.3%	59.1%	75
Online competition	49.7%	38.5%	58.3%	74
Prices from distributors	42.6%	38.5%	41.7%	53
State and Federal gun regulations	46.6%	28.6%	31.5%	40
Acquiring new customers	n/a	25.3%	20.5%	26
MAP pricing	15.8%	8.8%	11.8%	15
None of the above	n/a	5.5%	7.1%	9

BACKGROUND CHECKS AND OPERATING SYSTEMS

What percent of firearms sales (if any) in your store(s) use the approved alternate permits (such as concealed carry license) when completing a firearm sale? In other words, out of 100 firearms sold, what percent do not utilize the NICS system?

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Responses (2016)
Average response	21.7%	45.0%	43.0%	30.7%	43.0%	87

This question asked only of retailers located in the following states where an alternative to NICS is permitted: Arizona, Arkansas, Georgia, Idaho, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Michigan, Mississippi, Montana, Nebraska, North Carolina, North Dakota, South Carolina, Texas, Utah, and Wyoming.

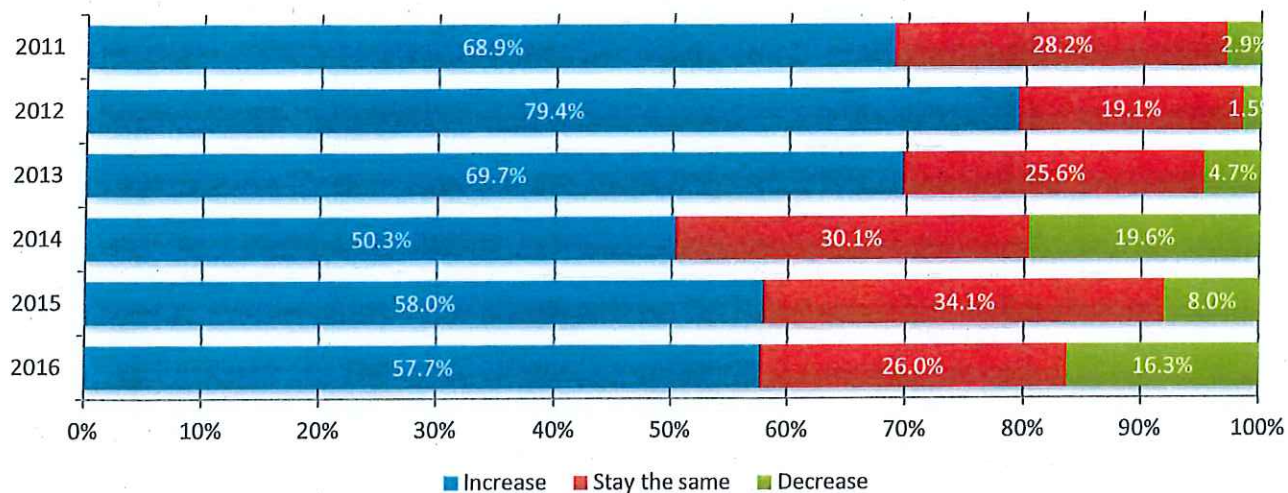
Alternate permit data can vary greatly by state and by retailer. Changes to the Brady Law and different uses of alternatives to NICS by state and by retailer mean that this data should be considered an estimate and caution is advised in making projections from it.

For additional information on alternate permits visit:
<https://www.atf.gov/rules-and-regulations/brady-law>

Approximately what percent of total NICS background checks conducted by your store are for Private Party Transfers?

Percentage	2016	# of 2016 Respondents
0%	26.6%	21
1% to 10%	50.7%	40
11% to 20%	3.8%	3
21% to 30%	6.3%	5
31% to 40%	3.8%	3
51% to 60%	2.5%	2
61% to 70%	1.3%	1
91% to 100%	2.5%	2
Don't Know	2.5%	2
Total Responses (2016)		79

Have you seen an increase or decrease in completed Form 4473?



	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Responses (2016)
Increase	68.9%	79.4%	69.7%	50.3%	58.0%	57.7%	71
Stay the same	28.2%	19.1%	25.6%	30.1%	34.1%	26.0%	32
Decrease	2.9%	1.5%	4.7%	19.6%	8.0%	16.3%	20

Total number of responses for 2016: n = 123

To the best of your recollection, on average how many firearms are sold per completed Form 4473?

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	# 2016 Responses
Average number of firearms sold per completed form 4473	1.8	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.0	1.1	87



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

Item # 30383-17

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE
IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA
SOUTHERN DIVISION

Case Name: *Rupp, et al. v. Becerra*
Case No.: 8:17-cv-00746-JLS-JDE

IT IS HEREBY CERTIFIED THAT:

I, the undersigned, am a citizen of the United States and am at least eighteen years of age. My business address is 180 East Ocean Boulevard, Suite 200, Long Beach, California 90802.

I am not a party to the above-entitled action. I have caused service of:

**EXHIBITS 20-21 TO DECLARATION OF SEAN A. BRADY IN SUPPORT OF
PLAINTIFFS' MOTION FOR SUMMARY JUDGMENT**

on the following party by electronically filing the foregoing with the Clerk of the District Court using its ECF System, which electronically notifies them.

Xavier Becerra
Attorney General of California
Peter H. Chang
Deputy Attorney General
E-mail: peter.chang@doj.ca.gov
John D. Echeverria
Deputy Attorney General
E-mail: john.echeverria@doj.ca.gov
455 Golden Gate Ave., Suite 11000
San Francisco, CA 94102

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

Executed March 25, 2019.

/s/Laura Palmerin
Laura Palmerin

C. D. Michel – SBN 144258
cmichel@michellawyers.com
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Attorneys for Plaintiffs

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA
SOUTHERN DIVISION

STEVEN RUPP, et al.,

Plaintiffs,

vs.

XAVIER BECERRA, in his official
capacity as Attorney General of the
State of California,

Defendant.

Case No.: 8:17-cv-00746-JLS-JDE

**EXHIBIT 22 Part 1 of 4 TO
DECLARATION OF SEAN A.
BRADY IN SUPPORT OF
PLAINTIFFS' MOTION FOR
SUMMARY JUDGMENT**

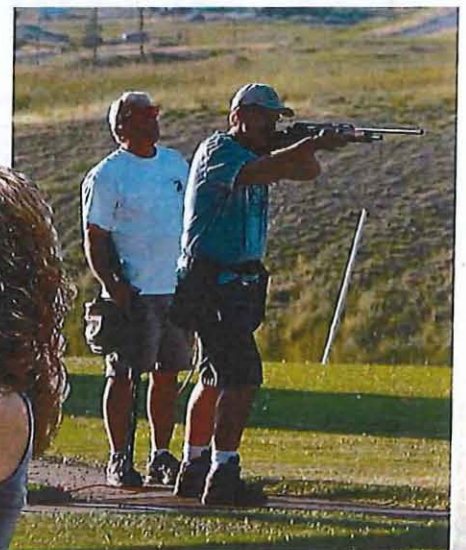
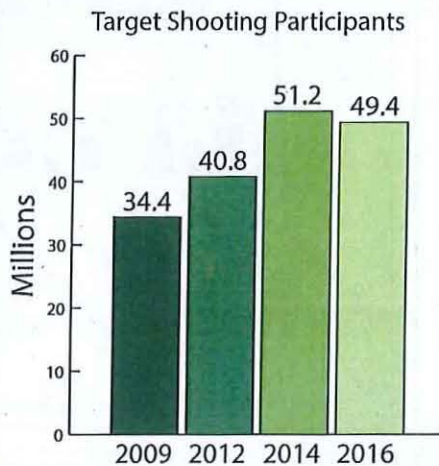
Hearing Date: May 31, 2019
Hearing Time: 10:30 a.m.
Courtroom: 10A
Judge: Josephine L. Staton

[Filed concurrently with Notice of
Motion for Summary Judgment,
Memorandum of Points and Authorities,
Statement of Uncontroverted Facts and
Conclusions of Law, Request for
Judicial Notice, Declarations of Steven
Rupp, Steven Dember, Cheryl Johnson,
Christopher Seifert, Alfonso Valencia,
Troy Willis, Michael Jones, Dennis
Martin, and Richard Travis]

22 Part 1 of 4

NSSF® REPORT

SPORT SHOOTING PARTICIPATION IN THE UNITED STATES IN 2016



Responsive Management



Conducted for the
National Shooting Sports Foundation®
by Responsive Management

NSSF.ORG



2063

Sport Shooting Participation in the United States 2009–2016: Overview

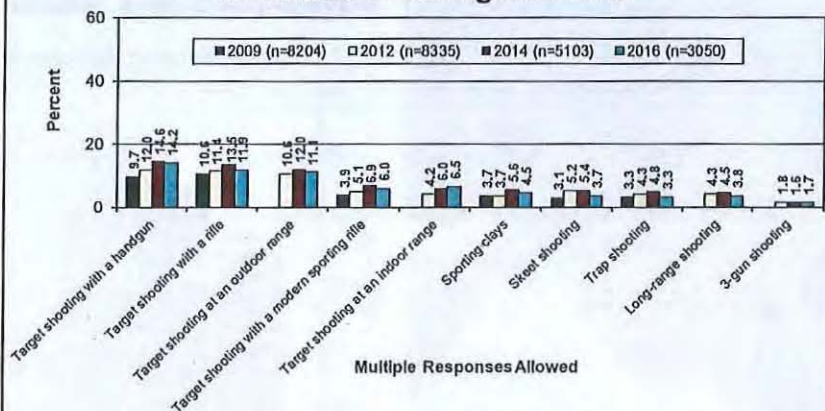
Survey Topics

- Participation in Target and Sport Shooting
- Trends in Participation
- Days of Participation
- Motivations for Participation
- Characteristics of Shooters
- Characteristics of New Shooters
- Demographic Characteristics of Modern Sporting Rifle Shooters
- Traditional and Non-Traditional Pathways To Sport Shooting
- Initiation Into Target/Sport Shooting
- Growing Up With Firearms and Its Effect on Shooting Participation
- Non-Traditional Shooters
- Overlap of Participation in Target Shooting and Hunting
- Types of Firearms Used in Target/Sport Shooting and Hunting
- Likelihood To Go Target or Sport Shooting in the Future
- Reasons for Not Participating in Target or Sport Shooting and Non-Shooters' Demographic Characteristics

This study about sport shooting participation in 2016 is the latest in a series of studies for the National Shooting Sports Foundation about this topic. For nearly a decade, Responsive Management has conducted biennial surveys to measure sport shooting participation among adults in the United States. Each of the studies has looked at the extent of the American public's participation in the full range of shooting sports, allowing us to examine not only participation rates but trends in participation over time.

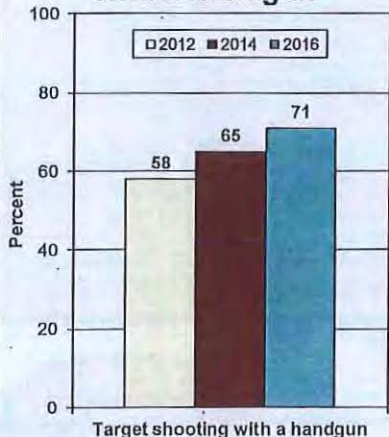
The studies showed a surge in overall shooting participation between 2009 and 2014, but a leveling off in 2016. The 2017 study measured participation rates for 10 shooting sports activities in 2016: target shooting with a handgun, target shooting with a rifle, target shooting with a modern sporting rifle, target shooting at an outdoor range, target shooting at an indoor range, sporting clays, skeet shooting, trap shooting, long-range shooting, and 3-gun shooting.

Percent of Adult Americans Who Participated in Various Shooting Activities

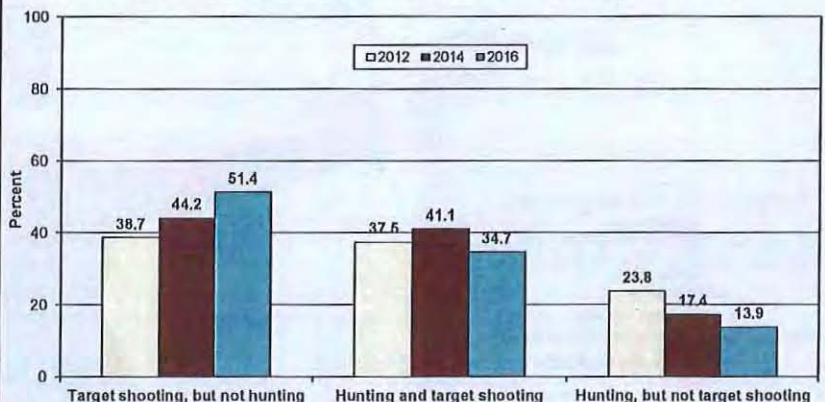


*Note that the graph has been enlarged to improve readability; it only displays through 60% rather than 100%.

Percent of New Shooters Who Went Target Shooting With a Handgun



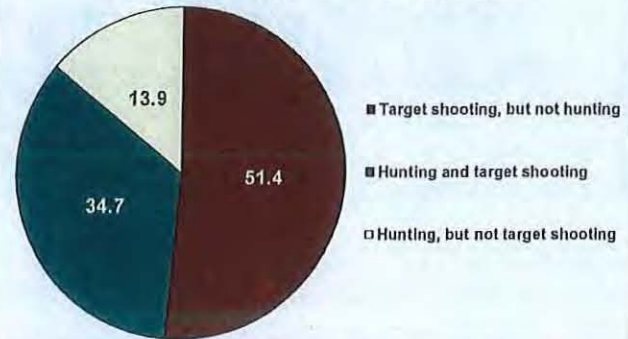
Percent of All Hunters and Shooters Who Participated in Target Shooting Only, Hunting Only, or Both



Overview Continued

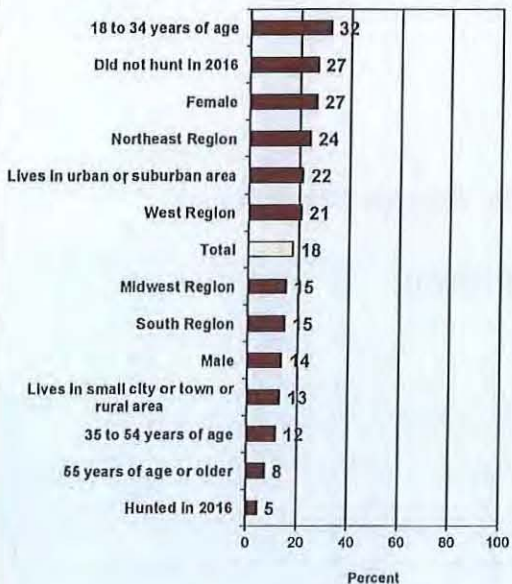
- ◆ All activities showed increases during the study periods until 2014. Then between 2014 and 2016, all but two exceptions—target shooting at an indoor range and 3-gun shooting—showed declines, and neither of those two exceptions had statistically significant increases. The largest drops in participation were in skeet shooting and trap shooting. The mean total number of days spent sport shooting declined for each activity, except target shooting with a traditional rifle, between 2014 and 2016.
- ◆ Currently, target shooting with a handgun (14.2% of the US population participated), target shooting with a rifle (11.9%), and target shooting at an outdoor range (11.1%) continue to be the most popular forms of sport shooting. There is much crossover in these activities among the same people.
- ◆ Being with friends and family—social reasons—continue to be the most important motivation for Americans to go sport shooting.
- ◆ The South has more sport shooters than any other region, by far.
- ◆ The surge in shooting participation has changed the demographic make-up of the sport shooting community. In 2009, about a quarter (25.8%) of all shooters were female, while today 31.4% are female. There has also been an influx of urban and suburban residents into sport shooting, making up about 32% of the community in 2009 and now accounting for roughly 40% of sport shooters.
- ◆ Among the entire population of hunters and sport shooters (those who target shot but did not hunt in 2016, those who hunted but did not target shoot, and those who did both), a majority are now non-hunters. In 2016, just over half (51.4%) of the hunting-shooting population were non-hunters. There has been a steady trend among the entire hunting-shooting population moving to non-hunting, with 39% of this population being non-hunters in 2012, 44% being non-hunters in 2014, and 51% being non-hunters in 2016.

Percent of All Hunters and Shooters Who Participated in Target Shooting Only, Hunting Only, or Both in 2016



For the first time during the longitudinal studies, non-hunting target shooters make up over 50% of the total combined population of hunters and shooters.

Percent of Each of the Following Groups Who Are New Shooters (Among All 2016 Shooters)



The influx of new shooters continues to be disproportionately made up of younger people, non-hunters, females, and those from urban and suburban areas.

- ◆ New shooters were examined in the study (those initiated within the previous 5 years): they are more likely than established shooters to be young (18-34), non-hunting, female, and urban or suburban. Trends suggest that target shooting with a handgun is on the rise among new shooters; it has become increasingly important among new shooters since 2012. A whopping 71% of new shooters participate in this activity.
- ◆ The influx of new shooters into the population of all shooters has stayed relatively consistent throughout the studies, with 15% to 20% of all shooters being new to the activity with the 5 years previous to each survey. In 2016, new shooters made up 17.8% of all shooters.
- ◆ In addition to looking at new shooters, the 2017 study included a section on the participation rates and preferences of non-traditional shooters. Non-traditional shooters for this analysis are defined as having at least 4 of 7 characteristics defined as being non-traditional:
 - Did not grow up in a household with a firearm
 - Was not mentored by a father or other close male relative
 - Is ethnically non-white
 - Is female
 - First experienced shooting with a handgun or modern sporting rifle
 - Was not initiated into shooting until an adult
 - Lives in an urban or suburban area

Analyses were run to better understand the attitudes and shooting preferences of these non-traditional shooters in comparison to traditional shooters. Out of the data analyses, one theme emerged: non-traditional shooters shoot handguns at indoor ranges for self-defense practice.

- ◆ Nearly two-thirds (66%) of new shooters can be classified as non-traditional shooters, as opposed to 24% of established shooters.

Responsive Management™



SPORT SHOOTING PARTICIPATION IN THE UNITED STATES IN 2016

Conducted for the National Shooting Sports Foundation

by Responsive Management

2017

SPORT SHOOTING PARTICIPATION IN THE UNITED STATES IN 2016

2017

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Acknowledgments

Responsive Management would like to thank Jim Curcuruto of the National Shooting Sports Foundation for his input, support, and guidance on this project.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

INTRODUCTION AND METHODOLOGY

This report about sport shooting participation in 2016 is the latest in a series of studies conducted for the National Shooting Sports Foundation (NSSF) about this topic. Earlier studies were conducted in 2009, 2012, and 2014. These studies determined the regional and national participation rates in target shooting and sport shooting. As with the previous studies, this one entailed a telephone survey of U.S. residents ages 18 years old and older.

For the survey, telephones were selected as the preferred sampling medium because of the almost universal ownership of telephones, particularly with the coverage provided by dual-frame samples that include both cell phones and landlines. Additionally, telephone surveys, relative to mail or Internet surveys, allow for more scientific sampling and data collection, provide higher quality data, obtain higher response rates, are more timely, and are more cost-effective. Telephone surveys also have fewer negative effects on the environment than do mail surveys because of reduced use of paper and reduced energy consumption for delivering and returning the questionnaires.

The NSSF and Responsive Management developed the survey questionnaire cooperatively, based in part on the previous surveys. Responsive Management conducted pre-tests of the questionnaire to ensure proper wording, flow, and logic in the survey.

The methodology used a dual-frame sample, which consisted of a random sample of landline telephones and a random sample of cell phone numbers, called in their proper proportions, which ensures that all people in the pool of telephone users have an approximately equal chance of being called. The scientific sampling plan entailed obtaining a target number of interviews in each state, from both landlines and cell phones in their proper proportions, so that the number of respondents in each state in the sample would be proportional to the state's population and, by extension, within the United States population as a whole.

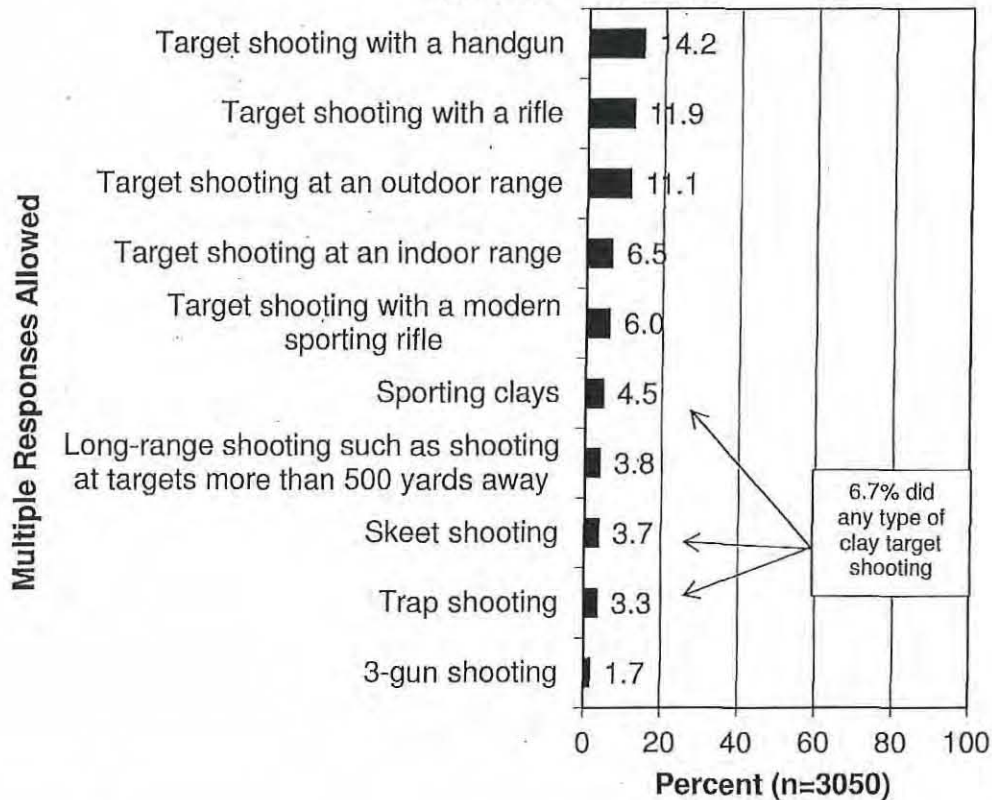
The sample was obtained from Survey Sampling International, a company that specializes in providing scientifically valid telephone survey samples. The overall sample with landlines and cell phones was representative of all Americans 18 years old and older. Responsive Management obtained 3,050 completed interviews overall.

The software used for data collection was Questionnaire Programming Language. The analysis of data was performed using IBM Statistical Package for the Social Sciences as well as proprietary software developed by Responsive Management.

PARTICIPATION IN TARGET AND SPORT SHOOTING

The 2016 rate of target/sport shooting participation was 21.0% of the U.S. adult population, which means an estimated 49.4 million adults participated in any type of target or sport shooting last year. As shown in the graph that follows, the most popular types were target shooting with a handgun (14.2% participated), target shooting with a rifle (11.9%), and target shooting at an outdoor range (11.1%). Note that respondents could have done more than one shooting activity. The actual numbers of participants are tabulated following the graph.

**Percentage of adult U.S. residents
participating in the following sport shooting
activities in 2016.**



National Participation in Target and Sport Shooting in 2016

Activity	Estimated Total Participants (ages 18 years and older)	95% Confidence Interval	
		Lower Limit	Upper Limit
National			
Any target shooting or sport shooting	49,361,637	45,967,765	52,755,509
Target shooting with a handgun	33,276,976	30,371,902	36,182,051
Target shooting with a rifle	27,949,753	25,252,346	30,647,161
Target shooting at an outdoor range	26,148,339	23,527,956	28,768,721
Target shooting at an indoor range	15,306,421	13,250,097	17,362,745
Target shooting with a modern sporting rifle	13,986,528	12,014,954	15,958,101
Sporting clays	10,545,394	8,820,148	12,270,639
Long-range shooting	8,881,155	7,292,018	10,470,293
Skeet shooting	8,626,450	7,059,382	10,193,517
Trap shooting	7,855,875	6,357,887	9,353,862
3-gun shooting	3,902,990	2,837,956	4,968,023
Any clays (sporting clays, skeet, trap)	15,792,273	13,705,884	17,878,663

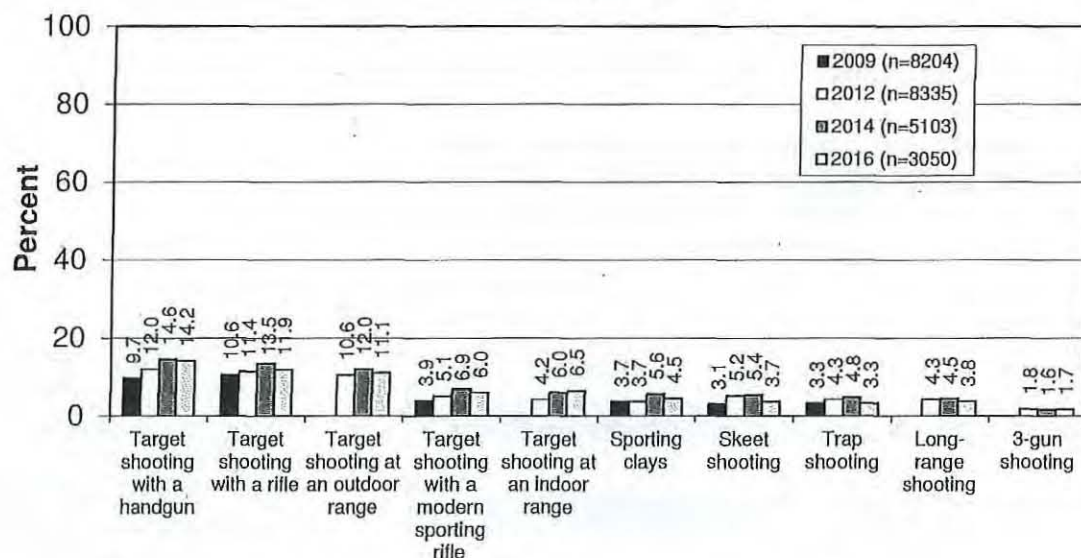
Sport Shooting Participation in the United States in 2016

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TRENDS IN PARTICIPATION IN TARGET AND SPORT SHOOTING

The 2016 adult participation rate in target/sport shooting is 21.0%, which is an increase over the 15.1% rate among adult Americans in 2009 and the 17.4% rate in 2012, but it is just slightly less than the 21.9% rate in 2014. Both items with an increase are too small to be considered marked increases: shooting at an indoor range goes from 6.0% in 2014 to 6.5% in 2016 (not statistically significant), and 3-gun shooting goes from 1.6% to 1.7%—essentially the same. Otherwise, in 2016 relative to 2014, there are slightly lower percentages of Americans participating in most shooting activities. The tabulation compares estimated numbers of participants; the estimated number of target/sport shooters in 2016 decreased 3.6% over the 2014 number overall.

I'd like to know about the types of shooting that you did in [2009 / 2012 / 2014 / 2016]. Did you do any of the following? Did you go...? (Among all participants.)



Multiple Responses Allowed

Activity	Estimated Total Participants*				% Change Compared to 2014
	in 2009	in 2012	in 2014	in 2016	
National					
Any target shooting or sport shooting	34,382,566	40,779,651	51,226,765	49,361,637	-3.6
Target shooting with a handgun	22,169,700	28,209,283	34,221,107	33,276,976	-2.8
Target shooting with a rifle	24,045,795	26,822,425	31,764,116	27,949,753	-12.0
Skeet shooting	6,979,680	12,090,346	12,596,361	8,626,450	-31.5
Target shooting with a modern sporting rifle	8,868,085	11,976,702	16,267,924	13,986,528	-14.0
Trap shooting	7,582,479	10,116,684	11,227,278	7,855,875	-30.0
Sporting clays	8,399,989	8,789,340	13,033,633	10,545,394	-19.1
Long-range shooting	na	9,972,991	10,434,630	8,881,155	-14.9
3-gun shooting	na	4,127,049	3,837,132	3,902,990	+1.7

*Ages 18 years old and older

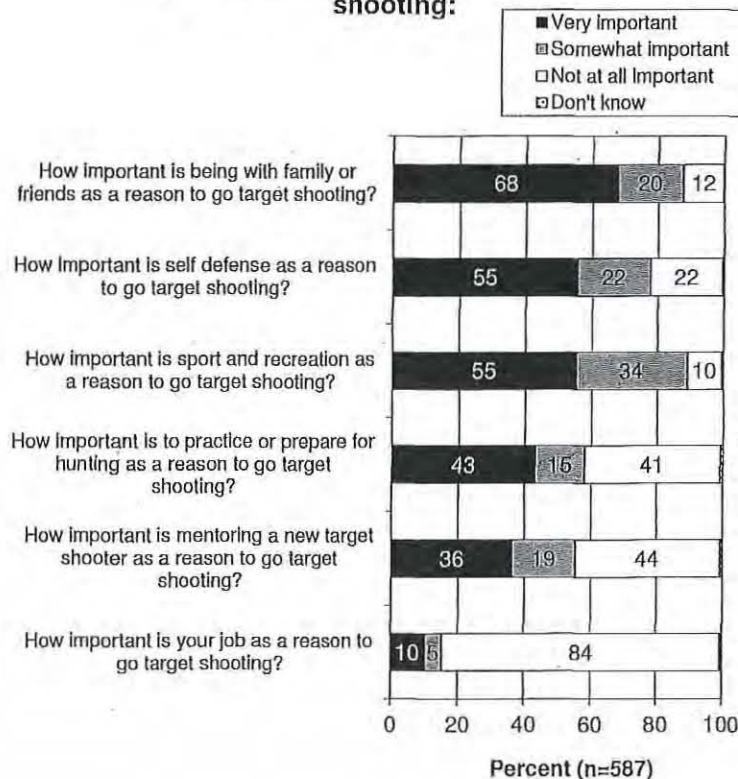
DAYS OF PARTICIPATION IN TARGET AND SPORT SHOOTING

The mean and median days spent in the various shooting activities, among those who participated in each activity, are shown at right. Nationally, 3-gun shooting is the activity with the highest mean days of participation; the next nearest activity is target shooting with a modern sporting rifle.

Activity	Mean Days Spent on Activity in 2016	Median Days Spent on Activity in 2016
National		
Target shooting with a traditional rifle	14.46	4
Target shooting with a modern sporting rifle	16.15	5
Target shooting with a handgun	14.79	5
Trap shooting	11.31	5
Skeet shooting	8.19	4
Sporting clays	7.89	3
3-gun shooting	21.67	5
Long-range shooting	11.36	3
Shooting at a range	9.64	4

MOTIVATIONS FOR TARGET AND SPORT SHOOTING

Percent of target shooters who indicated each of the following was at the given importance level to them as a reason to go target shooting:



The survey asked a series of six questions examining motivations for target/sport shooting. Social reasons top the list, as well as self-defense: to be with family and friends (68% said it was *very important*) and for the sport and recreation (55%) are the social reasons. Self-defense also has 55% saying it is *very important*. (The graph is ranked by the percentage saying *very important*.)

Sport Shooting Participation in the United States in 2016

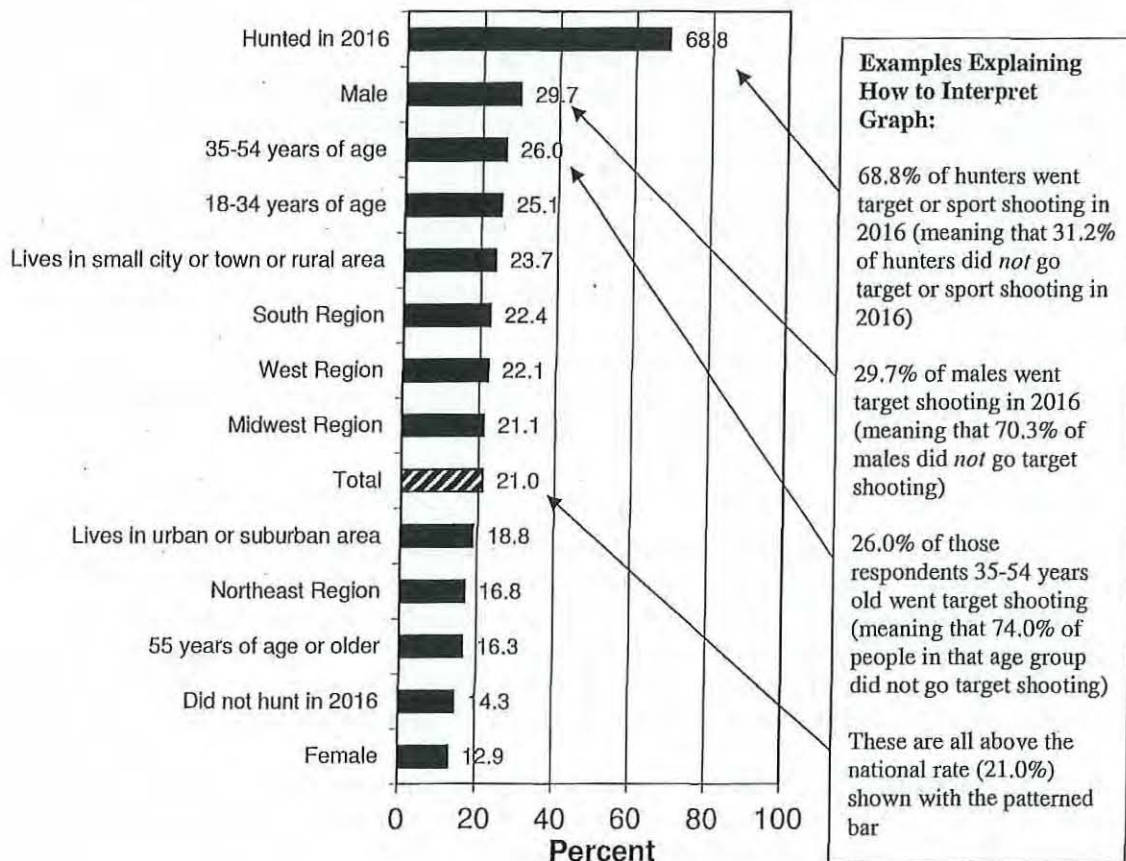
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DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF SHOOTERS

This report includes an analysis of the demographic makeup of shooters. Participation in target and sport shooting is correlated with hunting participation, being male, being 18 to 54 years old, and being on the rural side of the urban-rural continuum. The South Region is positively correlated, and to a lesser extent so are the West and Midwest Regions, while the Northeast Region is negatively correlated.

The graph below shows the rate of target/sport shooting participation in the population as a whole (21.0%, the bar that is patterned in the middle of the graph). Those demographic groups above the patterned bar have participation rates higher than the overall rate. For instance, 29.7% of males participated in target/sport shooting (compared to only 12.9% of females, shown in the last bar at the bottom of the graph).

Percent of each of the following groups who target shot in 2016:



CHARACTERISTICS OF NEW SHOOTERS

For this analysis, new shooters were defined as those who started shooting within the past 5 years. The analysis first shows that 17.8% of those who participated in target or sport shooting in 2016 were first initiated into the shooting sports within the previous 5 years. The analysis looked at the group of all target/sport shooters and then separated out new shooters and compared them to established shooters.

New shooters are less likely to have grown up around firearms, a non-traditional characteristic. Several demographic characteristics also point toward non-traditional participation. New shooters are more likely to be urban/suburban than are established shooters, they are more likely to be female than are established shooters, and they are more likely to be non-white than are established shooters. Finally, new shooters tend to be younger than established shooters.

The comparison included the series of questions regarding motivations for target/sport shooting. For each reason, the established shooters have a higher percentage saying that it is a very important reason for shooting, particularly shooting for self defense, to prepare for hunting, and to mentor a new shooter. The fact that every single question in the series has a higher percentage of established shooters naming it as a very important reason suggests that established shooters are stronger in their reasons that they shoot.

Types of shooting done by new shooters versus established shooters show some marked differences. Perhaps most interesting is that new and established shooters have about the same percentage who participated in target shooting with a handgun (both groups with a 71% participation rate in this), but established shooters are much more likely to have gone target shooting with a rifle (63% of established shooters, compared to 43% of new shooters) or with a modern sporting rifle (32% to 23%, respectively). New shooters are less likely to have done any clay target shooting or 3-gun shooting. New and established shooters are about the same in rate of *indoor* range use, but new shooters are less likely to have gone to an *outdoor* range.

In looking at the types of firearms, established shooters have a markedly higher percentage using a traditional rifle, shotgun, modern sporting rifle, air rifle, and muzzleloader, compared to new shooters. The two groups have similar rates of handgun use.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THOSE LEAVING THE SHOOTING SPORTS

As a proxy for those leaving the shooting sports, the analysis used those who had shot in 2016 but in the survey said that they were not likely to go shooting in the next 2 years. The demographic characteristics of these people were then compared to those of new shooters (discussed above). The data demonstrate that those leaving the sport are *not* the same as those coming into it (answering the question of whether many of those who came into the sport in the past few years had simply tried it, had not enjoyed it, and were now leaving it).

For ease of wording, those who are deemed to be leaving the sport for this analysis will be referred to as lapsed. Compared to new shooters, lapsed are more likely to be male: 55% of new shooters are male, while 60% of lapsed are male. This difference, however, is slight. A more striking difference is in age: lapsed are much older in general than new shooters. The differences are also marked regarding residency: lapsed are more likely than new shooters to come from a small city or town or a rural area. Finally, lapsed are more likely than new

Sport Shooting Participation in the United States in 2016

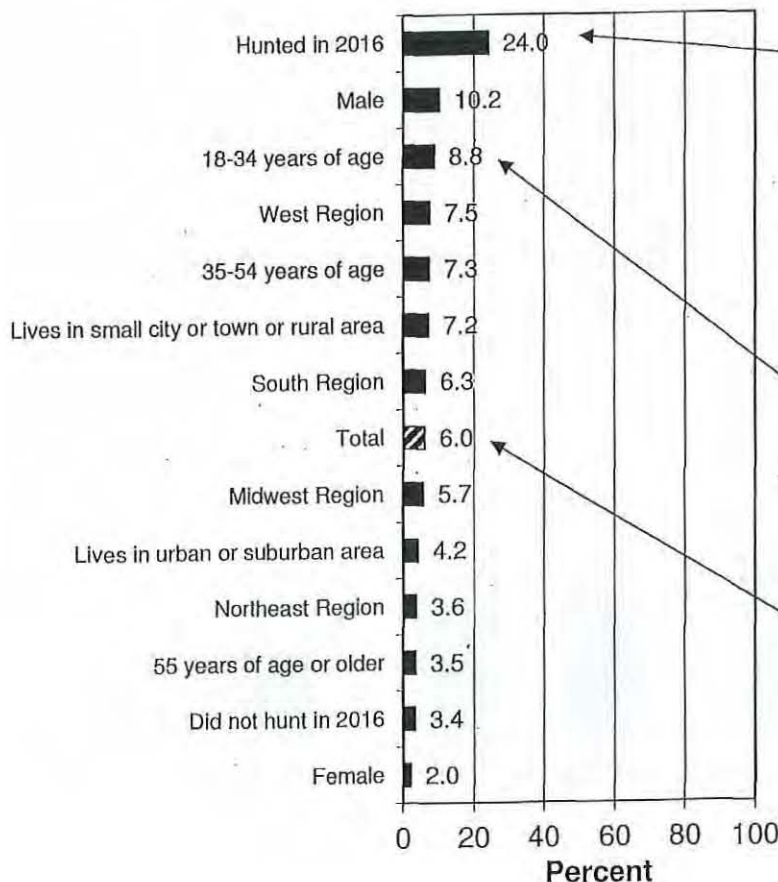
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shooters to have grown up in a family with firearms. It would appear that a large portion of shooters are older established shooters.

DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF MODERN SPORTING RIFLE SHOOTERS

The analyses explored the demographic makeup of those who shoot with a modern sporting rifle. This analysis shows that hunting participation is positively correlated with shooting a modern sporting rifle (although this does not mean the modern sporting rifle was used for hunting; it may have been, but not necessarily). In addition, positive correlations were found with being male, being 18-54 years old, and being from the West Region. The groups with participation rates in shooting a modern sporting rifle that are higher than the rate of such use overall are at the top of the graph, above the percentage of U.S. residents overall who used a modern sporting rifle (6.0%, shown by the patterned bar).

Percent of each of the following groups who participated in target shooting with a modern sporting rifle in 2016:



Examples Explaining How to Interpret Graph:

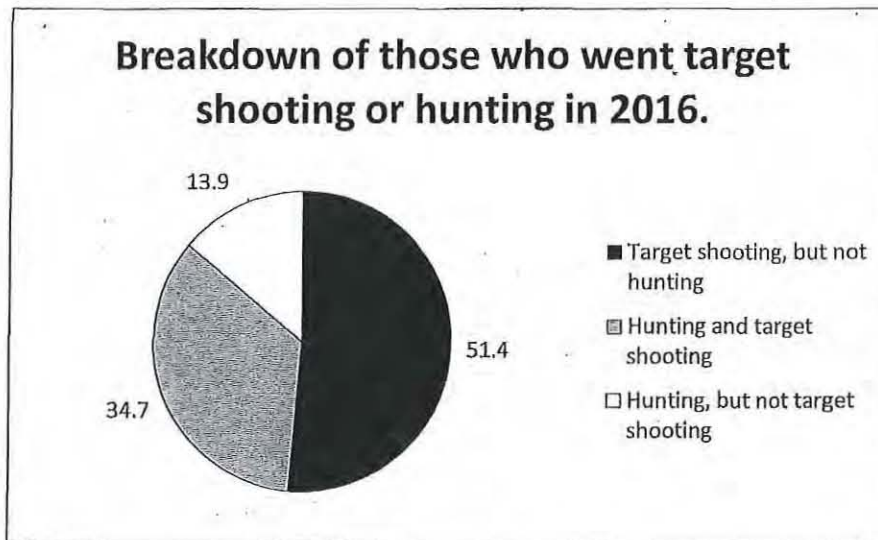
24.0% of those who hunted in 2016 also target shot with a modern sporting rifle (meaning that 76.0% of those who hunted in 2016 did *not* target shoot with a modern sporting rifle) (note that these respondents did not necessarily use their modern sporting rifle for hunting)

8.8% of U.S. residents 18-34 years old target shot with a modern sporting rifle (meaning that 91.2% of residents in that age group did not use a modern sporting rifle)

These are all above the rate among U.S. residents overall (6.0%) who target shot with a modern sporting rifle, shown by the patterned bar

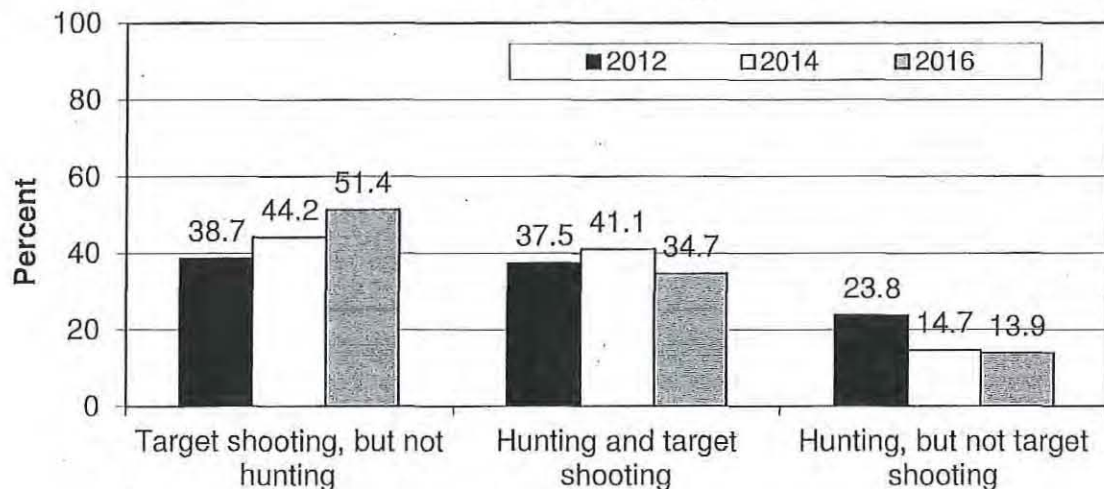
OVERLAP OF PARTICIPATION IN TARGET SHOOTING AND HUNTING

The pie graph below shows the proportions of the hunting/shooting pool of participants who went target shooting, hunting, or both in 2016. The entire pie consists of those who *either* hunted (with firearms or archery) or went target/sport shooting. About half of this pool went target/sport shooting but did not hunt.



A trend graph shows that hunting exclusive of target/sport shooting has declined over the given time period from 2012, when it made up 23.8% of the hunter/shooter pool, to 2016, when it made up only 13.9% of the pool.

Breakdown of those who went target shooting or hunting.



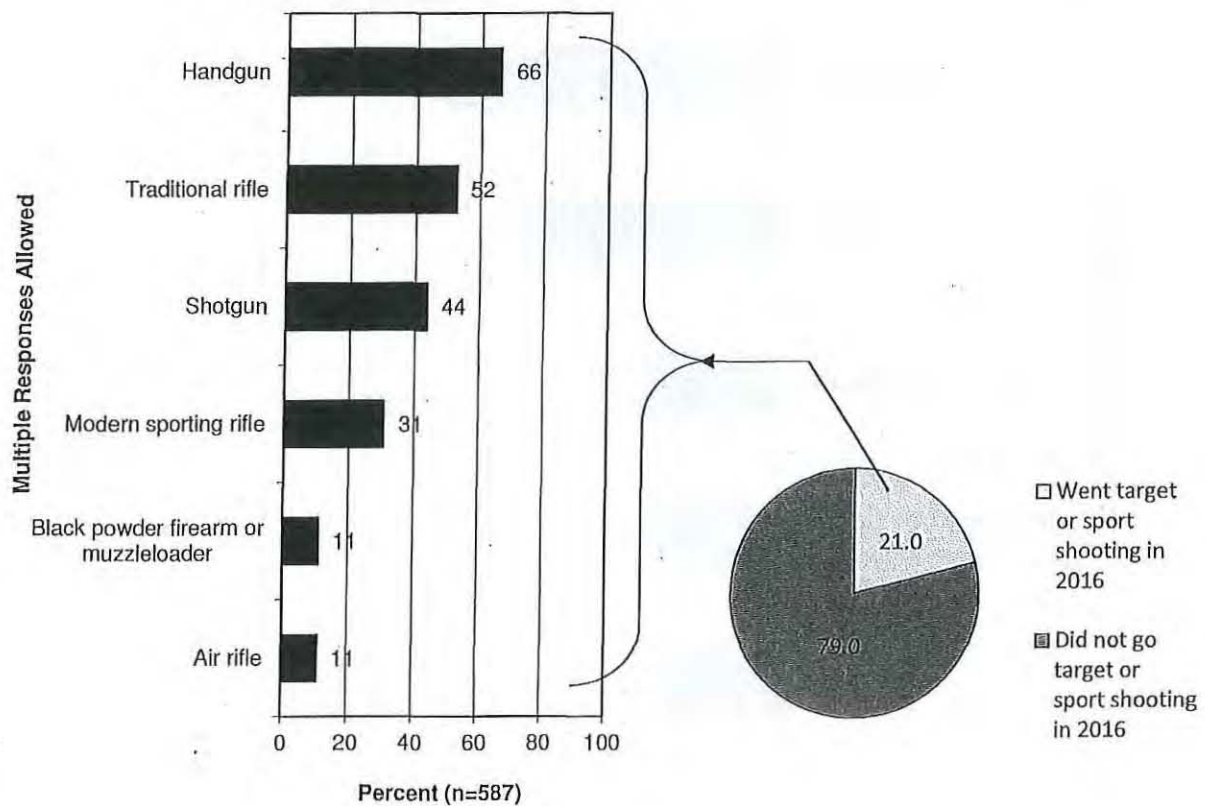
Sport Shooting Participation in the United States in 2016

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TYPES OF FIREARMS USED IN TARGET OR SPORT SHOOTING AND HUNTING

The graph below shows the percentages of target or sport shooters using various types of firearms (in total, 21.0% of all U.S. residents went target or sport shooting). Handguns and traditional rifles top the list. For each of these types, a majority of those who go target or sport shooting use it.

Which of the following firearms or equipment did you use when target shooting in 2016? (Asked of those who went target shooting in 2016.)

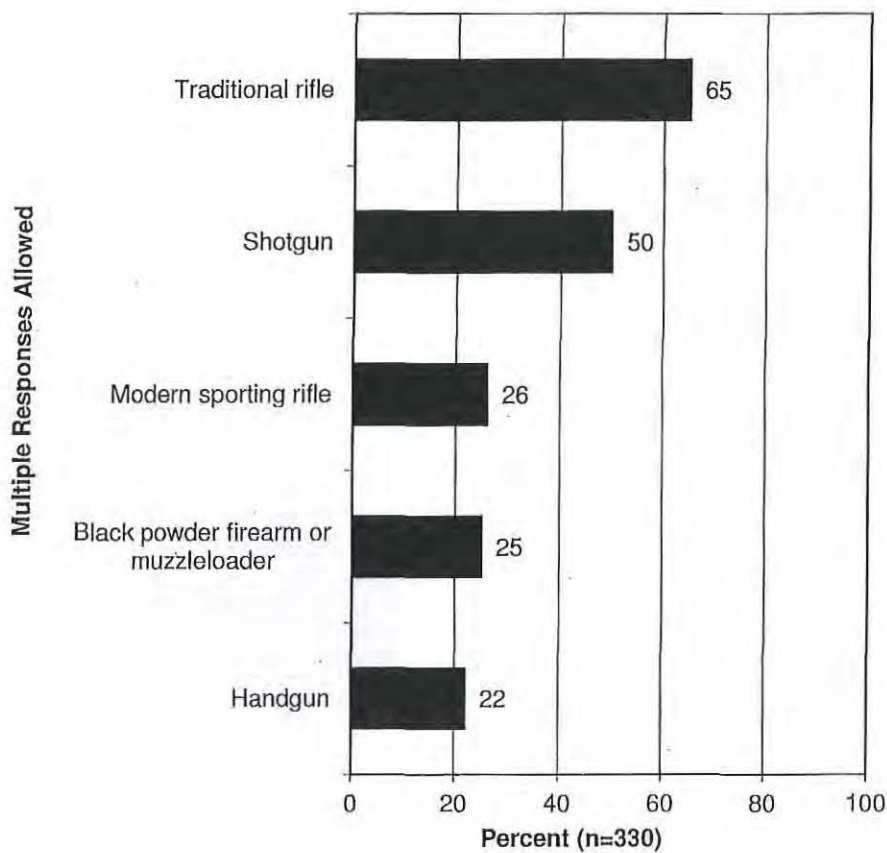


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Responsive Management

The survey also asked those who hunted to indicate the various firearms or equipment they used while hunting in 2016. Among *firearm hunters*, traditional rifles and shotguns top the list (65% and 50%, respectively), and about a quarter of firearm hunters use modern sporting rifles, black powder firearms, and handguns as part of their hunting (all within the range of 22% to 26%).

**Please indicate which of the following you used for hunting in 2016. What about...?
(Asked of those who went hunting with firearms in 2016.)**



LIKELIHOOD TO GO TARGET OR SPORT SHOOTING IN THE FUTURE

A little over a quarter of those who did *not* go target or sport shooting in 2016 show some interest in target or sport shooting, with 28% saying either that they are *very* likely or *somewhat* likely to participate in target or sport shooting in the following 2 years. Demographic analyses compare those who say that they are *very* likely to those who are *not at all* likely, thereby giving a little insight into these people.

The crosstabulations are first analyzed among those who did *not* go shooting in 2016. This looks at those who said that they are *very* likely to go shooting, and then it looks at those who said that they are *not at all* likely as a baseline.

Among those who did not go shooting in 2016, men show a little more interest in target/sport shooting. Men make up 53% of those *very* likely to shoot but only 40% of those *not at all* likely to shoot in the next 2 years (note that this is among non-shooters in 2016). Young and middle-aged people have a greater propensity to say that they are likely to go target/sport shooting in the next 2 years. Rural people are positively correlated with being likely to go shooting in the next two years. Regionally, the South shows a slightly greater percentage in the very-likely-to-shoot category (40%) than in the not-likely category (37%); in the Northeast, the situation is reversed, with 13% of those likely to shoot being from the Northeast, but 20% of those *not* likely to go shooting being from the Northeast.

Note that the above looked at those who had *not* participated in target or sport shooting in 2016. Those who *had* participated in 2016 were also asked the same question about likelihood to participate in the coming 2 years. Of 2016 sport shooting participants, 59% are *very* likely to go sport shooting in the following 2 years, and 20% are *somewhat* likely (a sum of 79% who plan to continue in the sport). The same demographic analyses were run comparing those who are *very* likely to those who are *not at all* likely (again ignoring the *somewhat* likely).

The gender crosstabulations found that males are associated with being *very* likely to go shooting in the next 2 years. The finding from the age analysis is that those 2016 shooters who plan to continue shooting are about the same ages as those 2016 shooters who do not plan to continue shooting. The place-of-residence crosstabulation finds only small differences, but it suggests that those from the large urban areas and small cities/towns are at a *higher* likelihood to continue shooting. Finally, the regional crosstabulation finds the Midwest and West positively associated with being *very* likely to shoot in the next 2 years (these results are among those who shot in 2016).

NON-TRADITIONAL SHOOTERS

Seven characteristics were chosen as the parameters for identifying a non-traditional shooter. Each variable was made to be dichotomous: a variable had either a traditional or non-traditional side. Most of these characteristics were based on a single survey question, but two characteristics were based on the results of multiple questions. The characteristics and the question responses on which they are based are shown in the tabulation that follows.

Non-Traditional Characteristic	Question Used as Basis
Not growing up in a household with a firearm that was actively used at least two times per year	When you were growing up, did your family own any firearms? (IF YES) When you were growing up, about how many times per year did someone in your family use the firearm for target shooting?
Did not shoot until an adult	How old were you when you first went target shooting?
First experienced shooting with a handgun or a modern sporting rifle	Which of the following firearms did you use when you first learned how to target shoot?
Not mentored by a father or other close male relative	Did you have a person or group who taught you how to shoot? (IF YES): Who or which group taught you?
Ethnically non-white	What races or ethnic backgrounds do you consider yourself? Please mention all that apply.
Female	Observe and record respondent's gender.
Urban/suburban	Do you consider your place of residence to be a large city or urban area, a suburban area, a small city or town, a rural area on a farm or ranch, or a rural area NOT on a farm or ranch?

For the purposes of this analysis, a respondent was non-traditional if four of the seven characteristics were non-traditional—in other words, if more than half of the characteristics were in the non-traditional side of the dichotomy. In the sample of shooters, 30.2% had at least four of the seven variables in the non-traditional side; 69.8% of shooters were considered traditional. These two groups (traditional and non-traditional shooters) were then crosstabulated by region, by their reasons for shooting, by what shooting activities they did, by the types of firearms they shot, and by the number of days that they shot in various activities.

The data showed, to put it succinctly, that non-traditional shooters are associated with shooting handguns at indoor ranges for self-defense practice.

Regionally, the West and the Northeast have the highest percentage of shooters being considered non-traditional.

For each possible reason to shoot, non-traditional shooters think it less important than do traditional shooters with one important exception: shooting for self-defense practice, which 60% of non-traditional shooters but only 54% of traditional shooters consider to be a *very* important reason to go shooting. On most other reasons, the groups are switched, with the traditional shooters having a higher percentage thinking it to be *very* important, in particular, preparing for hunting (25% of non-traditional shooters think this is *very* important, compared to 51% of traditional shooter) and mentoring another shooter (23% to 42%, respectively).

Regarding the types of activities, 78% of non-traditional shooters say that in 2016 they went target shooting with a handgun; only 63% of traditional shooters did this. Also, regarding target shooting at an indoor range, 49% of non-traditional shooters did this, compared to 23% of traditional shooters. For every other activity, traditional shooters had the greater percentage doing it.

Regarding types of firearms, only handgun has a higher rate of use among non-traditional shooters (74% of non-traditional shooters, compared to 63% of traditional shooters). Perhaps the largest difference the other way is shotguns: only 27% of non-traditional shooters used them in 2016, compared to 51% of traditional shooters.

REASONS FOR NOT PARTICIPATING IN TARGET OR SPORT SHOOTING

The survey asked those who did not participate in target/sport shooting for their reasons for not doing so (79.0% of U.S. residents did not go target or sport shooting in 2016). While simple lack of interest is, by far, the top reason (59% of those who did not target or sport shoot), other important reasons include lacking a firearm (13%), lack of time because of family or work obligations (13%), and age/health (7%).

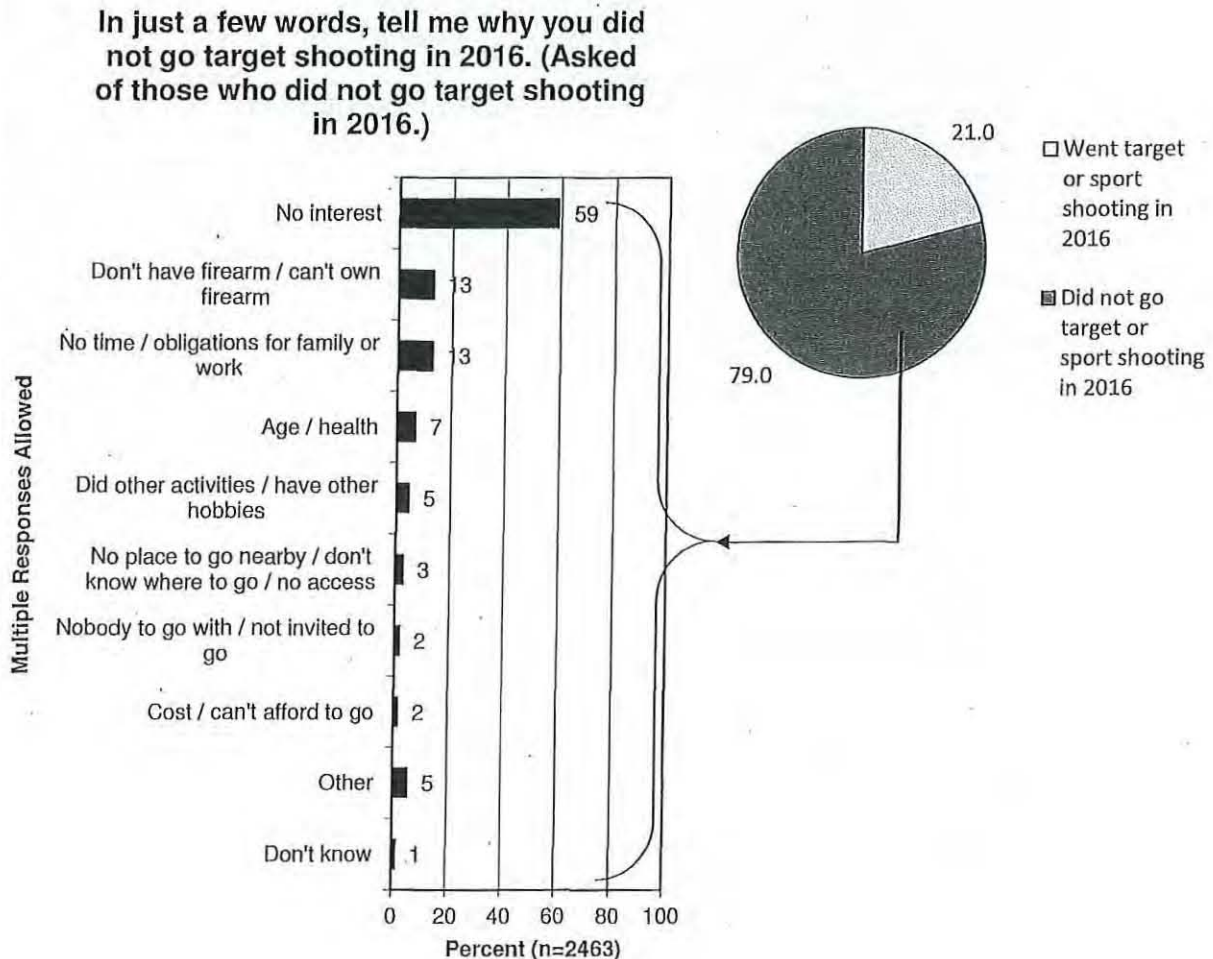


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INTRODUCTION AND METHODOLOGY

This report about sport shooting participation in 2016 is the latest in a series of studies conducted for the National Shooting Sports Foundation (NSSF) about this topic. Earlier studies were conducted in 2009, 2012, and 2014. These studies determined the regional and national participation rates in target shooting and sport shooting. As with the previous studies, this one entailed a telephone survey of U.S. residents ages 18 years old and older. Specific aspects of the research methodology are discussed below.

USE OF TELEPHONES FOR THE SURVEY

For the survey, telephones were selected as the preferred sampling medium because of the almost universal ownership of telephones, particularly with the coverage provided by dual-frame samples that include both cell phones and landlines. Additionally, telephone surveys, relative to mail or Internet surveys, allow for more scientific sampling and data collection, provide higher quality data, obtain higher response rates, are more timely, and are more cost-effective. Telephone surveys also have fewer negative effects on the environment than do mail surveys because of reduced use of paper and reduced energy consumption for delivering and returning the questionnaires.

QUESTIONNAIRE DESIGN

The NSSF and Responsive Management developed the survey questionnaire cooperatively, based in part on the previous surveys. As in those previous surveys on sport shooting participation, the survey used a “ruse” line of questioning at the beginning of the survey. This was done because the main objective of the survey was to determine national and regional participation rates in the shooting sports, and the survey was worded to avoid bias that would arise from the tendency for those who do *not* shoot to refuse to participate in a survey about shooting. Therefore, the survey starts by asking about some general activities, mixing shooting and hunting participation in with participation in other non-shooting activities. Responsive Management conducted pre-tests of the questionnaire to ensure proper wording, flow, and logic in the survey.

SURVEY SAMPLE

The methodology used a dual-frame sample, which consisted of a random sample of landline telephones and a random sample of cell phone numbers, called in their proper proportions, which ensures that all people in the pool of telephone users have an approximately equal chance of being called. The scientific sampling plan entailed obtaining a target number of interviews in each state, from both landlines and cell phones in their proper proportions, so that the number of respondents in each state in the sample would be proportional to the state’s population and, by extension, within the United States population as a whole.

The sample was obtained from Survey Sampling International, a company that specializes in providing scientifically valid telephone survey samples. The overall sample with landlines and cell phones was representative of all Americans 18 years old and older.

TELEPHONE INTERVIEWING FACILITIES

A central polling location in Harrisonburg, Virginia, allowed for rigorous quality control over the interviews and data collection. Responsive Management maintains its own in-house telephone interviewing facilities. These facilities are staffed by interviewers with experience conducting computer-assisted telephone interviews on the subjects of outdoor recreation and natural resources.

Responsive Management has interviewers who have been trained according to the standards established by the Council of American Survey Research Organizations, thereby ensuring the integrity of the telephone survey data. Instruction methods included lecture and role-playing. The Survey Center Managers and Research Associates conducted project briefings with the interviewers prior to the administration of this survey, instructing them on study goals and objectives, handling of survey questions, qualifiers for participation, interviewer instructions within the survey instrument, reading of the survey instrument, skip patterns, and probing and clarifying techniques necessary for specific questions on the survey instrument.

For this survey, interviewers fluent in Spanish conducted interviews with respondents who had previously been called but could not take the survey in English. Those respondents were put on a callback list and were called by interviewers fluent in Spanish.

INTERVIEWING DATES AND TIMES

Survey calling times are Monday through Friday from 9:00 a.m. to 9:00 p.m., Saturday from noon to 5:00 p.m., and Sunday from 5:00 p.m. to 9:00 p.m., local time. A five-callback design was used to maintain the representativeness of the sample, to avoid bias toward people easy to reach by telephone, and to provide an equal opportunity for all to participate. When a respondent could not be reached on the first call, subsequent calls were placed on different days of the week and at different times of the day. The survey was conducted in January 2017. Responsive Management obtained 3,050 completed interviews overall.

TELEPHONE SURVEY DATA COLLECTION AND QUALITY CONTROL

The software used for data collection was Questionnaire Programming Language (QPL). The survey data were entered into the computer as each interview was being conducted, eliminating manual data entry after the completion of the survey and the concomitant data entry errors that may occur with manual data entry. The survey questionnaire was programmed so that QPL branched, coded, and substituted phrases in the survey based on previous responses to ensure the integrity and consistency of the data collection. (Note that QPL only directs which computer screen comes up; a live interviewer still conducts the survey and enters the responses.)

The Survey Center Managers and statisticians monitored the data collection, including monitoring of the actual telephone interviews without the interviewers' knowledge, to evaluate the performance of each interviewer and ensure the integrity of the data. The survey questionnaire itself contained error checkers and computation statements to ensure quality and consistent data. After the surveys were obtained by the interviewers, the Survey Center Managers and/or statisticians checked each completed survey to ensure clarity and completeness.

Sport Shooting Participation in the United States in 2016

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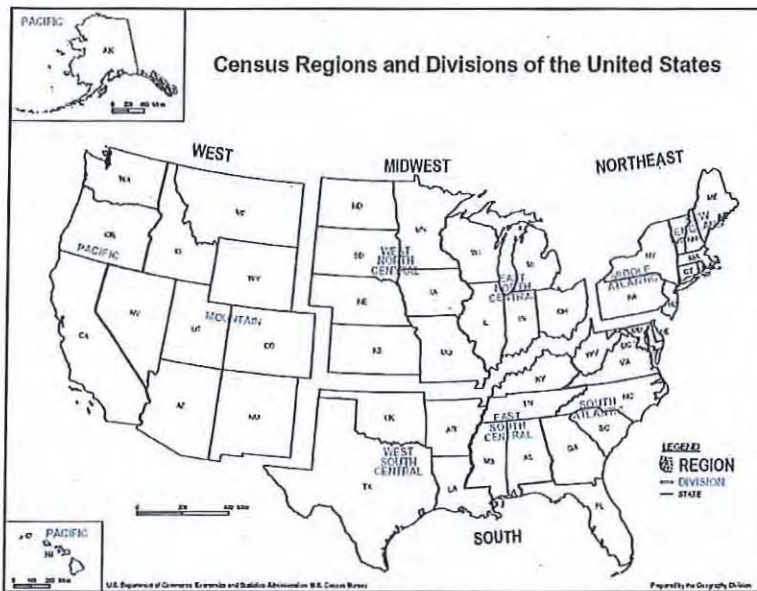
DATA ANALYSIS

The analysis of data was performed using IBM Statistical Package for the Social Sciences as well as proprietary software developed by Responsive Management. There were set goals for the numbers of interviews in each state. In the raw data, the demographic breakdown of the resulting sample was very close to the reported demographic breakdown of the population as a whole in each state, according to U.S. Census data. However, the results were slightly weighted by age and gender to be exactly proportional to the total population of each region (U.S. Census Bureau regions, which are those also used by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service) and of the United States as a whole.

In the analysis, each state was sampled proportionately to preserve proper distribution within each region and in the U.S. as a whole; the analysis was conducted on a regional basis and on the U.S. as a whole, but not at the state level. The number of completed interviews from each state is shown in the tabulation below:

State of Residence	Completed Interviews	State of Residence	Completed Interviews	State of Residence	Completed Interviews
Alabama	46	Louisiana	47	Ohio	112
Alaska	11	Maine	14	Oklahoma	36
Arizona	63	Maryland	56	Oregon	47
Arkansas	30	Massachusetts	67	Pennsylvania	127
California	359	Michigan	96	Rhode Island	10
Colorado	49	Minnesota	53	South Carolina	47
Connecticut	37	Mississippi	29	South Dakota	9
Delaware	8	Missouri	59	Tennessee	63
Florida	192	Montana	10	Texas	235
Georgia	93	Nebraska	18	Utah	27
Hawaii	15	Nevada	26	Vermont	7
Idaho	14	New Hampshire	14	Virginia	81
Illinois	127	New Jersey	78	Washington	66
Indiana	62	New Mexico	20	West Virginia	18
Iowa	30	New York	197	Wisconsin	56
Kansas	28	North Carolina	95	Wyoming	6
Kentucky	42	North Dakota	10	Washington D.C.	8
				TOTAL	3,050

As mentioned, the states were grouped into regions to aid in comparison and analysis. The four main U.S. Census Bureau regions were used, as shown on the map on the following page from the U.S. Census Bureau website.



SAMPLING ERROR

Throughout this report, findings of the telephone survey are reported at a 95% confidence interval. For the entire sample, the sampling error is at most plus or minus 1.77 percentage points. This means that if the survey were conducted 100 times on different samples that were selected in the same way, the findings of 95 out of the 100 surveys would fall within plus or minus 1.77 percentage points of each other. Sampling error was calculated using the formula described below, with a sample size of 3,050 and a population size of 245,576,910 United States residents 18 years old and older.

Sampling Error Equation

$$B = \left(\sqrt{\frac{N_p(.25)}{N_s} - .25} \right) (1.96)$$

Where: B = maximum sampling error (as decimal)
 N_p = population size (i.e., total number who could be surveyed)
 N_s = sample size (i.e., total number of respondents surveyed)

Derived from formula: p. 206 in Dillman, D. A. 2000. *Mail and Internet Surveys*. John Wiley & Sons, NY.

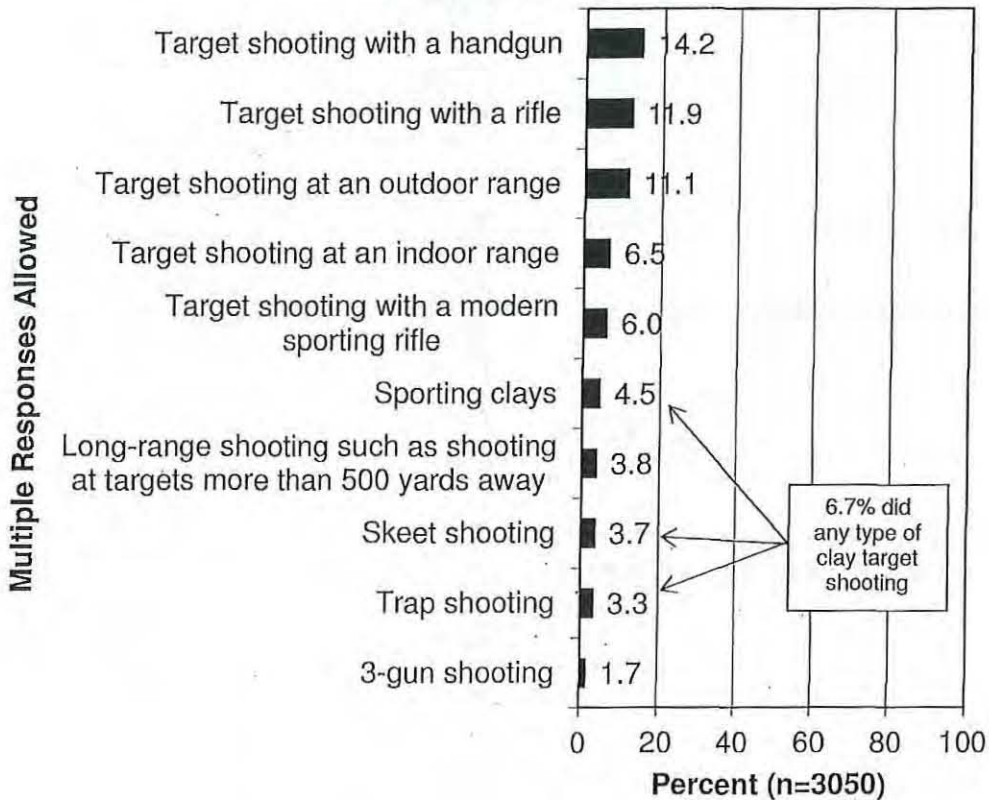
Note: This is a simplified version of the formula that calculates the maximum sampling error using a 50:50 split (the most conservative calculation because a 50:50 split would give maximum variation).

SURVEY RESULTS

PARTICIPATION IN TARGET AND SPORT SHOOTING

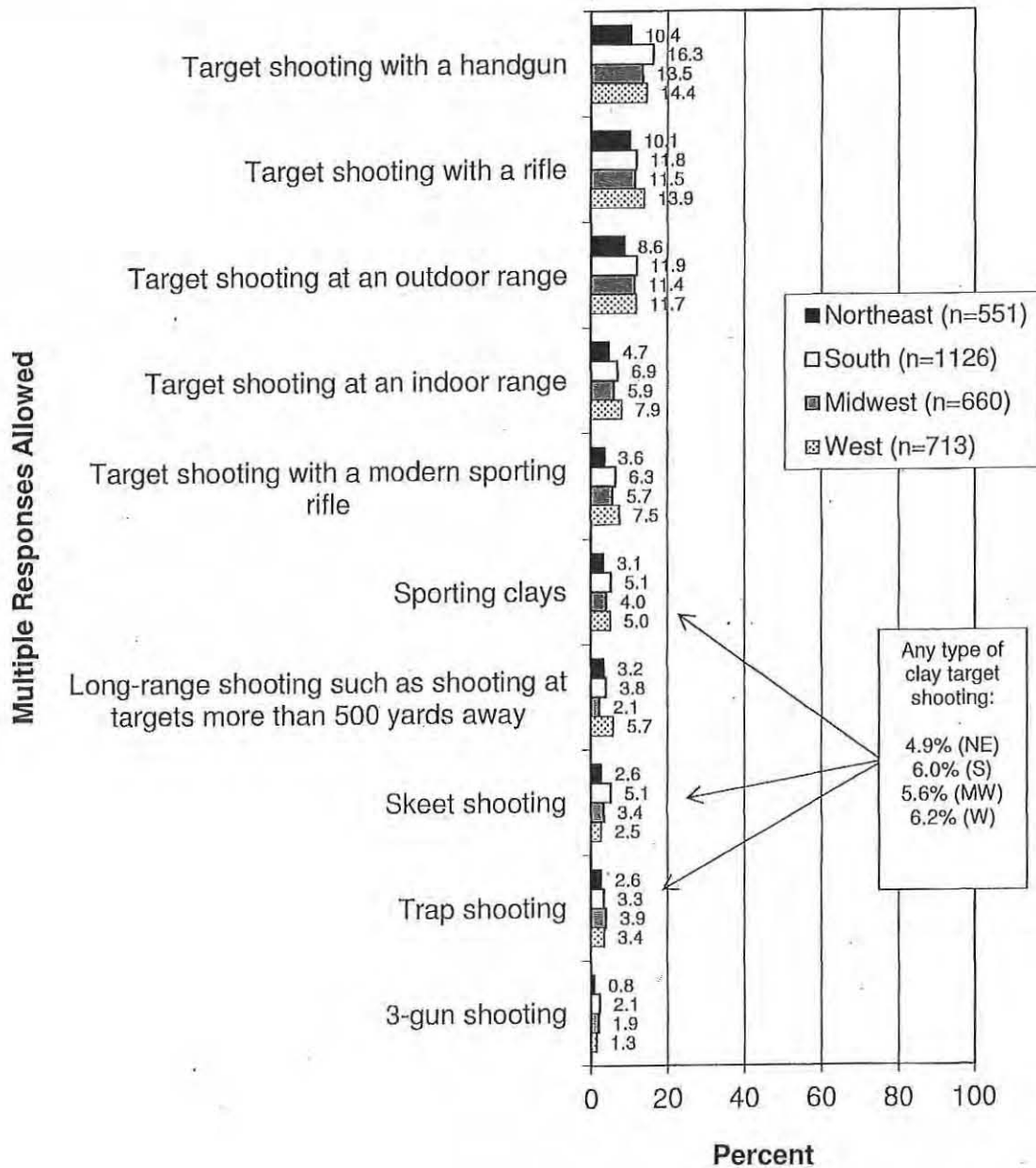
The 2016 rate of target/sport shooting participation was 21.0% of the U.S. adult population, which means an estimated 49.4 million adults participated in any type of target or sport shooting last year. As shown in the graph that follows, the most popular types were target shooting with a handgun (14.2% participated), target shooting with a rifle (11.9%), and target shooting at an outdoor range (11.1%). Note that respondents could have done more than one shooting activity. The actual numbers of participants are tabulated following the regional graphs.

Percentage of adult U.S. residents participating in the following sport shooting activities in 2016.

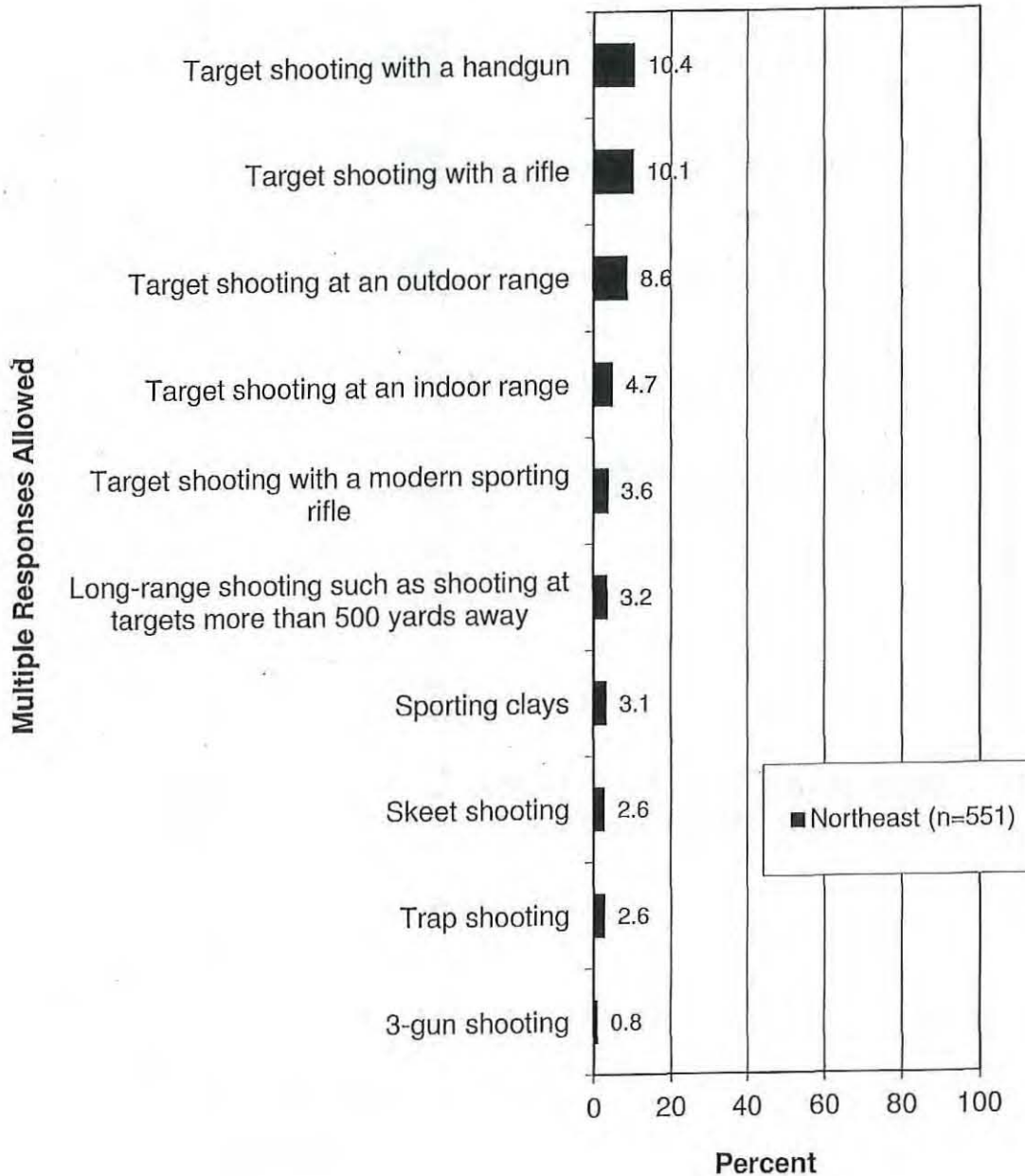


The graph below compares the regions on this question, followed by an individual graph for each region with the activities ranked from highest to lowest participation in each region.

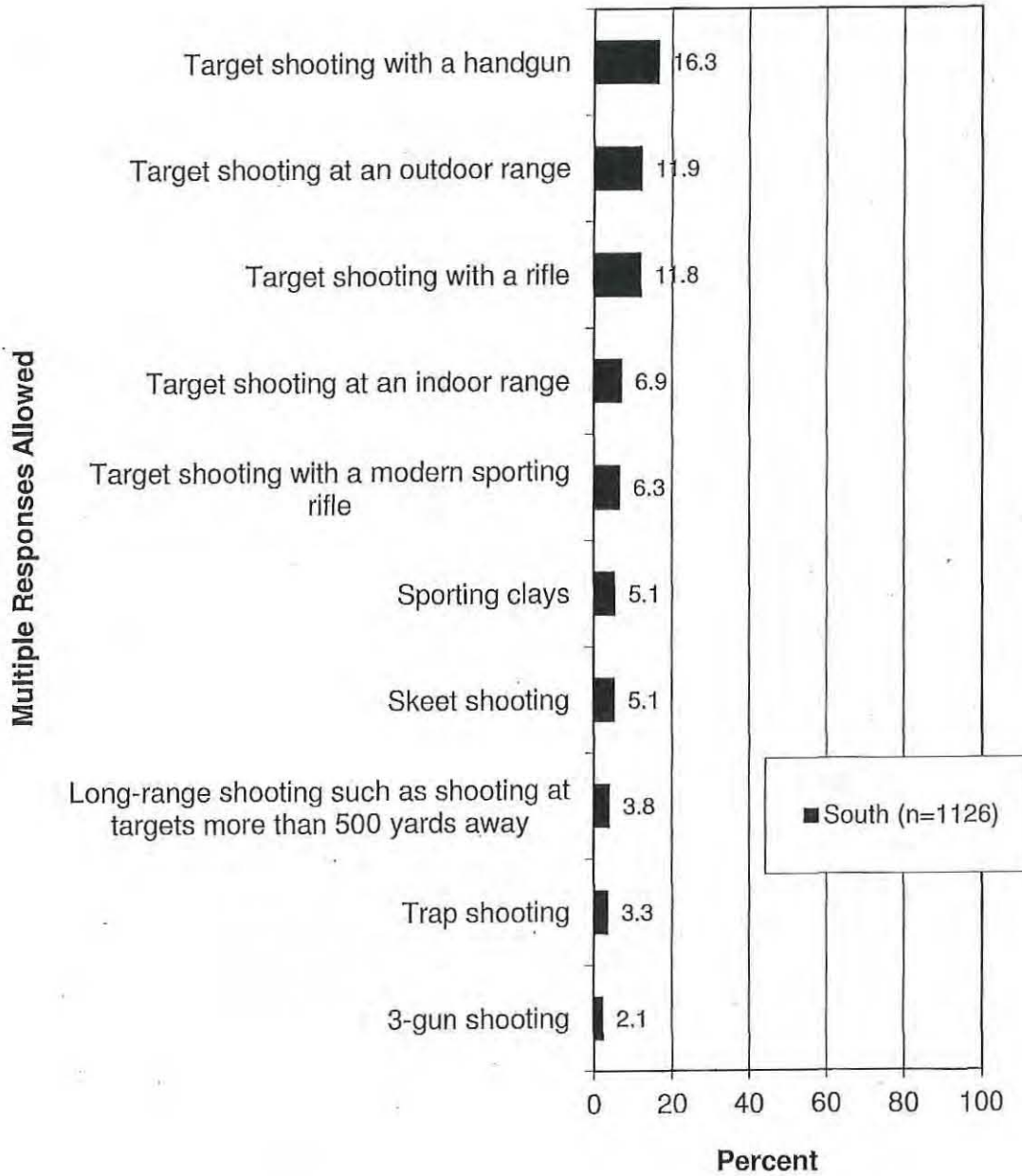
Percentage of adult U.S. residents participating in the following sport shooting activities in 2016.



**Percentage of adult U.S. residents participating
in the following sport shooting activities in
2016.**



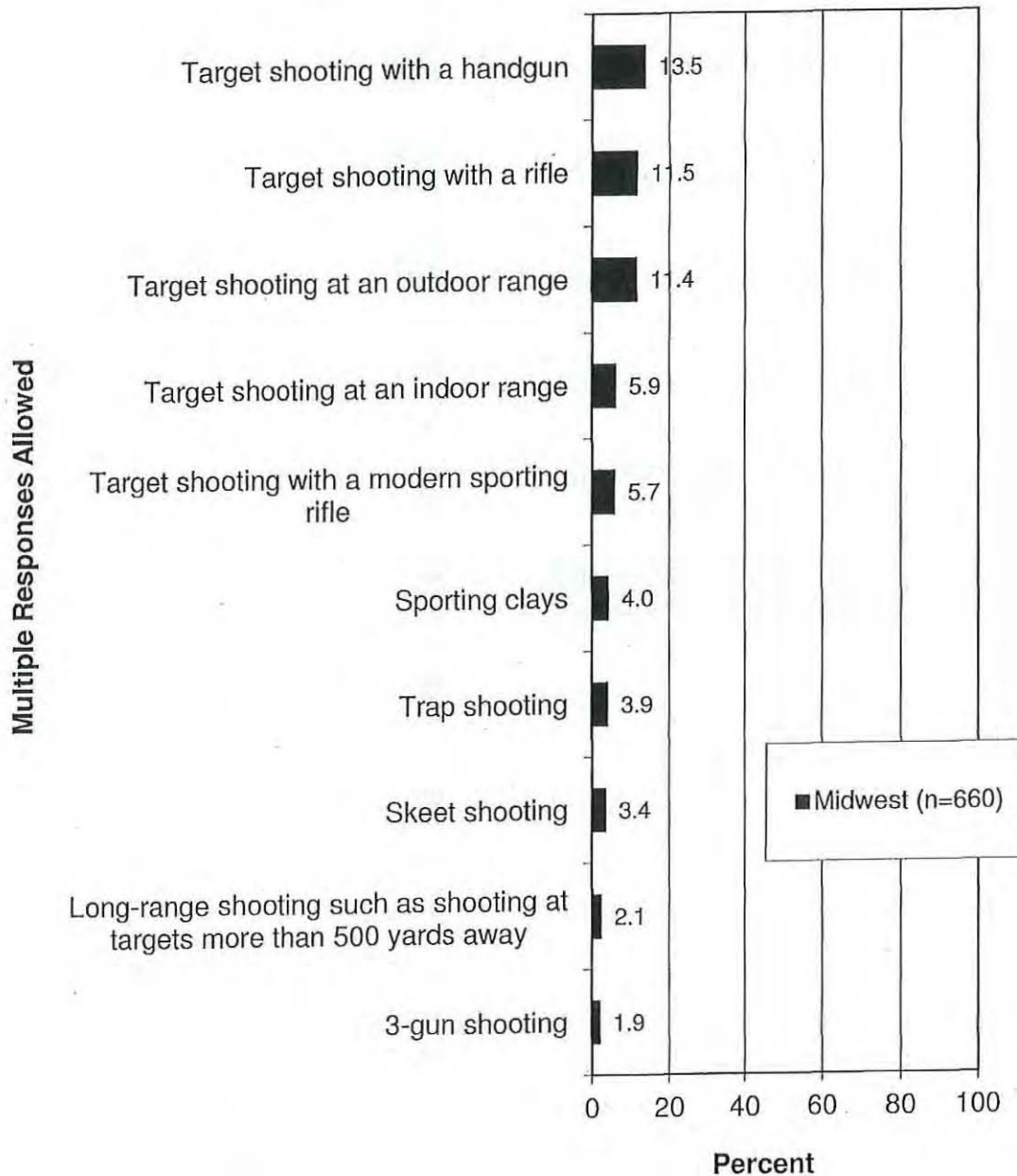
**Percentage of adult U.S. residents participating
in the following sport shooting activities in
2016.**



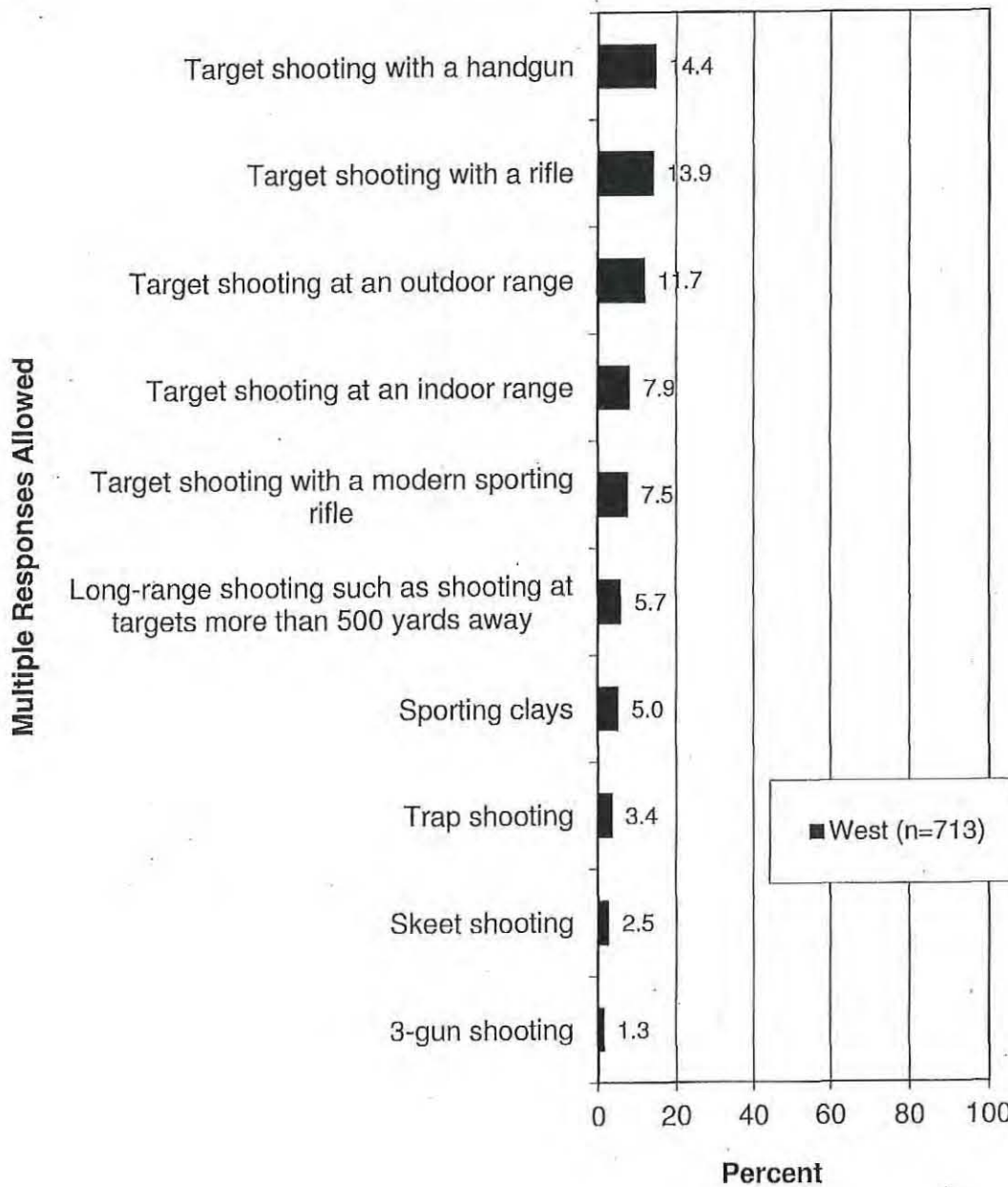
Sport Shooting Participation in the United States in 2016

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**Percentage of adult U.S. residents participating
in the following sport shooting activities in
2016.**



**Percentage of adult U.S. residents participating
in the following sport shooting activities in
2016.**



Sport Shooting Participation in the United States in 2016

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The tabulation below shows estimates of numbers of participants nationally and by region.

Activity	Estimated Total Participants (ages 18 years and older)	95% Confidence Interval	
		Lower Limit	Upper Limit
National			
Any target shooting or sport shooting	49,361,637	45,967,765	52,755,509
Target shooting with a handgun	33,276,976	30,371,902	36,182,051
Target shooting with a rifle	27,949,753	25,252,346	30,647,161
Target shooting at an outdoor range	26,148,339	23,527,956	28,768,721
Target shooting at an indoor range	15,306,421	13,250,097	17,362,745
Target shooting with a modern sporting rifle	13,986,528	12,014,954	15,958,101
Sporting clays	10,545,394	8,820,148	12,270,639
Long-range shooting	8,881,155	7,292,018	10,470,293
Skeet shooting	8,626,450	7,059,382	10,193,517
Trap shooting	7,855,875	6,357,887	9,353,862
3-gun shooting	3,902,990	2,837,956	4,968,023
Any clays (sporting clays, skeet, trap)	15,792,273	13,705,884	17,878,663
Northeast Region			
Any target shooting or sport shooting	7,210,248	5,861,859	8,558,638
Target shooting with a handgun	4,456,524	3,356,401	5,556,648
Target shooting with a rifle	4,343,607	3,255,919	5,431,294
Target shooting at an outdoor range	3,690,573	2,679,541	4,701,605
Target shooting at an indoor range	2,027,832	1,262,705	2,792,960
Target shooting with a modern sporting rifle	1,531,467	862,527	2,200,408
Sporting clays	1,353,992	723,660	1,984,324
Long-range shooting	1,394,692	755,269	2,034,115
Skeet shooting	1,127,304	550,589	1,704,018
Trap shooting	1,119,532	544,756	1,694,309
3-gun shooting	339,670	20,136	659,204
Any clays (sporting clays, skeet, trap)	2,283,201	1,473,860	3,092,542
South Region			
Any target shooting or sport shooting	19,436,287	17,338,139	21,534,435
Target shooting with a handgun	14,118,969	12,261,437	15,976,501
Target shooting with a rifle	10,244,097	8,620,211	11,867,983
Target shooting at an outdoor range	10,298,927	8,671,285	11,926,569
Target shooting at an indoor range	5,951,157	4,679,202	7,223,113
Target shooting with a modern sporting rifle	5,497,596	4,271,646	6,723,547
Sporting clays	4,438,878	3,330,128	5,547,628
Long-range shooting	3,293,119	2,331,503	4,254,736
Skeet shooting	4,434,856	3,326,582	5,543,131
Trap shooting	2,891,160	1,987,973	3,794,346
3-gun shooting	1,862,673	1,133,289	2,592,057
Any clays (sporting clays, skeet, trap)	6,608,792	5,273,864	7,943,720

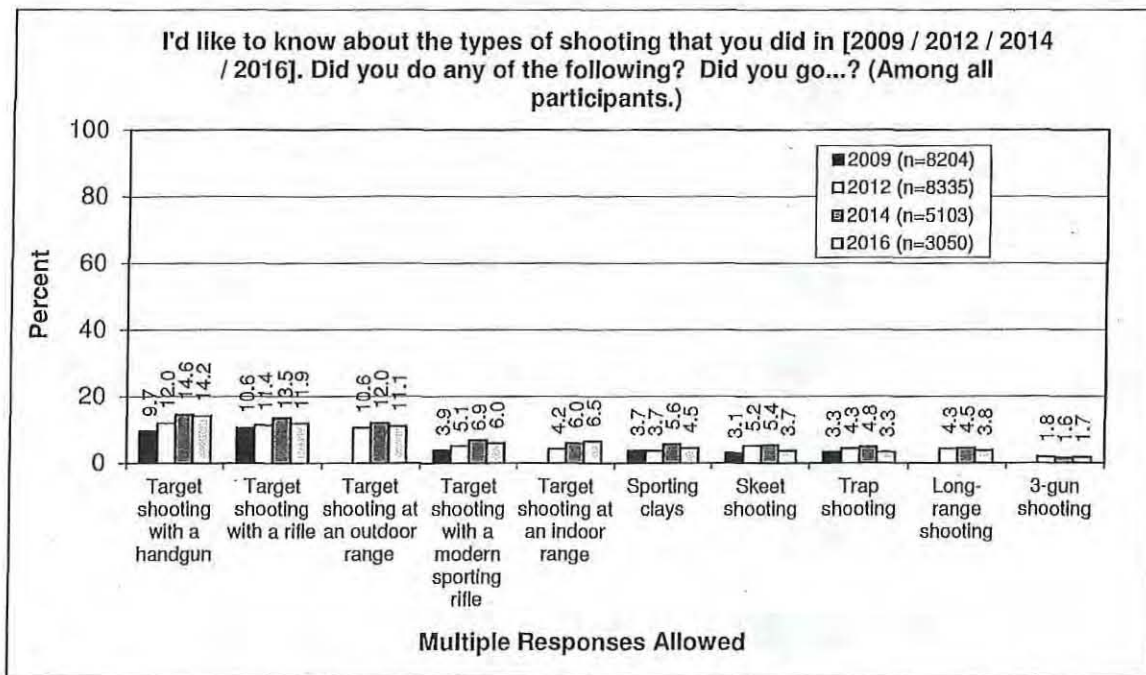
Activity	Estimated Total Participants (ages 18 years and older)	95% Confidence Interval	
		Lower Limit	Upper Limit
Midwest Region			
Any target shooting or sport shooting	10,699,538	9,098,500	12,300,576
Target shooting with a handgun	6,849,867	5,508,752	8,190,983
Target shooting with a rifle	5,817,914	4,567,515	7,068,313
Target shooting at an outdoor range	5,786,612	4,539,147	7,034,076
Target shooting at an indoor range	2,992,097	2,067,647	3,916,546
Target shooting with a modern sporting rifle	2,878,014	1,970,278	3,785,750
Sporting clays	2,038,978	1,268,273	2,809,683
Long-range shooting	1,087,728	519,350	1,656,107
Skeet shooting	1,712,255	1,003,630	2,420,880
Trap shooting	1,997,759	1,234,561	2,760,957
3-gun shooting	967,634	430,903	1,504,366
Any clays (sporting clays, skeet, trap)	3,272,201	2,308,284	4,236,117
West Region			
Any target shooting or sport shooting	11,945,875	10,302,680	13,589,071
Target shooting with a handgun	7,778,037	6,387,993	9,168,080
Target shooting with a rifle	7,500,199	6,131,113	8,869,285
Target shooting at an outdoor range	6,335,117	5,061,192	7,609,042
Target shooting at an indoor range	4,290,049	3,219,473	5,360,625
Target shooting with a modern sporting rifle	4,031,199	2,990,726	5,071,673
Sporting clays	2,681,716	1,821,703	3,541,730
Long-range shooting	3,058,909	2,143,784	3,974,035
Skeet shooting	1,333,971	719,502	1,948,440
Trap shooting	1,846,869	1,127,387	2,566,352
3-gun shooting	725,220	269,544	1,180,896
Any clays (sporting clays, skeet, trap)	3,600,641	2,613,075	4,588,207

Sport Shooting Participation in the United States in 2016

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TRENDS IN PARTICIPATION IN TARGET AND SPORT SHOOTING

The current survey is similar to surveys conducted regarding Americans' target and sport shooting activities in 2009, 2012, and 2014, to which the current survey's results are compared. The 2016 adult participation rate in target/sport shooting was 21.0%, which was an increase over the 15.1% rate among adult Americans in 2009 and the 17.4% rate in 2012, but it was slightly less than the 21.9% rate in 2014. Both items with an increase are too small to be considered marked increases: shooting at an indoor range went from 6.0% in 2014 to 6.5% in 2016 (not statistically significant), and 3-gun shooting went from 1.6% to 1.7%—essentially the same. Otherwise, in 2016 relative to 2014, there are slightly lower percentages of Americans participating in most shooting activities. The tabulation compares estimated numbers of participants; the estimated number of target/sport shooters in 2016 decreased 3.6% over the 2014 number overall.



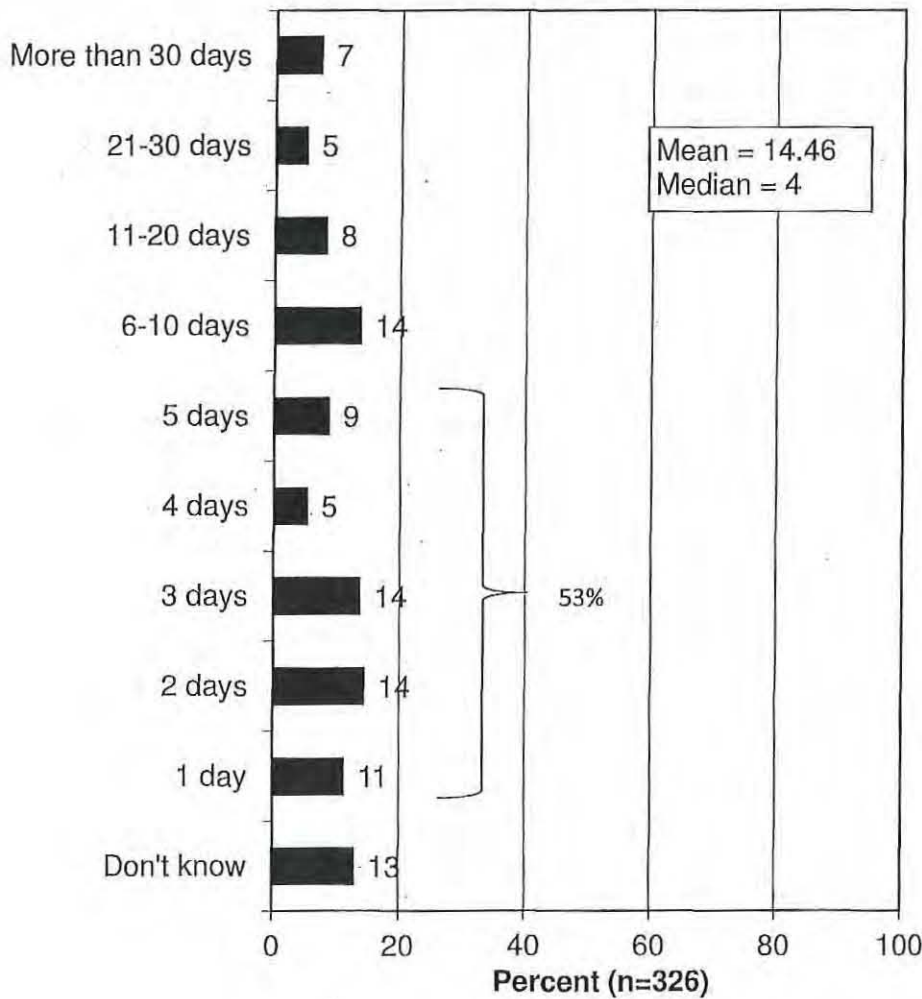
Activity	Estimated Total Participants*				% Change Compared to 2014
	in 2009	in 2012	in 2014	in 2016	
National					
Any target shooting or sport shooting	34,382,566	40,779,651	51,226,765	49,361,637	-3.6
Target shooting with a handgun	22,169,700	28,209,283	34,221,107	33,276,976	-2.8
Target shooting with a rifle	24,045,795	26,822,425	31,764,116	27,949,753	-12.0
Skeet shooting	6,979,680	12,090,346	12,596,361	8,626,450	-31.5
Target shooting with a modern sporting rifle	8,868,085	11,976,702	16,267,924	13,986,528	-14.0
Trap shooting	7,582,479	10,116,684	11,227,278	7,855,875	-30.0
Sporting clays	8,399,989	8,789,340	13,033,633	10,545,394	-19.1
Long-range shooting	na	9,972,991	10,434,630	8,881,155	-14.9
3-gun shooting	na	4,127,049	3,837,132	3,902,990	+1.7

*Ages 18 years old and older

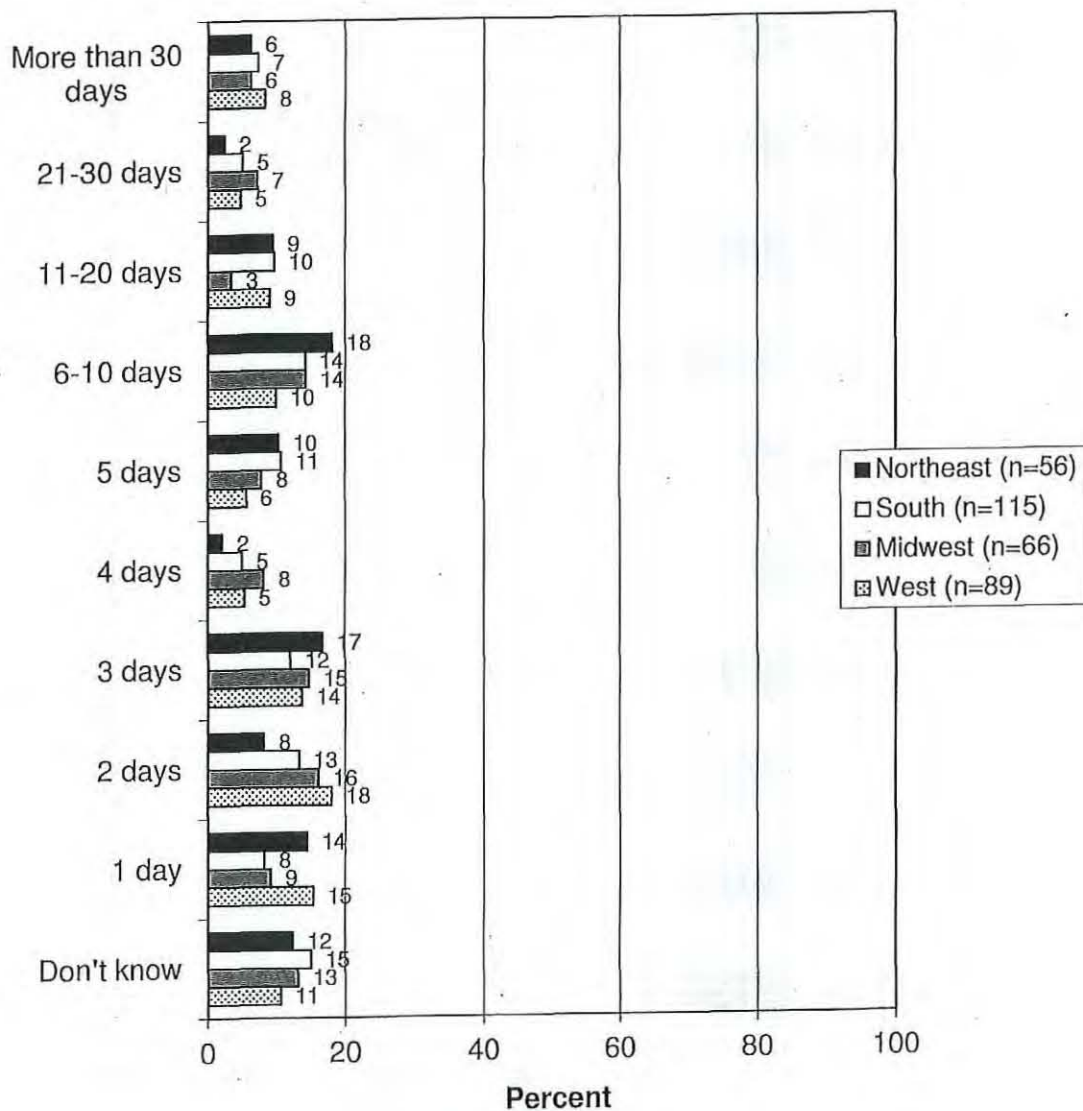
DAYS OF PARTICIPATION IN TARGET AND SPORT SHOOTING

The survey asked about the days of participation. For each type of target or sport shooting, a graph shows the number of days of participation among those who participated. Regional graphs are also included for each activity. Following the graphs is a tabulation showing the mean and median number of days spent participating in the activities.

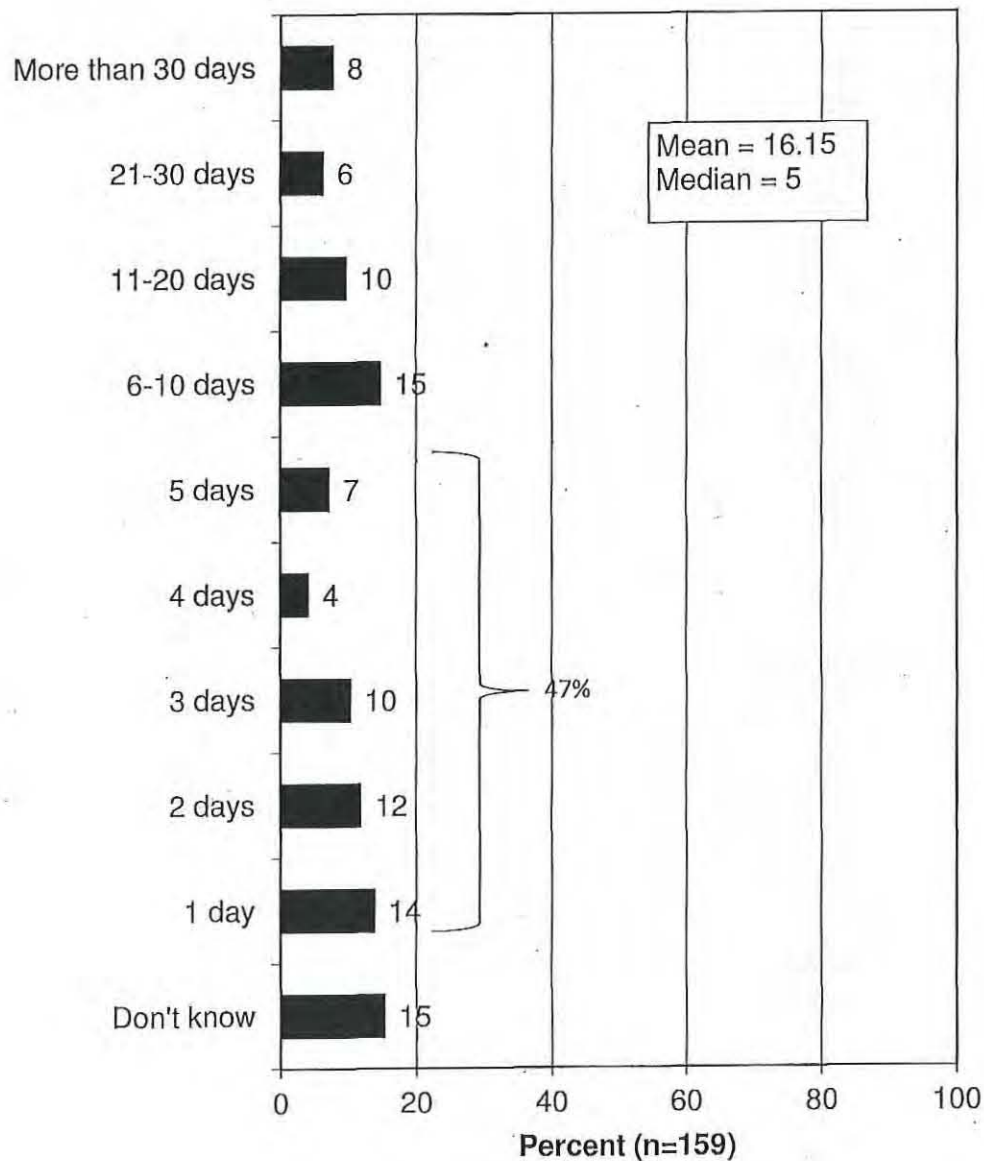
How many days did you target shoot with a traditional rifle, in other words a rifle with bolt or lever action, in 2016? (Asked of those who went target shooting with a traditional rifle in 2016.)



How many days did you target shoot with a traditional rifle, in other words a rifle with bolt or lever action, in 2016? (Asked of those who went target shooting with a traditional rifle in 2016.)



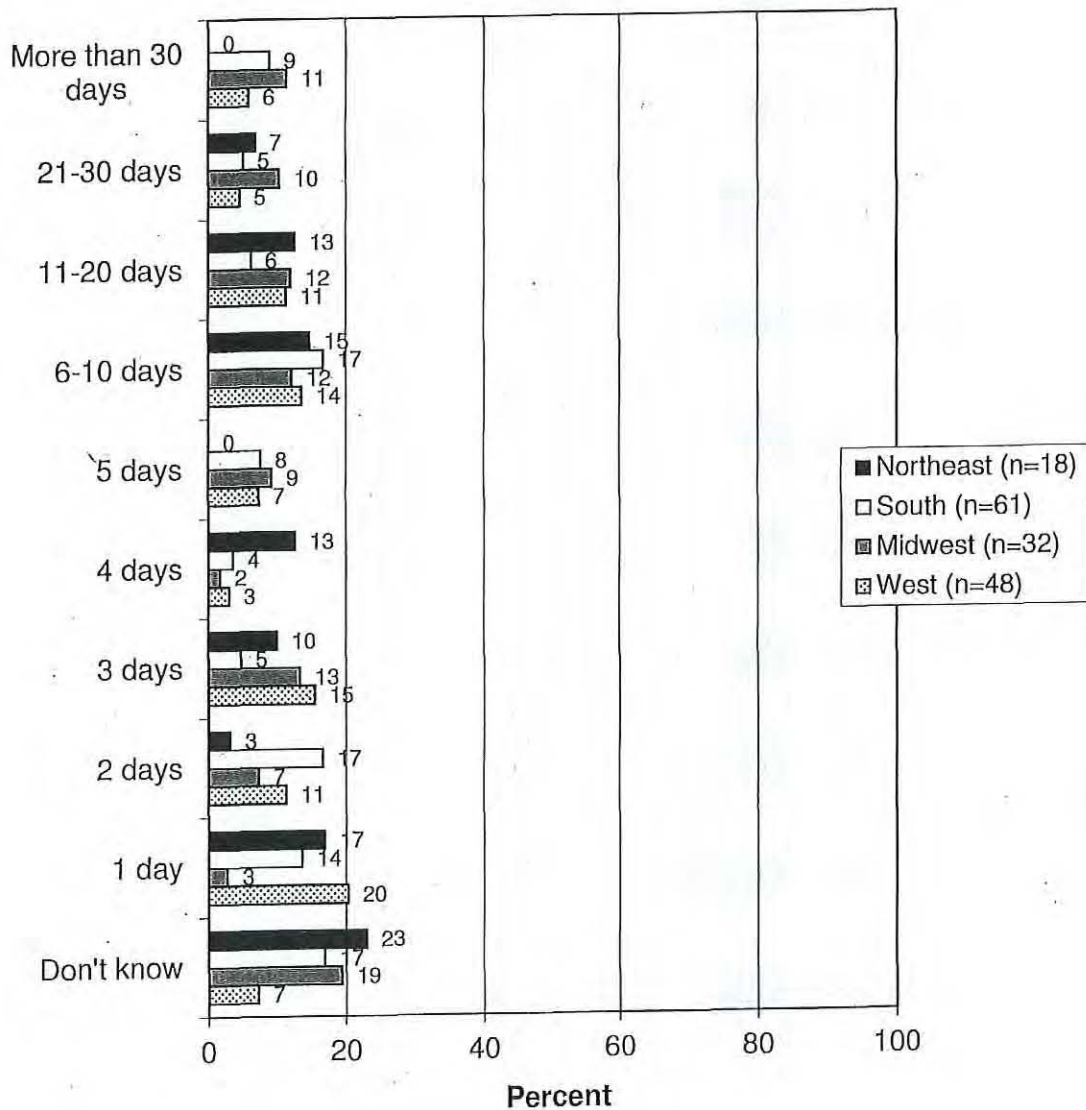
How many days did you target shoot with a modern sporting rifle in 2016? (Asked of those who went target shooting with a modern sporting rifle in 2016.)



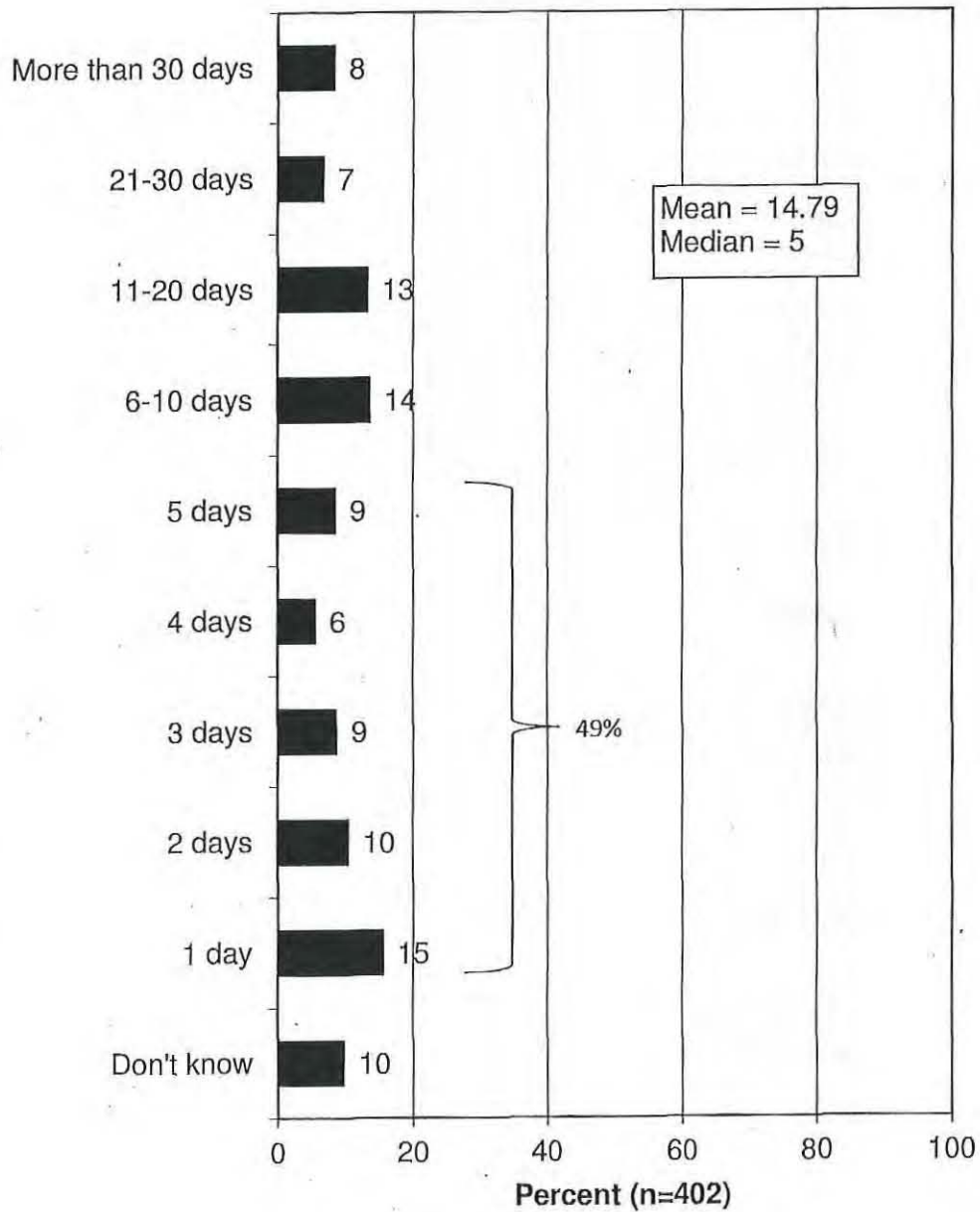
Sport Shooting Participation in the United States in 2016

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How many days did you target shoot with a modern sporting rifle in 2016? (Asked of those who went target shooting with a modern sporting rifle in 2016.)



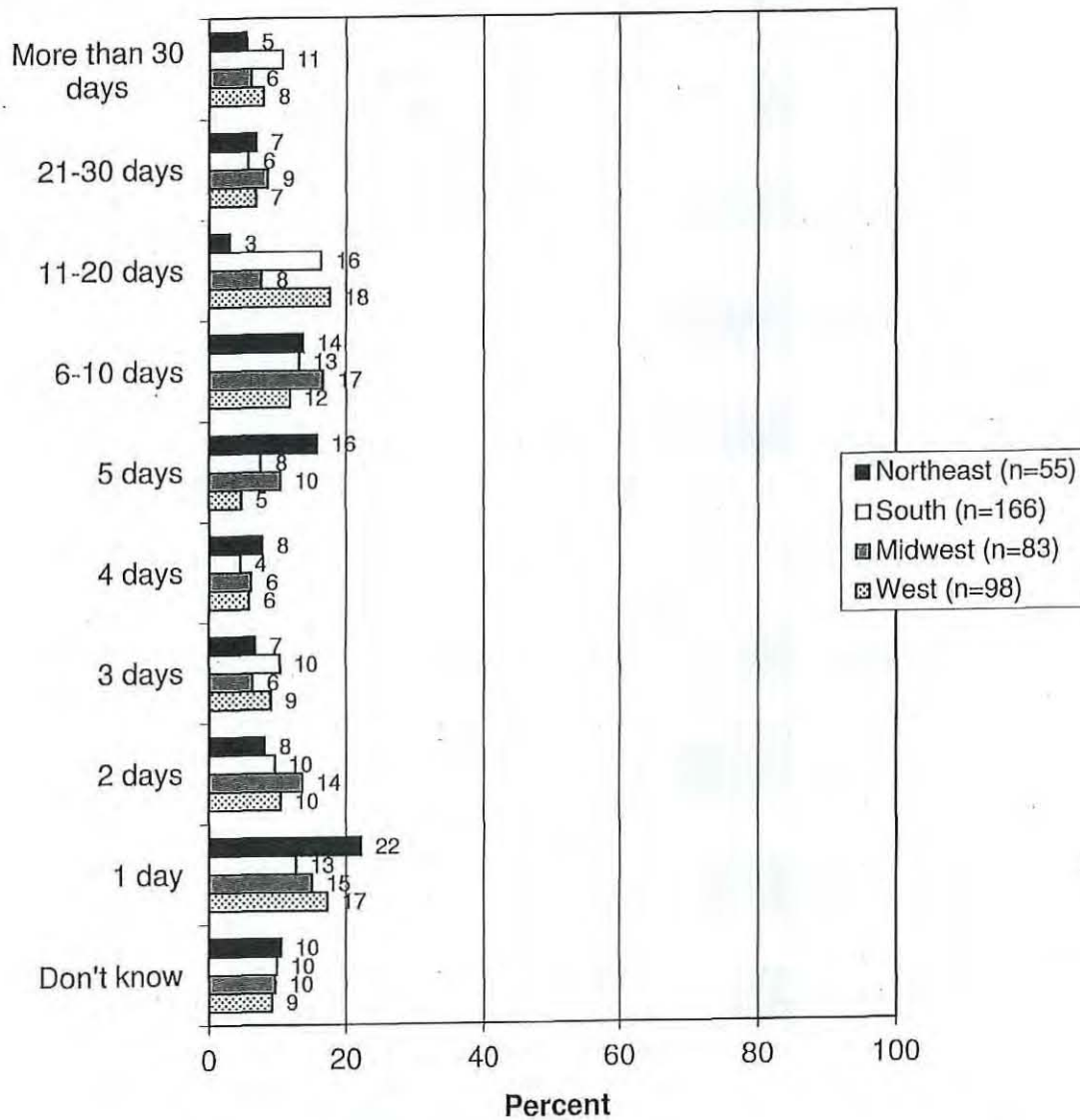
How many days did you target shoot with a handgun in 2016? (Asked of those who went target shooting with a handgun in 2016.)



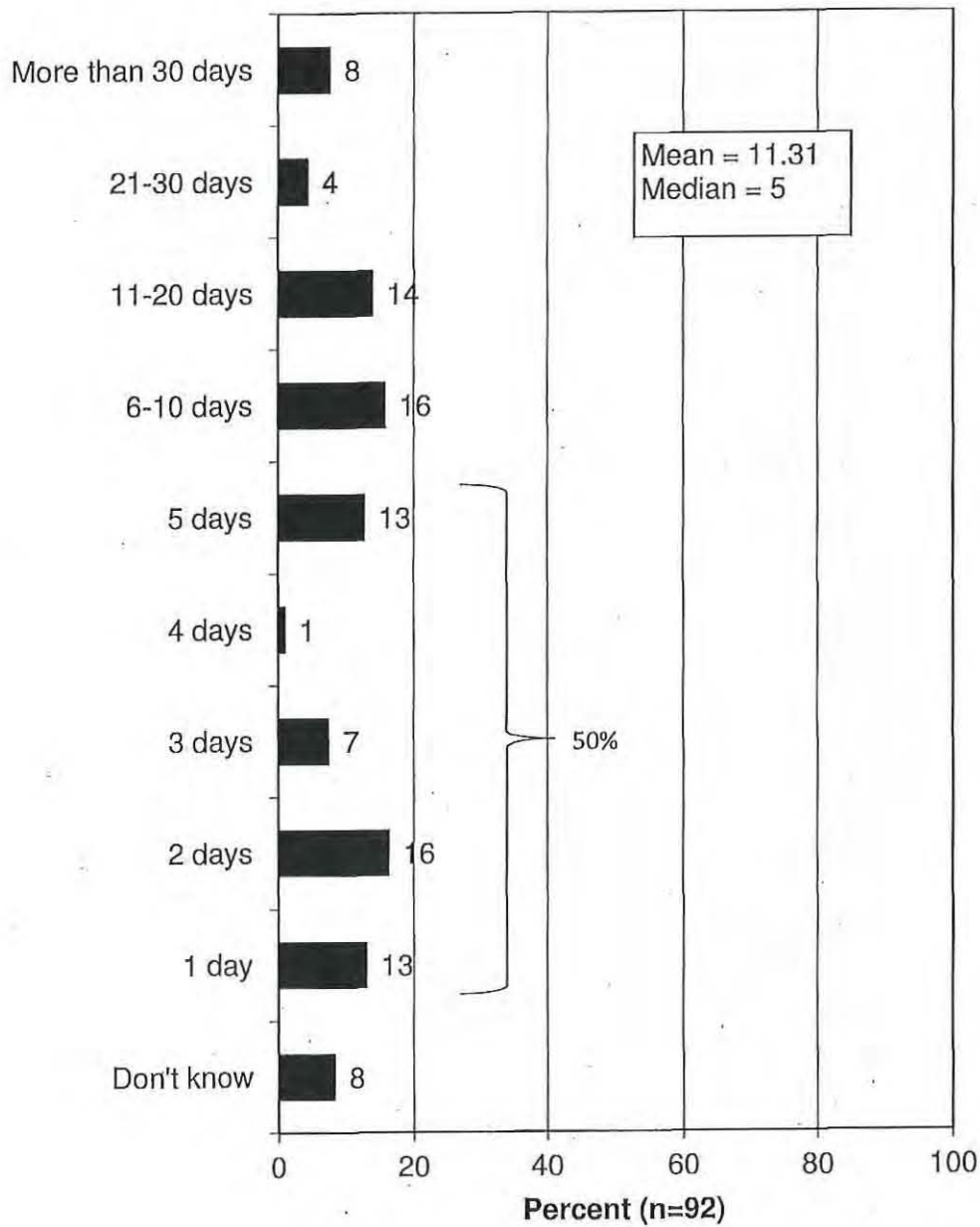
Sport Shooting Participation in the United States in 2016

19

How many days did you target shoot with a handgun in 2016? (Asked of those who went target shooting with a handgun in 2016.)



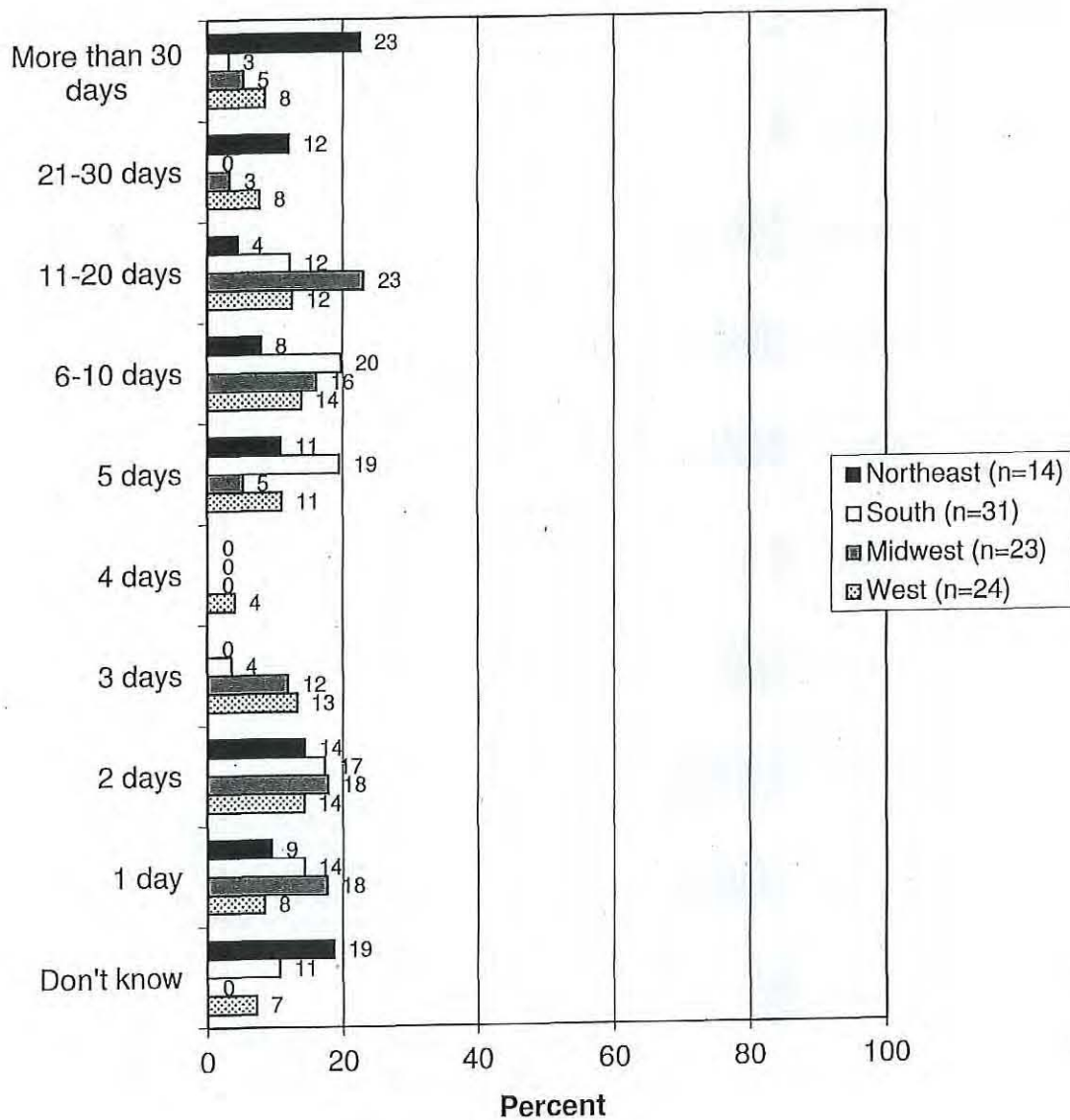
**How many days did you trap shoot in 2016?
(Asked of those who went trap shooting
in 2016.)**



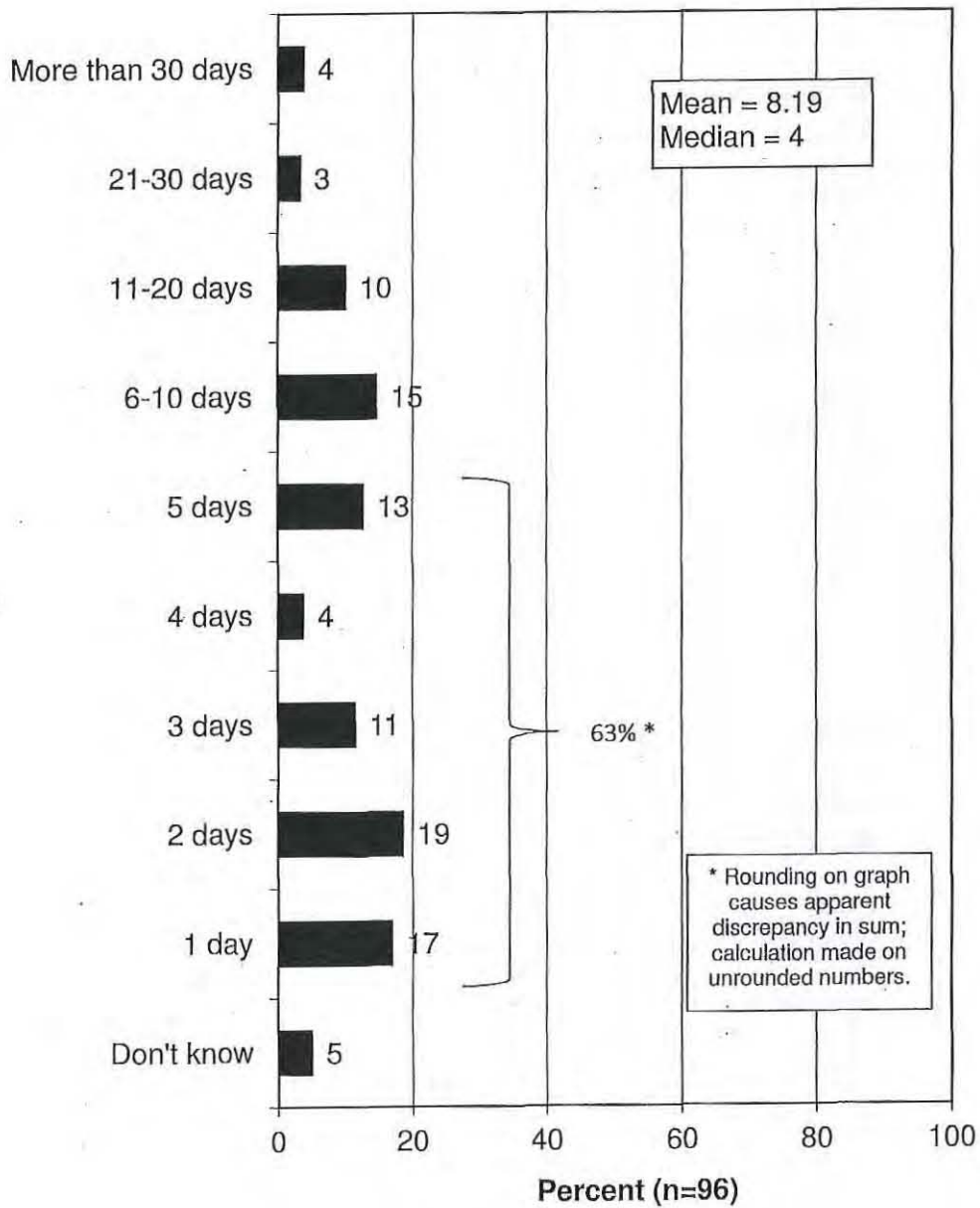
Sport Shooting Participation in the United States in 2016

21

**How many days did you trap shoot in 2016?
(Asked of those who went trap shooting
in 2016.)**



**How many days did you skeet shoot in 2016?
(Asked of those who went skeet shooting
in 2016.)**



CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE
IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA
SOUTHERN DIVISION

Case Name: *Rupp, et al. v. Becerra*
Case No.: 8:17-cv-00746-JLS-JDE

IT IS HEREBY CERTIFIED THAT:

I, the undersigned, am a citizen of the United States and am at least eighteen years of age. My business address is 180 East Ocean Boulevard, Suite 200, Long Beach, California 90802.

I am not a party to the above-entitled action. I have caused service of:

**EXHIBIT 22 Part 1 of 4 TO DECLARATION OF SEAN A. BRADY IN
SUPPORT OF PLAINTIFFS' MOTION FOR SUMMARY JUDGMENT**

on the following party by electronically filing the foregoing with the Clerk of the District Court using its ECF System, which electronically notifies them.

Xavier Becerra
Attorney General of California
Peter H. Chang
Deputy Attorney General
E-mail: peter.chang@doj.ca.gov
John D. Echeverria
Deputy Attorney General
E-mail: john.echeverria@doj.ca.gov
455 Golden Gate Ave., Suite 11000
San Francisco, CA 94102

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

Executed March 25, 2019.

/s/Laura Palmerin
Laura Palmerin

1 C. D. Michel – SBN 144258
2 cmichel@michellawyers.com
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12 Attorneys for Plaintiffs

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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA
SOUTHERN DIVISION

STEVEN RUPP, et al.,

Plaintiffs,

vs.

XAVIER BECERRA, in his official
capacity as Attorney General of the
State of California,

Defendant.

Case No.: 8:17-cv-00746-JLS-JDE

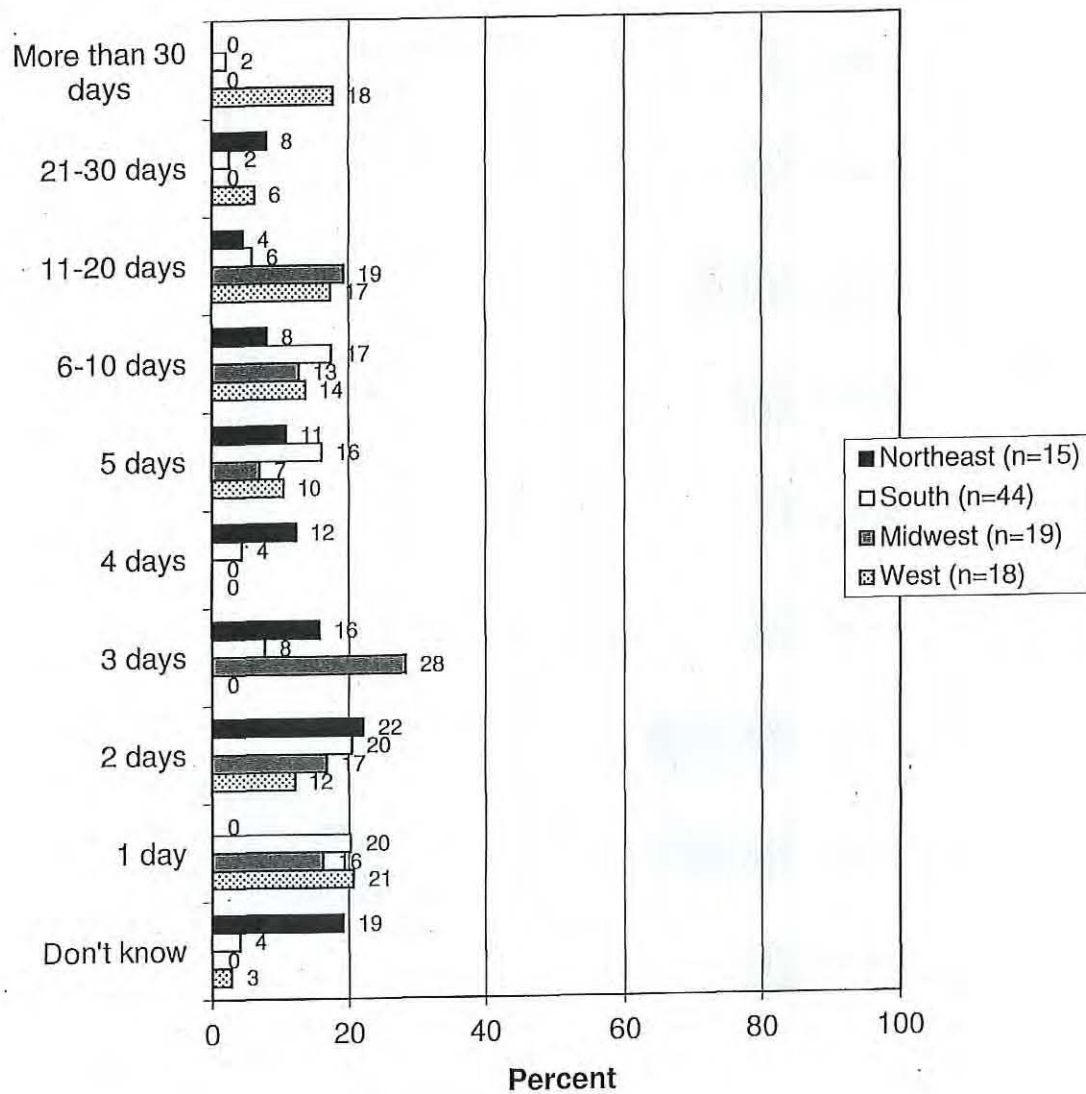
**EXHIBIT 22 Part 2 of 4 TO
DECLARATION OF SEAN A.
BRADY IN SUPPORT OF
PLAINTIFFS' MOTION FOR
SUMMARY JUDGMENT**

Hearing Date: May 31, 2019
Hearing Time: 10:30 a.m.
Courtroom: 10A
Judge: Josephine L. Staton

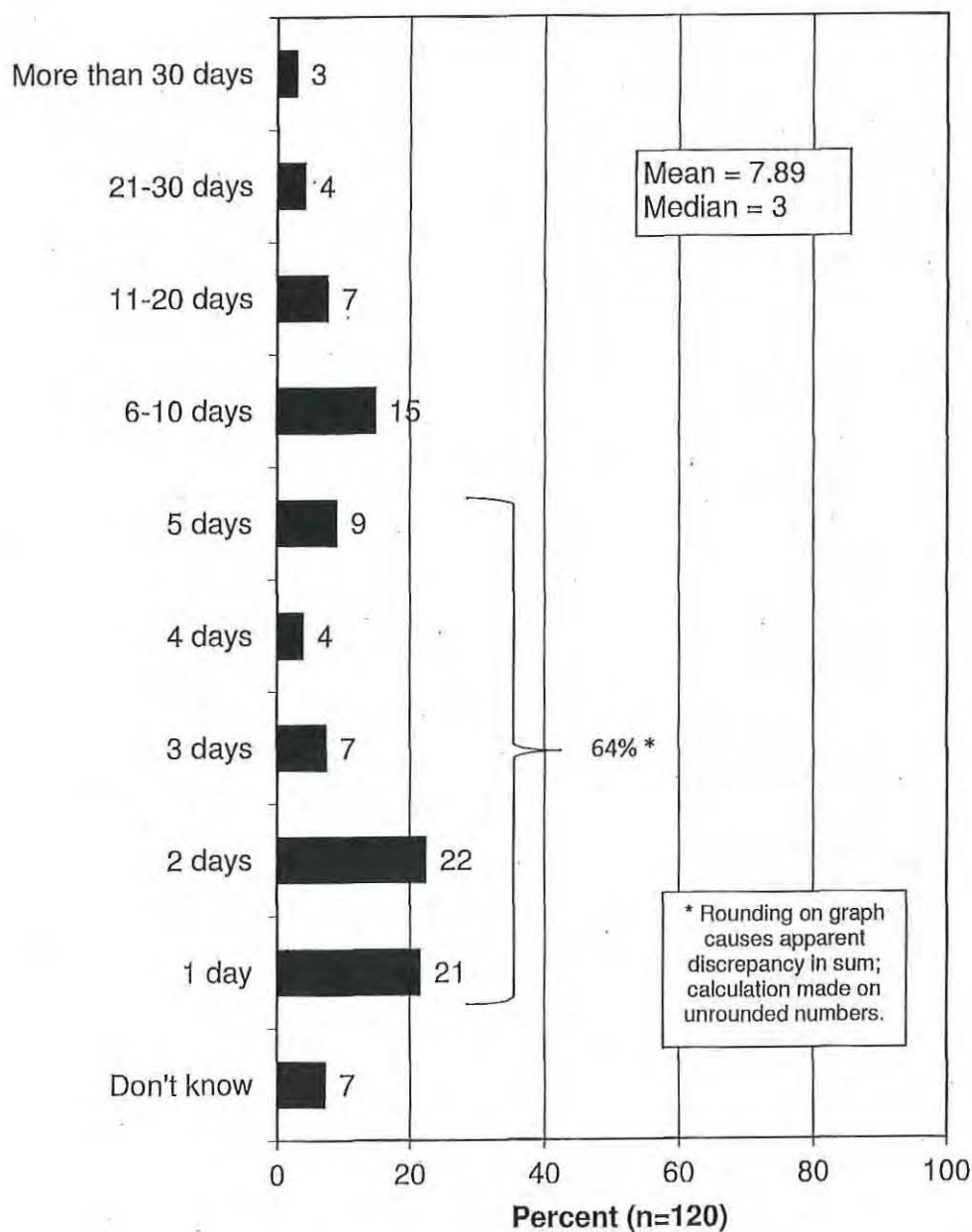
[Filed concurrently with Notice of
Motion for Summary Judgment,
Memorandum of Points and Authorities,
Statement of Uncontroverted Facts and
Conclusions of Law, Request for
Judicial Notice, Declarations of Steven
Rupp, Steven Dember, Cheryl Johnson,
Christopher Seifert, Alfonso Valencia,
Troy Willis, Michael Jones, Dennis
Martin, and Richard Travis]

22 Part 2 of 4

**How many days did you skeet shoot in 2016?
(Asked of those who went skeet shooting
in 2016.)**



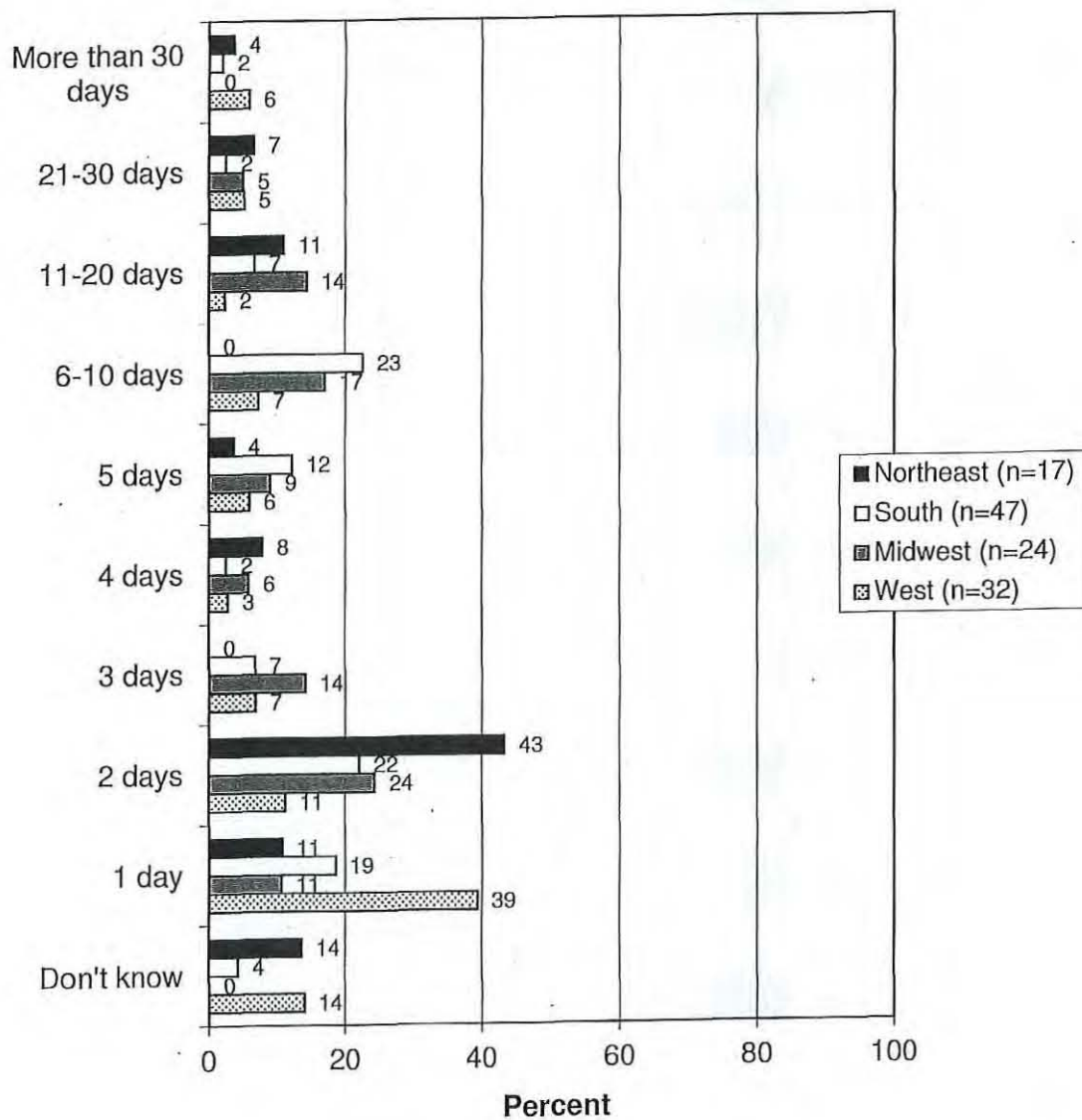
How many days did you shoot sporting clays in 2016? (Asked of those who shot sporting clays in 2016.)



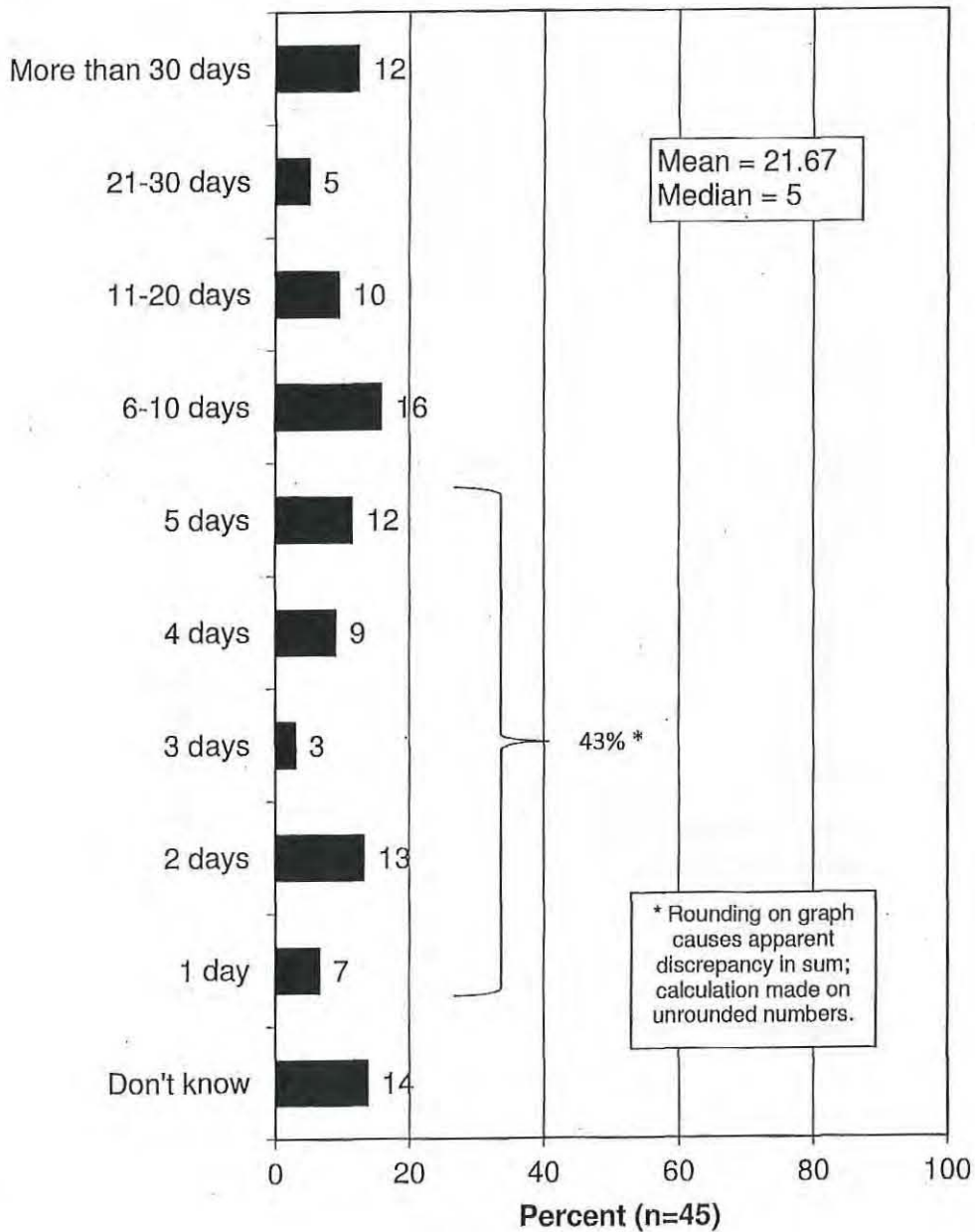
Sport Shooting Participation in the United States in 2016

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How many days did you shoot sporting clays in 2016? (Asked of those who shot sporting clays in 2016.)



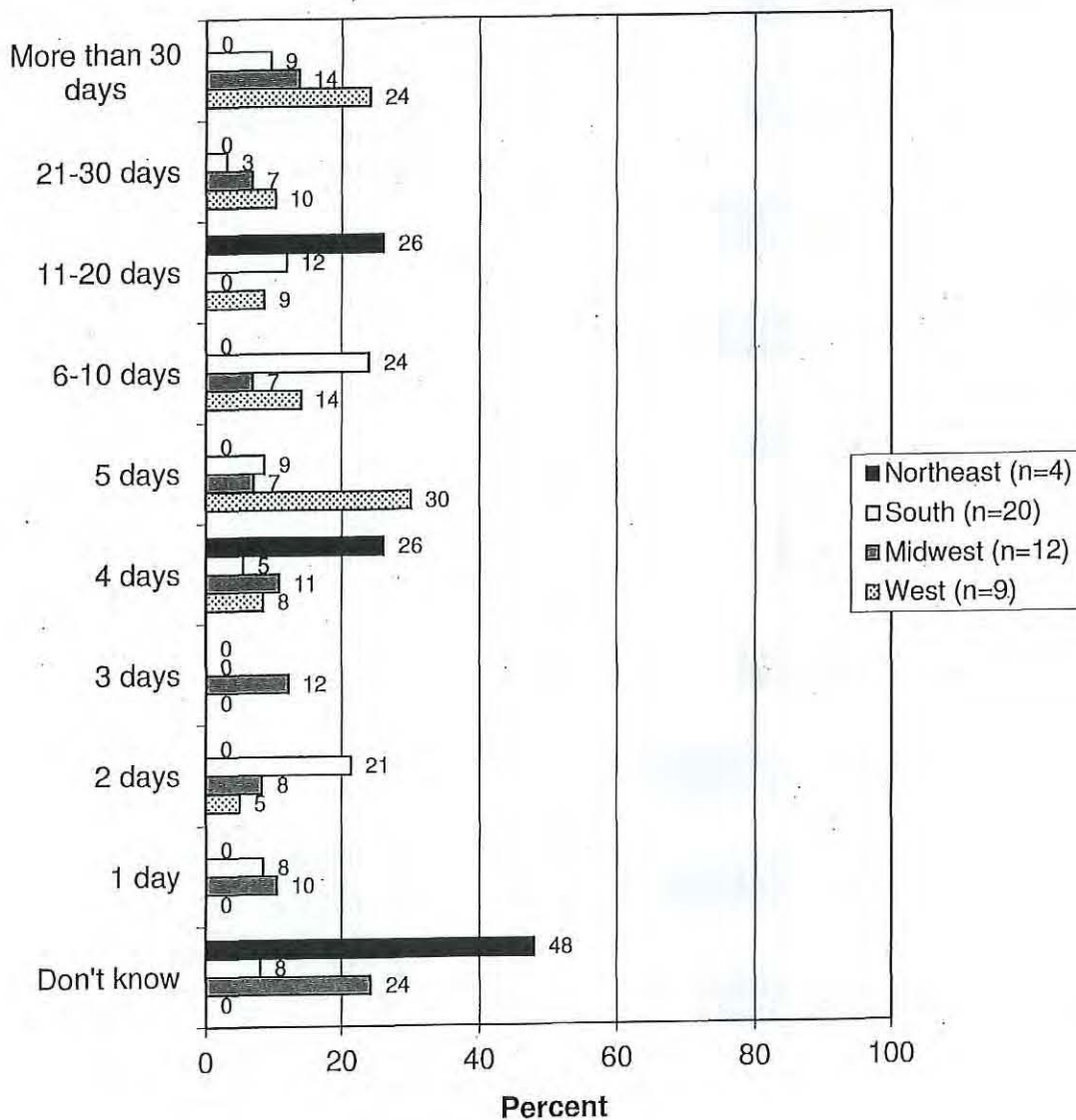
How many days did you go 3-gun shooting in 2016? (Asked of those who participated in 3-gun shooting in 2016.)



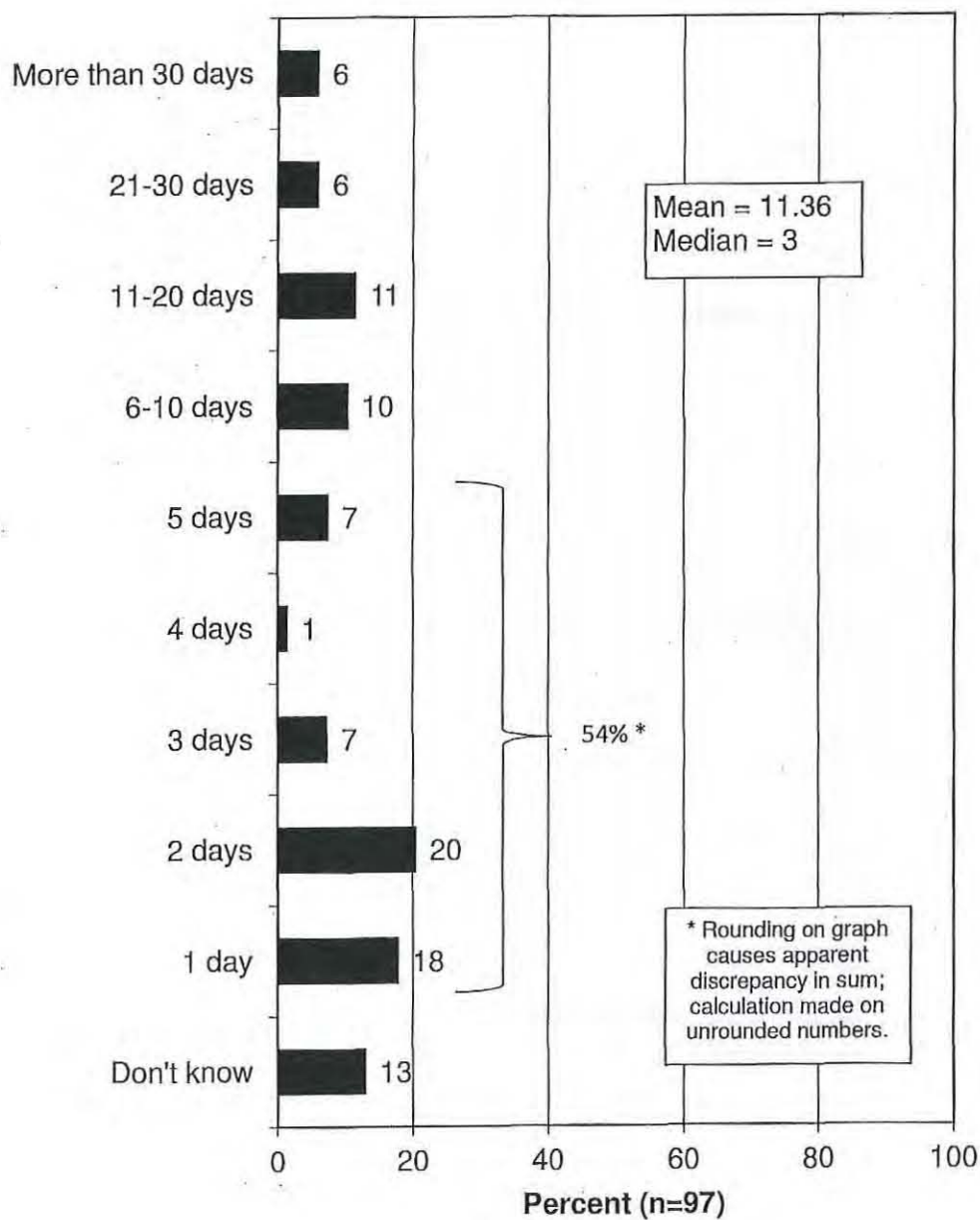
Sport Shooting Participation in the United States in 2016

27

How many days did you go 3-gun shooting in 2016? (Asked of those who participated in 3-gun shooting in 2016.)



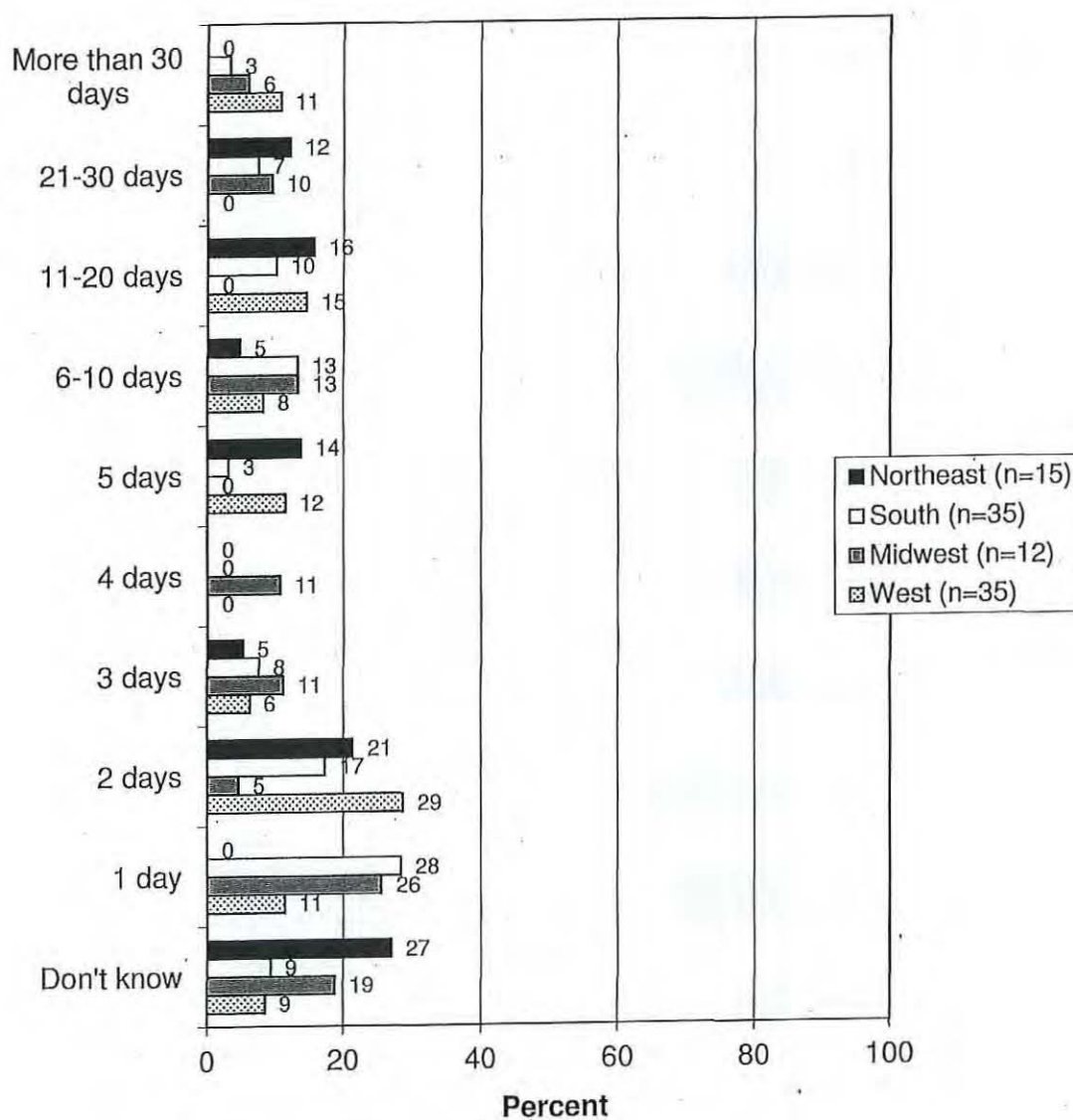
How many days did you go long-range target shooting in 2016? (Asked of those who went long-range target shooting in 2016.)



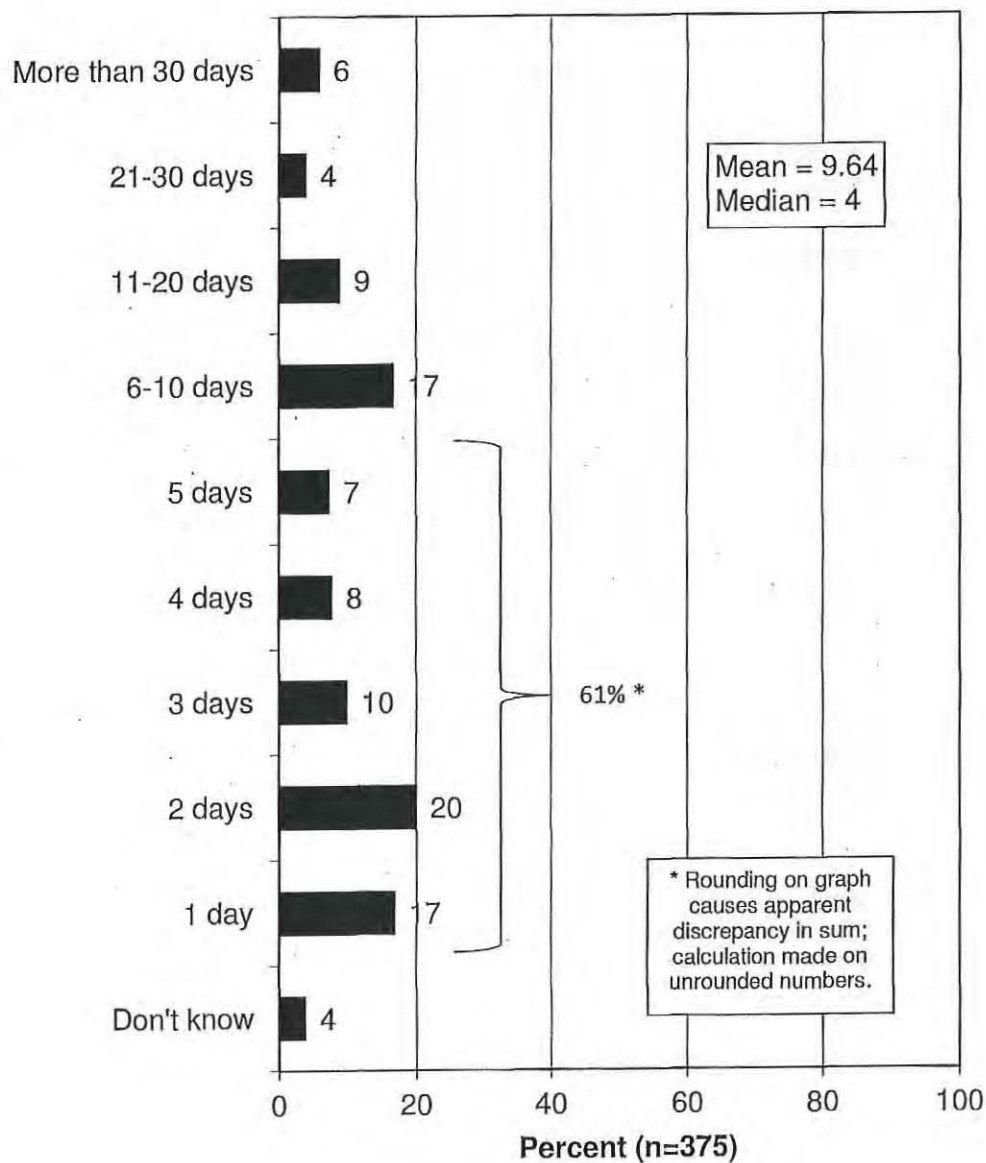
Sport Shooting Participation in the United States in 2016

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How many days did you go long-range target shooting in 2016? (Asked of those who went long-range target shooting in 2016.)



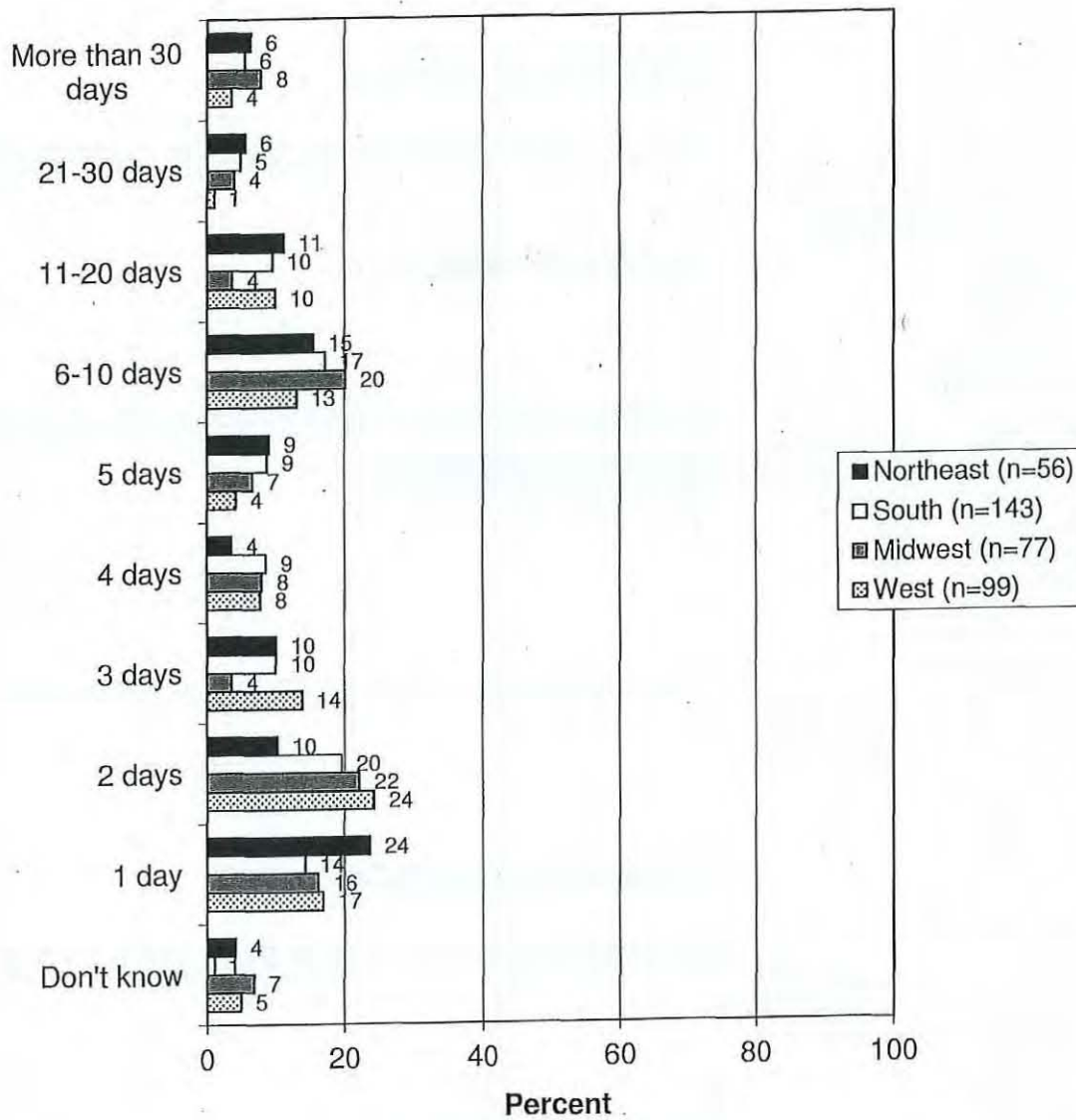
Approximately how many times did you go target shooting at a range in 2016? (Asked of those who shot at a range in 2016.)



Sport Shooting Participation in the United States in 2016

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Approximately how many times did you go target shooting at a range in 2016? (Asked of those who shot at a range in 2016.)



The tabulation below shows the mean and median days spent in the various shooting activities, among those who participated in each activity. Nationally, 3-gun shooting is the activity with the highest mean days of participation; the next nearest activity is target shooting with a modern sporting rifle. In the national results and in each region, the top-ranked activity in mean days is shaded dark green; any activity within 2.0 mean days of the top activity is shaded light green.

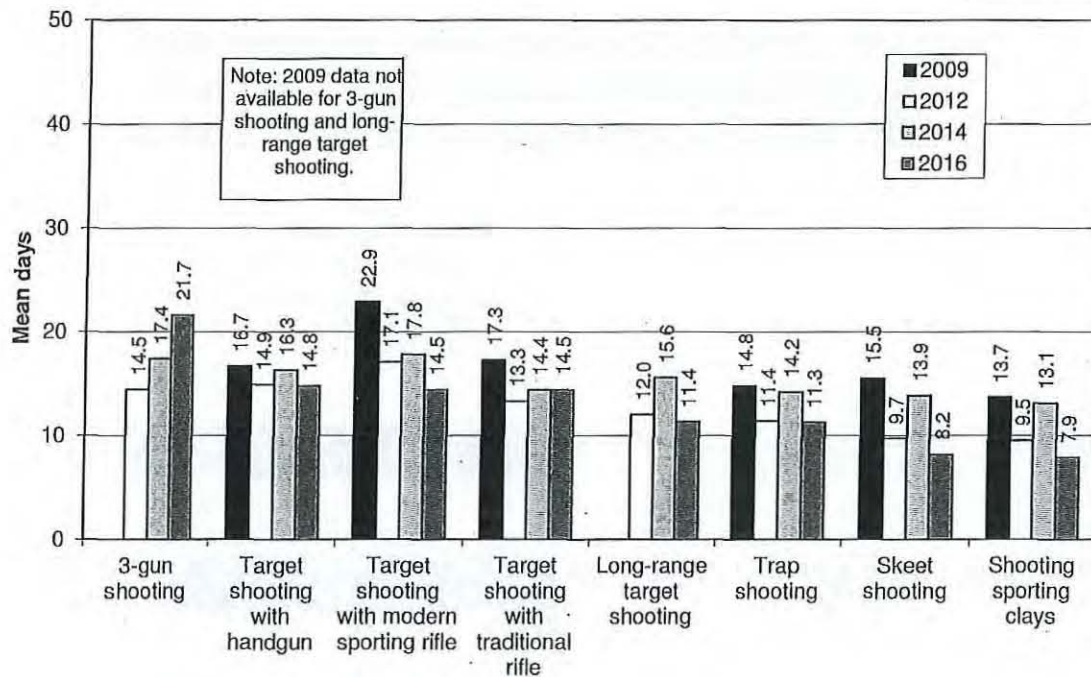
Activity	Mean Days Spent on Activity, 2016	Median Days Spent on Activity, 2016
National		
Target shooting with a traditional rifle	14.46	4
Target shooting with a modern sporting rifle	16.15	5
Target shooting with a handgun	14.79	5
Trap shooting	11.31	5
Skeet shooting	8.19	4
Sporting clays	7.89	3
3-gun shooting	21.67	5
Long-range shooting	11.36	3
Shooting at a range	9.64	4
Northeast Region		
Target shooting with a traditional rifle	10.7	5
Target shooting with a modern sporting rifle	8.1	4
Target shooting with a handgun	11.0	5
Trap shooting	18.9	6
Skeet shooting	6.2	4
Sporting clays	11.8	2
3-gun shooting	9.0	9
Long-range shooting	9.8	5
Shooting at a range	10.9	5
South Region		
Target shooting with a traditional rifle	14.8	5
Target shooting with a modern sporting rifle	18.1	5
Target shooting with a handgun	17.1	6
Trap shooting	7.5	5
Skeet shooting	6.1	3
Sporting clays	6.8	4
3-gun shooting	10.4	6
Long-range shooting	10.1	2
Shooting at a range	9.0	4
Midwest Region		
Target shooting with a traditional rifle	21.6	4
Target shooting with a modern sporting rifle	26.2	6
Target shooting with a handgun	12.9	5
Trap shooting	10.1	5
Skeet shooting	5.4	3
Sporting clays	6.5	4
3-gun shooting	42.7	4
Long-range shooting	16.9	3
Shooting at a range	12.2	4
West Region		
Target shooting with a traditional rifle	14.5	4
Target shooting with a modern sporting rifle	16.2	5
Target shooting with a handgun	14.8	5
Trap shooting	11.3	5
Skeet shooting	8.2	4
Sporting clays	7.9	3
3-gun shooting	21.7	5
Long-range shooting	11.4	3
Shooting at a range	9.6	4

Sport Shooting Participation in the United States in 2016

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The following graph shows the trend in mean days of participating in the various shooting activities. Mean days dropped markedly in 2016 compared to 2014 in target shooting with a modern sporting rifle, long-range shooting, and all clay target games. The graph is sorted (left to right) from the largest number of mean days in 2016 to the smallest number of mean days.

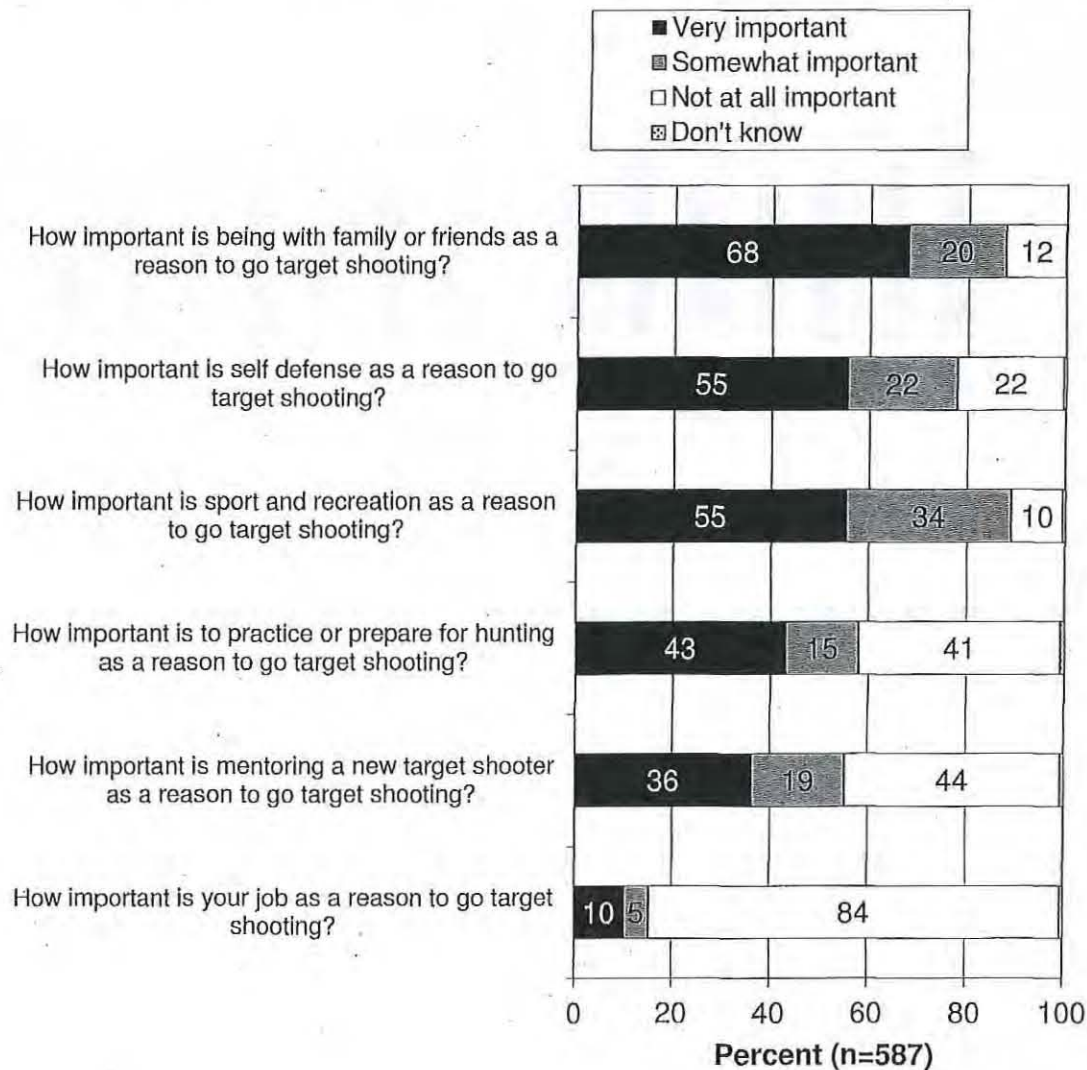
Mean days participating in each activity (of those who participated in the activity).



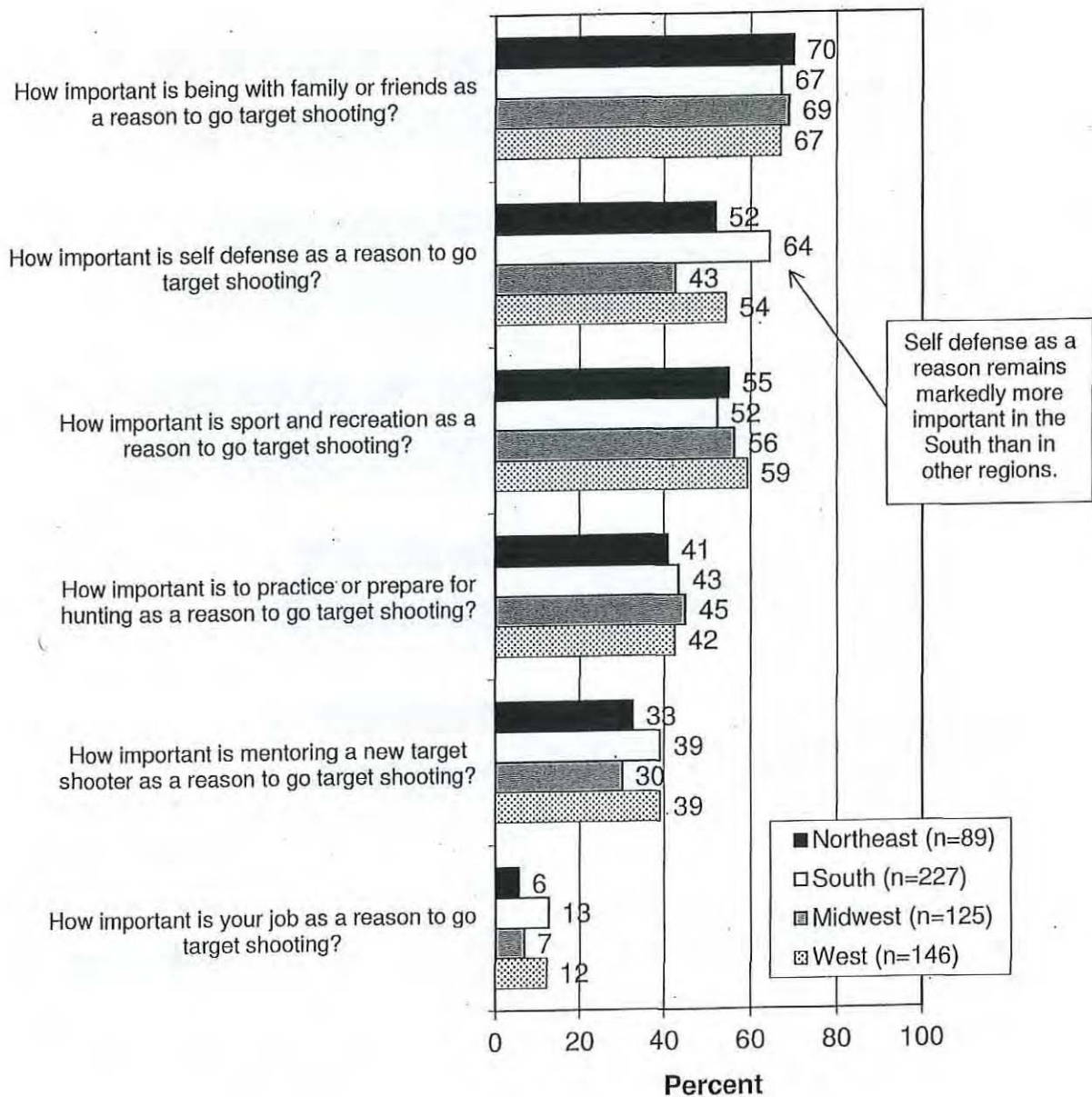
MOTIVATIONS FOR TARGET AND SPORT SHOOTING

The survey asked a series of six questions examining motivations for target/sport shooting. Social reasons top the list, as well as self-defense: to be with family and friends (68% said it was very important) and for the sport and recreation (55%) are the social reasons. Self-defense also has 55% saying it is very important. (The graph is ranked by the percentage saying very important.)

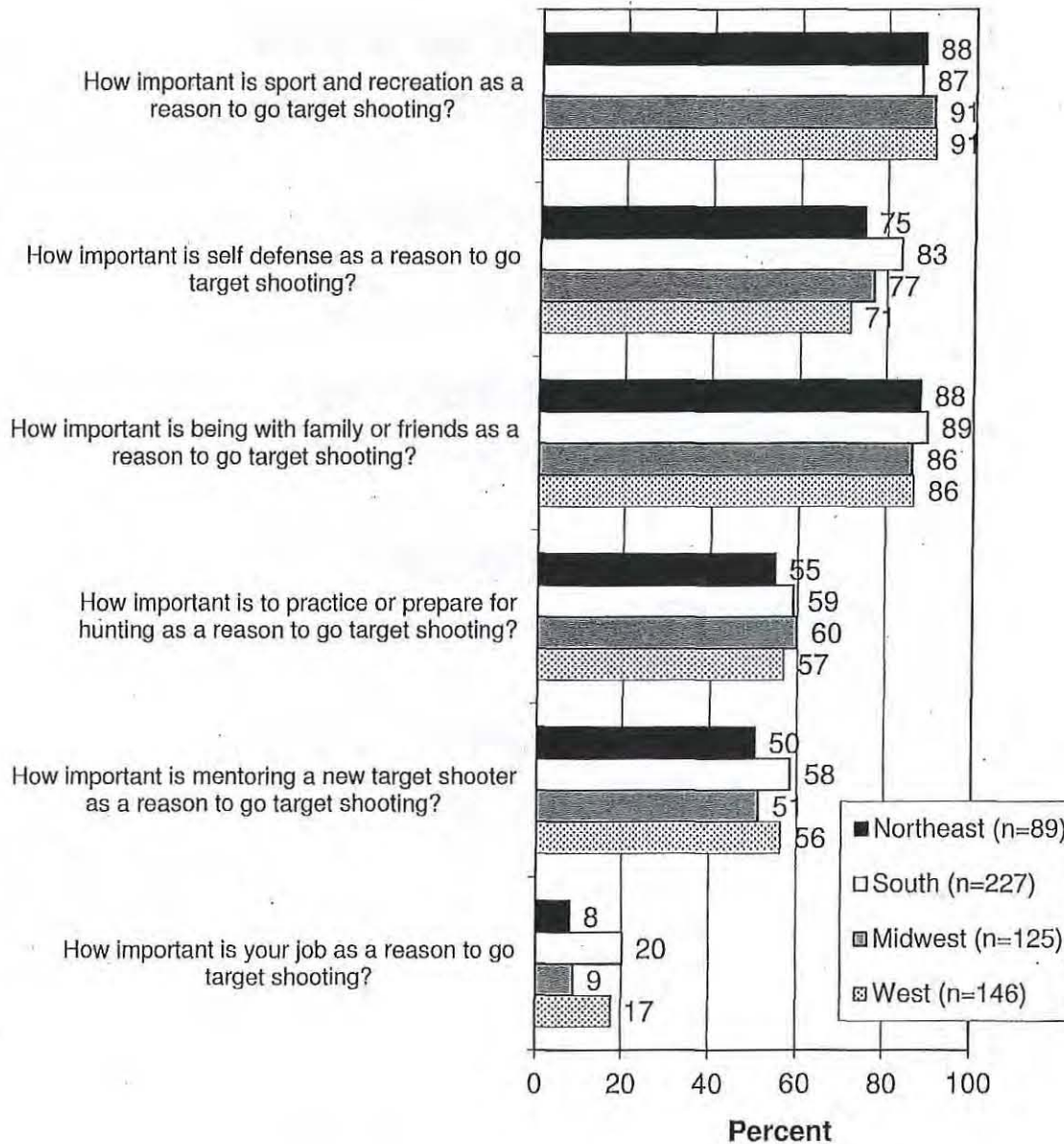
Percent of target shooters who indicated each of the following was at the given importance level to them as a reason to go target shooting:



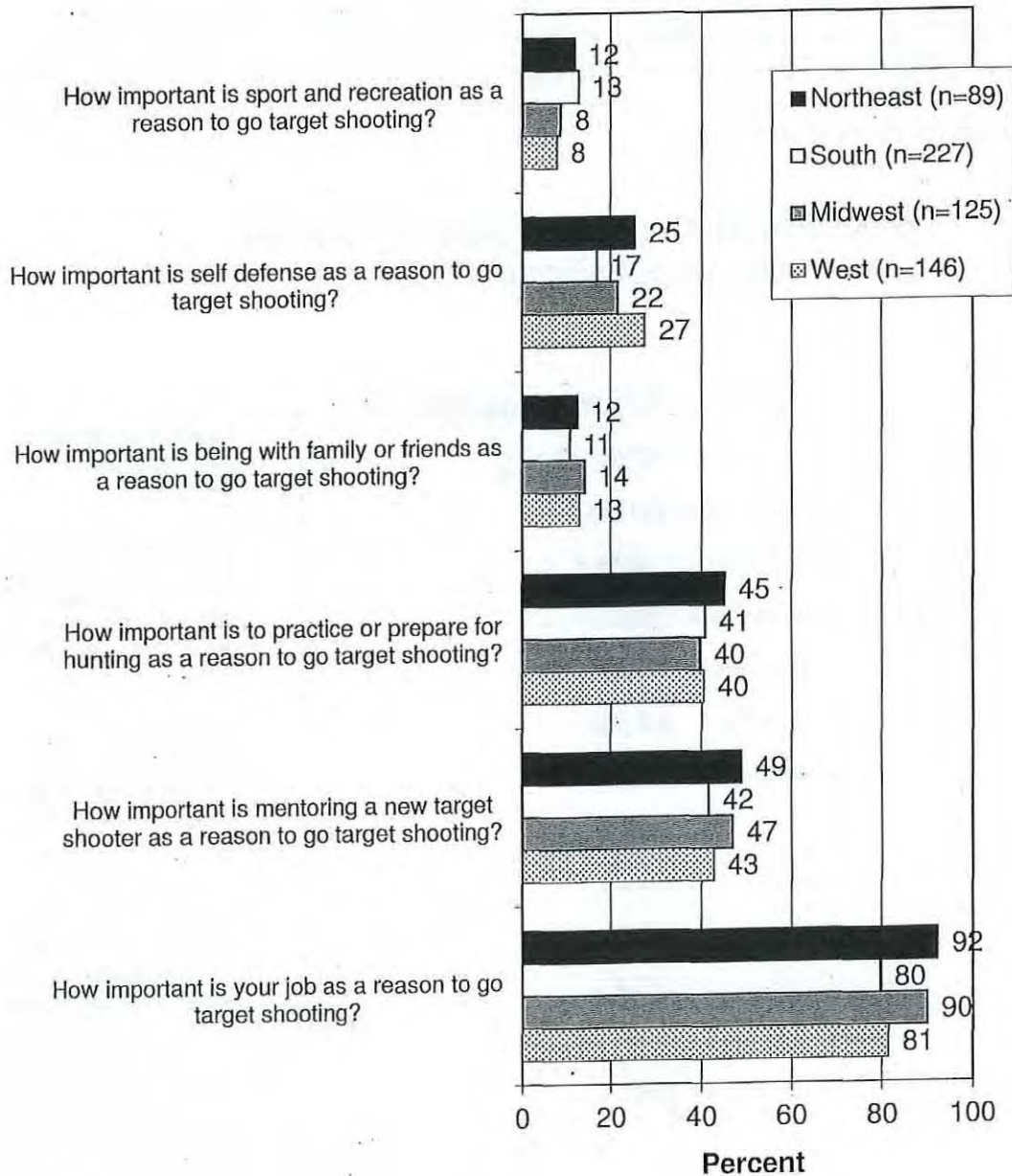
Percent of target shooters who indicated each of the following was very important to them as a reason to go target shooting:



Percent of target shooters who indicated each of the following was very important or somewhat important to them as a reason to go target shooting:



Percent of target shooters who indicated each of the following was not at all important to them as a reason to go target shooting:

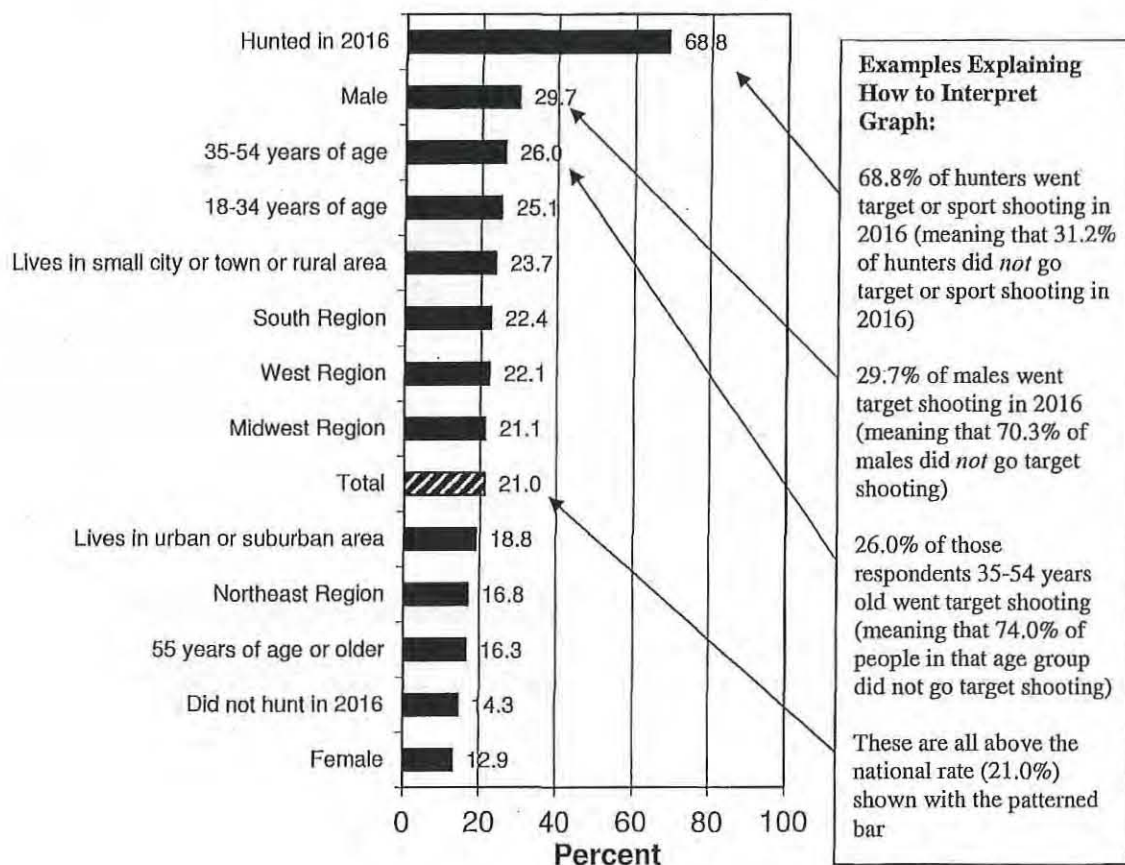


DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF SHOOTERS

This report includes an analysis of the demographic makeup of shooters. Participation in target and sport shooting is correlated with hunting participation, being male, being 18 to 54 years old, and being on the rural side of the urban-rural continuum. The South Region is positively correlated, and to a lesser extent so are the West and Midwest Regions, while the Northeast Region is negatively correlated.

The graph below shows the rate of target/sport shooting participation in the population as a whole (21.0%, the bar that is patterned in the middle of the graph). Those demographic groups above the patterned bar have participation rates higher than the overall rate. For instance, 29.7% of males participated in target/sport shooting (compared to only 12.9% of females, shown in the last bar at the bottom of the graph).

Percent of each of the following groups who target shot in 2016:



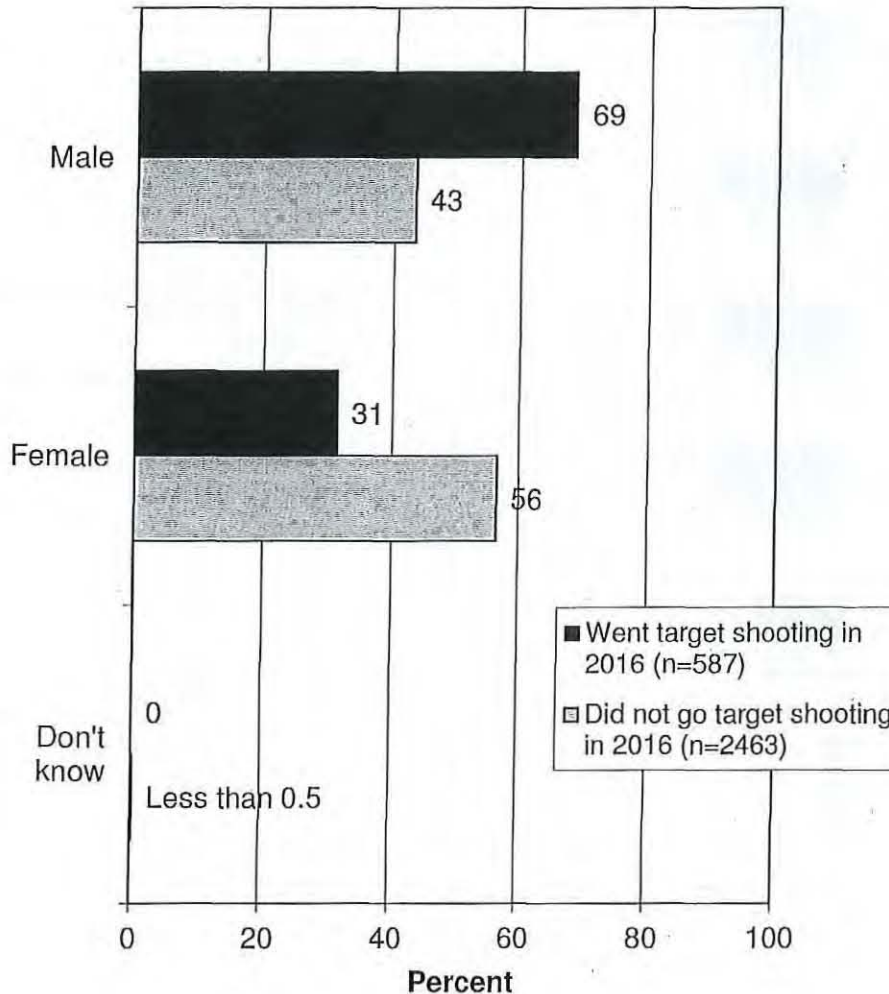
Sport Shooting Participation in the United States in 2016

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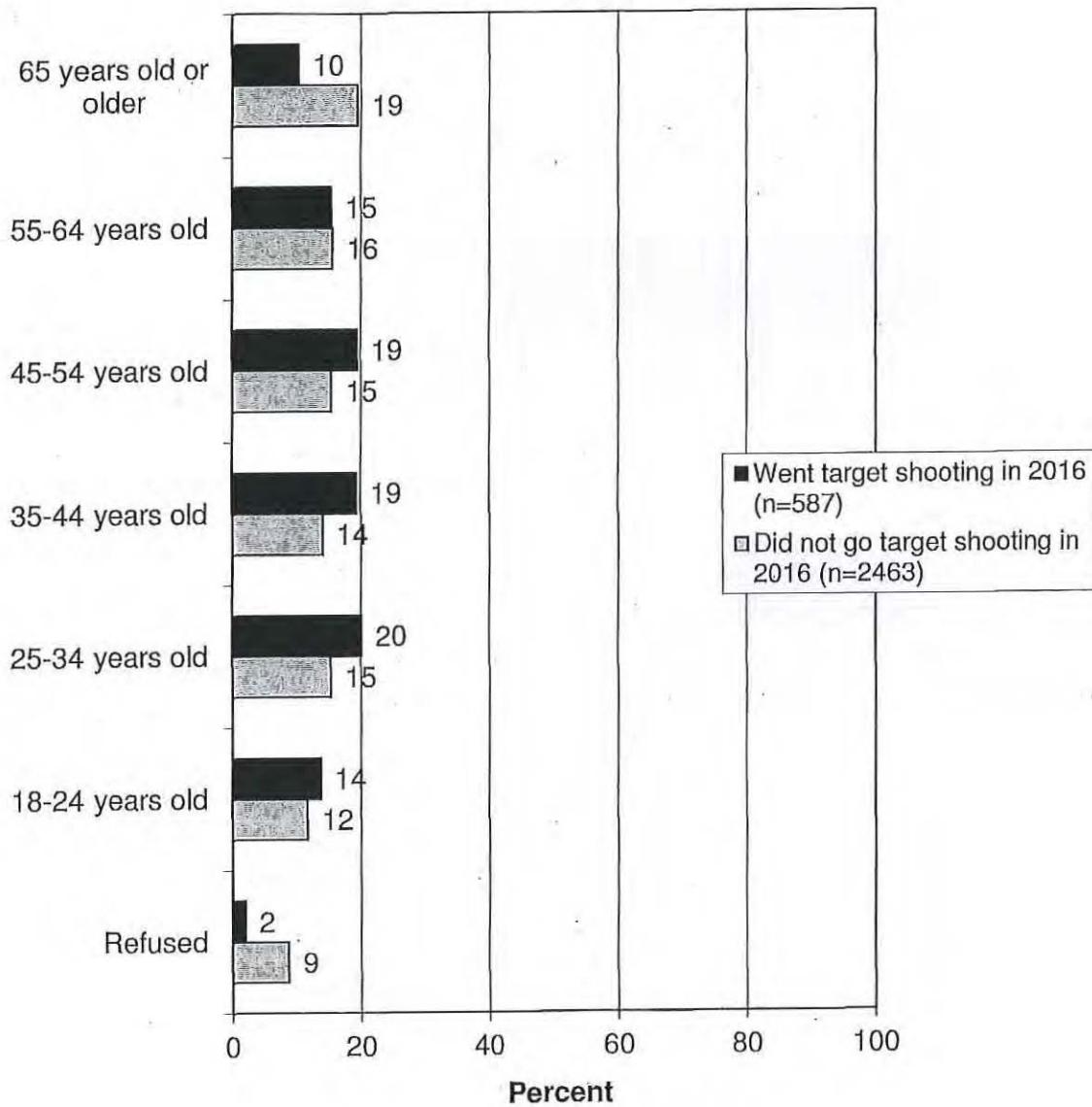
The following crosstabulations reinforce the findings already discussed. Nonetheless, it is interesting to see the exact breakdown of target/sport shooters.

Target/sport shooters are mostly male (69% of 2016 sport shooters are male, whereas only 43% of non-shooters are male). Note, however, that nearly a third of shooters are female (31%), a not insubstantial percentage. Shooters tend to be younger than non-shooters.

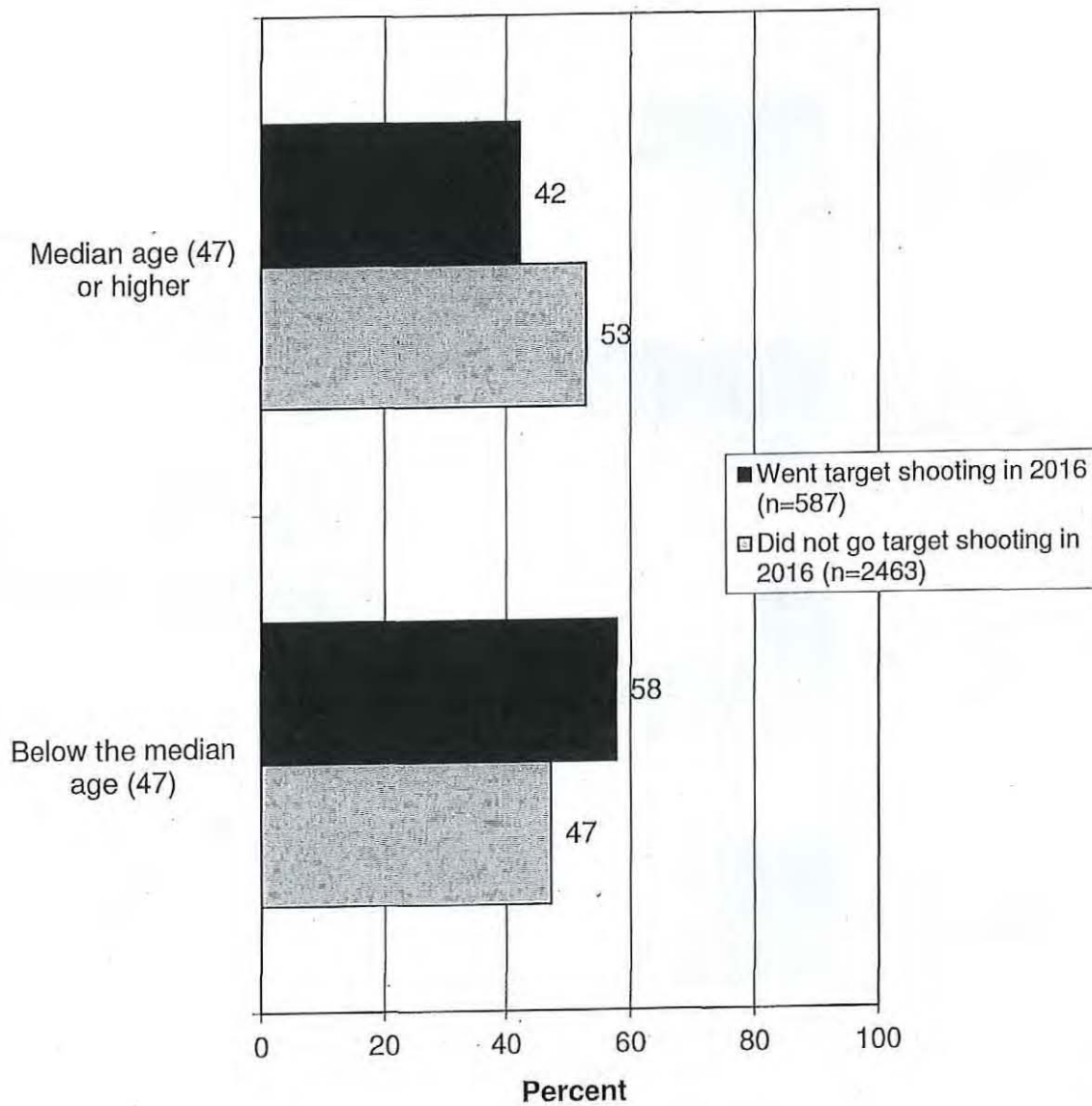
Respondent's gender. (Observed; not asked.)



May I ask your age?

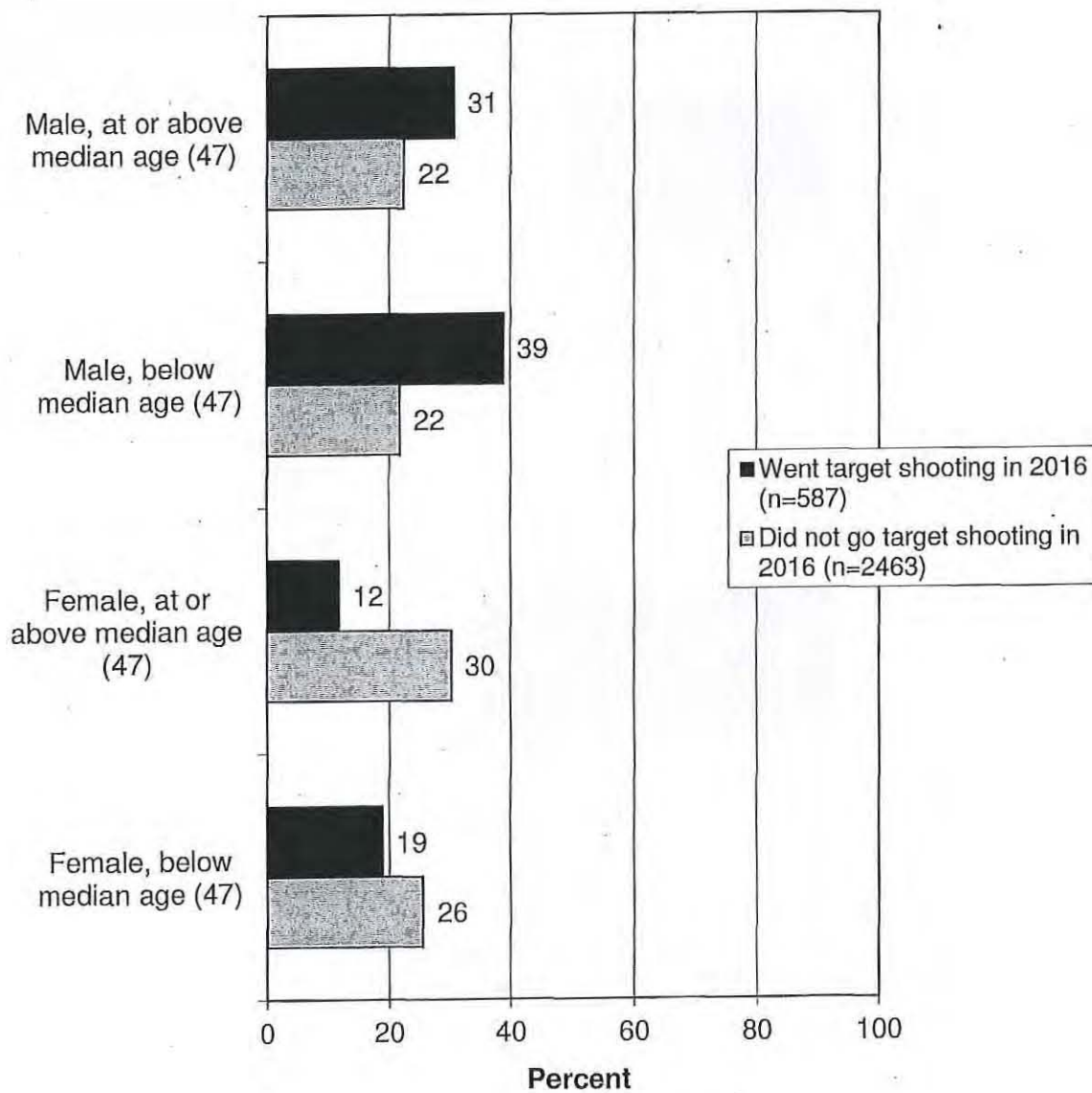


Median split of age (median calculated on entire sample).



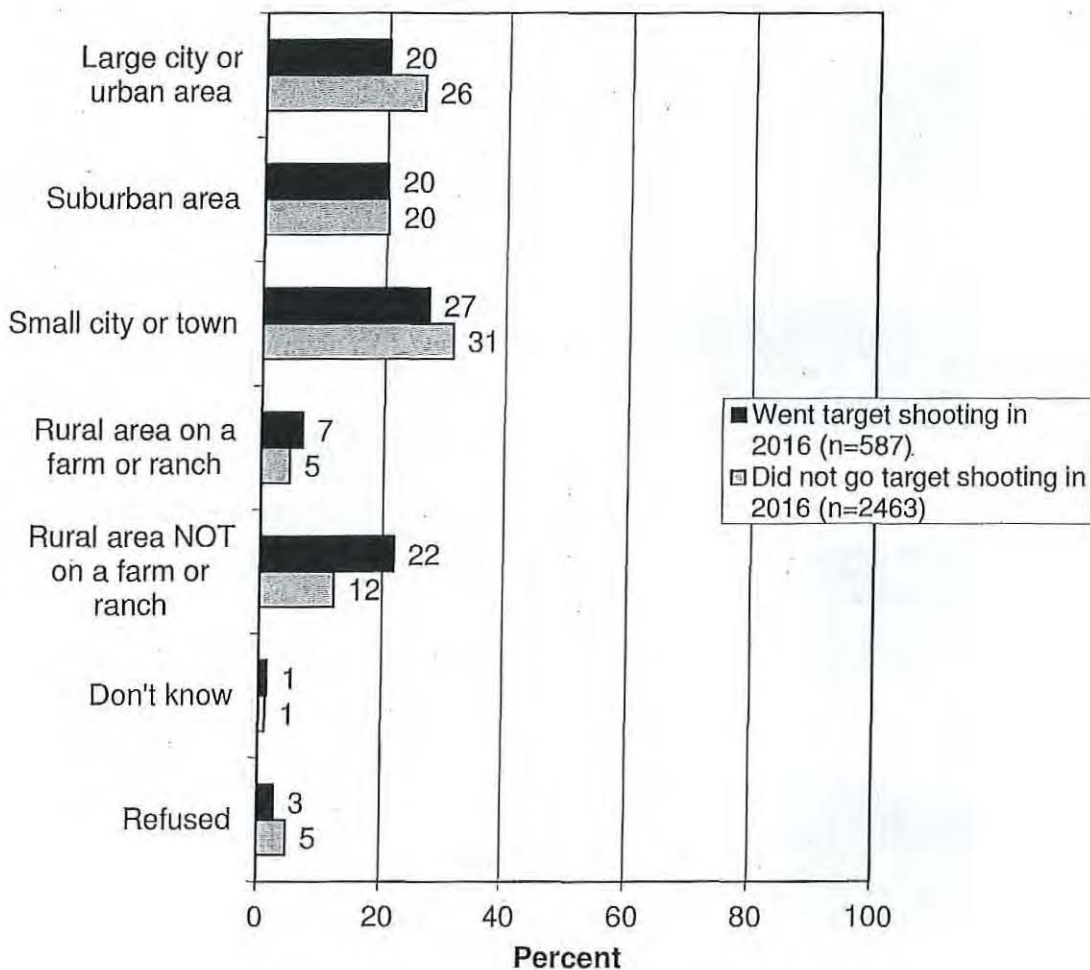
In particular, women older than the median age are not well represented among active target/sport shooters in 2016.

Gender / median age categories.



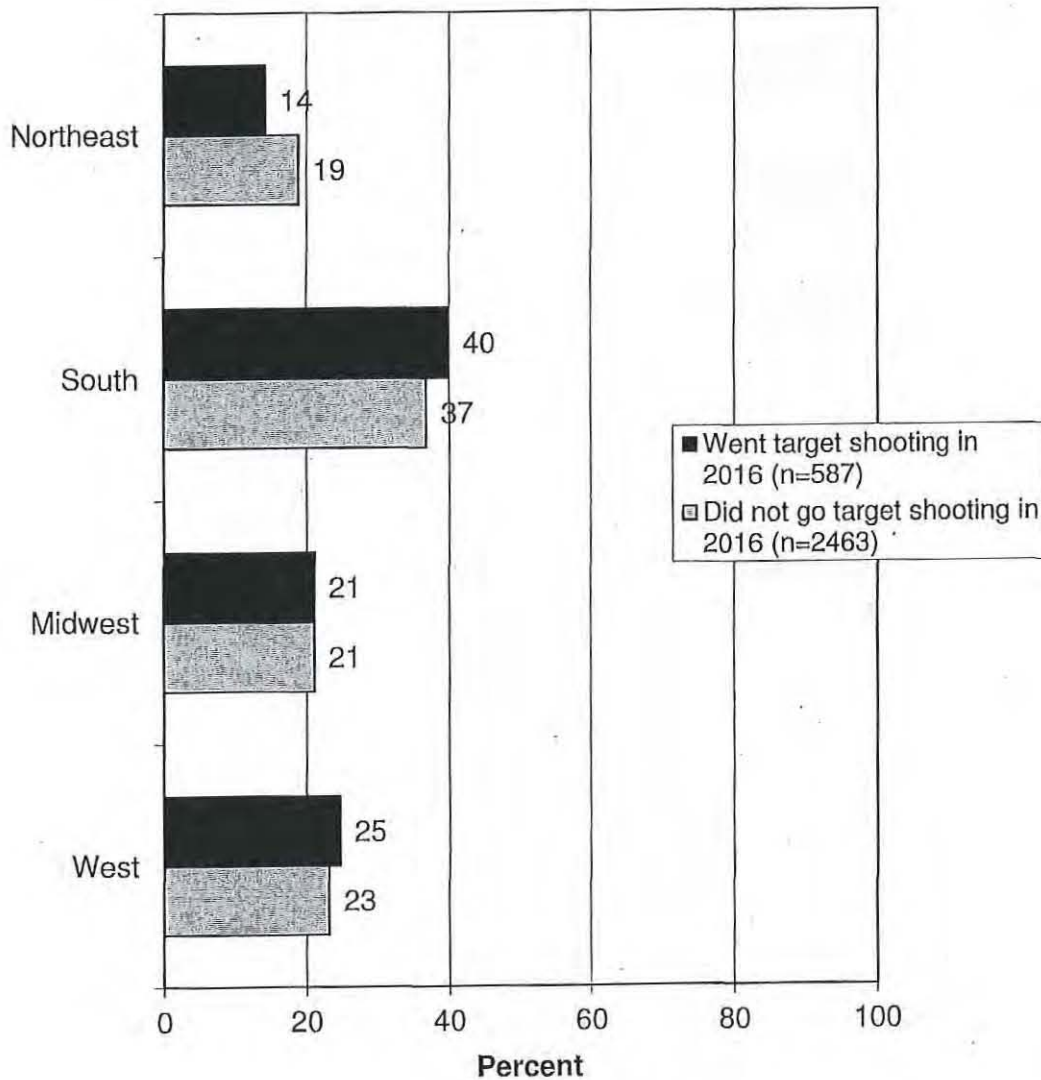
While the differences are marked in the rural categories—with shooters better represented there than are non-shooters—it should not be lost that 67% of shooters are from a large city/urban area, a suburban area, or a small city/town, which is more than from rural areas. Nonetheless, shooters are slightly more likely to be rural than are non-shooters.

Do you consider your place of residence to be a large city or urban area, a suburban area, a small city or town, a rural area on a farm or ranch, or a rural area NOT on a farm or ranch?



Finally, the Northeast Region is negatively associated with target/sport shooting participation, relative to non-shooters: the Northeast makes up only 14% of shooters, but it makes up 19% of non-shooters. (These are the U.S. Census Bureau regions, the same regions used by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.)

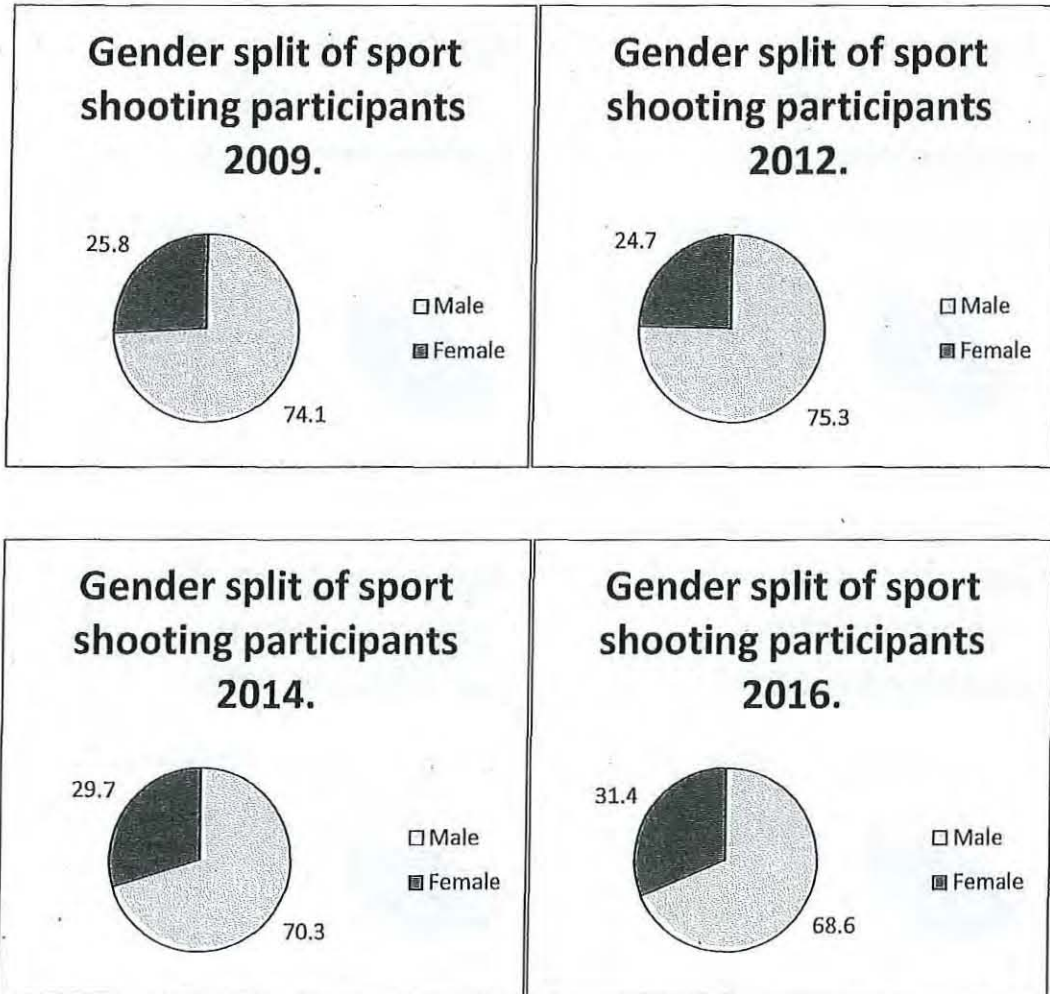
Region of residence.



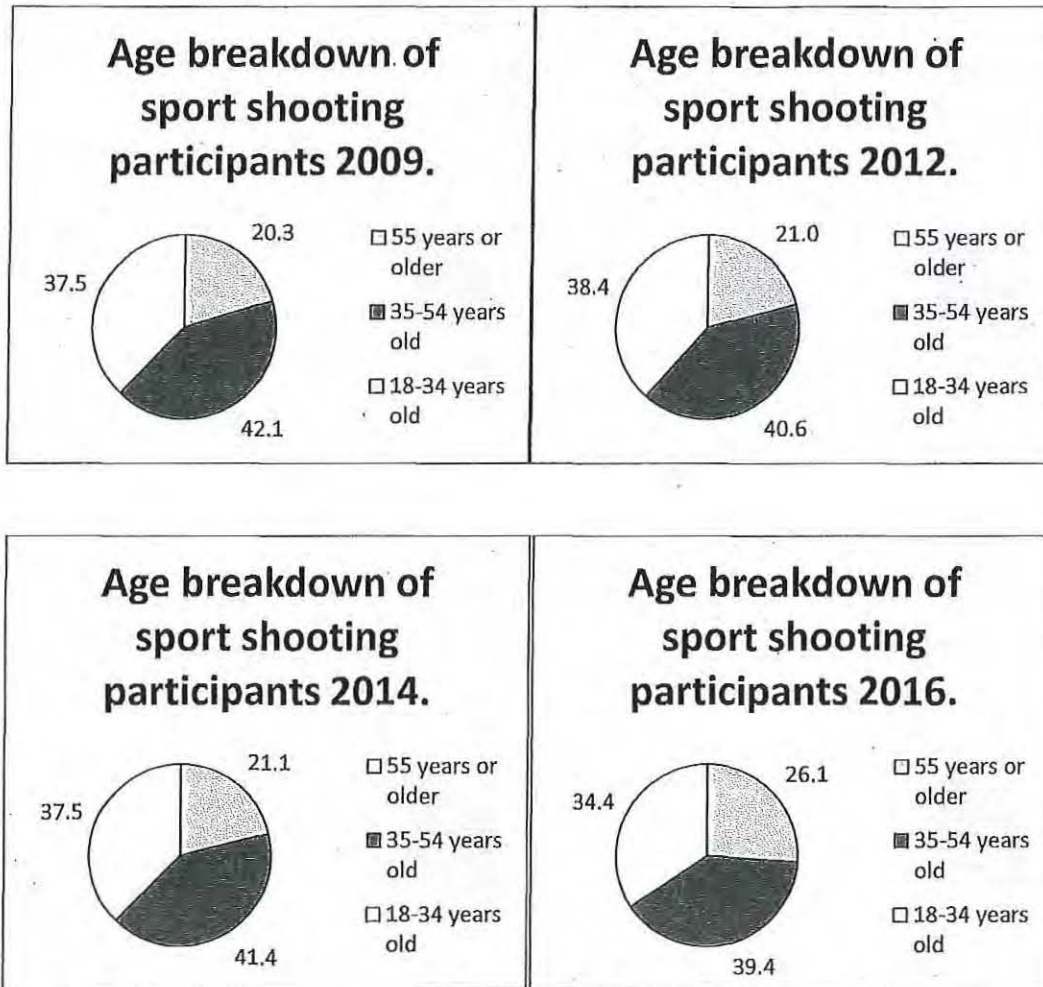
Sport Shooting Participation in the United States in 2016

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The following four pages present demographic trends data for the surveys in 2009, 2012, 2014, and 2016. Women made up a larger proportion in 2014 than in previous years, a trend that continued in 2016.



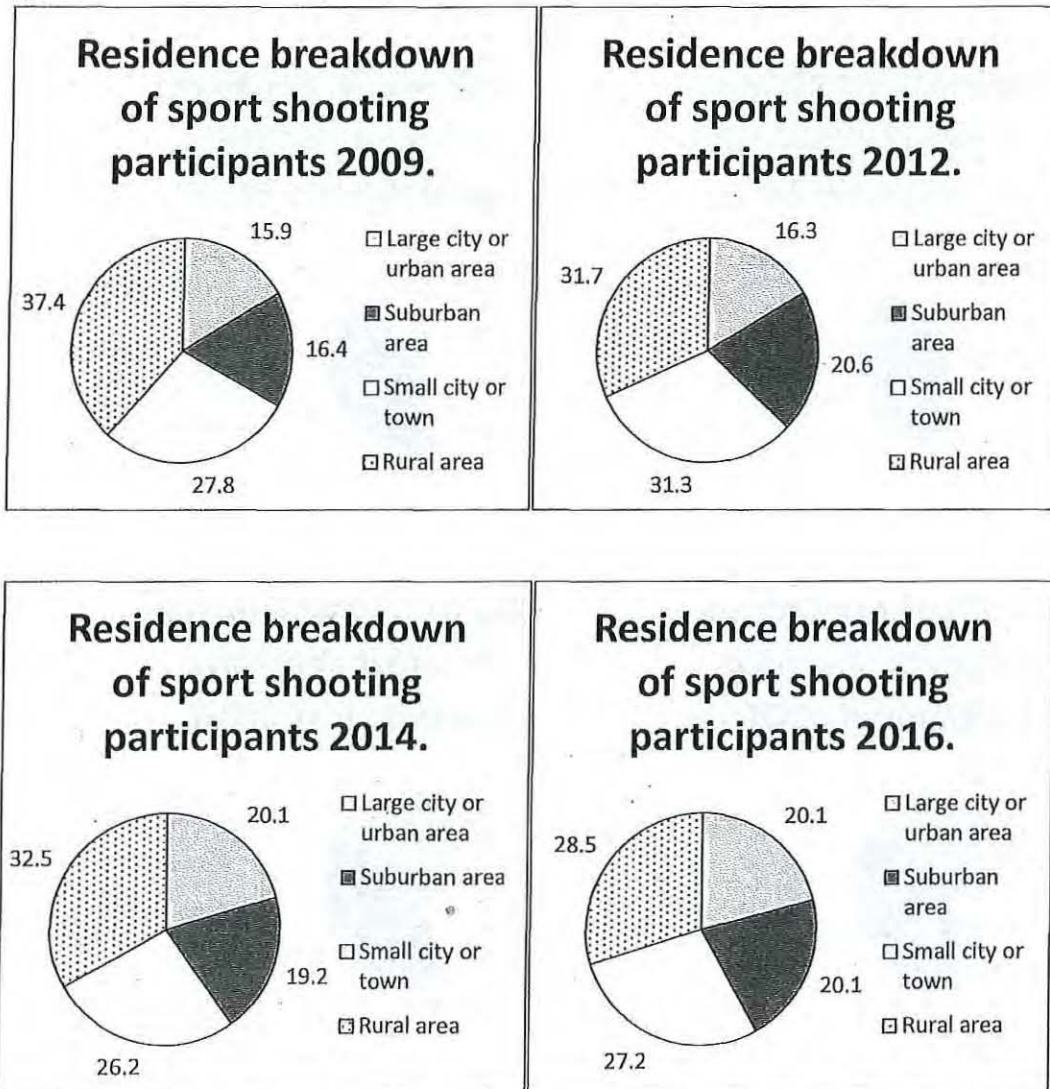
The trends regarding age were fairly consistent across the three survey years of 2009, 2012, and 2014; the age breakdown skewed older in 2016. The proportion made up of younger residents declined in 2016, compared to previous years.



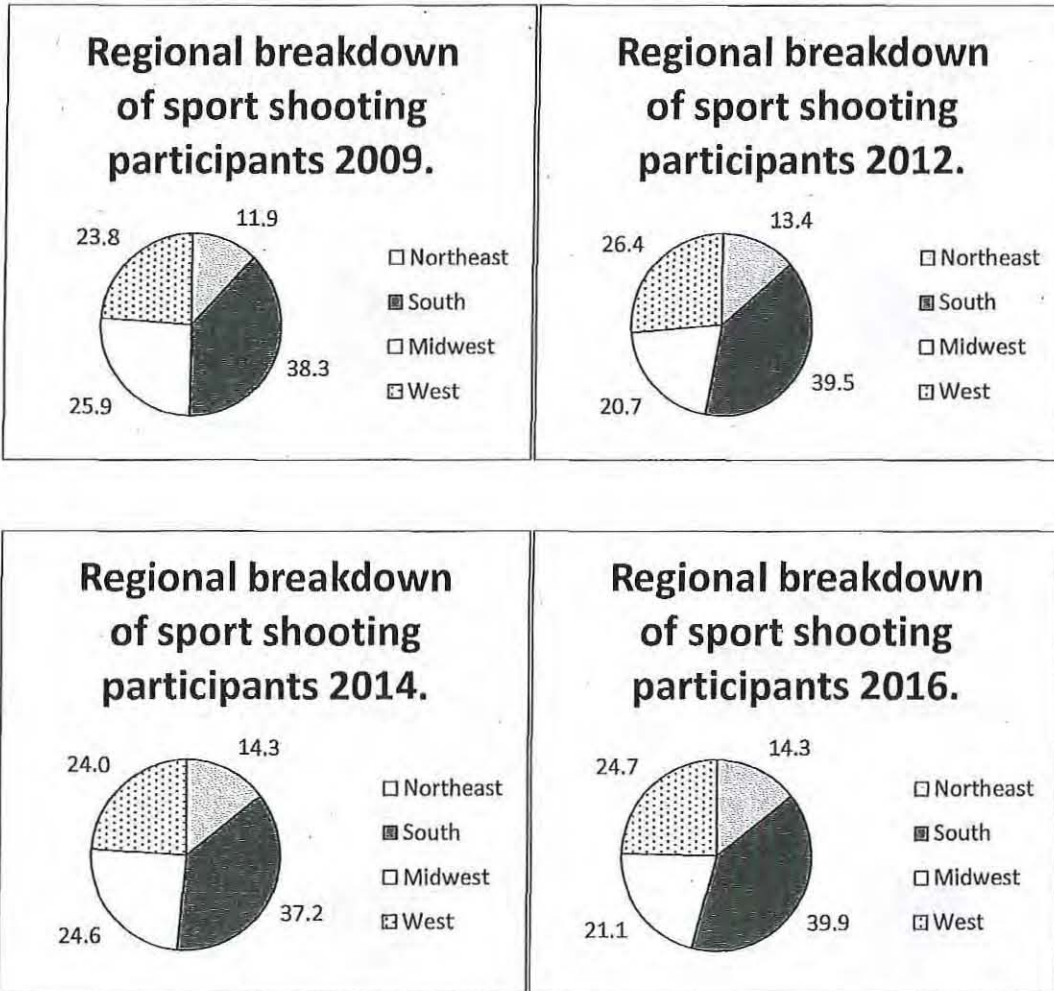
Sport Shooting Participation in the United States in 2016

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In 2014, the large city/urban areas made up a greater proportion of target/sport shooters than they did in 2009 or 2012, a trend that has continued in 2016.



Between 2009 and 2016, the Midwest has fluctuated the most, although there has been fluctuation in all regions. (These are the U.S. Census Bureau regions, the same regions used by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.)

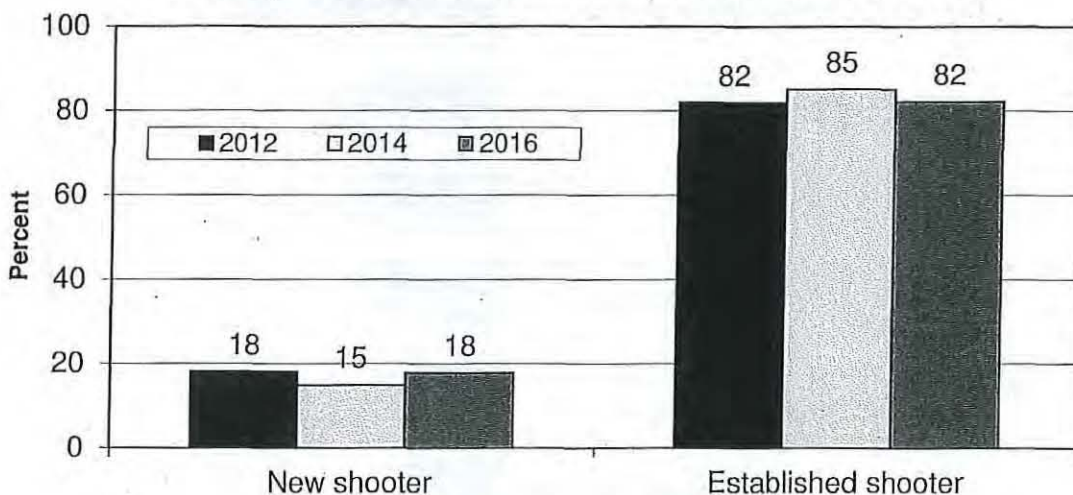


CHARACTERISTICS OF NEW SHOOTERS

For this analysis, new shooters were defined as those who started shooting within the past 5 years. The analysis first shows that 17.8% of those who participated in target or sport shooting in 2016 were first initiated into the shooting sports within the previous 5 years. The analysis looked at the group of all target/sport shooters and then separated out new shooters and compared them to established shooters.

An initial analysis of new shooters simply looked at the trend in the percentage of the shooting pool that is made up of new shooters, using the consistent parameters that these reports have used to define a new shooter (having started within the 5 years previous to the survey). It shows that the proportion attributed to new shooters has remained fairly consistent in the three surveys (from 15% to 18% in the three surveys examined).

New shooter trend: percentage of the shooting pool made up of new shooters and established shooters.

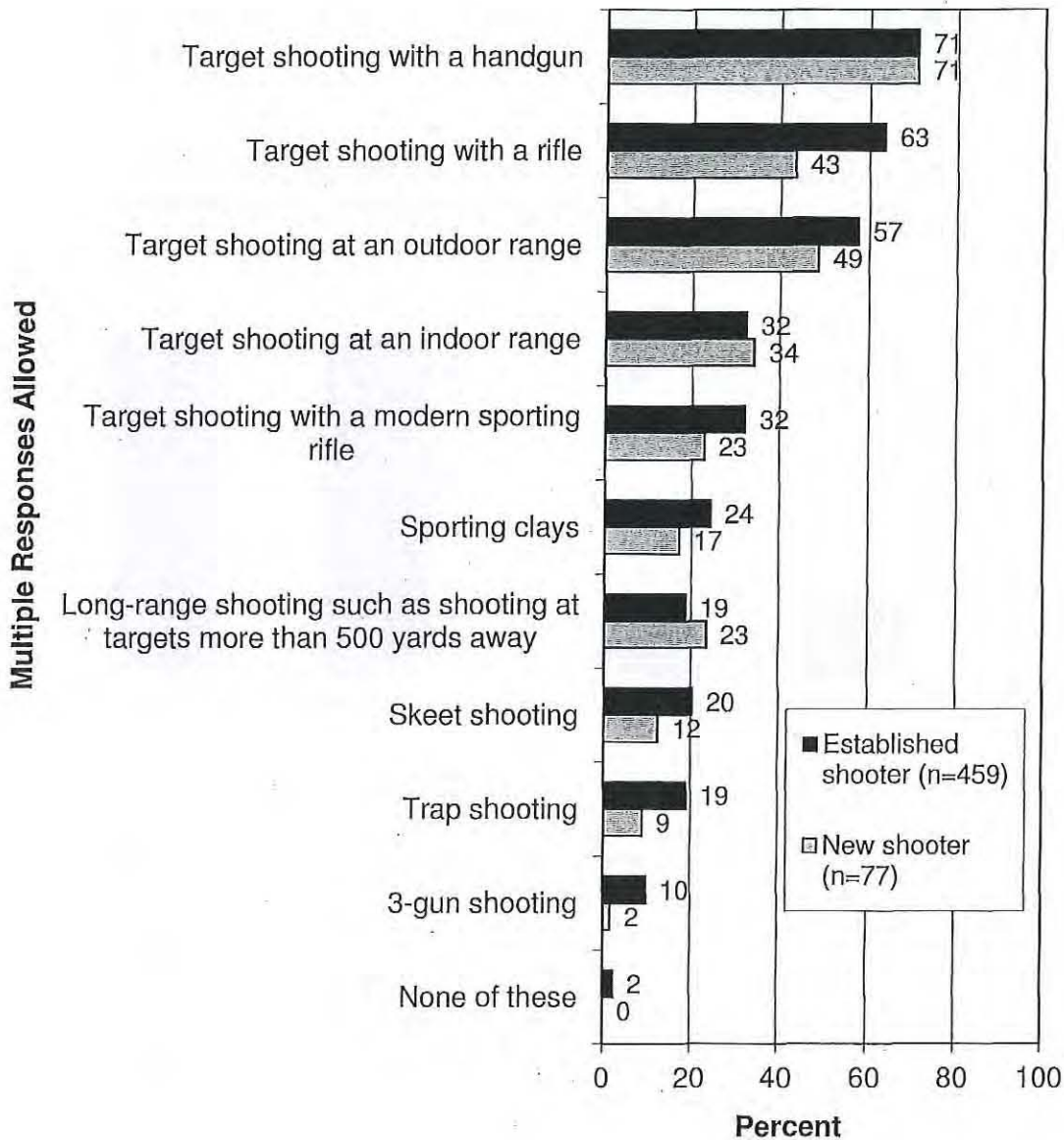


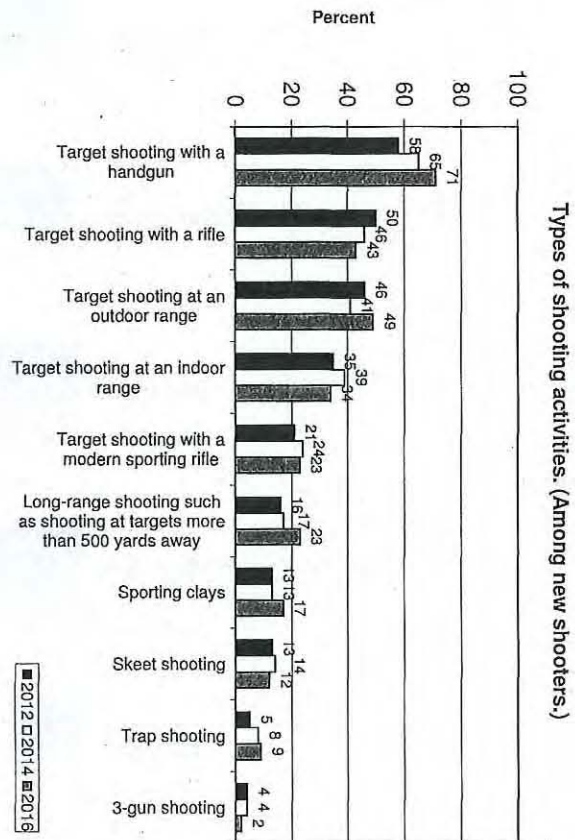
Types of shooting done by new shooters versus established shooters show some marked differences. New shooters, compared to established shooters, are *less* likely to go target shooting with a rifle, less likely to shoot a modern sporting rifle, and less likely to do any clay target shooting. New and established shooters are about the same in rate of *indoor* range use, but new shooters are less likely to have gone to an *outdoor* range. Trends suggest that target shooting with a handgun is on the rise among new shooters; it has become increasingly important among new shooters since 2012.

In looking at the types of firearms, established shooters have a markedly higher percentage using a traditional rifle, shotgun, modern sporting rifle, air rifle, and muzzleloader, compared to new shooters. The two groups have similar rates of handgun use.

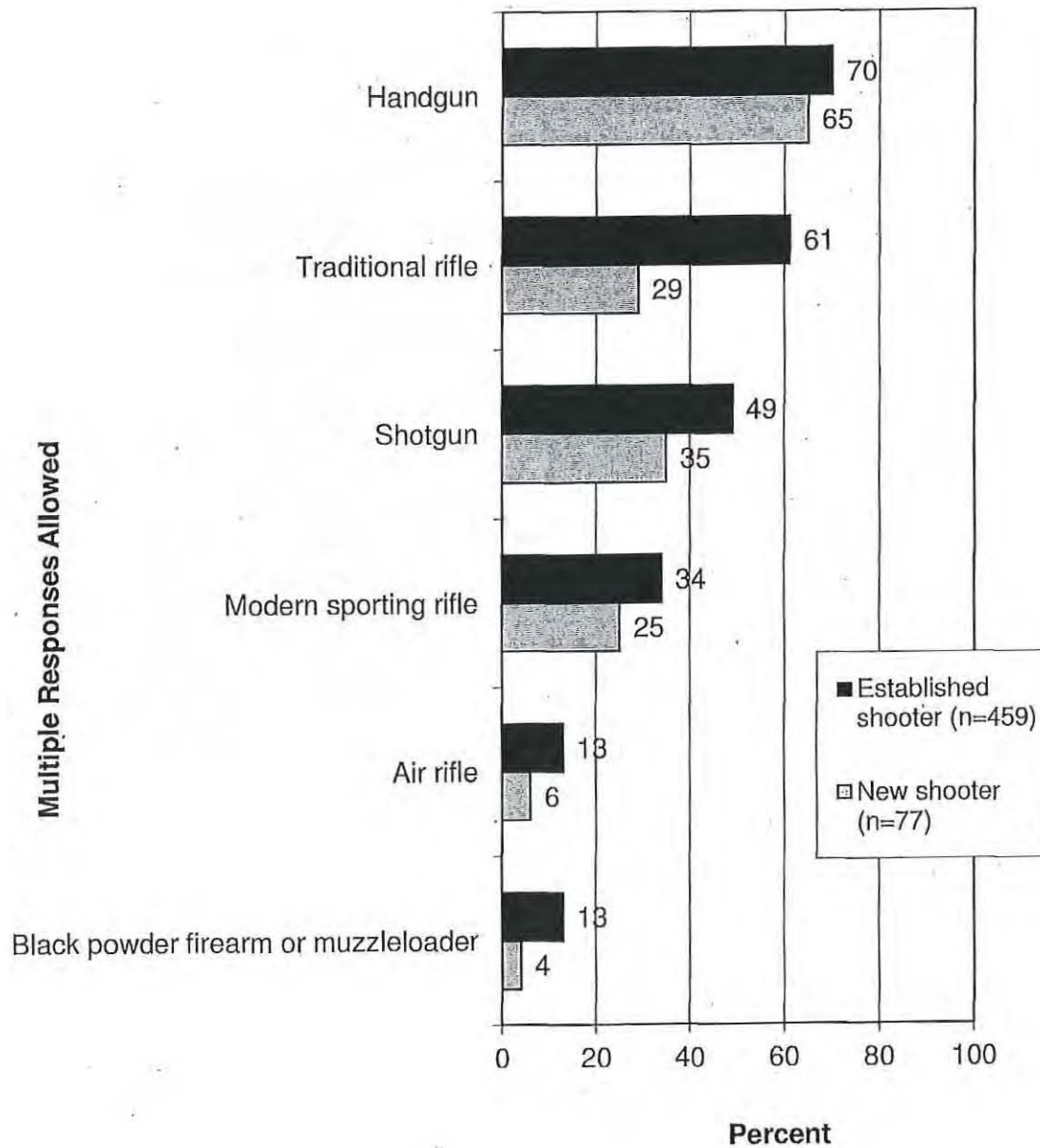
New shooters are less likely to have grown up around firearms, as well, another non-traditional characteristic.

I'd like to know about the types of shooting that you did in 2016. Did you do any of the following? Did you go...? (Asked of those who went target shooting in 2016.)

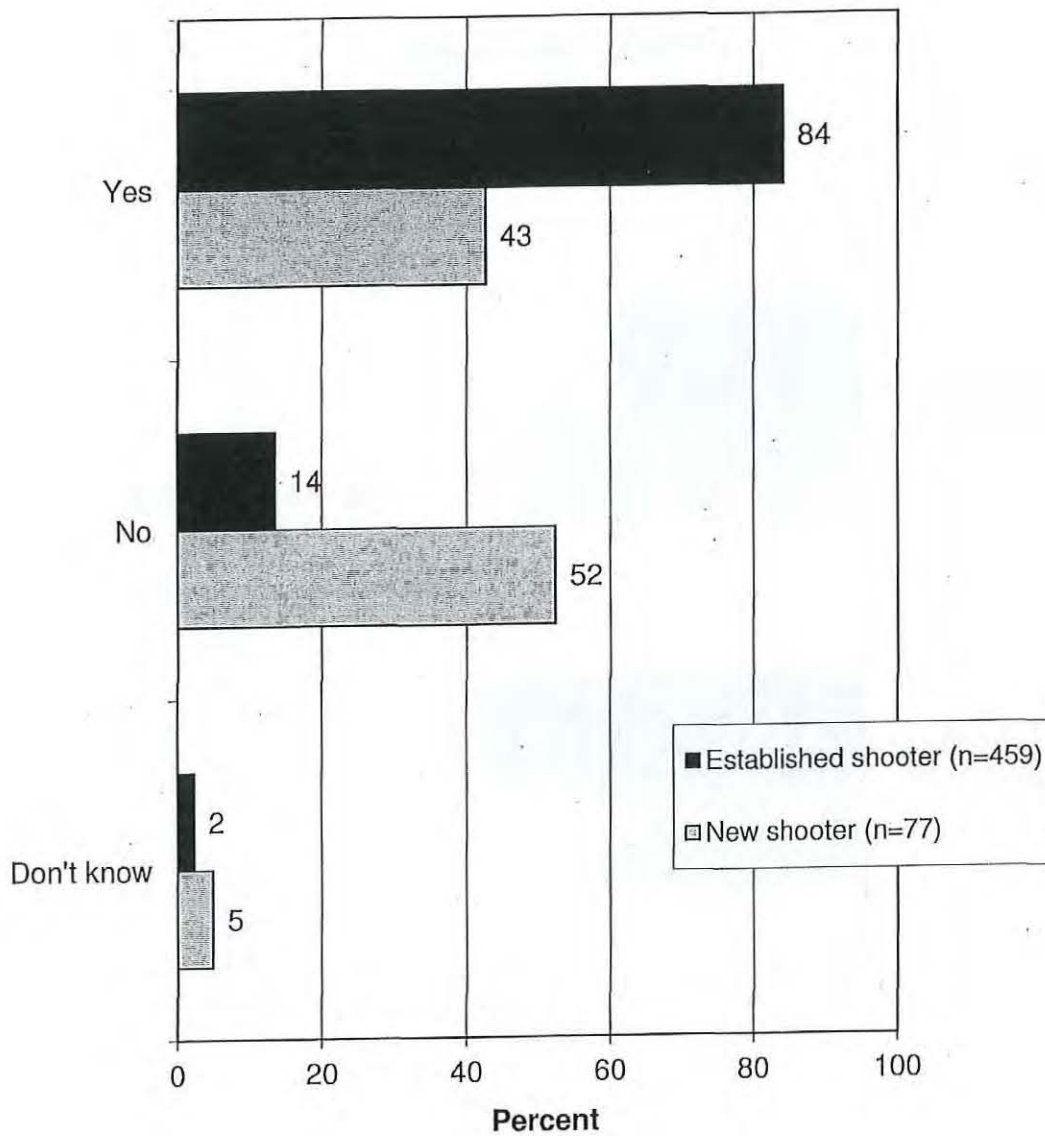




**Which of the following firearms or equipment
did you use when target shooting in 2016?
(Asked of those who went target shooting
in 2016.)**

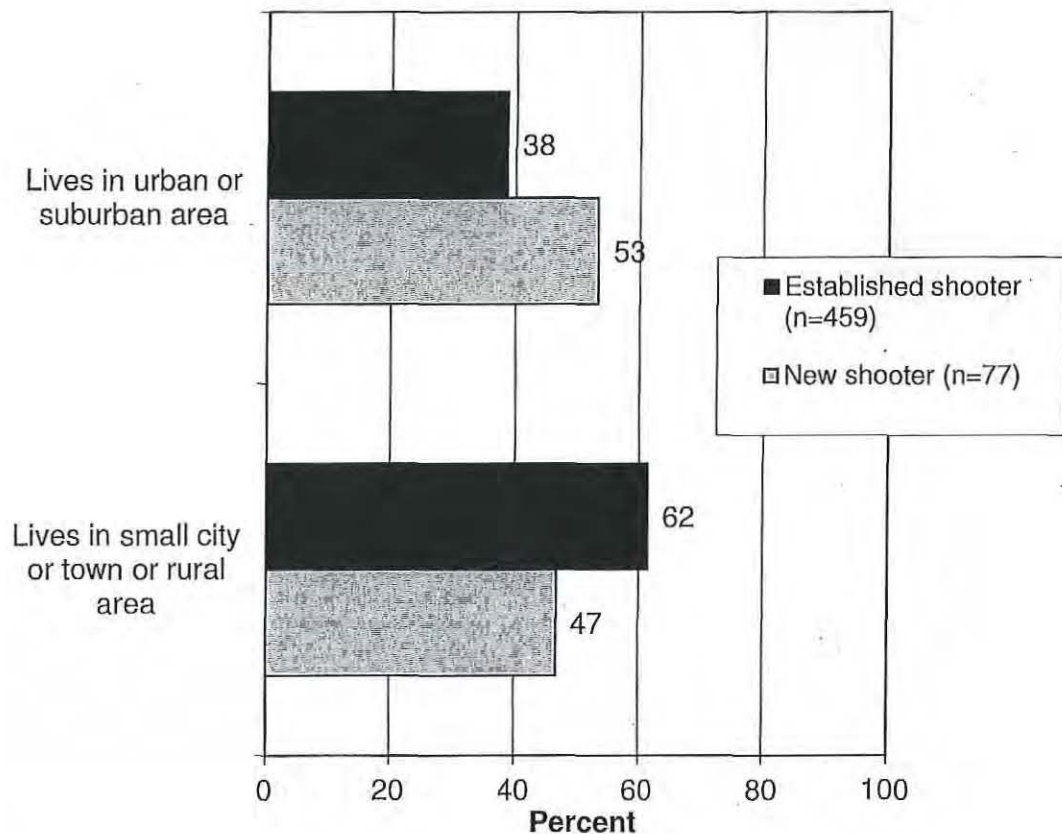


When you were growing up, did your family own any firearms?

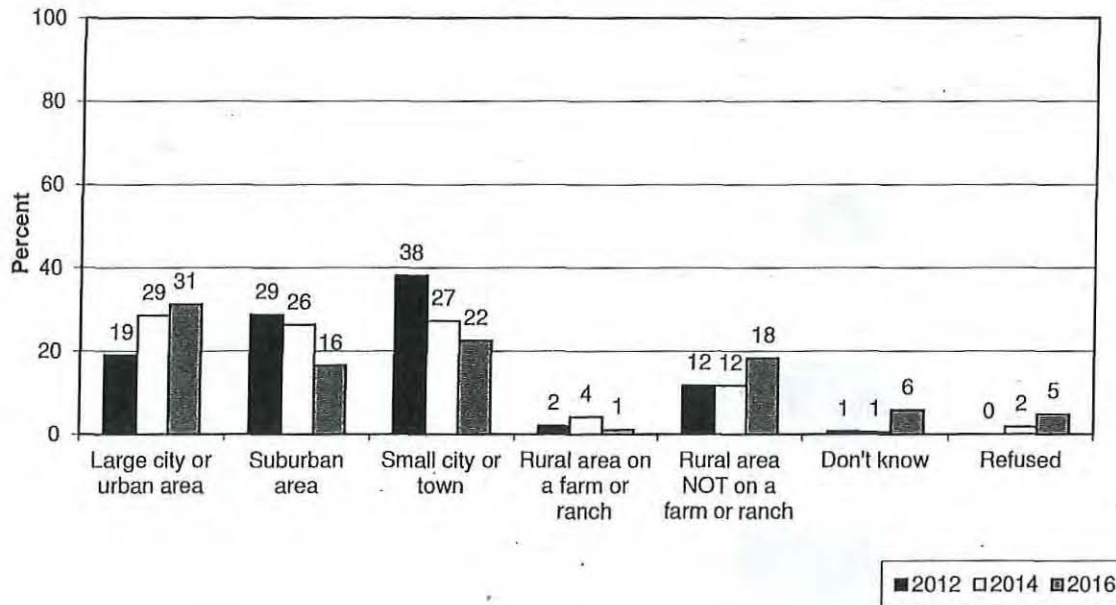


Several demographic characteristics also point toward non-traditional participation. New shooters are more likely to be urban/suburban than are established shooters, they are more likely to be female than are established shooters, and they are more likely to be non-white than are established shooters. Included with these graphs are trend graphs for gender and age breakdown of new shooters. (In 2014, males made up 49% of new shooters, and females made up 51%. In 2016, males made up 55% of new shooters, and females made up 45%.) New shooters tend to be younger than established shooters (although new shooters are not as young as they were in the 2014 survey—in other words, the mean age of new shooters was lower in 2014 than it was in 2016).

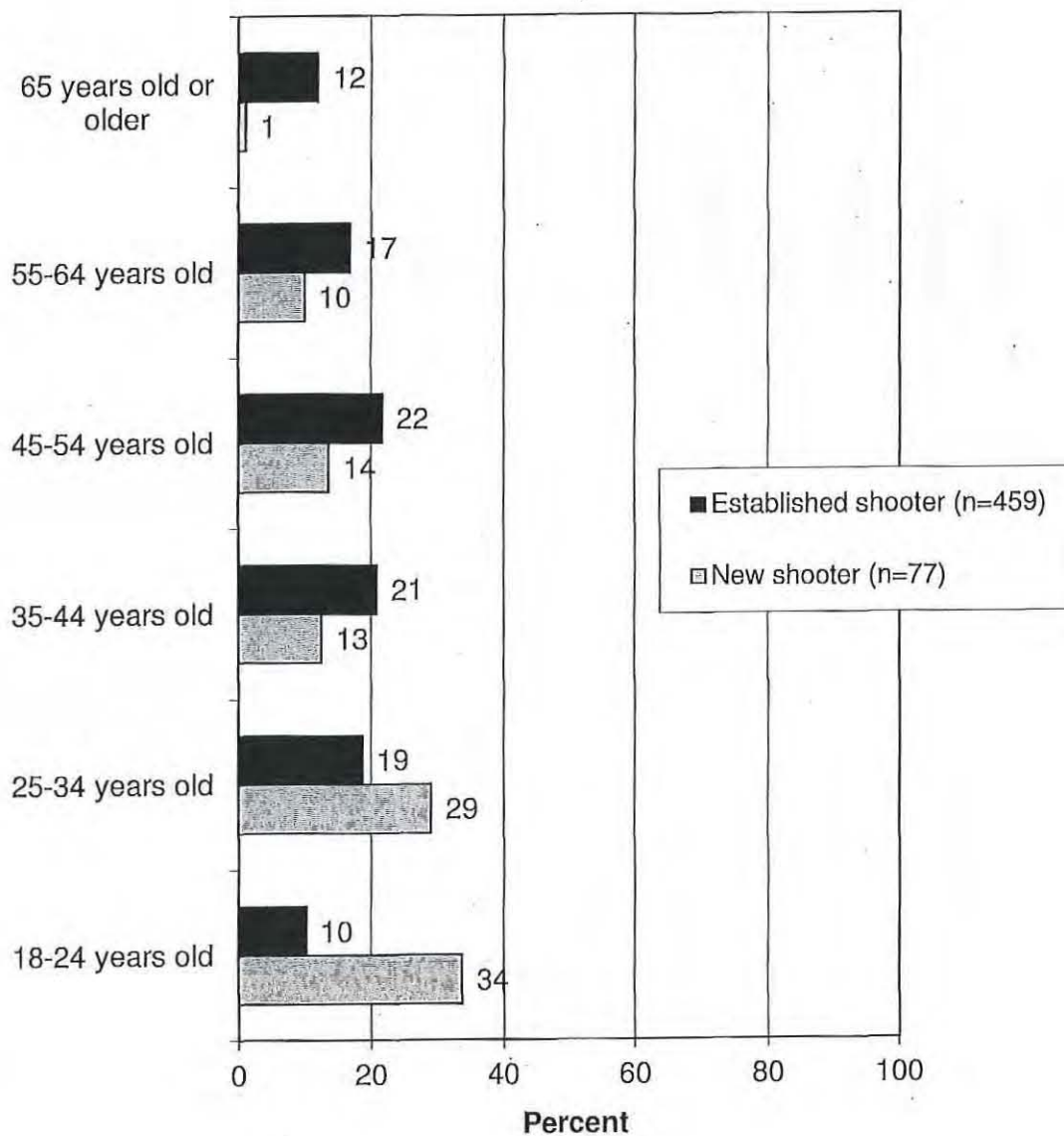
Urban / rural split.



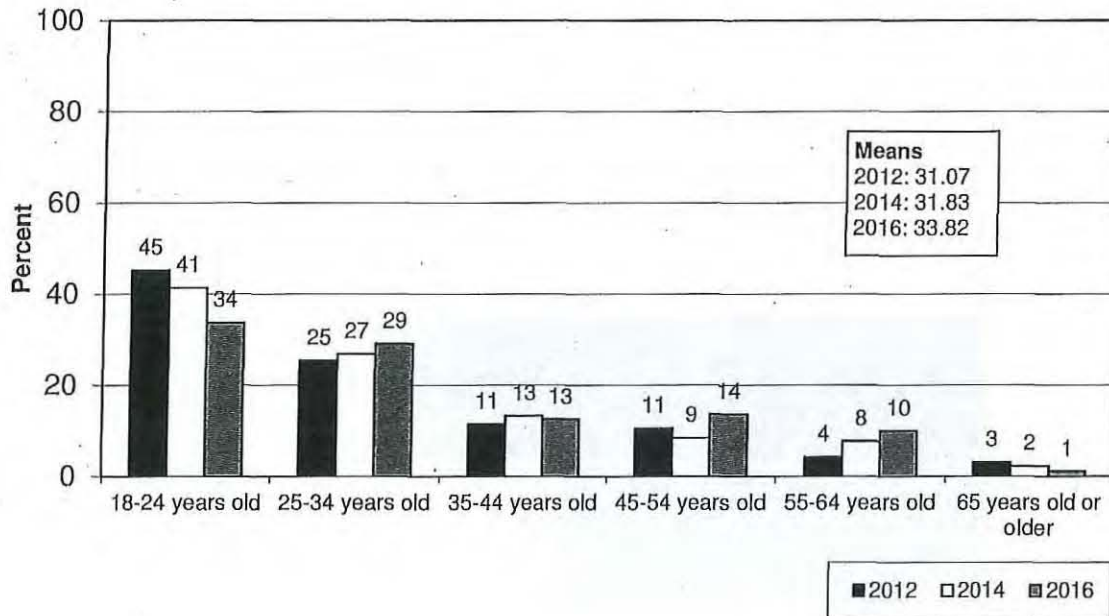
Do you consider your place of residence to be a large city or urban area, a suburban area, a small city or town, a rural area on a farm or ranch, or a rural area NOT on a farm or ranch? (Among new shooters.)



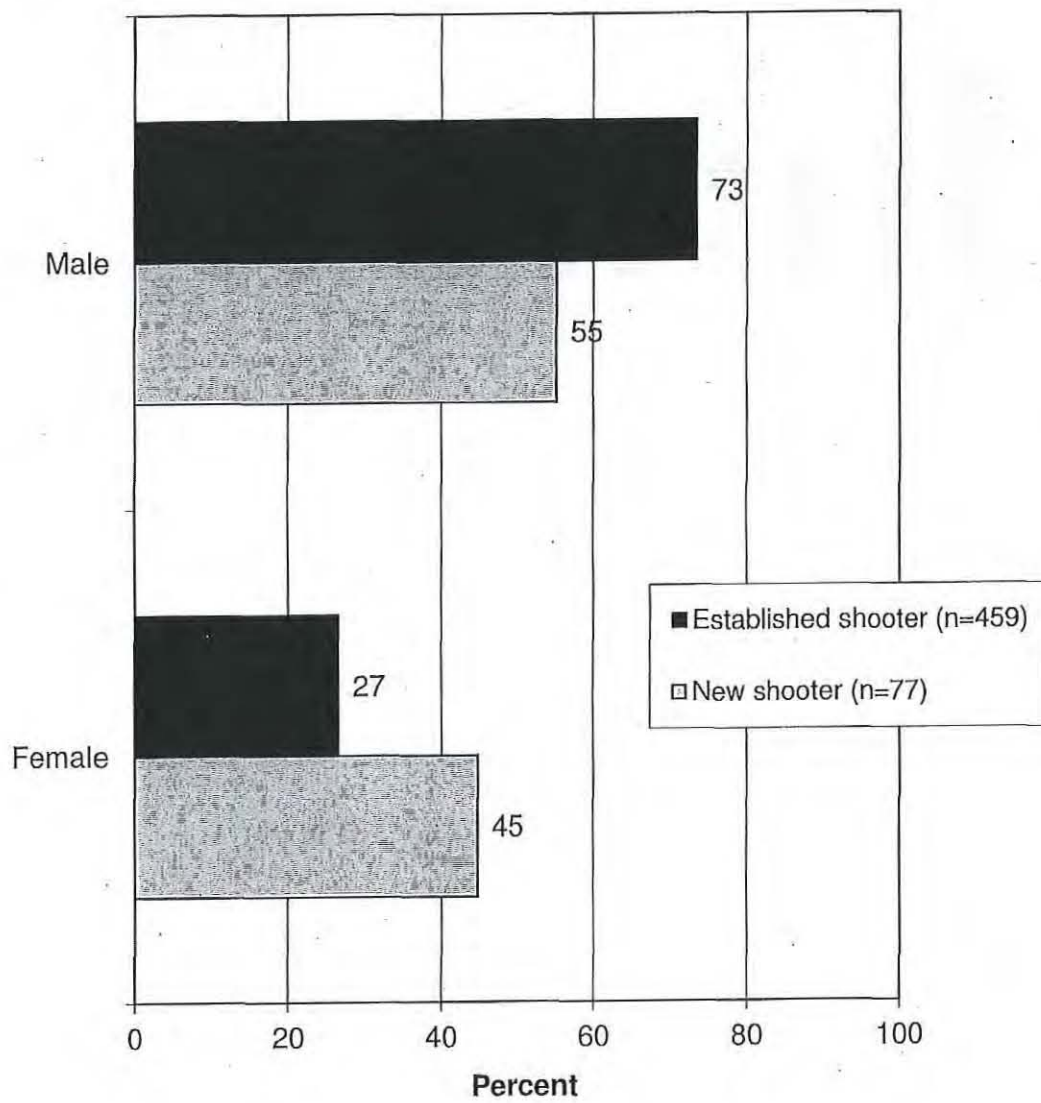
May I ask your age?



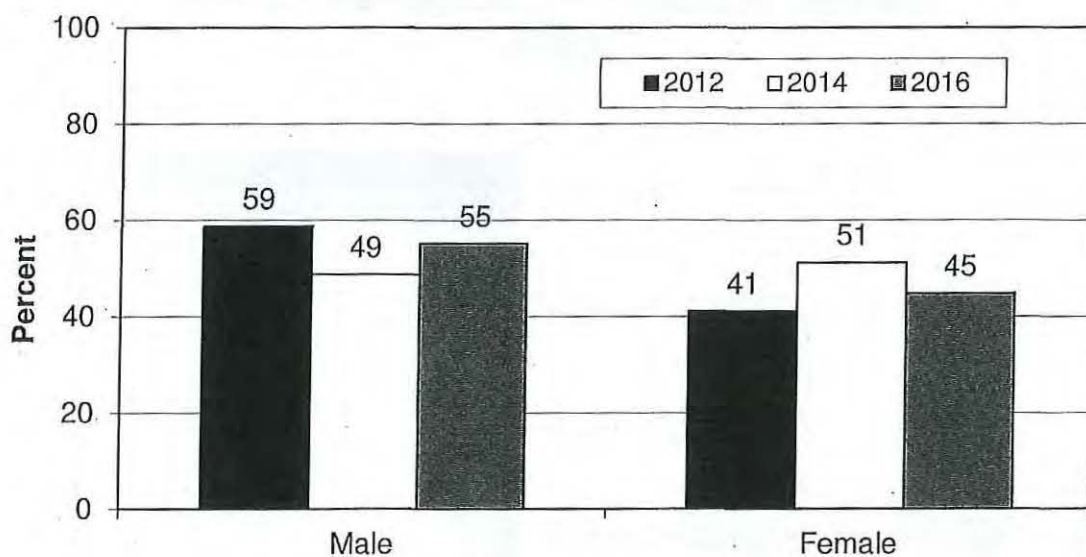
May I ask your age? (Among new shooters.)



Respondent's gender. (Observed; not asked.)

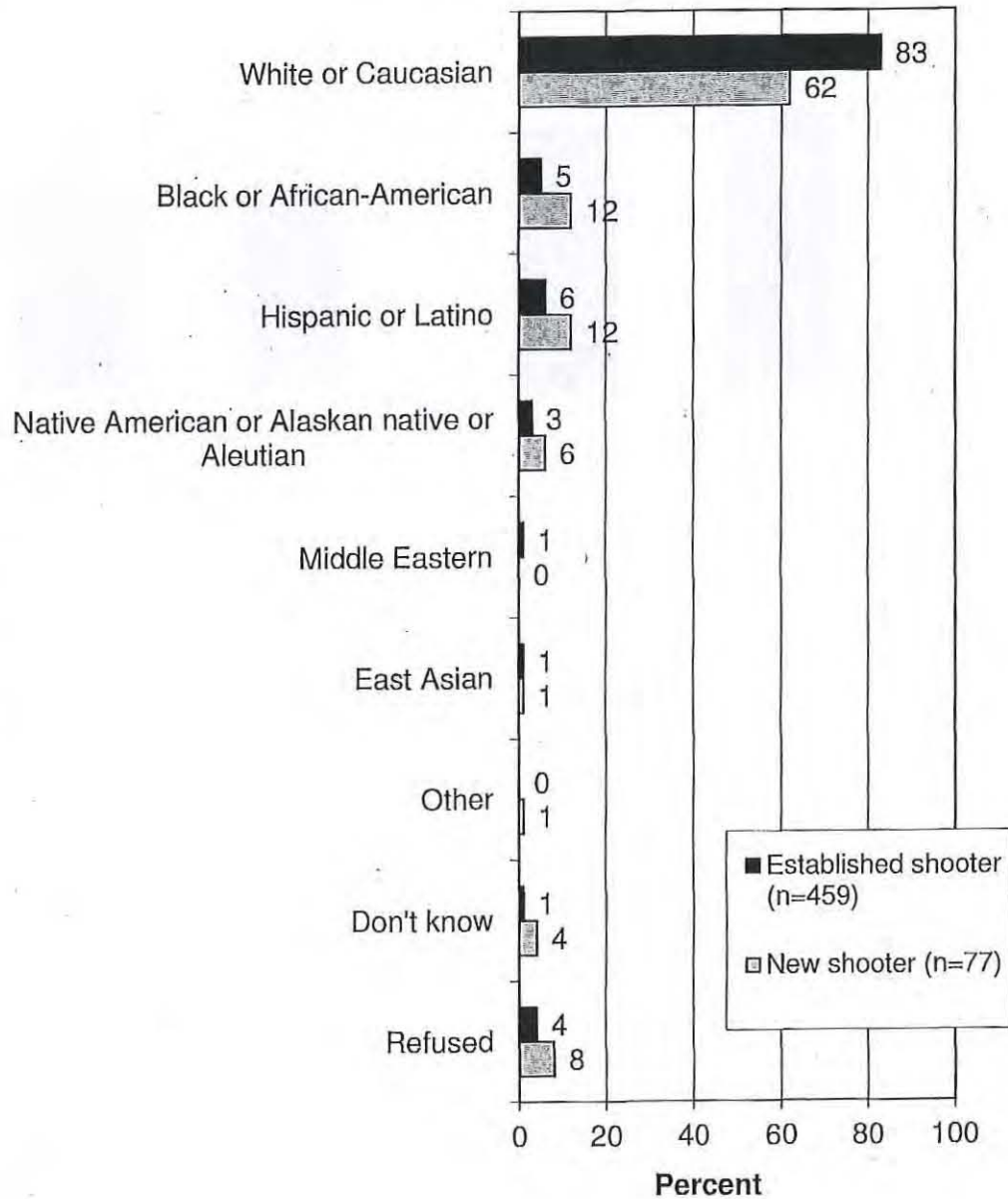


Respondent's Gender. (Among new shooters.)



What races or ethnic backgrounds do you consider yourself? Please mention all that apply.

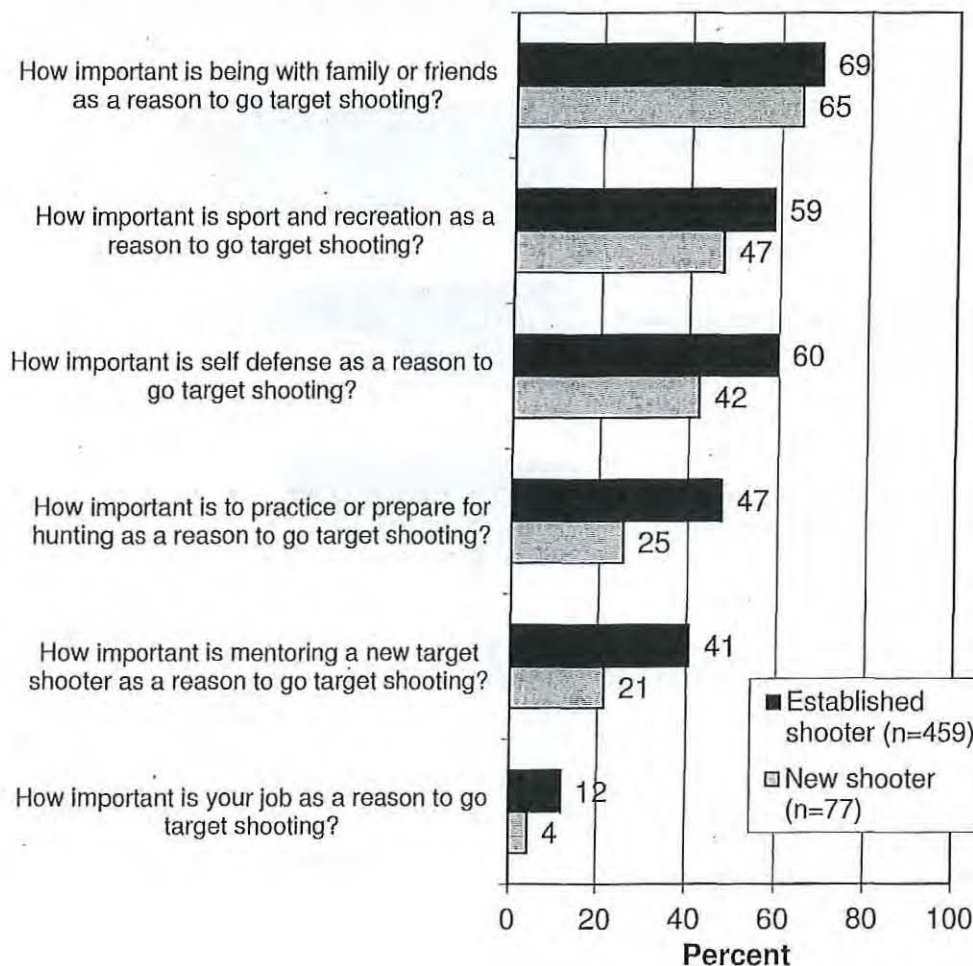
Multiple Responses Allowed



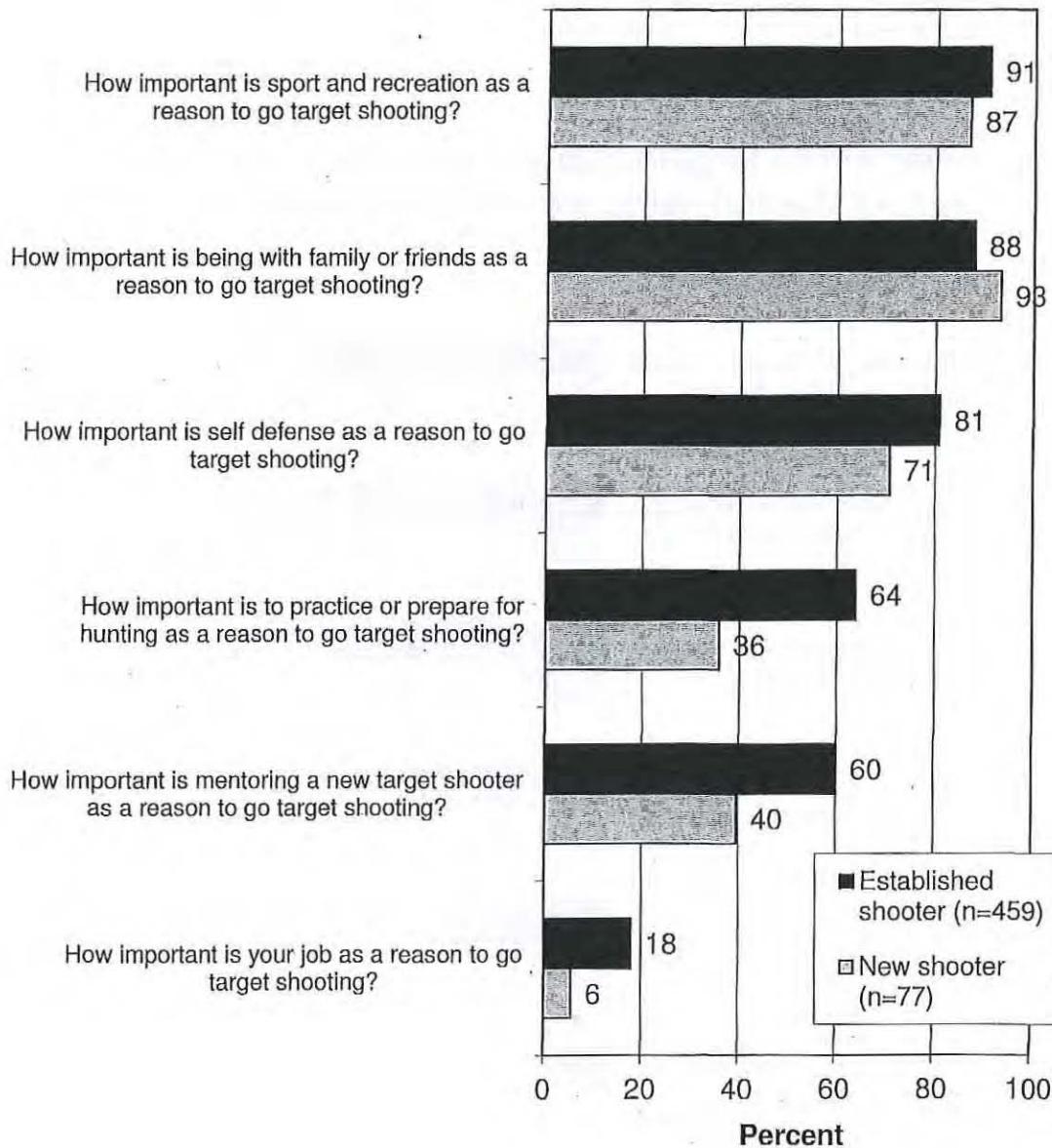
The comparison included the series of questions regarding motivations for target/sport shooting. For each reason, the established shooters have a higher percentage saying that it is a very important reason for shooting, particularly shooting for self defense, to prepare for hunting, and to mentor a new shooter. The fact that every single question in the series has a higher percentage of established shooters naming it as a very important reason suggests that established shooters are stronger in their reasons that they shoot.

The trends suggest that shooting to be with family and friends and shooting for recreation are increasing in importance for new shooters; shooting for self-defense practice is lessening in importance for new shooters.

Percent of target shooters who indicated each of the following was very important to them as a reason to go target shooting:



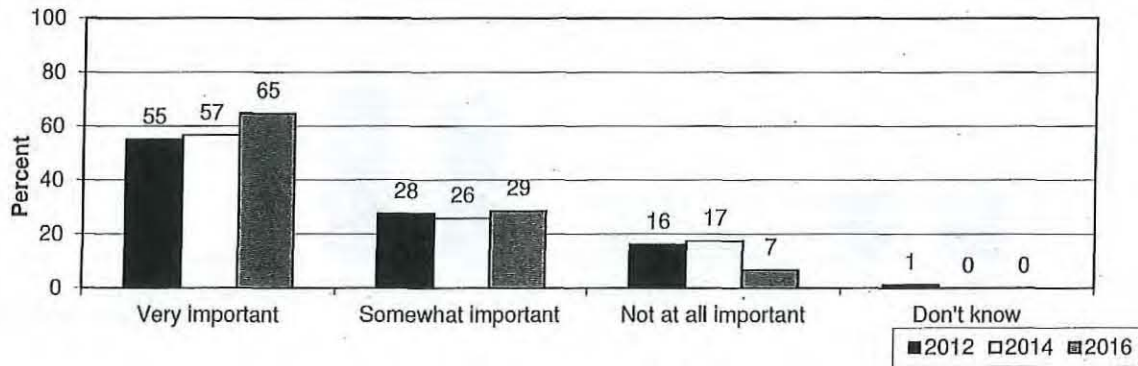
Percent of target shooters who indicated each of the following was very or somewhat important to them as a reason to go target shooting:



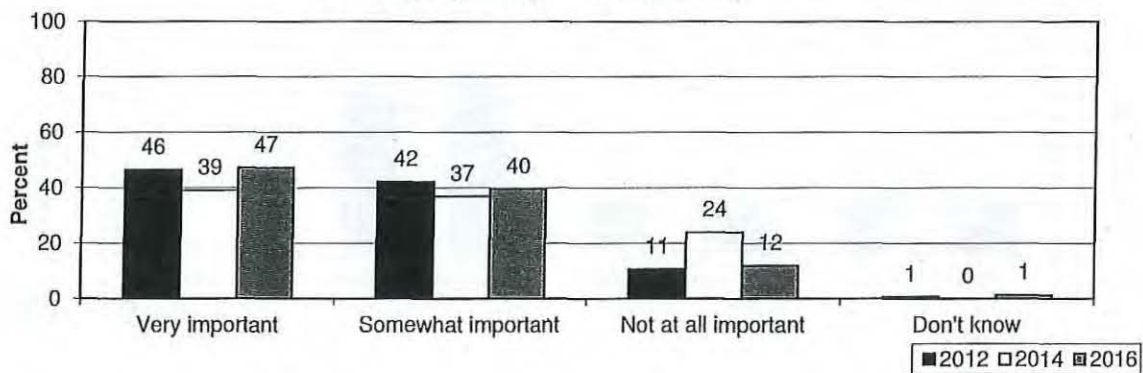
Sport Shooting Participation in the United States in 2016

63

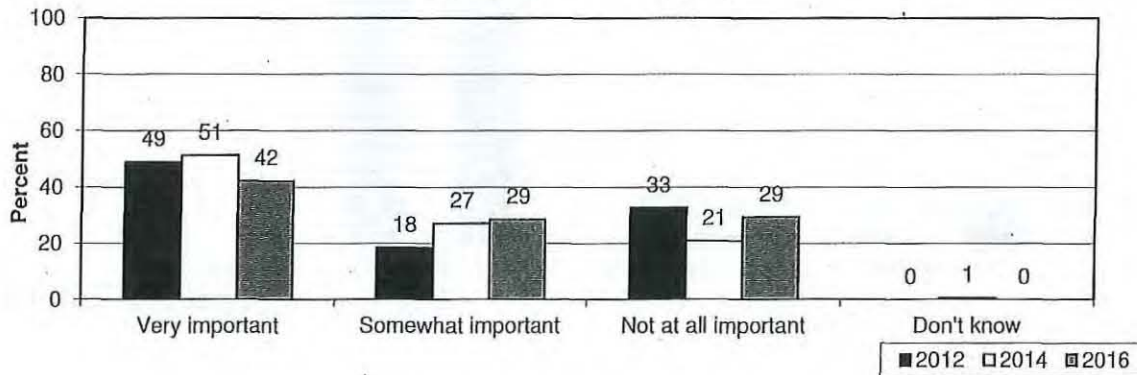
How important is being with family or friends as a reason to go target shooting? (Among new shooters.)



How important is sport and recreation as a reason to go target shooting? (Among new shooters.)



How important is self defense as a reason to go target shooting? (Among new shooters.)



CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE
IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA
SOUTHERN DIVISION

Case Name: *Rupp, et al. v. Becerra*
Case No.: 8:17-cv-00746-JLS-JDE

IT IS HEREBY CERTIFIED THAT:

I, the undersigned, am a citizen of the United States and am at least eighteen years of age. My business address is 180 East Ocean Boulevard, Suite 200, Long Beach, California 90802.

I am not a party to the above-entitled action. I have caused service of:

**EXHIBIT 22 Part 2 of 4 TO DECLARATION OF SEAN A. BRADY IN
SUPPORT OF PLAINTIFFS' MOTION FOR SUMMARY JUDGMENT**

on the following party by electronically filing the foregoing with the Clerk of the District Court using its ECF System, which electronically notifies them.

Xavier Becerra
Attorney General of California
Peter H. Chang
Deputy Attorney General
E-mail: peter.chang@doj.ca.gov
John D. Echeverria
Deputy Attorney General
E-mail: john.echeverria@doj.ca.gov
455 Golden Gate Ave., Suite 11000
San Francisco, CA 94102

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

Executed March 25, 2019.

/s/Laura Palmerin
Laura Palmerin