

No. 23-55276

**IN THE UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS
FOR THE NINTH CIRCUIT**

LANCE BOLAND; MARIO SANTELLAN; RENO MAY; JEROME SCHAMMEL; AND
CALIFORNIA RIFLE & PISTOL ASSOCIATION, INCORPORATED,
Plaintiffs-Appellees,

v.

ROB BONTA, ATTORNEY GENERAL OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA,
Defendant-Appellant.

**On Appeal from the United States District Court
for the Central District of California**
No. 22-cv-1421-CJC-ADS
The Honorable Cormac J. Carney, Judge

**EXCERPTS OF RECORD
VOLUME 6 of 7**

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April 28, 2023



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Handguns Certified for Sale

As of January 1, 2001, no handgun may be manufactured within California, imported into California for sale, lent, given, kept for sale, or offered/exposed for sale unless that handgun model has passed firing, safety, and drop tests and is certified for sale in California by the Department of Justice. Private party transfers, curio/relic handguns, certain single-action revolvers, and pawn/consignment returns are exempt from this requirement.

Additional information on the Roster of Certified Handguns can be found at California Code of Regulations, title 11, section 4070.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION:

- All handguns listed are approved with or without night sights.
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Case 8:22-cv-01421-CJC-ADS Document 24-1 Filed 11/15/22 Page 3 of 219 Page ID #:178

- Alterations of a single shot pistol (i.e. changing upper receivers, connecting gas tubes) may also be considered manufacturing an unsafe handgun. See California Penal Code sections 31900-31910 for the definition of unsafe handguns and 32000(a) for more information on illegal acts involving unsafe handguns.

818 handguns found

Manufacturer:

- Any -

Search:

for Manufacturer, Model, Gun Type, Barrel Length

Manufacturer	Model	Gun Type	Barrel Length	Caliber	Expired Date
Accu-Tek	AT-380 II / 17-4 Stainless Steel	Pistol	2.8"	.380 ACP	01/01/23
Armstrong Precision	AP9 FS / Steel	Pistol	4.5"	9mm	01/01/23
Armstrong Precision	AP9 MS / Steel	Pistol	3.8"	9mm	01/01/23
Armstrong Precision	Citadel M1911-A1 FS / Steel	Pistol	5"	.45 ACP	01/01/23
Armstrong Precision	ECS (Stainless 2) / Stainless Steel	Pistol	3.5"	.45 ACP	01/01/23

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Manufacturer	Model	Gun Type	Barrel Length	Caliber	Expired Date
Armstrong Precision	ECS (Stainless) / Stainless Steel	Pistol	3.5"	.45 ACP	01/01/23
Armstrong Precision	EFS (Blue) / Steel	Pistol	5"	.45 ACP	01/01/23
Armstrong Precision	EFS (Cerakote Gun Metal Gray) / Steel	Pistol	5"	.45 ACP	01/01/23
Armstrong Precision	EFS (Stainless) / Stainless Steel	Pistol	5"	.45 ACP	01/01/23
Armstrong Precision	EFS M1911 AL-FS / Stainless Steel	Pistol	5"	.45 ACP	01/01/23
Armstrong Precision	EFS Tact 11 (Cerakote Cobalt Grey Frame/FDE Slide) / Steel	Pistol	5"	.45 ACP	01/01/23
Armstrong Precision	FSR 38 / Steel	Revolver	2"	.38 Spl	01/01/23

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Manufacturer	Model	Gun Type	Barrel Length	Caliber	Expired Date
Armstrong Precision	High Standard 1911 A-1 / Steel	Pistol	5"	.45 ACP	01/01/23
Armstrong Precision	M1911 AL-FS High Standard FS Matte Nickel / Steel	Pistol	5"	.45 ACP	01/01/23
Armstrong Precision	M1911-A1 (Blue) / Steel	Pistol	5"	.45 ACP	01/01/23
Armstrong Precision	M206 (Blue) / Steel	Revolver	2 1/8"	.38 Spl	01/01/23
Armstrong Precision	M206 Revolver / Steel	Revolver	3"	.38 Spl	01/01/23
Armstrong Precision	MAPP1 MS / Steel, Polymer	Pistol	3.8"	9mm	01/01/23
Armstrong Precision	RIA 1911 (Nickel) / Steel	Pistol	5.16"	.38 Super	01/01/23
Armstrong Precision	RIA 1911 (Parkerized) / Steel	Pistol	5.16"	.38 Super	01/01/23

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View list of handgun models whose status has changed recently:

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IMPORTANT INFORMATION:

- All handguns listed are approved with or without night sights.
- Aftermarket changes or modifications made to certain single shot pistols (i.e. changing upper receivers, connecting gas tubes) may be considered manufacturing these pistols into assault weapons. See California Penal Code section 30515, subdivision (a)(1), for a list of assault weapon characteristics. The purchaser could be in violation of Penal Code section 30600, prohibiting the manufacture of assault weapons, and Penal Code section 30605(a), prohibiting the possession of unregistered assault weapons.

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Case 8:22-cv-01421-CJC-ADS Document 24-1 Filed 11/15/22 Page 8 of 219 Page ID #:183

- Alterations of a single shot pistol (i.e. changing upper receivers, connecting gas tubes) may also be considered manufacturing an unsafe handgun. See California Penal Code sections 31900-31910 for the definition of unsafe handguns and 32000(a) for more information on illegal acts involving unsafe handguns.

818 handguns found

Manufacturer:

- Any -

Search:

for Manufacturer, Model, Gun Type, Barrel Length

Manufacturer	Model	Gun Type	Barrel Length	Caliber	Expired Date
Armstrong Precision	RIA M1911-A1 FS Match (Blue) / Steel	Pistol	5"	.45 ACP	01/01/23
Armstrong Precision	RIA M1911-A1 Target (Blue) / Steel	Pistol	5"	.45 ACP	01/01/23
Armstrong Precision	Rock Island 1911 A-1 CS (Blue) / Steel	Pistol	3.5"	.45 ACP	01/01/23
Armstrong Precision	Rock Island 1911 A-1 G.I. (Parkerized) 51421 / Steel	Pistol	5"	.45 ACP	01/01/23
Armstrong Precision	Rock Island 1911 A-1 GI MS (Blue) / Steel	Pistol	4"	.45 ACP	01/01/23

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Manufacturer	Model	Gun Type	Barrel Length	Caliber	Expired Date
Armstrong Precision	Rock Island 1911 A-2 GI FS (Blue) / Steel	Pistol	5"	.45 ACP	01/01/23
Armstrong Precision	Taylor Tactical (T) M1911 A1-FS Blk Arch Check Grip (51464) / Steel	Pistol	5"	.45 ACP	01/01/23
Armstrong Precision	Taylor Tactical (T) M1911 A1-FS Blk Std. Grip (51461 NL) / Steel	Pistol	5"	.45 ACP	01/01/23
Armstrong Precision	Taylor's Tactical M1911-A1 FS Blk Arch Check Grip / Steel	Pistol	5"	.45 ACP	01/01/23
Armstrong Precision	Taylor's Tactical M1911-A1-FS (Black) Std. Grip / Steel	Pistol	5"	.45 ACP	01/01/23

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Manufacturer	Model	Gun Type	Barrel Length	Caliber	Expired Date
Auto-Ordnance	Auto Ordnance 1911 A-1 PKZA / Parkerized Steel	Pistol	5"	.45 ACP	01/01/23
Beretta	3032 Alleycat / Blue Steel	Pistol	2.4"	.32 ACP	01/01/23
Beretta	3032 Tomcat / Blue Steel	Pistol	2.4"	.32 ACP	01/01/23
Beretta	3032 Tomcat Inox / Stainless Steel	Pistol	2.4"	.32 ACP	01/01/23
Beretta	92FS / Alloy; Steel	Pistol	4.9"	9mm	01/01/23
Beretta	92FS Black Inox / Stainless Steel	Pistol	4.92"	9mm	01/01/23
Beretta	92FS Brigadier / Blue Steel	Pistol	4.92"	9mm	01/01/23

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Manufacturer	Model	Gun Type	Barrel Length	Caliber	Expired Date
Beretta	92FS Brigadier Inox / Stainless Steel	Pistol	4.92"	9mm	01/01/23
Beretta	92FS Compact Type M / Blue Steel	Pistol	4.3"	9mm	01/01/23
Beretta	92FS Inox / Stainless Steel	Pistol	4.92"	9mm	01/01/23

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Case 8:22-cv-01421-CJC-ADS Document 24-1 Filed 11/15/22 Page 13 of 219 Page ID #:188

- Alterations of a single shot pistol (i.e. changing upper receivers, connecting gas tubes) may also be considered manufacturing an unsafe handgun. See California Penal Code sections 31900-31910 for the definition of unsafe handguns and 32000(a) for more information on illegal acts involving unsafe handguns.

818 handguns found

Manufacturer:

- Any -

Search:

for Manufacturer, Model, Gun Type, Barrel Length

Manufacturer	Model	Gun Type	Barrel Length	Caliber	Expired Date
Beretta	92FS Inox Lasergrips / Stainless Steel	Pistol	4.92"	9mm	01/01/23
Beretta	92FS OD Green / Alloy; Steel	Pistol	4.9"	9mm	01/01/23
Beretta	92FS Type M9A1 / Alloy; Steel	Pistol	5"	9mm	01/01/23
Beretta	92FS Vertec Inox / Stainless Steel, Alloy	Pistol	4.7"	9mm	01/01/23

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Case 8:22-cv-01421-CJC-ADS Document 24-1 Filed 11/15/22 Page 14 of 219 Page ID #:189

Manufacturer	Model	Gun Type	Barrel Length	Caliber	Expired Date
Beretta	92FS Vertec Inox Lasergrips / Steel, Stainless Steel, Alloy	Pistol	4.52"	9mm	01/01/23
Beretta	92G Elite A1 / Steel	Pistol	4.5"	9mm	01/01/23
Beretta	92G Elite II J92GE20 / Blue Steel, Stainless Steel	Pistol	4.7"	9mm	01/01/23
Beretta	92G-SD (Matte Black) J92GSD1 / Stainless Steel, Steel, Alloy	Pistol	5"	9mm	01/01/23
Beretta	96 / Alloy; Steel	Pistol	4.9"	.40 S&W	01/01/23
Beretta	96 Black Inox / Stainless Steel	Pistol	4.92"	.40 S&W	01/01/23
Beretta	96 Brigadier / Blue Steel	Pistol	4.92"	.40 S&W	01/01/23

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Manufacturer	Model	Gun Type	Barrel Length	Caliber	Expired Date
Beretta	96 Brigadier Inox / Stainless Steel	Pistol	4.92"	.40 S&W	01/01/23
Beretta	96 Inox / Stainless Steel	Pistol	4.92"	.40 S&W	01/01/23
Beretta	96 Vertec Inox / Stainless Steel, Alloy	Pistol	4.7	.40 S&W	01/01/23
Beretta	96G Elite A1 / Steel	Pistol	4.5"	.40 S&W	01/01/23
Beretta	96G Elite II / Blue Steel, Stainless Steel	Pistol	4.7"	.40 S&W	01/01/23
Beretta	96G-SD / Stainless Steel, Steel, Alloy	Pistol	5"	.40 S&W	01/01/23
Beretta	M9 Commercial / Alloy; Steel	Pistol	4.9"	9mm	01/01/23

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Manufacturer	Model	Gun Type	Barrel Length	Caliber	Expired Date
Beretta	PX4 Storm Type F / Steel, Polymer	Pistol	4"	.40 S&W	01/01/23
Beretta	PX4 Storm Type F JXF9F20 / Steel, Polymer	Pistol	4"	9mm	01/01/23

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Case 8:22-cv-01421-CJC-ADS Document 24-1 Filed 11/15/22 Page 18 of 219 Page ID #:193

- Alterations of a single shot pistol (i.e. changing upper receivers, connecting gas tubes) may also be considered manufacturing an unsafe handgun. See California Penal Code sections 31900-31910 for the definition of unsafe handguns and 32000(a) for more information on illegal acts involving unsafe handguns.

818 handguns found

Manufacturer:

- Any -

Search:

for Manufacturer, Model, Gun Type, Barrel Length

Manufacturer	Model	Gun Type	Barrel Length	Caliber	Expired Date
Beretta	PX4 Storm Type G / Steel, Polymer	Pistol	4"	9mm	01/01/23
Beretta	PX4 Storm Type G / Steel, Polymer	Pistol	4"	.40 S&W	01/01/23
Bersa	Firestorm 380 / 4140 Steel; Alloy	Pistol	3.5"	.380 ACP	01/01/24
Browning	1911-22 A1 Compact (Wood Grip) 051803490 / Alloy	Pistol	3.625"	.22 LR	01/01/23

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Case 8:22-cv-01421-CJC-ADS Document 24-1 Filed 11/15/22 Page 19 of 219 Page ID #:194

Manufacturer	Model	Gun Type	Barrel Length	Caliber	Expired Date
Browning	1911-22 A1 Full Size (Wood Grip) 051802490 / Alloy	Pistol	4.25"	.22 LR	01/01/23
Browning	1911-22 A1 Full Size(Blk) Plastic Grips / Alloy	Pistol	4.25"	.22 LR	01/01/23
Browning	1911-22 A1 GRAY COMPACT, S, 22 (051880490) / Alloy	Pistol	3.625"	.22 LR	01/01/23
Browning	1911-22 A1 Gray FS,S,22 (051879490) / Alloy	Pistol	4.25"	.22 LR	01/01/23
Browning	1911-22 Compact Plastic Grips / Alloy	Pistol	3.625"	.22 LR	01/01/23
Browning	BM CNTR GRAY 5.5 URX,S,22 (051564490) / Alloy; Steel	Pistol	5.5"	.22 LR	01/01/23

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Case 8:22-cv-01421-CJC-ADS Document 24-1 Filed 11/15/22 Page 20 of 219 Page ID #:195

Manufacturer	Model	Gun Type	Barrel Length	Caliber	Expired Date
Browning	BUCK MARK BLK LBL CAMPER FO, 22 (ITEM 051578490) / Steel Slide; Alloy Frame	Pistol	5.5"	.22 LR	01/01/23
Browning	Buck Mark Camper SS URX F/O MS 051442490 / Stainless Steel Slide, Alloy Frame	Pistol	5.5"	.22 LR	01/01/23
Browning	Buck Mark Camper Stnls UFX, Adj. Sgt 051483490 / Stainless Steel; Alloy	Pistol	5.5"	.22 LR	01/01/23
Browning	Buck Mark Camper UFX, Adj. Sights 051482490 / Alloy; Steel	Pistol	5.5"	.22 LR	01/01/23

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Case 8:22-cv-01421-CJC-ADS Document 24-1 Filed 11/15/22 Page 21 of 219 Page ID #:196

Manufacturer	Model	Gun Type	Barrel Length	Caliber	Expired Date
Browning	Buck Mark Contour 5.5 URX SE MS 051421490 / Alloy; Steel	Pistol	5.5"	.22 LR	01/01/23
Browning	Buck Mark Lite Grey 5.5 FLT URX 051461490F/O SE MS / Alloy; Steel	Pistol	5.5"	.22 LR	01/01/23
Browning	Buck Mark Lt Grey 7.25 FLT URX F/O SE MS 051462490 / Steel Slide; Alloy Frame	Pistol	7.25"	.22 LR	01/01/23
Browning	Buck Mark Lt Grn 5.5 FLT URX F/O SE MS 051459490 / Steel Slide; Alloy Frame	Pistol	5.5"	.22 LR	01/01/23

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Case 8:22-cv-01421-CJC-ADS Document 24-1 Filed 11/15/22 Page 22 of 219 Page ID #:197

Manufacturer	Model	Gun Type	Barrel Length	Caliber	Expired Date
Browning	Buck Mark Micro Standard URX SE MS 051408490 / Alloy; Steel	Pistol	4"	.22 LR	01/01/23
Browning	Buck Mark MS NS Practical URX F/O 051448490 / Steel Slide; Alloy Frame	Pistol	5.5"	.22 LR	01/01/23

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Case 8:22-cv-01421-CJC-ADS Document 24-1 Filed 11/15/22 Page 24 of 219 Page ID #:199

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818 handguns found

Manufacturer:

- Any -

Search:

for Manufacturer, Model, Gun Type, Barrel Length

Manufacturer	Model	Gun Type	Barrel Length	Caliber	Expired Date
Browning	Buck Mark Plus Brown LAM UDX SE MS 051428490 / Alloy; Steel	Pistol	5.5"	.22 LR	01/01/23
Browning	Buck Mark Plus Rswd UDX MS SE Adj. Sghts 051429490 / Alloy; Steel	Pistol	5.5"	.22 LR	01/01/23
Browning	Buck Mark Plus SS Black LAM UDX MS 051427490 / Stainless Steel; Alloy	Pistol	5.5"	.22 LR	01/01/23

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Manufacturer	Model	Gun Type	Barrel Length	Caliber	Expired Date
Browning	Buck Mark Standard SS URX MS 051409490 / Stainless Steel; Alloy	Pistol	5.5"	.22 LR	01/01/23
Browning	Buck Mark Standard URX SE MS 051407490 / Alloy; Steel	Pistol	5.5"	.22 LR	01/01/23
Camdon Defense	CD-15 / Steel	Pistol	9.85"	Multi (5.56)	01/01/23
Ceska Zbrojovka (CZ)	40 B (Black) 01700 / Alloy; Steel	Pistol	4.37"	.40 S&W	01/01/23
Ceska Zbrojovka (CZ)	75 BD (Black) 01130 / Steel	Pistol	4.687"	9mm	01/01/23
Ceska Zbrojovka (CZ)	75 Compact 01197 / Steel	Pistol	3.9"	.40 S&W	01/01/23
Ceska Zbrojovka (CZ)	75 SA (Black) 01151 / Steel	Pistol	4.692"	.40 S&W	01/01/23

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Manufacturer	Model	Gun Type	Barrel Length	Caliber	Expired Date
Ceska Zbrojovka (CZ)	83 (Glossy Blue) 01301 / Steel	Pistol	3.81"	.380	01/01/23
Ceska Zbrojovka (CZ)	CZ 2075 RAMI 01750 / Alloy; Steel	Pistol	3"	9mm	01/01/23
Ceska Zbrojovka (CZ)	CZ 2075 RAMI 01751 / Alloy; Steel	Pistol	3.0"	.40 S&W	01/01/23
Ceska Zbrojovka (CZ)	CZ 75 B (Black) 01102 / Steel	Pistol	4.593"	9mm	01/01/23
Ceska Zbrojovka (CZ)	CZ 75 B (Black) 01120 / Steel	Pistol	4.58"	.40 S&W	01/01/23
Ceska Zbrojovka (CZ)	CZ 75 B SA (Black) 01150 / Steel	Pistol	4.593"	9mm	01/01/23
Ceska Zbrojovka (CZ)	CZ 75 Compact (Black) 01190 / Steel	Pistol	3.765"	9mm	01/01/23
Ceska Zbrojovka (CZ)	CZ 75 D (Black) 01194 / Alloy	Pistol	3.763"	9mm	01/01/23

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Case 8:22-cv-01421-CJC-ADS Document 24-1 Filed 11/15/22 Page 27 of 219 Page ID #:202

Manufacturer	Model	Gun Type	Barrel Length	Caliber	Expired Date
Ceska Zbrojovka (CZ)	CZ 75 P-01 01199 / Alloy; Steel	Pistol	3.88"	9mm	01/01/23
Ceska Zbrojovka (CZ)	CZ 75 SP-01 01152 / Steel, Poly	Pistol	4.7"	9mm	01/01/23

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Case 8:22-cv-01421-CJC-ADS Document 24-1 Filed 11/15/22 Page 29 of 219 Page ID #:204

- Alterations of a single shot pistol (i.e. changing upper receivers, connecting gas tubes) may also be considered manufacturing an unsafe handgun. See California Penal Code sections 31900-31910 for the definition of unsafe handguns and 32000(a) for more information on illegal acts involving unsafe handguns.

818 handguns found

Manufacturer:

- Any -

Search:

for Manufacturer, Model, Gun Type, Barrel Length

Manufacturer	Model	Gun Type	Barrel Length	Caliber	Expired Date
Ceska Zbrojovka (CZ)	CZ 75 Tactical 01100 / Steel	Pistol	4.72"	9mm	01/01/2
Ceska Zbrojovka (CZ)	CZ 75 TS 01171 / Steel, Alloy, Poly Trigger	Pistol	5.4"	.40 S&W	01/01/2
Ceska Zbrojovka (CZ)	CZ 75 TS 01172 / Steel, Alloy, Poly Trigger	Pistol	5.4"	9mm	01/01/2
Ceska Zbrojovka (CZ)	CZ 97 B (Black) 01401 / Steel	Pistol	4.658"	.45 ACP	01/01/2
Charter 2000	13520 Mag Pug / Alloy	Revolver	2.2"	.357 Magnum	01/01/2

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Case 8:22-cv-01421-CJC-ADS Document 24-1 Filed 11/15/22 Page 30 of 219 Page ID #:205

Manufacturer	Model	Gun Type	Barrel Length	Caliber	Expired Date
Charter 2000	13820 Black (Undercover) / Stainless Steel, Alloy	Revolver	2"	.38 Spl	01/01/2
Charter 2000	14420 Bulldog (Blue) / Stainless, Alloy	Revolver	2.5"	.44 Spl	01/01/2
Charter 2000	53711 / Alloy	Revolver	2"	.38 Special	01/01/2
Charter 2000	53811 Off Duty / Alloy	Revolver	2"	.38 Special	01/01/2
Charter 2000	53820 Undercover Lite (Aluminum) Std / Aluminum, Stainless Steel	Revolver	2"	.38 Spl	01/01/2
Charter 2000	53824 Undercover Lite (Red/Blk) Std / Aluminum, Stainless Steel	Revolver	2"	.38 Spl	01/01/2

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Case 8:22-cv-01421-CJC-ADS Document 24-1 Filed 11/15/22 Page 31 of 219 Page ID #:206

Manufacturer	Model	Gun Type	Barrel Length	Caliber	Expired Date
Charter 2000	53830 The Pink Lady / Aluminum, Stainless Steel	Revolver	2"	.38 Spl	01/01/2
Charter 2000	53839 Chic Lady (Pink/Hi Polish SS) Std / Aluminum, Stainless Steel	Revolver	2"	.38 Spl	01/01/2
Charter 2000	53840 Lavender Lady (Laven/SS) Std / Aluminum, Stainless Steel	Revolver	2"	.38 Spl	01/01/2
Charter 2000	53844 Shamrock (Green/Blk) Std / Aluminum, Stainless Steel	Revolver	2"	.38 Spl	01/01/2

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Case 8:22-cv-01421-CJC-ADS Document 24-1 Filed 11/15/22 Page 32 of 219 Page ID #:207

Manufacturer	Model	Gun Type	Barrel Length	Caliber	Expired Date
Charter 2000	53849 Chic Lady (Lavender) / Aluminum, Stainless Steel	Revolver	2"	.38 Spl	01/01/2
Charter 2000	53851 Pink Lady / Alloy	Revolver	2"	.38 Special	01/01/2
Charter 2000	53852 Chic Lady / Alloy	Revolver	2"	.38 Special	01/01/2
Charter 2000	53860 Santa Fe Sky (Turqu/StnStl) Std / Aluminum, Stainless Steel	Revolver	2"	.38 Spl	01/01/2
Charter 2000	53864 Santa Fe Sky (Turq/Blk) Std / Aluminum, Stainless Steel	Revolver	2"	.38 Spl	01/01/2

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Case 8:22-cv-01421-CJC-ADS Document 24-1 Filed 11/15/22 Page 35 of 219 Page ID #:210

- Alterations of a single shot pistol (i.e. changing upper receivers, connecting gas tubes) may also be considered manufacturing an unsafe handgun. See California Penal Code sections 31900-31910 for the definition of unsafe handguns and 32000(a) for more information on illegal acts involving unsafe handguns.

818 handguns found

Manufacturer:

- Any -

Search:

for Manufacturer, Model, Gun Type, Barrel Length

Manufacturer	Model	Gun Type	Barrel Length	Caliber	Expired Date
Charter 2000	53870 Undercover Lite (Blk/SS) Std. / Aluminum, Stainless Steel	Revolver	2"	.38 Spl	01/01/23
Charter 2000	53871 UC Lite / Aluminum; Stainless Steel	Revolver	2"	.38 Spl	01/01/23
Charter 2000	53879 Blue Diamond / Aluminum; Stainless Steel	Revolver	2"	.38 Spl	01/01/23

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Case 8:22-cv-01421-CJC-ADS Document 24-1 Filed 11/15/22 Page 36 of 219 Page ID #:211

Manufacturer	Model	Gun Type	Barrel Length	Caliber	Expired Date
Charter 2000	53911 Off Duty / Alloy	Revolver	2"	.38 Special	01/01/23
Charter 2000	53921 / Alloy	Revolver	2"	.38 Special	01/01/23
Charter 2000	73220 / Stainless Steel	Revolver	2"	.32 Mag	01/01/23
Charter 2000	73520 Mag Pug / Alloy	Revolver	2.2"	.357 Magnum	01/01/23
Charter 2000	73820 / Stainless Steel, Alloy	Revolver	2"	.38 Spl	01/01/23
Charter 2000	74420 Bulldog (Stnls Stl) / Stainless, Alloy	Revolver	2.5"	.44 Spl	01/01/23
Charter 2000	79920 / Stainless Steel; Alloy	Revolver	2.2"	9mm	01/01/23
Charter 2000	Target Pathfinder 72242 / Steel	Revolver	4.17"	.22 LR	01/01/23

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Case 8:22-cv-01421-CJC-ADS Document 24-1 Filed 11/15/22 Page 37 of 219 Page ID #:212

Manufacturer	Model	Gun Type	Barrel Length	Caliber	Expired Date
Colt	COBRA (COBRA-MB2BB-HB) / Stainless Steel; Alloy, Polymer	Revolver	2"	.38 Special	01/01/23
Colt	COBRA (COBRA-MB2NS) / Stainless Steel; Alloy; Polymer	Revolver	2"	.38 Special	01/01/23
Colt	COBRA (SM2FO) / Stainless Steel (matte); Alloy; Rubber	Revolver	2"	.38 Special	01/01/23
Colt	KING COBRA (KCOBRA-SB2BB) / Stainless Steel; Alloy	Revolver	2"	.357 Magnum	01/01/23

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Case 8:22-cv-01421-CJC-ADS Document 24-1 Filed 11/15/22 Page 38 of 219 Page ID #:213

Manufacturer	Model	Gun Type	Barrel Length	Caliber	Expired Date
Colt	KING COBRA (KCOBRA-SB2BB-S) / Stainless Steel; Alloy	Revolver	2"	.357 Magnum	01/01/23
Colt	KING COBRA (KCOBRA-SB3BB) / Stainless Steel; Alloy; Rubber	Revolver	3"	.357 Magnum	01/01/23
Colt	KING COBRA (KCOBRA-SB4TS) / Stainless Steel; Alloy	Revolver	4"	.357 Magnum	01/01/23
Colt	PYTHON (PYTHON-SP3WTS) / Stainless Steel	Revolver	3"	.357 Magnum	01/01/23

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#:807Case 8:22-cv-01421-CJC-ADS Document 24-1 Filed 11/15/22 Page 39 of 219 Page ID
#:214

Manufacturer	Model	Gun Type	Barrel Length	Caliber	Expired Date
Colt	PYTHON (PYTHON- SP4WTS) / Stainless Steel; Alloy	Revolver	4.25"	.357 Magnum	01/01/23

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Case 8:22-cv-01421-CJC-ADS Document 24-1 Filed 11/15/22 Page 41 of 219 Page ID #:216

- Alterations of a single shot pistol (i.e. changing upper receivers, connecting gas tubes) may also be considered manufacturing an unsafe handgun. See California Penal Code sections 31900-31910 for the definition of unsafe handguns and 32000(a) for more information on illegal acts involving unsafe handguns.

818 handguns found

Manufacturer:

- Any -

Search:

for Manufacturer, Model, Gun Type, Barrel Length

Manufacturer	Model	Gun Type	Barrel Length	Caliber
Colt	PYTHON (PYTHON-SP6WTS) / Stainless Steel; Alloy	Revolver	6.00"	.357 Magnum
Dan Wesson	Commander Classic Bobtail 01912 / Stainless Steel	Pistol	4.3"	.45 ACP
Dan Wesson	PM7 (Stainless) 01900 / Stainless Steel	Pistol	5"	.45 ACP
Ed Brown Products	ET-BB-CAL2 (Black) / Carbon Steel	Pistol	5"	.45 ACP
Ed Brown Products	KC-SS-CAL2 (Gray) / Stainless Steel	Pistol	4.25"	.45 ACP

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Case 8:22-cv-01421-CJC-ADS Document 24-1 Filed 11/15/22 Page 42 of 219 Page ID #:217

Manufacturer	Model	Gun Type	Barrel Length	Caliber
Ed Brown Products	SF3-BB-CAL2 (Black) / Carbon Steel	Pistol	5"	.45 ACP
European American Armory	Windicator/EARB38 / Alloy; Steel	Revolver	2"	.38 Spl
Excel Arms	Excel Arms MP-22 / Stainless Steel, Polymer	Pistol	8.5"	.22 WMR
Fabrique Nationale	FN Five-sevenN (Black) (FNH USA Fredericksburg, VA) / Steel; Polymer	Pistol	4.75"	5.7x28mm
Fabrique Nationale	FN Five-sevenN (FDE) (FNH USA Fredericksburg, VA) / Steel; Polymer	Pistol	4.75"	5.7x28mm
FMK Firearms	9C1 Gen II (Black) (w/Bill of Rights) / Alloy; Polymer	Pistol	3.87"	9mm
FMK Firearms	9C1 Gen II (Front Sight) (Black) / Alloy; Polymer	Pistol	3.87"	9mm
FMK Firearms	9C1 Gen II (Pink) / Alloy; Polymer	Pistol	3.87"	9mm

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Manufacturer	Model	Gun Type	Barrel Length	Caliber
FMK Firearms	9C1 Gen II (Tan) / Alloy; Polymer	Pistol	3.87"	9mm
FN Herstal, S.A.	FN Five-sevenN (Black) (FN Columbia, SC) / Steel; Polymer	Pistol	4.75"	5.7x28mm
FN Herstal, S.A.	FN Five-sevenN (FDE) (FN Columbia, SC) / Steel; Polymer	Pistol	4.75"	5.7x28mm
Franklin Armory	Pistol (CA12 SKU 00-30022-BLK) / Steel	Pistol	12"	.350 Legend
Franklin Armory	Pistol (CA7 SKU 00-30018-BLK) / Steel	Pistol	7.5"	5.56 NATO (.223 Remington)
Franklin Armory	Salus (CA11 SKU 00-30021-BLK) / Steel	Pistol	11.5"	.300 Blackout
German Sport Guns	GSG-922CA / Zamak 5 zinc alloy; machined aluminum	Pistol	3.5"	.22 LR HV

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Case 8:22-cv-01421-CJC-ADS Document 24-1 Filed 11/15/22 Page 46 of 219 Page ID #:221

- Alterations of a single shot pistol (i.e. changing upper receivers, connecting gas tubes) may also be considered manufacturing an unsafe handgun. See California Penal Code sections 31900-31910 for the definition of unsafe handguns and 32000(a) for more information on illegal acts involving unsafe handguns.

818 handguns found

Manufacturer:

- Any -

Search:

for Manufacturer, Model, Gun Type, Barrel Length, Caliber, Expired Date

Manufacturer	Model	Gun Type	Barrel Length	Caliber	Expired Date
German Sport Guns	GSG1911 CA (Black) / Aluminum Slide & Frame; Steel	Pistol	5"	.22 LR	01/01/2023
German Sport Guns	Mauser 1911 / Aluminum Slide & Frame; Steel	Pistol	5"	.22 LR	01/01/2023
Glock	17 (Black) / Steel, Polymer	Pistol	4.49"	9mm	01/01/2023
Glock	17 OD / Steel, Polymer	Pistol	4.49"	9mm	01/01/2023
Glock	17C / Steel, Polymer	Pistol	4.49"	9mm	01/01/2023
Glock	17RTF2 (Black) / Steel, Polymer	Pistol	4.49"	9mm	01/01/2023

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Case 8:22-cv-01421-CJC-ADS Document 24-1 Filed 11/15/22 Page 47 of 219 Page ID #:222

Manufacturer	Model	Gun Type	Barrel Length	Caliber	Expired Date
Glock	19 / Steel, Polymer	Pistol	4.02"	9mm	01/01/2023
Glock	19 OD / Steel, Polymer	Pistol	4.02"	9mm	01/01/2023
Glock	19C / Steel, Polymer	Pistol	4.02"	9mm	01/01/2023
Glock	20 / Steel, Polymer	Pistol	4.60"	10mm	01/01/2023
Glock	20 OD / Steel, Polymer	Pistol	4.60"	10mm	01/01/2023
Glock	20C / Steel, Polymer	Pistol	4.60"	10mm	01/01/2023
Glock	20SF (Black) / Steel, Polymer	Pistol	4.60"	10mm	01/01/2023
Glock	21 / Steel, Polymer	Pistol	4.60"	.45 ACP	01/01/2023
Glock	21 OD / Steel, Polymer	Pistol	4.60"	.45 ACP	01/01/2023
Glock	21C / Steel, Polymer	Pistol	4.60"	.45 ACP	01/01/2023
Glock	21SF-STD / Steel, Polymer	Pistol	4.61"	.45 ACP	01/01/2023
Glock	22 / Steel, Polymer	Pistol	4.49"	.40 S&W	01/01/2023

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Case 8:22-cv-01421-CJC-ADS Document 24-1 Filed 11/15/22 Page 48 of 219 Page ID #:223

Manufacturer	Model	Gun Type	Barrel Length	Caliber	Expired Date
Glock	22 - California Department of Corrections / Steel; Polymer	Pistol	4.49"	.40 S&W	01/01/2023
Glock	22 - FBI 100 Yr. Commemorative (Blk) / Steel, Polymer	Pistol	4.49"	.40 S&W	01/01/2023

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Case 8:22-cv-01421-CJC-ADS Document 24-1 Filed 11/15/22 Page 50 of 219 Page ID #:225

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818 handguns found

Manufacturer:

- Any -

Search:

for Manufacturer, Model, Gun Type, Barrel Length

Manufacturer	Model	Gun Type	Barrel Length	Caliber	Expired Date
Glock	22 C / Steel, Polymer	Pistol	4.49"	.40 S&W	01/01/23
Glock	22 OD / Steel, Polymer	Pistol	4.49"	.40 S&W	01/01/23
Glock	22RTF2 (Black) / Steel, Polymer	Pistol	4.49"	.40 S&W	01/01/23
Glock	23 / Steel, Polymer	Pistol	4.02"	.40 S&W	01/01/23
Glock	23 OD / Steel, Polymer	Pistol	4.02"	.40 S&W	01/01/23
Glock	23C / Steel, Polymer	Pistol	4.02"	.40 S&W	01/01/23

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Case 8:22-cv-01421-CJC-ADS Document 24-1 Filed 11/15/22 Page 51 of 219 Page ID #:226

Manufacturer	Model	Gun Type	Barrel Length	Caliber	Expired Date
Glock	26 / Steel, Polymer	Pistol	3.46"	9mm	01/01/23
Glock	26 OD / Steel, Polymer	Pistol	3.46"	9mm	01/01/23
Glock	27 / Steel, Polymer	Pistol	3.46"	.40 S&W	01/01/23
Glock	27 OD / Steel, Polymer	Pistol	3.46"	.40 S&W	01/01/23
Glock	29 / Steel, Polymer	Pistol	3.78"	10mm	01/01/23
Glock	29 OD / Steel, Polymer	Pistol	3.78"	10mm	01/01/23
Glock	29SF (Black) / Steel, Polymer	Pistol	3.78"	10mm	01/01/23
Glock	30 / Steel, Polymer	Pistol	3.78"	.45 ACP	01/01/23
Glock	30 OD / Steel, Polymer	Pistol	3.78"	.45 ACP	01/01/23
Glock	30SF / Steel, Polymer	Pistol	3.78"	.45 ACP	01/01/23

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Manufacturer	Model	Gun Type	Barrel Length	Caliber	Expired Date
Glock	31 / Steel, Polymer	Pistol	4.49"	.357 SIG	01/01/23
Glock	31 OD / Steel, Polymer	Pistol	4.49"	.357 SIG	01/01/23
Glock	31C / Steel, Polymer	Pistol	4.49"	.357 SIG	01/01/23
Glock	32 / Steel, Polymer	Pistol	4.02"	.357 SIG	01/01/23

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View list of handgun models whose status has changed recently:

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IMPORTANT INFORMATION:

- All handguns listed are approved with or without night sights.
- Aftermarket changes or modifications made to certain single shot pistols (i.e. changing upper receivers, connecting gas tubes) may be considered manufacturing these pistols into assault weapons. See California Penal Code section 30515, subdivision (a)(1), for a list of assault weapon characteristics. The purchaser could be in violation of Penal Code section 30600, prohibiting the manufacture of assault weapons, and Penal Code section 30605(a), prohibiting the possession of unregistered assault weapons.

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Case 8:22-cv-01421-CJC-ADS Document 24-1 Filed 11/15/22 Page 54 of 219 Page ID #:229

- Alterations of a single shot pistol (i.e. changing upper receivers, connecting gas tubes) may also be considered manufacturing an unsafe handgun. See California Penal Code sections 31900-31910 for the definition of unsafe handguns and 32000(a) for more information on illegal acts involving unsafe handguns.

818 handguns found

Manufacturer:

- Any -

Search:

for Manufacturer, Model, Gun Type, Barrel Length

Manufacturer	Model	Gun Type	Barrel Length	Caliber	Expired Date
Glock	32 OD / Steel, Polymer	Pistol	4.02"	.357 SIG	01/01/23
Glock	32C / Steel, Polymer	Pistol	4.02"	.357 SIG	01/01/23
Glock	33 / Steel, Polymer	Pistol	3.46"	.357 SIG	01/01/23
Glock	33 OD / Steel, Polymer	Pistol	3.46"	.357 SIG	01/01/23
Glock	34 / Steel, Polymer	Pistol	5.32"	9mm	01/01/23
Glock	34 OD / Steel, Polymer	Pistol	5.32"	9mm	01/01/23

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Case 8:22-cv-01421-CJC-ADS Document 24-1 Filed 11/15/22 Page 55 of 219 Page ID #:230

Manufacturer	Model	Gun Type	Barrel Length	Caliber	Expired Date
Glock	35 / Steel, Polymer	Pistol	5.32"	.40 S&W	01/01/23
Glock	35 OD / Steel, Polymer	Pistol	5.32"	.40 S&W	01/01/23
Glock	36 (No Rail) / Steel, Polymer	Pistol	3.78"	.45 ACP	01/01/23
Glock	36 OD / Steel, Polymer	Pistol	3.78"	.45 ACP	01/01/23
Glock	38 / Steel, Polymer	Pistol	4.02"	.45 GAP	01/01/23
Glock	38 OD / Steel, Polymer	Pistol	4.02"	.45 GAP	01/01/23
Glock	39 / Steel, Polymer	Pistol	3.46"	.45 GAP	01/01/23
Glock	39 OD / Steel, Polymer	Pistol	3.46"	.45 GAP	01/01/23
Glock	G-37 / Steel, Polymer	Pistol	4.49"	.45 GAP	01/01/23

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Manufacturer	Model	Gun Type	Barrel Length	Caliber	Expired Date
Glock	G-37 OD / Steel, Polymer	Pistol	4.49"	.45 GAP	01/01/23
Guncrafter Industries, LLC	No. 1 / Steel	Pistol	5"	.50 GI	01/01/23
Guncrafter Industries, LLC	No. 2 / Steel	Pistol	5"	.50 GI	01/01/23
Heckler & Koch	P2000 SK-V3 / Steel, Polymer	Pistol	3.3"	.40 S&W	01/01/23
Heckler & Koch	P2000 SK-V3 / Steel, Polymer	Pistol	3.3"	9mm	01/01/23

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- Recently Removed Handgun Models
Handgun models whose certification has expired or otherwise removed from the

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Roster. These models may no longer be sold, offered for sale, or manufactured in California.

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IMPORTANT INFORMATION:

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Case 8:22-cv-01421-CJC-ADS Document 24-1 Filed 11/15/22 Page 59 of 219 Page ID #:234

- Alterations of a single shot pistol (i.e. changing upper receivers, connecting gas tubes) may also be considered manufacturing an unsafe handgun. See California Penal Code sections 31900-31910 for the definition of unsafe handguns and 32000(a) for more information on illegal acts involving unsafe handguns.

818 handguns found

Manufacturer:

- Any -

Search:

for Manufacturer, Model, Gun Type, Barrel Length, Caliber, Expired Date

Manufacturer	Model	Gun Type	Barrel Length	Caliber	Expired Date
Heckler & Koch	P2000 SK-V3 .40S&W (Columbus GA import) / Steel, Polymer	Pistol	3.3"	.40 S&W	01/0
Heckler & Koch	P2000 SK-V3 9mm (Columbus GA import) / Steel, Polymer	Pistol	3.3"	9MM	01/0
Heckler & Koch	P2000 SK-V3 US / Steel; Polymer	Pistol	3.3"	9MM	01/0
Heckler & Koch	P2000-V2 / Steel, Polymer	Pistol	3.66"	.40 S&W	01/0
Heckler & Koch	P2000-V2 / Steel, Polymer	Pistol	3.66"	9mm	01/0

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Case 8:22-cv-01421-CJC-ADS Document 24-1 Filed 11/15/22 Page 60 of 219 Page ID #:235

Manufacturer	Model	Gun Type	Barrel Length	Caliber	Expi Date
Heckler & Koch	P2000-V2 .40S&W(Columbus GA import) / Steel, Polymer	Pistol	3.66"	.40 S&W	01/0
Heckler & Koch	P2000-V2 9mm (Columbus GA import) / Steel, Polymer	Pistol	3.66"	9MM	01/0
Heckler & Koch	P2000-V3 / Steel, Polymer	Pistol	3.66"	.40 S&W	01/0
Heckler & Koch	P2000-V3 / Steel, Polymer	Pistol	3.66"	9mm	01/0
Heckler & Koch	P2000-V3 (FDE Frame) / Steel; Polymer	Pistol	3.66"	9mm	01/0
Heckler & Koch	P2000-V3 (OD Green) / Steel; Polymer	Pistol	3.66"	9mm	01/0
Heckler & Koch	P2000-V3 .40S&W(Columbus GA import) / Steel, Polymer	Pistol	3.66"	.40 S&W	01/0
Heckler & Koch	P2000-V3 9mm (Columbus GA import) / Steel, Polymer	Pistol	3.66"	9MM	01/0

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Case 8:22-cv-01421-CJC-ADS Document 24-1 Filed 11/15/22 Page 61 of 219 Page ID #:236

Manufacturer	Model	Gun Type	Barrel Length	Caliber	Expi Date
Heckler & Koch	P2000-V3 Midnight Bronze slide / Steel; Polymer	Pistol	3.66"	9mm	01/0
Heckler & Koch	P2000-V3 US / Steel; Polymer	Pistol	3.66"	9mm	01/0
Heckler & Koch	P2000SK-V2 / Steel, Polymer	Pistol	3.27"	.40 S&W	01/0
Heckler & Koch	P2000SK-V2 / Steel, Polymer	Pistol	3.27"	9mm	01/0
Heckler & Koch	P2000SK-V2 .40S&W (Columbus GA Import) / Steel, Polymer	Pistol	3.27"	.40 S&W	01/0
Heckler & Koch	P2000SK-V2 9mm (Columbus GA import) / Steel, Polymer	Pistol	3.27"	9MM	01/0
Hi Point	C9 UPC#752334091604 / Polymer, Zinc Alloy, Chrome Moly	Pistol	3.5"	9mm	01/0

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IMPORTANT INFORMATION:

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Case 8:22-cv-01421-CJC-ADS Document 24-1 Filed 11/15/22 Page 64 of 219 Page ID #:239

- Alterations of a single shot pistol (i.e. changing upper receivers, connecting gas tubes) may also be considered manufacturing an unsafe handgun. See California Penal Code sections 31900-31910 for the definition of unsafe handguns and 32000(a) for more information on illegal acts involving unsafe handguns.

818 handguns found

Manufacturer:

- Any -

Search:

for Manufacturer, Model, Gun Type, Barrel Length, Caliber, Expired Date

Manufacturer	Model	Gun Type	Barrel Length	Caliber	Expired Date
Hi Point	CF380 UPC#752334003805 / Polymer; Zinc Alloy; 4130 Barrel	Pistol	3.5"	.380 ACP	01/0
Juggernaut Tactical	JT15-SSP / Steel	Pistol	8.5"	Multi (5.56)	01/0
Kahr Arms	CW9093 (SN tag on frame under barrel) / Stainless Steel, Polymer	Pistol	3.5"	9mm	01/0
Kahr Arms	CW9093 (SN tag on grip) / Stainless Steel; Polymer	Pistol	3.5"	9mm	01/0
Kahr Arms	CW9093BB (SN tag on frame under barrel) / Stainless Steel; Polymer	Pistol	3.5"	9mm	01/0

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Case 8:22-cv-01421-CJC-ADS Document 24-1 Filed 11/15/22 Page 65 of 219 Page ID #:240

Manufacturer	Model	Gun Type	Barrel Length	Caliber	Expi Date
Kahr Arms	CW9093BB (SN tag on grip) / Stainless Steel; Polymer	Pistol	3.5"	9mm	01/0
Kahr Arms	CW9093BCF (SN tag on frame under barrel) / Stainless Steel; Polymer	Pistol	3.5"	9mm	01/0
Kahr Arms	CW9093BCF (SN tag on grip) / Stainless Steel; Polymer	Pistol	3.5"	9mm	01/0
Kahr Arms	CW9093KRT / Stainless Steel; Polymer	Pistol	3.5"	9mm	01/0
Kahr Arms	CW9093KRT (SN tag on grip) / Stainless Steel; Polymer	Pistol	3.5"	9mm	01/0
Kahr Arms	CW9093N / Stainless Steel; Polymer	Pistol	3.5"	9mm	01/0
Kahr Arms	K4043A / Stainless Steel	Pistol	3.5"	.40 S&W	01/0
Kahr Arms	K4043NA / Stainless Steel	Pistol	3.5"	.40 S&W	01/0
Kahr Arms	K4048A / Stainless Steel	Pistol	3.5"	.40 S&W	01/0

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Case 8:22-cv-01421-CJC-ADS Document 24-1 Filed 11/15/22 Page 66 of 219 Page ID #:241

Manufacturer	Model	Gun Type	Barrel Length	Caliber	Expi Date
Kahr Arms	K4048NA / Stainless Steel	Pistol	3.5"	.40 S&W	01/0
Kahr Arms	K9093A / Stainless Steel	Pistol	3.5"	9mm	01/0
Kahr Arms	K9093NA / Stainless Steel	Pistol	3.5"	9mm	01/0
Kahr Arms	K9098A / Stainless Steel	Pistol	3.5"	9mm	01/0
Kahr Arms	K9098NA / Stainless Steel	Pistol	3.5"	9mm	01/0
Kahr Arms	KP4043 / Stainless Steel, Polymer	Pistol	3.54"	.40 S&W	01/0

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Case 8:22-cv-01421-CJC-ADS Document 24-1 Filed 11/15/22 Page 68 of 219 Page ID #:243

- Alterations of a single shot pistol (i.e. changing upper receivers, connecting gas tubes) may also be considered manufacturing an unsafe handgun. See California Penal Code sections 31900-31910 for the definition of unsafe handguns and 32000(a) for more information on illegal acts involving unsafe handguns.

818 handguns found

Manufacturer:

- Any -

Search:

for Manufacturer, Model, Gun Type, Barrel Length

Manufacturer	Model	Gun Type	Barrel Length	Caliber	Expired Date
Kahr Arms	KP4043N / Stainless Steel, Polymer	Pistol	3.54"	.40 S&W	01/01/23
Kahr Arms	KP4044 / Stainless Steel, Polymer	Pistol	3.54"	.40 S&W	01/01/23
Kahr Arms	KP4044N / Stainless Steel, Polymer	Pistol	3.54"	.40 S&W	01/01/23
Kahr Arms	KP4543 / Stainless Steel, Polymer	Pistol	3.5"	.45 ACP	01/01/23

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Case 8:22-cv-01421-CJC-ADS Document 24-1 Filed 11/15/22 Page 69 of 219 Page ID #:244

Manufacturer	Model	Gun Type	Barrel Length	Caliber	Expired Date
Kahr Arms	KP4543N / Stainless Steel, Polymer	Pistol	3.5"	.45 ACP	01/01/23
Kahr Arms	KP4544 / Stainless Steel, Polymer	Pistol	3.5"	.45 ACP	01/01/23
Kahr Arms	KP9093A / Stainless Steel, Polymer	Pistol	3.5"	9mm	01/01/23
Kahr Arms	KP9093NA / Stainless Steel, Polymer	Pistol	3.5"	9mm	01/01/23
Kahr Arms	KP9094A / Stainless Steel, Polymer	Pistol	3.5"	9mm	01/01/23
Kahr Arms	KP9094A (SN tag on grip) / Stainless Steel, Polymer	Pistol	3.5"	9mm	01/01/23

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Case 8:22-cv-01421-CJC-ADS Document 24-1 Filed 11/15/22 Page 70 of 219 Page ID #:245

Manufacturer	Model	Gun Type	Barrel Length	Caliber	Expired Date
Kahr Arms	KP9094NA / Stainless Steel, Polymer	Pistol	3.5"	9mm	01/01/23
Kahr Arms	M4043A / Stainless Steel	Pistol	3"	.40 S&W	01/01/23
Kahr Arms	M4043NA / Stainless Steel	Pistol	3"	.40 S&W	01/01/23
Kahr Arms	M4048A / Stainless Steel	Pistol	3"	.40 S&W	01/01/23
Kahr Arms	M4048NA / Stainless Steel	Pistol	3"	.40 S&W	01/01/23
Kahr Arms	M9093A / Stainless Steel	Pistol	3"	9mm	01/01/23
Kahr Arms	M9093NA / Stainless Steel	Pistol	3"	9mm	01/01/23
Kahr Arms	M9098A / Stainless Steel	Pistol	3"	9mm	01/01/23

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Case 8:22-cv-01421-CJC-ADS Document 24-1 Filed 11/15/22 Page 71 of 219 Page ID #:246

Manufacturer	Model	Gun Type	Barrel Length	Caliber	Expired Date
Kahr Arms	M9098A (Checkering Grip) / Stainless Steel	Pistol	3"	9mm	01/01/23
Kahr Arms	M9098NA / Stainless Steel	Pistol	3"	9mm	01/01/23

Showing 261 to 280 of 818 entries

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Case 8:22-cv-01421-CJC-ADS Document 24-1 Filed 11/15/22 Page 73 of 219 Page ID #:248

- Alterations of a single shot pistol (i.e. changing upper receivers, connecting gas tubes) may also be considered manufacturing an unsafe handgun. See California Penal Code sections 31900-31910 for the definition of unsafe handguns and 32000(a) for more information on illegal acts involving unsafe handguns.

818 handguns found

Manufacturer:

- Any -

Search:

for Manufacturer, Model, Gun Type, Barrel Length, Caliber, Exp Date

Manufacturer	Model	Gun Type	Barrel Length	Caliber	Exp Date
Kahr Arms	P380 (KP38233/KP38233N) / Polymer Frame; Stainless Steel Slide	Pistol	2.5"	.380 ACP	01/01/2023
Kahr Arms	PM4043 / Stainless Steel, Polymer	Pistol	3"	.40 S&W	01/01/2023
Kahr Arms	PM4043N / Stainless Steel, Polymer	Pistol	3"	.40 S&W	01/01/2023
Kahr Arms	PM4044 / Stainless Steel, Polymer	Pistol	3"	.40 S&W	01/01/2023
Kahr Arms	PM9093A / Stainless Steel, Polymer	Pistol	3"	9mm	01/01/2023
Kahr Arms	PM9093A (SN tag on grip) / Stainless Steel, Polymer	Pistol	3"	9mm	01/01/2023

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Case 8:22-cv-01421-CJC-ADS Document 24-1 Filed 11/15/22 Page 74 of 219 Page ID #:249

Manufacturer	Model	Gun Type	Barrel Length	Caliber	Exp. Date
Kahr Arms	PM9093NA / Stainless Steel, Polymer	Pistol	3"	9mm	01/01/2025
Kahr Arms	PM9094A / Stainless Steel, Polymer	Pistol	3"	9mm	01/01/2025
Kahr Arms	PM9094NA / Stainless Steel, Polymer	Pistol	3"	9mm	01/01/2025
Kahr Arms	PM9094NA (SN tag on grip) / Stainless Steel; Polymer	Pistol	3"	9mm	01/01/2025
Kimber	Comp. Stnls II / Stainless Steel	Pistol	4"	.45 ACP	01/01/2025
Kimber	Compact CDP II / Stainless Steel, Alum. Alloy	Pistol	4"	.45 ACP	01/01/2025
Kimber	Custom CDP II / Stainless Steel, Alloy	Pistol	5"	.45 ACP	01/01/2025
Kimber	Custom II / Blue Steel	Pistol	5"	.45 ACP	01/01/2025
Kimber	Custom II (NRA Freedom Warrior) / Steel	Pistol	5"	.45 ACP	01/01/2025
Kimber	Custom Target II / Blue Steel	Pistol	5"	.45 ACP	01/01/2025

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Manufacturer	Model	Gun Type	Barrel Length	Caliber	Exp Date
Kimber	Custom TLE II / Blue Steel	Pistol	5"	.45 ACP	01/01/2025
Kimber	Custom TLE/RL II / Blue Steel	Pistol	5"	.45 ACP	01/01/2025
Kimber	Eclipse Custom II / Stainless Steel	Pistol	5"	.45 ACP	01/01/2025
Kimber	Eclipse Custom II / Stainless Steel	Pistol	5"	10mm	01/01/2025

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Previous	1	...	14	15	16	...	41	Next
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View list of handgun models whose status has changed recently:

- Recently Added Handgun Models
Models added recently to the Roster of Handguns certified for sale.
- Recently Removed Handgun Models
Handgun models whose certification has expired or otherwise removed from the Roster. These models may no longer be sold, offered for sale, or manufactured in California.



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Handguns Certified for Sale

As of January 1, 2001, no handgun may be manufactured within California, imported into California for sale, lent, given, kept for sale, or offered/exposed for sale unless that handgun model has passed firing, safety, and drop tests and is certified for sale in California by the Department of Justice. Private party transfers, curio/relic handguns, certain single-action revolvers, and pawn/consignment returns are exempt from this requirement.

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IMPORTANT INFORMATION:

- All handguns listed are approved with or without night sights.
- Aftermarket changes or modifications made to certain single shot pistols (i.e. changing upper receivers, connecting gas tubes) may be considered manufacturing these pistols into assault weapons. See California Penal Code section 30515, subdivision (a)(1), for a list of assault weapon characteristics. The purchaser could be in violation of Penal Code section 30600, prohibiting the manufacture of assault weapons, and Penal Code section 30605(a), prohibiting the possession of unregistered assault weapons.

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Case 8:22-cv-01421-CJC-ADS Document 24-1 Filed 11/15/22 Page 77 of 219 Page ID #:252

- Alterations of a single shot pistol (i.e. changing upper receivers, connecting gas tubes) may also be considered manufacturing an unsafe handgun. See California Penal Code sections 31900-31910 for the definition of unsafe handguns and 32000(a) for more information on illegal acts involving unsafe handguns.

818 handguns found

Manufacturer:

- Any -

Search:

for Manufacturer, Model, Gun Type, Barrel Length

Manufacturer	Model	Gun Type	Barrel Length	Caliber	Expired Date
Kimber	Eclipse Pro II / Stainless Steel	Pistol	4"	.45 ACP	01/01/23
Kimber	Eclipse Pro Target II / Stainless Steel	Pistol	4"	.45 ACP	01/01/23
Kimber	Eclipse Target II / Stainless Steel	Pistol	5"	.45 ACP	01/01/23
Kimber	Eclipse Ultra II / Stainless Steel	Pistol	3"	.45 ACP	01/01/23

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Case 8:22-cv-01421-CJC-ADS Document 24-1 Filed 11/15/22 Page 78 of 219 Page ID #:253

Manufacturer	Model	Gun Type	Barrel Length	Caliber	Expired Date
Kimber	Gold Combat Stnls II / Stainless Steel	Pistol	5"	.45 ACP	01/01/23
Kimber	Gold Match II / Blue Steel	Pistol	5"	.45 ACP	01/01/23
Kimber	K6S (Brushed Steel) / Stainless Steel	Revolver	2"	.357 Magnum	01/01/23
Kimber	K6S (Deluxe Carry Revolver) / Stainless Steel	Revolver	2"	.357 Magnum	01/01/23
Kimber	K6S (Laser Grip) (Brushed Steel) / Stainless Steel	Revolver	2"	.357 Magnum	01/01/23
Kimber	K6S (Satin) / Stainless Steel	Revolver	2"	.357 Magnum	01/01/23

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Case 8:22-cv-01421-CJC-ADS Document 24-1 Filed 11/15/22 Page 79 of 219 Page ID #:254

Manufacturer	Model	Gun Type	Barrel Length	Caliber	Expired Date
Kimber	K6S DASA 2 / Stainless Steel; Wood	Revolver	2"	.357 Magnum	01/01/23
Kimber	K6S DASA 3 / Stainless Steel; Wood	Revolver	3"	.357 Magnum	01/01/23
Kimber	K6S DASA 4 Target / Stainless Steel	Revolver	4"	.357 Magnum	01/01/23
Kimber	K6S DASA 4" COMBAT / Stainless Steel	Revolver	4"	.357 Magnum	01/01/23
Kimber	K6S DASA 4" TARGET GFO / Stainless Steel	Revolver	4"	.357 Magnum	01/01/23
Kimber	K6S DC (NS) / Stainless Steel	Revolver	2"	.357 Magnum	01/01/23

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Case 8:22-cv-01421-CJC-ADS Document 24-1 Filed 11/15/22 Page 80 of 219 Page ID #:255

Manufacturer	Model	Gun Type	Barrel Length	Caliber	Expired Date
Kimber	K6S Stainless / Stainless Steel	Revolver	3"	.357 Magnum	01/01/23
Kimber	K6S Stainless 2 / Stainless Steel; Wood	Revolver	2"	.357 Magnum	01/01/23
Kimber	K6S Stainless 3 / Stainless Steel; Rubber	Revolver	3"	.357 Magnum	01/01/23
Kimber	Pro Carry HD II / Stainless Steel	Pistol	4"	.45 ACP	01/01/23

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Previous	1	...	15	16	17	...	41	Next
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Models added recently to the Roster of Handguns certified for sale.

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Case 8:22-cv-01421-CJC-ADS Document 24-1 Filed 11/15/22 Page 83 of 219 Page ID #:258

- Alterations of a single shot pistol (i.e. changing upper receivers, connecting gas tubes) may also be considered manufacturing an unsafe handgun. See California Penal Code sections 31900-31910 for the definition of unsafe handguns and 32000(a) for more information on illegal acts involving unsafe handguns.

818 handguns found

Manufacturer:

- Any -

Search:

for Manufacturer, Model, Gun Type, Barrel Length

Manufacturer	Model	Gun Type	Barrel Length	Caliber	Expired Date
Kimber	Pro Carry HDII Super / Stainless Steel	Pistol	4"	.38 Super	01/01/23
Kimber	Pro Carry II / Blue Steel, Aluminum	Pistol	4"	.45 ACP	01/01/23
Kimber	Pro CDP II / Stainless Steel, Alum. Alloy	Pistol	4"	.45 ACP	01/01/23
Kimber	Pro Tactical II / Blue Steel, Aluminum	Pistol	4"	.45 ACP	01/01/23
Kimber	Raptor II / Blue Steel	Pistol	5"	.45 ACP	01/01/23

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Case 8:22-cv-01421-CJC-ADS Document 24-1 Filed 11/15/22 Page 84 of 219 Page ID #:259

Manufacturer	Model	Gun Type	Barrel Length	Caliber	Expired Date
Kimber	Rimfire Super / Lightweight Alloy	Pistol	5"	.22 LR	01/01/23
Kimber	Rimfire Target II Black / Lightweight Alloy	Pistol	5"	.22 LR	01/01/23
Kimber	Rimfire Target Silver / Lightweight Alloy	Pistol	5"	.22 LR	01/01/23
Kimber	Stainless Gold Match II / Stainless Steel	Pistol	5"	.45 ACP	01/01/23
Kimber	Stainless II / Stainless Steel	Pistol	5"	.45 ACP	01/01/23
Kimber	Stainless Raptor II / Stainless Steel	Pistol	5"	.45 ACP	01/01/23

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Case 8:22-cv-01421-CJC-ADS Document 24-1 Filed 11/15/22 Page 85 of 219 Page ID #:260

Manufacturer	Model	Gun Type	Barrel Length	Caliber	Expired Date
Kimber	Stainless Target 10mm II / Stainless Steel	Pistol	5"	10mm	01/01/23
Kimber	Stainless Target 9mm II / Stainless Steel	Pistol	5"	9mm	01/01/23
Kimber	Stainless TLE II / Stainless Steel	Pistol	5"	.45 ACP	01/01/23
Kimber	Stainless TLE/RL II / Stainless Steel	Pistol	5"	.45 ACP	01/01/23
Kimber	Stnls Pro Carry II / Stainless Steel, Alum. Alloy	Pistol	4"	.45 ACP	01/01/23
Kimber	Stnls Target II / Stainless Steel	Pistol	5"	.45 ACP	01/01/23

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Case 8:22-cv-01421-CJC-ADS Document 24-1 Filed 11/15/22 Page 86 of 219 Page ID #:261

Manufacturer	Model	Gun Type	Barrel Length	Caliber	Expired Date
Kimber	Stnls Ultra Carry II / Stainless Steel, Alum. Alloy	Pistol	3"	.45 ACP	01/01/23
Kimber	Stnls Ultra Carry II Freedom Defender / Stainless Steel, Alum. Alloy	Pistol	3"	.45 ACP	01/01/23
Kimber	Super Match II / Stainless Steel	Pistol	5"	.45 ACP	01/01/23

Showing 321 to 340 of 818 entries

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Handgun models whose certification has expired or otherwise removed from the

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Case 8:22-cv-01421-CJC-ADS Document 24-1 Filed 11/15/22 Page 87 of 219 Page ID
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Case 8:22-cv-01421-CJC-ADS Document 24-1 Filed 11/15/22 Page 89 of 219 Page ID #:264

- Alterations of a single shot pistol (i.e. changing upper receivers, connecting gas tubes) may also be considered manufacturing an unsafe handgun. See California Penal Code sections 31900-31910 for the definition of unsafe handguns and 32000(a) for more information on illegal acts involving unsafe handguns.

818 handguns found

Manufacturer:

- Any -

Search:

for Manufacturer, Model, Gun Type, Barrel Length

Manufacturer	Model	Gun Type	Barrel Length	Caliber	Expired Date
Kimber	Tactical Custom II / Blue Steel	Pistol	5"	.45 ACP	01/01/23
Kimber	Ult Carry II / Blue Steel, Alum. Alloy	Pistol	3"	.45 ACP	01/01/23
Kimber	Ultra CDP II / Stainless Steel, Alum. Alloy	Pistol	3"	.45 ACP	01/01/23
Kimber	Ultra Covert II / Steel, Aluminum Alloy	Pistol	3"	.45 ACP	01/01/23
Kimber	Ultra Raptor II / Blue Steel, Alum. Alloy	Pistol	3"	.45 ACP	01/01/23

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Case 8:22-cv-01421-CJC-ADS Document 24-1 Filed 11/15/22 Page 90 of 219 Page ID #:265

Manufacturer	Model	Gun Type	Barrel Length	Caliber	Expired Date
Kimber	Warrior II / Blue Steel	Pistol	5"	.45 ACP	01/01/23
Les Baer	Concept I / Steel	Pistol	5"	.45 ACP	01/01/23
Les Baer	Concept I (1.5" Group) / Steel	Pistol	5"	.45 ACP	01/01/23
Les Baer	Concept II / Steel	Pistol	5"	.45 ACP	01/01/23
Les Baer	Concept II (1.5" Group) / Steel	Pistol	5"	.45 ACP	01/01/23
Les Baer	Custom Carry (1.5" Group) / Steel	Pistol	5"	.45 ACP	01/01/23
Les Baer	Custom Carry (Blue) / Steel	Pistol	5"	.45 ACP	01/01/23
Les Baer	DCM National Match Hardball 5" / Carbon Steel	Pistol	5"	.45 ACP	01/01/23
Les Baer	PPC Distinguished / Steel	Pistol	5"	.45 ACP	01/01/23

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Case 8:22-cv-01421-CJC-ADS Document 24-1 Filed 11/15/22 Page 91 of 219 Page ID #:266

Manufacturer	Model	Gun Type	Barrel Length	Caliber	Expired Date
Les Baer	PPC Distinguished (1.5" Group) / Steel	Pistol	5"	.45 ACP	01/01/23
Les Baer	Premier II / Steel	Pistol	5"	.45 ACP	01/01/23
Les Baer	Premier II (1.5" Group) / Steel	Pistol	5"	.45 ACP	01/01/23
Les Baer	S.R.P. / Steel	Pistol	5"	.45 ACP	01/01/23
Les Baer	S.R.P. (1.5" Group) / Steel	Pistol	5"	.45 ACP	01/01/23
Les Baer	Super Tac / Steel	Pistol	5"	.45 ACP	01/01/23

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Case 8:22-cv-01421-CJC-ADS Document 48-12 Filed 01/27/23 Page 93 of 218 Page ID #:862

Case 8:22-cv-01421-CJC-ADS Document 24-1 Filed 11/15/22 Page 94 of 219 Page ID #:269

- Alterations of a single shot pistol (i.e. changing upper receivers, connecting gas tubes) may also be considered manufacturing an unsafe handgun. See California Penal Code sections 31900-31910 for the definition of unsafe handguns and 32000(a) for more information on illegal acts involving unsafe handguns.

818 handguns found

Manufacturer:

- Any -

Search:

for Manufacturer, Model, Gun Type, Barrel Length

Manufacturer	Model	Gun Type	Barrel Length	Caliber	Expired Date
Les Baer	Super Tac (1.5" Group) / Steel	Pistol	5"	.45 ACP	01/01/23
Les Baer	Thunder Ranch / Steel	Pistol	5"	.45 ACP	01/01/23
Les Baer	Thunder Ranch (1.5" Group) / Steel	Pistol	5"	.45 ACP	01/01/23
Les Baer	Ultimate Master Combat / Steel	Pistol	5"	.45 ACP	01/01/23

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Case 8:22-cv-01421-CJC-ADS Document 24-1 Filed 11/15/22 Page 95 of 219 Page ID #:270

Manufacturer	Model	Gun Type	Barrel Length	Caliber	Expired Date
Les Baer	Ultimate Master Combat (1.5" Group) / Steel	Pistol	5"	.45 ACP	01/01/23
Magnum Research	DE44CA (Black) (Made in USA) / Steel	Pistol	6"	.44 Magnum	01/01/23
Magnum Research	DE44CA BC / Steel	Pistol	6"	.44 Magnum	01/01/23
Magnum Research	DE44CABB (Burnt Bronze) / Steel	Pistol	6"	.44 Magnum	01/01/23
Magnum Research	DE44CABB (Burnt Bronze) (Made in USA) / Steel	Pistol	6"	.44 Magnum	01/01/23

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Case 8:22-cv-01421-CJC-ADS Document 24-1 Filed 11/15/22 Page 96 of 219 Page ID #:271

Manufacturer	Model	Gun Type	Barrel Length	Caliber	Expired Date
Magnum Research	DE44CABC (Brushed Chrome) (Made in USA) / Steel	Pistol	6"	.44 Magnum	01/01/23
Magnum Research	DE44CAPC (Polished Chrome) / Steel	Pistol	6"	.44 Magnum	01/01/23
Magnum Research	DE44CATU (Tungsten Cerakote) / Steel	Pistol	6"	.44 Magnum	01/01/23
Magnum Research	DE44CATU (Tungsten Cerakote) (Made in USA) / Steel	Pistol	6"	.44 Magnum	01/01/23
Nighthawk Custom	GRP / Steel	Pistol	5"	.45 ACP	01/01/23
Nighthawk Custom	GRP RECON / Steel	Pistol	5"	.45 ACP	01/01/23
Nighthawk Custom	Mongoose / Steel	Revolver	4"	.357 Magnum	01/01/23

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Case 8:22-cv-01421-CJC-ADS Document 24-1 Filed 11/15/22 Page 97 of 219 Page ID #:272

Manufacturer	Model	Gun Type	Barrel Length	Caliber	Expired Date
Nighthawk Custom	NXS 8-shot 4" / Steel	Revolver	4"	.357 Magnum	01/01/23
Nighthawk Custom	NXS 8-shot 6" / Steel	Revolver	6"	.357 Magnum	01/01/23
Nighthawk Custom	Predator / Steel	Pistol	5"	.45 ACP	01/01/23
Nighthawk Custom	Predator (Blue) / Steel	Pistol	5"	.45 ACP	01/01/23

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Case 8:22-cv-01421-CJC-ADS Document 48-12 Filed 01/27/23 Page 98 of 218 Page ID #:867

Case 8:22-cv-01421-CJC-ADS Document 24-1 Filed 11/15/22 Page 99 of 219 Page ID #:274

- Alterations of a single shot pistol (i.e. changing upper receivers, connecting gas tubes) may also be considered manufacturing an unsafe handgun. See California Penal Code sections 31900-31910 for the definition of unsafe handguns and 32000(a) for more information on illegal acts involving unsafe handguns.

818 handguns found

Manufacturer:

- Any -

Search:

for Manufacturer, Model, Gun Type, Barrel Length, Caliber, Expire Date

Manufacturer	Model	Gun Type	Barrel Length	Caliber	Expire Date
Nighthawk Custom	Predator (Sniper Gray) / Steel	Pistol	5"	.45 ACP	01/01
Nighthawk Custom	Predator II (Black/Blue) / Steel	Pistol	4.33"	.45 ACP	01/01
Nighthawk Custom	Predator II (Black/Sniper Gray) / Steel	Pistol	4.33"	.45 ACP	01/01
Nighthawk Custom	Predator II (Blued) / Steel	Pistol	4.33"	.45 ACP	01/01
Nighthawk Custom	Predator III (Black/Sniper Gray) / Steel	Pistol	4.33"	.45 Auto	01/01

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Case 8:22-cv-01421-CJC-ADS Document 24-1 Filed 11/15/22 Page 100 of 219 Page ID #:275

Manufacturer	Model	Gun Type	Barrel Length	Caliber	Expiration Date
Nighthawk Custom	Predator III (Black/Titanium Blue) / Steel	Pistol	4.33"	.45 Auto	01/01
Nighthawk Custom	Predator III-T / Steel	Pistol	4.33"	.45 Auto	01/01
Nighthawk Custom	T3 / Steel	Pistol	4.25"	.45 ACP	01/01
Nighthawk Custom	Talon (Black) / Steel	Pistol	5"	.45 ACP	01/01
Nighthawk Custom	Talon (Blue) / Steel	Pistol	5"	.45 ACP	01/01
Nighthawk Custom	Talon (Chrome Plating) / Steel	Pistol	5"	.45 ACP	01/01
Nighthawk Custom	Talon (Sniper Gray) / Steel	Pistol	5"	.45 ACP	01/01
Nighthawk Custom	Talon II (Black/Sniper Gray) / Steel	Pistol	4.25"	.45 ACP	01/01
Nighthawk Custom	Talon II (Black/Titanium Blue) / Steel	Pistol	4.25"	.45 ACP	01/01
Nighthawk Custom	Talon II (Blued) / Steel	Pistol	4.25"	.45 ACP	01/01

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Case 8:22-cv-01421-CJC-ADS Document 24-1 Filed 11/15/22 Page 101 of 219 Page ID #:276

Manufacturer	Model	Gun Type	Barrel Length	Caliber	Expiration Date
Nighthawk Custom	Talon III (Black/Blue) / Steel	Pistol	4.25"	.45 ACP	01/01
Nighthawk Custom	Talon III (Black/Sniper Gray) / Steel	Pistol	4.25"	.45 ACP	01/01
Nighthawk Custom	Talon III (Blued) / Steel	Pistol	4.25"	.45 ACP	01/01
North American Arms	NAA-22LR / Stainless Steel	Revolver	1.125"	.22 LR	01/01
North American Arms	NAA-22MS / Stainless Steel	Revolver	1.125"	.22 Magnum	01/01

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IMPORTANT INFORMATION:

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Case 8:22-cv-01421-CJC-ADS Document 24-1 Filed 11/15/22 Page 104 of 219 Page ID #:279

- Alterations of a single shot pistol (i.e. changing upper receivers, connecting gas tubes) may also be considered manufacturing an unsafe handgun. See California Penal Code sections 31900-31910 for the definition of unsafe handguns and 32000(a) for more information on illegal acts involving unsafe handguns.

818 handguns found

Manufacturer:

- Any -

Search:

for Manufacturer, Model, Gun Type, Barrel Length

Manufacturer	Model	Gun Type	Barrel Length	Caliber	Expired Date
Phoenix Arms	HP22A (Blue) / Alloy	Pistol	5"	.22 LR	01/01/23
Phoenix Arms	HP22A (Blue) / Alloy	Pistol	3"	.22 LR	01/01/23
Phoenix Arms	HP22A (Nickel) / Alloy	Pistol	5"	.22 LR	01/01/23
Phoenix Arms	HP22A (Nickel) / Alloy	Pistol	3"	.22 LR	01/01/23
Phoenix Arms	HP25A (Blue) / Steel, Zinc	Pistol	3"	.25 ACP	01/01/23
Phoenix Arms	HP25A (Nickel) / Steel, Zinc	Pistol	3"	.25 ACP	01/01/23

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Manufacturer	Model	Gun Type	Barrel Length	Caliber	Expired Date
Seecamp	LWS 32 CA Edition (Blk) / Stainless Steel	Pistol	2.13"	.32 ACP	01/01/23
Seecamp	LWS 32 CA Edition (Milford, CT) / Stainless Steel	Pistol	2.13"	.32 ACP	01/01/23
Seecamp	LWS 32 CA Edition (Southwick, MA) (Stnls) / Stainless Steel	Pistol	2.13"	.32 ACP	01/01/23
Sig Sauer	1911 (Blued) / Stainless Steel	Pistol	5"	.45 ACP	01/01/23
Sig Sauer	1911 (Stainless) / Stainless Steel	Pistol	5"	.45 ACP	01/01/23
Sig Sauer	1911 Railed (Blued) / Stainless Steel	Pistol	5"	.45 ACP	01/01/23

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Manufacturer	Model	Gun Type	Barrel Length	Caliber	Expired Date
Sig Sauer	1911 Railed (Stainless) / Stainless Steel	Pistol	5"	.45 ACP	01/01/23
Sig Sauer	1911 Target (Blued) / Stainless Steel	Pistol	5"	.45 ACP	01/01/23
Sig Sauer	1911 Target (Stainless) / Stainless Steel	Pistol	5"	.45 ACP	01/01/23
Sig Sauer	1911 Target Railed (Blued) / Stainless Steel	Pistol	5"	.45 ACP	01/01/23
Sig Sauer	1911 TTT (Two-tone/Wood Grip) / Stainless Steel	Pistol	5"	.45 ACP	01/01/23
Sig Sauer	1911 XO (Blued) / Stainless Steel	Pistol	5"	.45 ACP	01/01/23

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Manufacturer	Model	Gun Type	Barrel Length	Caliber	Expired Date
Sig Sauer	1911 XO (Stainless) / Stainless Steel	Pistol	5"	.45 ACP	01/01/23
Sig Sauer	238-380-TSS1-CA / Stainless Steel; Alloy	Pistol	2.835"	.380 ACP	01/01/23

Showing 401 to 420 of 818 entries

Previous	1	...	20	21	22	...	41	Next
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Case 8:22-cv-01421-CJC-ADS Document 24-1 Filed 11/15/22 Page 109 of 219 Page ID #:284

- Alterations of a single shot pistol (i.e. changing upper receivers, connecting gas tubes) may also be considered manufacturing an unsafe handgun. See California Penal Code sections 31900-31910 for the definition of unsafe handguns and 32000(a) for more information on illegal acts involving unsafe handguns.

818 handguns found

Manufacturer:

- Any -

Search:

for Manufacturer, Model, Gun Type, Barrel Length

Manufacturer	Model	Gun Type	Barrel Length	Caliber	Expired Date
Sig Sauer	P220 (Stainless) 220-45-SSS- CA / Stainless Steel	Pistol	4.4"	.45 ACP	01/01/23
Sig Sauer	P220R (Blued) / Stainless Steel, Alloy	Pistol	4.4"	.45 ACP	01/01/23
Sig Sauer	P220R (Equinox) 220R-45-EQ- CA / Alloy; Steel	Pistol	4.4"	.45 ACP	01/01/23

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Case 8:22-cv-01421-CJC-ADS Document 24-1 Filed 11/15/22 Page 110 of 219 Page ID #:285

Manufacturer	Model	Gun Type	Barrel Length	Caliber	Expired Date
Sig Sauer	P220R Carry (Blued) 220R3-45-B / Stainless Steel, Alloy	Pistol	3.9"	.45 ACP	01/01/23
Sig Sauer	P220R Carry (Equinox) / Stainless Steel, Alloy	Pistol	3.9"	.45 ACP	01/01/23
Sig Sauer	P220R Combat (Dark Earth) / Stainless Steel, Alloy	Pistol	4.4"	.45 ACP	01/01/23
Sig Sauer	P226 Scorpion 226R-9-SCPN-CA / Steel	Pistol	4.40"	9mm	01/01/23
Sig Sauer	P226 Extreme 226R-9-XTM-BLKGRY-CA / Steel	Pistol	4.40"	9mm	01/01/23

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Case 8:22-cv-01421-CJC-ADS Document 24-1 Filed 11/15/22 Page 111 of 219 Page ID #:286

Manufacturer	Model	Gun Type	Barrel Length	Caliber	Expired Date
Sig Sauer	P226 MK-25 Navy Version (Black) MK-25-CA / Stainless Steel; Alloy	Pistol	4.40"	9mm	01/01/23
Sig Sauer	P226R 226R-40-BSS-CA / Alloy; Steel	Pistol	4.41"	.40 S&W	01/01/23
Sig Sauer	P226R (Black) 226R-9-BSS-CA / Stainless Steel; Alloy	Pistol	4.40"	9mm	01/01/23
Sig Sauer	P226R Equinox 226R-40-EQ / Stainless Steel, Alloy	Pistol	4.4"	.40 S&W	01/01/23
Sig Sauer	P229 (Black) 229R-9-BSS-CA / Alloy; Steel	Pistol	3.9"	9mm	01/01/23

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Case 8:22-cv-01421-CJC-ADS Document 24-1 Filed 11/15/22 Page 112 of 219 Page ID #:287

Manufacturer	Model	Gun Type	Barrel Length	Caliber	Expired Date
Sig Sauer	P229R Enhanced Elite (Black) 229R-40- ESE-CA / Stainless Steel; Alloy	Pistol	3.9"	.40 S&W	01/01/23
Sig Sauer	P229R Enhanced Elite (Black) 229R-9-ESE- CA / Stainless Steel; Alloy	Pistol	3.9"	9mm	01/01/23
Sig Sauer	P232 (Stainless) 232-380-SSS / Stainless Steel	Pistol	3.7"	.380 ACP	01/01/23
Sig Sauer	P232 (Stainless) Hogue Grips / Stainless Steel	Pistol	3.7"	.380 ACP	01/01/23
Sig Sauer	P238 238- 380-HD-CA / Stainless Steel	Pistol	2.82"	.380 Auto	01/01/23

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Case 8:22-cv-01421-CJC-ADS Document 24-1 Filed 11/15/22 Page 113 of 219 Page ID #:288

Manufacturer	Model	Gun Type	Barrel Length	Caliber	Expired Date
Sig Sauer	P238 238-380-HD2-CA / Stainless Steel	Pistol	2.82"	.380 Auto	01/01/23
Sig Sauer	P238 238-380-TSS2-CA / Stainless Steel; Alloy	Pistol	2.835"	.380 ACP	01/01/23

Showing 421 to 440 of 818 entries

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Case 8:22-cv-01421-CJC-ADS Document 24-1 Filed 11/15/22 Page 115 of 219 Page ID #:290

- Alterations of a single shot pistol (i.e. changing upper receivers, connecting gas tubes) may also be considered manufacturing an unsafe handgun. See California Penal Code sections 31900-31910 for the definition of unsafe handguns and 32000(a) for more information on illegal acts involving unsafe handguns.

818 handguns found

Manufacturer:

- Any -

Search:

for Manufacturer, Model, Gun Type, Barrel Length, Caliber, Expired Date

Manufacturer	Model	Gun Type	Barrel Length	Caliber	Expired Date
Sig Sauer	P238 (Two-Tone) 238-380-TSS-CA / Stainless Steel; Alloy	Pistol	2.835"	.380 ACP	01/01/2023
Sig Sauer	P239 (Blued) / Stainless Steel, Alloy	Pistol	3.6"	9mm	01/01/2023
Sig Sauer	P239 (Blued) / Stainless Steel, Alloy	Pistol	3.6"	.357 SIG	01/01/2023
Sig Sauer	P239 (Blued) / Stainless Steel, Alloy	Pistol	3.6"	.40 S&W	01/01/2023

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Case 8:22-cv-01421-CJC-ADS Document 24-1 Filed 11/15/22 Page 116 of 219 Page ID #:291

Manufacturer	Model	Gun Type	Barrel Length	Caliber	Expi Date
Sig Sauer	P239 SAS (2 Tone) 239-40-SAS / Stainless Steel, Polymer	Pistol	3.6"	.40 S&W	01/0'
Sig Sauer	P6 (P.W. Arms) / Alloy; Steel	Pistol	3.9"	9mm	01/0'
Sig Sauer	SP2022 (Blued) / Stainless Steel, Polymer	Pistol	3.8"	.40 S&W	01/0'
Sig Sauer	SP2022 (Blued) / Stainless Steel, Polymer	Pistol	3.8"	9mm	01/0'
Smith & Wesson	.500 Interchangeable Compensator SKU 163501A / Stainless Steel	Revolver	8.375"	.500 S&W	01/0'
Smith & Wesson	10-14 (Wood Grip) SKU 150786 / Steel	Revolver	4"	.38 Spl	01/0'
Smith & Wesson	17-9 Masterpiece SKU 150477A / Steel	Revolver	6"	.22 LR	01/0'
Smith & Wesson	19-9 Classic SKU 12040 / Steel; Wood grip	Revolver	4.25"	.357 Magnum	01/0'

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Case 8:22-cv-01421-CJC-ADS Document 24-1 Filed 11/15/22 Page 117 of 219 Page ID #:292

Manufacturer	Model	Gun Type	Barrel Length	Caliber	Expi Date
Smith & Wesson	19-9 PC K Comp SKU 12039 / Steel; Wood grip	Revolver	3"	.357 Magnum	01/0'
Smith & Wesson	19-9 SKU 13323 / Stainless Steel; Alloy	Revolver	2.5"	.357 Magnum	01/0'
Smith & Wesson	22A-1 (Bull Barrel) SKU 107431 / Alloy, Stainless Steel	Pistol	5.5"	.22 LR	01/0'
Smith & Wesson	22A-1 Gray Frame SKU 107412 / Alloy, Stainless Steel	Pistol	5.5"	.22 LR	01/0'
Smith & Wesson	22A-1 SKU 107410 / Alloy; Stainless Steel	Pistol	5.5"	.22 LR	01/0'
Smith & Wesson	25-15 (Blue) SKU 150256A / Steel	Revolver	6.5"	.45 Colt	01/0'
Smith & Wesson	27-9 (Blue) SKU 150341A / Steel	Revolver	6.5"	.357 Magnum	01/0'
Smith & Wesson	29-10 (Blue) SKU 150145A / Steel	Revolver	6.5"	.44 Magnum	01/0'

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Case 8:22-cv-01421-CJC-ADS Document 24-1 Filed 11/15/22 Page 118 of 219 Page ID #:293

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Case 8:22-cv-01421-CJC-ADS Document 24-1 Filed 11/15/22 Page 120 of 219 Page ID #:295

- Alterations of a single shot pistol (i.e. changing upper receivers, connecting gas tubes) may also be considered manufacturing an unsafe handgun. See California Penal Code sections 31900-31910 for the definition of unsafe handguns and 32000(a) for more information on illegal acts involving unsafe handguns.

818 handguns found

Manufacturer:

- Any -

Search:

for Manufacturer, Model, Gun Type, Barrel Length

Manufacturer	Model	Gun Type	Barrel Length	Caliber	Expired Date
Smith & Wesson	317 SKU 160221B / Alloy	Revolver	3"	.22 LR	01/01/23
Smith & Wesson	317-3 (S&W Logo Grip) SKU 160221A / Aluminum Alloy	Revolver	3"	.22 LR	01/01/23
Smith & Wesson	325 Thunder Ranch (Mte Blk) SKU 170316A / Alloy; Steel	Revolver	4"	.45 ACP	01/01/23

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Case 8:22-cv-01421-CJC-ADS Document 24-1 Filed 11/15/22 Page 121 of 219 Page ID #:296

Manufacturer	Model	Gun Type	Barrel Length	Caliber	Expired Date
Smith & Wesson	327 SKU 170245A / Alloy; Titanium; Stainless Steel	Revolver	2"	.357 Magnum	01/01/23
Smith & Wesson	327 MPR8 SKU 170292A / Alloy; Stainless Steel	Revolver	5"	.357 Magnum	01/01/23
Smith & Wesson	327-1 TRR8 SKU 170269A / Alloy; Stainless Steel	Revolver	5"	.357 Magnum	01/01/23
Smith & Wesson	329PD SKU 163414A / Steel	Revolver	4"	.44 Magnum	01/01/23
Smith & Wesson	329PD (S&W Logo Grip) SKU 163414A / Steel	Revolver	4"	.44 Magnum	01/01/23

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Case 8:22-cv-01421-CJC-ADS Document 24-1 Filed 11/15/22 Page 122 of 219 Page ID #:297

Manufacturer	Model	Gun Type	Barrel Length	Caliber	Expired Date
Smith & Wesson	340PD SKU 163062 / Alloy	Revolver	2"	.357 Magnum	01/01/23
Smith & Wesson	351 SKU 160228B / Aluminum Alloy	Revolver	1.875"	.22 WM	01/01/23
Smith & Wesson	351 PD SKU 160228A / Alloy	Revolver	1.875"	.22 Magnum	01/01/23
Smith & Wesson	351C (Black) SKU103351 / Aluminum Alloy	Revolver	1.875"	.22 WMR	01/01/23
Smith & Wesson	36-10 Classic (Blue) SKU 150184 / Steel	Revolver	1.87"	.38 Spl	01/01/23
Smith & Wesson	360J SKU 11713 / Scandium alloy; Stainless Steel	Revolver	1.875"	.357 Magnum	01/01/23

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Case 8:22-cv-01421-CJC-ADS Document 24-1 Filed 11/15/22 Page 123 of 219 Page ID #:298

Manufacturer	Model	Gun Type	Barrel Length	Caliber	Expired Date
Smith & Wesson	360PD (S&W Logo Grip) SKU 163064 / Alloy; Titanium; Stainless Steel	Revolver	1.87"	.357 Magnum	01/01/23
Smith & Wesson	43C SKU 103043B / Aluminum Alloy	Revolver	1.875"	.22 LR	01/01/23
Smith & Wesson	43C (Matte Black) SKU 103043A / Steel	Revolver	1.875"	.22 LR	01/01/23
Smith & Wesson	442 CT Grip SKU 12643 / Alloy; Stainless Steel	Revolver	1.875"	.38 Special + P	01/01/23

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Case 8:22-cv-01421-CJC-ADS Document 24-1 Filed 11/15/22 Page 124 of 219 Page ID #:299

Manufacturer	Model	Gun Type	Barrel Length	Caliber	Expired Date
Smith & Wesson	442-1 (Matte Black) SKU 178041 / Alloy; Stainless Steel	Revolver	1.875"	.38 Spl	01/01/23
Smith & Wesson	442-2 SKU 162810B / Alloy; Steel	Revolver	1.875"	.38 S&W Special	01/01/23

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Case 8:22-cv-01421-CJC-ADS Document 24-1 Filed 11/15/22 Page 126 of 219 Page ID #:301

- Alterations of a single shot pistol (i.e. changing upper receivers, connecting gas tubes) may also be considered manufacturing an unsafe handgun. See California Penal Code sections 31900-31910 for the definition of unsafe handguns and 32000(a) for more information on illegal acts involving unsafe handguns.

818 handguns found

Manufacturer:

- Any -

Search:

for Manufacturer, Model, Gun Type, Barrel Length

Manufacturer	Model	Gun Type	Barrel Length	Caliber	Expired Date
Smith & Wesson	442-2 (Burnt Bronze Cerakote) SKU13629 / Alloy; Steel	Revolver	1.875"	.38 S&W Special	01/01/23
Smith & Wesson	442-2 (Internal Lock) SKU 162810A / Aluminum Alloy; Steel	Revolver	1.875"	.38 S&W Special	01/01/23
Smith & Wesson	460 Hunter SKU 170262A / Steel	Revolver	10.5"	.460 S&W Magnum	01/01/23

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Manufacturer	Model	Gun Type	Barrel Length	Caliber	Expired Date
Smith & Wesson	460 Hunter SKU 170280A / Steel	Revolver	12"	.460 S&W	01/01/23
Smith & Wesson	460 XVR SKU 163460A / Stainless Steel	Revolver	8.375"	.460 Magnum	01/01/23
Smith & Wesson	460 XVR SKU 170350 / Stainless Steel	Revolver	3.5"	460 S&W Magnum	01/01/23
Smith & Wesson	460 XVR Hunter SKU 170339 / Stainless Steel	Revolver	14"	.460 S&W	01/01/23
Smith & Wesson	460V SKU 163465A / Steel	Revolver	5"	.460 S&W Magnum	01/01/23

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Case 8:22-cv-01421-CJC-ADS Document 24-1 Filed 11/15/22 Page 128 of 219 Page ID #:303

Manufacturer	Model	Gun Type	Barrel Length	Caliber	Expired Date
Smith & Wesson	48-7 (Black) SKU 150717A / Steel	Revolver	4"	.22 Win. Magnum	01/01/23
Smith & Wesson	48-7 (Black) SKU 150718A / Steel	Revolver	6"	.22 Win. Magnum	01/01/23
Smith & Wesson	500 (Satin Stainless) SKU 163565 / Stainless Steel	Revolver	6.5"	.500 S&W Magnum	01/01/23
Smith & Wesson	500 Hunter SKU 170231A / Steel	Revolver	10.5"	.500 S&W Magnum	01/01/23
Smith & Wesson	500 Hunter (Matte Silver) SKU 170299A / Stainless Steel	Revolver	7.5"	.500 S&W Magnum	01/01/23

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Manufacturer	Model	Gun Type	Barrel Length	Caliber	Expired Date
Smith & Wesson	500 SKU 163500A / Stainless Steel	Revolver	8.375"	.500 S&W	01/01/23
Smith & Wesson	57-6 (Blue) SKU 150481A / Steel	Revolver	6"	.41 Magnum	01/01/23
Smith & Wesson	586-7 L-Comp SKU 170170 / Carbon Steel	Revolver	3"	.357 Magnum	01/01/23
Smith & Wesson	586-8 (Blue) SKU 150908 / Steel	Revolver	6"	.357 Magnum	01/01/23
Smith & Wesson	586-8 (Blue) SKU 150909 / Steel	Revolver	4"	.357 Magnum	01/01/23
Smith & Wesson	60-14 SKU 162430 / Stainless Steel	Revolver	3"	.357 Magnum	01/01/23

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Case 8:22-cv-01421-CJC-ADS Document 24-1 Filed 11/15/22 Page 130 of 219 Page ID #:305

Manufacturer	Model	Gun Type	Barrel Length	Caliber	Expired Date
Smith & Wesson	60-14 (S&W Logo Grip) SKU 162420 / Stainless Steel	Revolver	2.12"	.357 Magnum	01/01/23

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IMPORTANT INFORMATION:

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Case 8:22-cv-01421-CJC-ADS Document 24-1 Filed 11/15/22 Page 132 of 219 Page ID #:307

- Alterations of a single shot pistol (i.e. changing upper receivers, connecting gas tubes) may also be considered manufacturing an unsafe handgun. See California Penal Code sections 31900-31910 for the definition of unsafe handguns and 32000(a) for more information on illegal acts involving unsafe handguns.

818 handguns found

Manufacturer:

- Any -

Search:

for Manufacturer, Model, Gun Type, Barrel Length

Manufacturer	Model	Gun Type	Barrel Length	Caliber	Expired Date
Smith & Wesson	60-14 Lady Smith SKU 162414A / Steel	Revolver	2.125"	.357 Magnum	01/01/2
Smith & Wesson	60-15 (S&W Logo Grip) SKU 162430 / Stainless Steel	Revolver	3"	.357 Magnum	01/01/2
Smith & Wesson	60-15 (S&W Logo Grip) (NRA Engraved) SKU 12489 / Stainless Steel	Revolver	3"	.357 Magnum	01/01/2

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Case 8:22-cv-01421-CJC-ADS Document 24-1 Filed 11/15/22 Page 133 of 219 Page ID #:308

Manufacturer	Model	Gun Type	Barrel Length	Caliber	Expired Date
Smith & Wesson	60-15 Pro Series SKU 178013A / Steel	Revolver	3"	.357 Magnum	01/01/2
Smith & Wesson	617-6 (S&W Logo Grip) SKU 160578 / Stainless Steel	Revolver	6"	.22 LR	01/01/2
Smith & Wesson	617-6 SKU 160584A / Stainless Steel	Revolver	4"	.22 LR	01/01/2
Smith & Wesson	625-8 (Satin Stnls) SKU 170161A / Steel	Revolver	4"	.45 ACP	01/01/2
Smith & Wesson	625-8 JM SKU 160936A / Steel	Revolver	4"	.45 ACP	01/01/2
Smith & Wesson	627-5 SKU 170210A / Steel	Revolver	5"	.357 Magnum	01/01/2

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Case 8:22-cv-01421-CJC-ADS Document 24-1 Filed 11/15/22 Page 134 of 219 Page ID #:309

Manufacturer	Model	Gun Type	Barrel Length	Caliber	Expired Date
Smith & Wesson	627-5 SKU 170296B / Stainless Steel; Wood Grip	Revolver	5"	.357 Magnum	01/01/2
Smith & Wesson	627-5 (Matte Silver) Perform Ctr SKU 170133A / Steel	Revolver	2.625"	.357 Magnum	01/01/2
Smith & Wesson	627-5 Pro Series SKU 178014A / Steel	Revolver	4"	.357 Magnum	01/01/2
Smith & Wesson	627-5 V Comp Two-Tone SKU 170296A / Steel	Revolver	5"	.357 Magnum	01/01/2
Smith & Wesson	629-6 SKU 170137B / Stainless Steel	Revolver	4"	.44 Magnum	01/01/2
Smith & Wesson	629-6 (Matte) SKU 170135A / Steel	Revolver	2.625"	.44 Magnum	01/01/2

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Case 8:22-cv-01421-CJC-ADS Document 24-1 Filed 11/15/22 Page 135 of 219 Page ID #:310

Manufacturer	Model	Gun Type	Barrel Length	Caliber	Expired Date
Smith & Wesson	629-6 Classic SKU 163638A / Steel	Revolver	6.5"	.44 Magnum	01/01/2
Smith & Wesson	629-6 Classic SKU 163636A / Steel	Revolver	5"	.44 Magnum	01/01/2
Smith & Wesson	629-6 Compensated Hunter SKU 170181A / Steel	Revolver	7.50"	.44 Magnum	01/01/2
Smith & Wesson	629-6 M629 Deluxe SKU 150714 / Stainless Steel	Revolver	6.5"	.44 Magnum	01/01/2
Smith & Wesson	629-6 M629 Deluxe 3" SKU 150715 / Stainless Steel	Revolver	3"	.44 Magnum	01/01/2

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Case 8:22-cv-01421-CJC-ADS Document 24-1 Filed 11/15/22 Page 138 of 219 Page ID #:313

- Alterations of a single shot pistol (i.e. changing upper receivers, connecting gas tubes) may also be considered manufacturing an unsafe handgun. See California Penal Code sections 31900-31910 for the definition of unsafe handguns and 32000(a) for more information on illegal acts involving unsafe handguns.

818 handguns found

Manufacturer:

- Any -

Search:

for Manufacturer, Model, Gun Type, Barrel Length

Manufacturer	Model	Gun Type	Barrel Length	Caliber	Expired Date
Smith & Wesson	629-6 SKU 163603A / Steel	Revolver	4"	.44 Magnum	01/01/23
Smith & Wesson	629-6 SKU 163606A / Stainless Steel	Revolver	6"	.44 Magnum	01/01/23
Smith & Wesson	629-6 Stealth Hunter (Matte Blk) SKU 170323A / Stainless Steel	Revolver	7.5"	.44 Magnum	01/01/23

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Case 8:22-cv-01421-CJC-ADS Document 24-1 Filed 11/15/22 Page 139 of 219 Page ID #:314

Manufacturer	Model	Gun Type	Barrel Length	Caliber	Expired Date
Smith & Wesson	629-6 V Comp SKU 170137A / Stainless Steel	Revolver	4"	.44 Magnum	01/01/23
Smith & Wesson	629-7 (Black) SKU 170318 / Stainless Steel	Revolver	7.5"	.44 Magnum	01/01/23
Smith & Wesson	629-8 Hunter SKU 170334 / Stainless Steel	Revolver	8.375"	.44 Magnum	01/01/23
Smith & Wesson	63-5 Hi-Viz (Satin Stnls) SKU 162634 / Stainless Steel	Revolver	3"	.22 LR	01/01/23
Smith & Wesson	637-2 SKU 150467 / Alloy	Revolver	1.875"	.38 Special	01/01/23

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Case 8:22-cv-01421-CJC-ADS Document 24-1 Filed 11/15/22 Page 140 of 219 Page ID #:315

Manufacturer	Model	Gun Type	Barrel Length	Caliber	Expired Date
Smith & Wesson	637-2 (S&W Logo Grip) SKU 163050 / Alloy; Stainless Steel	Revolver	1.87"	.38 Spl	01/01/23
Smith & Wesson	637-2 Laser Grip SKU 163052A / Alum Alloy; Steel	Revolver	1.875"	.38 S&W Special	01/01/23
Smith & Wesson	638-3 SKU150468 / Alloy; Steel	Revolver	1.875"	.38 S&W Special	01/01/23
Smith & Wesson	638-3 (Matte Silver) SKU 163070A / Steel; Aluminum Alloy	Revolver	1.875"	.38 S&W Special +P	01/01/23

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Case 8:22-cv-01421-CJC-ADS Document 24-1 Filed 11/15/22 Page 141 of 219 Page ID #:316

Manufacturer	Model	Gun Type	Barrel Length	Caliber	Expired Date
Smith & Wesson	638-3 (S&W Logo Grip) SKU 163070 / Alloy; Stainless Steel	Revolver	1.87"	.38 Spl	01/01/23
Smith & Wesson	638-3 Laser Grip (Matte Silver) SKU 163071 / Alloy; Stainless Steel	Revolver	1.87"	.38 Spl	01/01/23
Smith & Wesson	64-8 SKU 162506A / Steel	Revolver	4"	.38 Spl	01/01/23
Smith & Wesson	640 Pro Series SKU 178044 / Steel	Revolver	2.125"	.357 Magnum	01/01/23
Smith & Wesson	640-1 SKU 103690A / Steel	Revolver	2.125"	.357 Magnum	01/01/23

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Case 8:22-cv-01421-CJC-ADS Document 24-1 Filed 11/15/22 Page 142 of 219 Page ID #:317

Manufacturer	Model	Gun Type	Barrel Length	Caliber	Expired Date
Smith & Wesson	640-1 SKU150784 / Alloy; Steel	Revolver	2.125"	.357 Magnum	01/01/23
Smith & Wesson	640-3 SKU 163690 / Stainless Steel	Revolver	2.12"	.357 Magnum	01/01/23
Smith & Wesson	642 SKU 10186 / Stainless Steel	Revolver	1.875"	.38 Special + P	01/01/23

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Case 8:22-cv-01421-CJC-ADS Document 24-1 Filed 11/15/22 Page 144 of 219 Page ID #:319

- Alterations of a single shot pistol (i.e. changing upper receivers, connecting gas tubes) may also be considered manufacturing an unsafe handgun. See California Penal Code sections 31900-31910 for the definition of unsafe handguns and 32000(a) for more information on illegal acts involving unsafe handguns.

818 handguns found

Manufacturer:

- Any -

Search:

for Manufacturer, Model, Gun Type, Barrel Length

Manufacturer	Model	Gun Type	Barrel Length	Caliber	Expired Date
Smith & Wesson	642-1 (Matte Silver) SKU 178042 / Alloy, Stainless Steel	Revolver	1.87"	.38 Spl	01/01/23
Smith & Wesson	642-1 SKU 103810A / Steel; Aluminum alloy	Revolver	1.875"	.38 S&W Special +P	01/01/23
Smith & Wesson	642-2 (Rose Gold Cerakote) SKU 13632 / Alloy; Stainless Steel	Revolver	1.87"	.38 S&W Special	01/01/23

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Manufacturer	Model	Gun Type	Barrel Length	Caliber	Expired Date
Smith & Wesson	642-2 (S&W Logo Grip) SKU 163810 / Alloy; Stainless Steel	Revolver	1.87"	.38 Spl	01/01/23
Smith & Wesson	642-2 IL REB CT Laser Grip SKU 12555 / Alloy; Steel	Revolver	1.87"	.38 S&W Special	01/01/23
Smith & Wesson	642-2 Laser Grips SKU 163811A / Alloy; Steel	Revolver	1.875"	.38 S&W Special +P	01/01/23
Smith & Wesson	642-2 Range Kit Bundle SKU 13307 / Alloy; Stainless Steel	Revolver	1.87"	.38 Spl	01/01/23
Smith & Wesson	642-2LS SKU 163808A / Steel	Revolver	1.875"	.38 S&W Special	01/01/23
Smith & Wesson	647-1 SKU 170229A / Stainless Steel	Revolver	12"	.17 HMR	01/01/23

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Manufacturer	Model	Gun Type	Barrel Length	Caliber	Expired Date
Smith & Wesson	648-2 SKU 12460 / Stainless Steel; Rubber	Revolver	6"	.22 Magnum	01/01/23
Smith & Wesson	649-5 (S&W Logo Grip) SKU 163210 / Stainless Steel	Revolver	2.12"	.357 Magnum	01/01/23
Smith & Wesson	66-8 Combat Magnum SKU 10061 / Stainless Steel	Revolver	2.75"	.357 Magnum	01/01/23
Smith & Wesson	66-8 SKU 162662 / Steel	Revolver	4.25"	.357 Magnum	01/01/23
Smith & Wesson	66-8 SKU 162662A / Stainless Steel Frame; Synthetic Rubber Grip; Brushed matte finish	Revolver	4.25"	.357 Magnum	01/01/23

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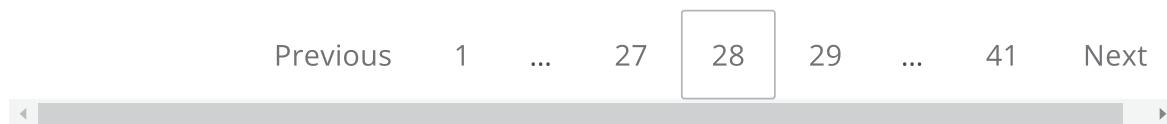
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Manufacturer	Model	Gun Type	Barrel Length	Caliber	Expired Date
Smith & Wesson	67-5 SKU 162802A / Steel	Revolver	4"	.38 Spl	01/01/23
Smith & Wesson	686 Performance Center SKU 170346 / Steel	Revolver	2.5"	.357 Magnum	01/01/23
Smith & Wesson	686-6 Competitor SKU170319 / Alloy; Steel	Revolver	6"	.357 Magnum	01/01/23
Smith & Wesson	686-6 M686 SKU 150713 / Stainless Steel; Wood Grip	Revolver	3"	.357 Magnum	01/01/23
Smith & Wesson	686-6 M686 SKU 150853 / Stainless Steel; Wood Grip	Revolver	3"	.357 Magnum	01/01/23
Smith & Wesson	686-6 M686 SKU 150855 / Stainless Steel; Wood Grip	Revolver	7"	.357 Magnum	01/01/23

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Case 8:22-cv-01421-CJC-ADS Document 24-1 Filed 11/15/22 Page 150 of 219 Page ID #:325

- Alterations of a single shot pistol (i.e. changing upper receivers, connecting gas tubes) may also be considered manufacturing an unsafe handgun. See California Penal Code sections 31900-31910 for the definition of unsafe handguns and 32000(a) for more information on illegal acts involving unsafe handguns.

818 handguns found

Manufacturer:

- Any -

Search:

for Manufacturer, Model, Gun Type, Barrel Length

Manufacturer	Model	Gun Type	Barrel Length	Caliber	Expired Date
Smith & Wesson	686-6 7 Shot SKU 164194A / Steel	Revolver	4"	.357 Magnum	01/01/23
Smith & Wesson	686-6 M686 SKU 150712 / Stainless Steel	Revolver	6"	.357 Magnum	01/01/23
Smith & Wesson	686-6 Plus SKU 150854 / Stainless Steel	Revolver	5"	.357 Magnum	01/01/23

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Case 8:22-cv-01421-CJC-ADS Document 24-1 Filed 11/15/22 Page 151 of 219 Page ID #:326

Manufacturer	Model	Gun Type	Barrel Length	Caliber	Expired Date
Smith & Wesson	686-6 Plus 7 Shot SKU 164198A / Stainless Steel	Revolver	6"	.357 Magnum	01/01/23
Smith & Wesson	686-6 Plus Pro Series (Stn Stnls) SKU 178038 / Stainless Steel	Revolver	5"	.357 Magnum	01/01/23
Smith & Wesson	686-6 Plus, 7 Shot SKU 164192A / Steel	Revolver	2.5"	.357 Magnum	01/01/23
Smith & Wesson	686-6 SKU 164222A / Steel	Revolver	4"	.357 Magnum	01/01/23
Smith & Wesson	686-6 SKU 164224A / Steel	Revolver	6"	.357 Magnum	01/01/23
Smith & Wesson	686-6 SSR SKU 178012A / Steel	Revolver	4"	.357 Magnum	01/01/23

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Manufacturer	Model	Gun Type	Barrel Length	Caliber	Expired Date
Smith & Wesson	69 SKU162069 / Steel	Revolver	4"	.44 Magnum	01/01/23
Smith & Wesson	69 Combat Magnum SKU 10064 / Stainless Steel	Revolver	2.75"	.44 Magnum	01/01/23
Smith & Wesson	986 SKU 178055 / Stainless Steel	Revolver	5"	9mm	01/01/23
Smith & Wesson	BodyGuard 38 (Crimson Trace) SKU 10062 / Alloy; Stainless; Polymer	Revolver	2"	.38 Spl	01/01/23
Smith & Wesson	Bodyguard 38 (Matte Black) SKU 103038A / Steel; Aluminum Alloy; Polymer	Revolver	1.875"	.38 S&W Special +P	01/01/23

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Case 8:22-cv-01421-CJC-ADS Document 24-1 Filed 11/15/22 Page 153 of 219 Page ID #:328

Manufacturer	Model	Gun Type	Barrel Length	Caliber	Expired Date
Smith & Wesson	BodyGuard 38-1 SKU 103039 / Aluminum; Polymer	Revolver	1.875"	.38 Special + P	01/01/23
Smith & Wesson	BodyGuard 38-1 Crimson Trace Laser SKU 12056 / Aluminum; Polymer	Revolver	1.875"	.38 Special + P	01/01/23
Smith & Wesson	BodyGuard 38-1 Crimson Trace Laser SKU 12933 / Aluminum; Polymer	Revolver	1.875"	.38 Special	01/01/23
Smith & Wesson	M&P 340 (Crimson Trace Grips) SKU 163073 / Alloy, Stainless Steel	Revolver	1.87"	.357 Magnum	01/01/23

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Case 8:22-cv-01421-CJC-ADS Document 24-1 Filed 11/15/22 Page 154 of 219 Page ID #:329

Manufacturer	Model	Gun Type	Barrel Length	Caliber	Expired Date
Smith & Wesson	M&P 340 (Matte Black) SKU 103072 / Alloy; Stainless Steel	Revolver	1.87"	.357 Magnum	01/01/23
Smith & Wesson	M&P 340 (S&W Logo Grip) SKU 163072 / Alloy; Stainless Steel	Revolver	1.87"	.357 Magnum	01/01/23

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IMPORTANT INFORMATION:

- All handguns listed are approved with or without night sights.
- Aftermarket changes or modifications made to certain single shot pistols (i.e. changing upper receivers, connecting gas tubes) may be considered manufacturing these pistols into assault weapons. See California Penal Code section 30515, subdivision (a)(1), for a list of assault weapon characteristics. The purchaser could be in violation of Penal Code section 30600, prohibiting the manufacture of assault weapons, and Penal Code section 30605(a), prohibiting the possession of unregistered assault weapons.

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Case 8:22-cv-01421-CJC-ADS Document 24-1 Filed 11/15/22 Page 156 of 219 Page ID #:331

- Alterations of a single shot pistol (i.e. changing upper receivers, connecting gas tubes) may also be considered manufacturing an unsafe handgun. See California Penal Code sections 31900-31910 for the definition of unsafe handguns and 32000(a) for more information on illegal acts involving unsafe handguns.

818 handguns found

Manufacturer:

- Any -

Search:

for Manufacturer, Model, Gun Type, Barrel Length

Manufacturer	Model	Gun Type	Barrel Length	Caliber	Expired Date
Smith & Wesson	M&P 40 Shield (FDE) SKU 13005 / Stainless Steel; Polymer	Pistol	3.12"	.40 S&W	01/01/23
Smith & Wesson	M&P 9 Shield (Blk) (Carry Kit) SKU 12550 / Stainless Steel; Polymer	Pistol	3"	9mm	01/01/23

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Case 8:22-cv-01421-CJC-ADS Document 24-1 Filed 11/15/22 Page 157 of 219 Page ID #:332

Manufacturer	Model	Gun Type	Barrel Length	Caliber	Expired Date
Smith & Wesson	M&P 9 Shield (FDE) SKU 13004 / Stainless Steel; Polymer	Pistol	3"	9mm	01/01/23
Smith & Wesson	M&P 9 Shield (FDE) SKU 13286 / Stainless Steel; Polymer	Pistol	3"	9mm	01/01/23
Smith & Wesson	M&P 9 Shield (Gray) SKU 13285 / Stainless Steel; Polymer	Pistol	3"	9mm	01/01/23
Smith & Wesson	M&P 9 Shield (OD Green) SKU 13287 / Stainless Steel; Polymer	Pistol	3"	9mm	01/01/23

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Case 8:22-cv-01421-CJC-ADS Document 24-1 Filed 11/15/22 Page 158 of 219 Page ID #:333

Manufacturer	Model	Gun Type	Barrel Length	Caliber	Expired Date
Smith & Wesson	M&P 9 Shield (OD Green) SKU 13691 / Stainless Steel; Polymer	Pistol	3"	9mm	01/01/23
Smith & Wesson	M&P Bodyguard38 SKU103039A / Stainless Steel; Alloy	Revolver	1.875"	.38 Special	01/01/23
Smith & Wesson	M&P Bodyguard38 w/ct laser SKU12056A / Stainless Steel; Alloy	Revolver	1.875"	.38 Special	01/01/23
Smith & Wesson	M&P Bodyguard38 w/laser SKU12933A / Stainless Steel; Alloy	Revolver	1.875"	.38 Special	01/01/23

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Case 8:22-cv-01421-CJC-ADS Document 24-1 Filed 11/15/22 Page 159 of 219 Page ID #:334

Manufacturer	Model	Gun Type	Barrel Length	Caliber	Expired Date
Smith & Wesson	M&P40 Shield SKU 187020 / Stainless Steel; Polymer	Pistol	3.12"	.40 S&W	01/01/23
Smith & Wesson	M&P40 Shield Hi Viz SKU 11906 / Stainless Steel; Polymer	Pistol	3.12"	.40 S&W	01/01/23
Smith & Wesson	M&P9 Shield (Blk) Hi Viz SKU 11905 / Stainless Steel; Polymer	Pistol	3"	9mm	01/01/23
Smith & Wesson	M&P9 Shield (Blk) SKU 187021 / Stainless Steel; Polymer	Pistol	3"	9mm	01/01/23

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Case 8:22-cv-01421-CJC-ADS Document 24-1 Filed 11/15/22 Page 160 of 219 Page ID #:335

Manufacturer	Model	Gun Type	Barrel Length	Caliber	Expired Date
Smith & Wesson	M&P9 Shield (Blue Frame) SKU 13676 / Stainless Steel; Polymer	Pistol	3"	9mm	01/01/23
Smith & Wesson	M&P9 Shield (Burnt Bronze Frame/Slide) SKU 13694 / Stainless Steel; Polymer	Pistol	3"	9mm	01/01/23
Smith & Wesson	M&P9 Shield (Dark Earth Frame) SKU 13689 / Stainless Steel; Polymer	Pistol	3"	9mm	01/01/23
Smith & Wesson	M&P9 Shield (Dark Earth Frame/Slide) SKU 13690 / Stainless Steel; Polymer	Pistol	3"	9mm	01/01/23

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Case 8:22-cv-01421-CJC-ADS Document 24-1 Filed 11/15/22 Page 161 of 219 Page ID #:336

Manufacturer	Model	Gun Type	Barrel Length	Caliber	Expired Date
Smith & Wesson	M&P9 Shield (FDE Frame) SKU 13688 / Stainless Steel; Polymer	Pistol	3"	9mm	01/01/23
Smith & Wesson	M&P9 SHIELD (Northern Lights) SKU 13582 / Stainless Steel; Polymer	Pistol	3.125"	9MM	01/01/23

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Case 8:22-cv-01421-CJC-ADS Document 24-1 Filed 11/15/22 Page 163 of 219 Page ID #:338

- Alterations of a single shot pistol (i.e. changing upper receivers, connecting gas tubes) may also be considered manufacturing an unsafe handgun. See California Penal Code sections 31900-31910 for the definition of unsafe handguns and 32000(a) for more information on illegal acts involving unsafe handguns.

818 handguns found

Manufacturer:

- Any -

Search:

for Manufacturer, Model, Gun Type, Barrel Length

Manufacturer	Model	Gun Type	Barrel Length	Caliber	Expired Date
Smith & Wesson	M&P9 Shield (Pink Slide) SKU 13674 / Stainless Steel; Polymer	Pistol	3"	9mm	01/01/23
Smith & Wesson	M&P9 Shield (Purple Frame) SKU 13675 / Stainless Steel; Polymer	Pistol	3"	9mm	01/01/23

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Case 8:22-cv-01421-CJC-ADS Document 24-1 Filed 11/15/22 Page 164 of 219 Page ID #:339

Manufacturer	Model	Gun Type	Barrel Length	Caliber	Expired Date
Smith & Wesson	M&P9 SHIELD (Robin's Egg Blue) SKU 13394 / Stainless Steel; Polymer	Pistol	3"	.9 mm	01/01/23
Smith & Wesson	M&P9 SHIELD (Robin's Egg Blue/Satin Aluminum) SKU 13583 / Stainless Steel; Polymer	Pistol	3.125"	9MM	01/01/23
Smith & Wesson	M&P9 Shield (Shark Grey Frame) SKU 13692 / Stainless Steel; Polymer	Pistol	3"	9mm	01/01/23

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Case 8:22-cv-01421-CJC-ADS Document 24-1 Filed 11/15/22 Page 165 of 219 Page ID #:340

Manufacturer	Model	Gun Type	Barrel Length	Caliber	Expired Date
Smith & Wesson	M&P9 Shield (Teal Frame) SKU 13677 / Stainless Steel; Polymer	Pistol	3"	9mm	01/01/23
Smith & Wesson	M&P9 Shield (White Slide) SKU 13673 / Stainless Steel; Polymer	Pistol	3"	9mm	01/01/23
Smith & Wesson	M27-9 SKU 150339A / Steel	Revolver	4"	.357 Magnum	01/01/23
Smith & Wesson	M29-10 SKU 150783 / Carbon Steel; Wood Grip	Revolver	4"	.44 Magnum	01/01/23

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Case 8:22-cv-01421-CJC-ADS Document 24-1 Filed 11/15/22 Page 166 of 219 Page ID #:341

Manufacturer	Model	Gun Type	Barrel Length	Caliber	Expired Date
Smith & Wesson	M360 SKU 11749 / Scandium alloy; PVD finish	Revolver	1 7/8"	.357 Magnum	01/01/23
Smith & Wesson	M360 SKU 12601 Survival Kit / Scandium Alloy; PVD Finish	Revolver	1 7/8"	.357 Magnum	01/01/23
Smith & Wesson	M422-2 SKU 150469 / Alloy; Steel	Revolver	1.875"	.38 Spl	01/01/23
Smith & Wesson	M437 FDE Grip SKU 11926 / Aluminum Alloy; Carbon Steel	Revolver	1.875"	.38 Special	01/01/23
Smith & Wesson	M442 SKU150544 / Alloy; Steel	Revolver	1.875"	.38 Spl	01/01/23

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Case 8:22-cv-01421-CJC-ADS Document 24-1 Filed 11/15/22 Page 167 of 219 Page ID #:342

Manufacturer	Model	Gun Type	Barrel Length	Caliber	Expired Date
Smith & Wesson	M442-1 SKU 150785 / Alloy; Steel	Revolver	1.875"	.38 Spl	01/01/23
Smith & Wesson	M460 SKU 11626 / Stainless Steel	Revolver	7.5"	.460 S&W	01/01/23
Smith & Wesson	M500 SKU 163504A / Stainless Steel	Revolver	4"	.500 S&W Magnum	01/01/23
Smith & Wesson	M610-3 SKU 12462 / Stainless Steel; Rubber	Revolver	6.5"	10mm	01/01/23
Smith & Wesson	M610-3 SKU 12463 / Stainless Steel; Rubber	Revolver	3.875"	10mm	01/01/23
Smith & Wesson	M629-6 SKU 170320 / Alloy	Revolver	6"	.44 Magnum	01/01/23

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Case 8:22-cv-01421-CJC-ADS Document 24-1 Filed 11/15/22 Page 168 of 219 Page ID #:343



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Case 8:22-cv-01421-CJC-ADS Document 24-1 Filed 11/15/22 Page 170 of 219 Page ID #:345

- Alterations of a single shot pistol (i.e. changing upper receivers, connecting gas tubes) may also be considered manufacturing an unsafe handgun. See California Penal Code sections 31900-31910 for the definition of unsafe handguns and 32000(a) for more information on illegal acts involving unsafe handguns.

818 handguns found

Manufacturer:

- Any -

Search:

for Manufacturer, Model, Gun Type, Barrel Length

Manufacturer	Model	Gun Type	Barrel Length	Caliber	Expired Date
Smith & Wesson	M637-2 SKU170347 / Alloy; Steel	Revolver	1.875"	.38 Spl	01/01/23
Smith & Wesson	M642-1 SKU 150972 / Alloy; Steel	Revolver	1.875"	.38 Spl	01/01/23
Smith & Wesson	M642-2 SKU150466 / Alloy; Steel	Revolver	1.875"	.38 Spl	01/01/23

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Case 8:22-cv-01421-CJC-ADS Document 24-1 Filed 11/15/22 Page 171 of 219 Page ID #:346

Manufacturer	Model	Gun Type	Barrel Length	Caliber	Expired Date
Smith & Wesson	M69 SKU 162069A / Stainless Steel Frame; Rubber Synthetic Grip; Matte Brushed finished	Revolver	4.25"	.44 Magnum	01/01/23
Smith & Wesson	M929 170341 / Alloy; Steel	Revolver	6.5"	9mm	01/01/23
Smith & Wesson	M929 SKU 170341A / Stainless Steel; Titanium Alloy	Revolver	6.5"	9mm	01/01/23
Smith & Wesson	M929 SKU 170341B / Stainless Steel; Titanium Alloy	Revolver	6.5"	9mm	01/01/23

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Case 8:22-cv-01421-CJC-ADS Document 24-1 Filed 11/15/22 Page 172 of 219 Page ID #:347

Manufacturer	Model	Gun Type	Barrel Length	Caliber	Expired Date
Smith & Wesson	PC 637-2 SKU 170349 / Aluminum Alloy; Wood Grip	Revolver	1.875"	.38 S&W Special +P	01/01/23
Smith & Wesson	PC 686-6 Plus SKU 11760 / Stainless Steel	Revolver	5"	.357 Magnum	01/01/23
Smith & Wesson	PC 686-6 Vented SKU 11759 / Stainless Steel; Synthetic Grips; Vented Barrel	Revolver	4"	.357 Magnum	01/01/23
Smith & Wesson	PC M500 S&W Hi Viz Fiber Optic SKU 11623 / Stainless Steel	Revolver	3.5"	.500 S&W Magnum	01/01/23

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Case 8:22-cv-01421-CJC-ADS Document 24-1 Filed 11/15/22 Page 173 of 219 Page ID #:348

Manufacturer	Model	Gun Type	Barrel Length	Caliber	Expired Date
Smith & Wesson	PC M642-2 SKU 170348 / Aluminum Alloy; Wood Grip	Revolver	1.875"	.38 Special + P	01/01/23
Smith & Wesson	PC M986 SKU 10227 / Stainless Steel; Titanium Alloy	Revolver	2.5"	9mm	01/01/23
Smith & Wesson	SD40 VE Hi Viz SKU 11908 / Stainless Steel; Polymer	Pistol	4"	.40 S&W	01/01/23
Smith & Wesson	SD40 VE SKU 123403 / Stainless Steel; Polymer	Pistol	4"	.40 S&W	01/01/23

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Case 8:22-cv-01421-CJC-ADS Document 24-1 Filed 11/15/22 Page 174 of 219 Page ID #:349

Manufacturer	Model	Gun Type	Barrel Length	Caliber	Expired Date
Smith & Wesson	SD40 VE SKU 13049 / Stainless Steel; Polymer	Pistol	4"	.40 S&W	01/01/23
Springfield Armory	1911 EMP Compact PI9209L / Alloy; Steel	Pistol	3.1"	9mm	01/01/23
Springfield Armory	PB9108L / Carbon Steel	Pistol	5"	.45 ACP	01/01/23
Springfield Armory	PB9108L (Integrated Locking System) / Carbon Steel	Pistol	5"	.45 ACP	01/01/23
Springfield Armory	PB9113L (ambi safety) / Steel	Pistol	5"	.38 Super	01/01/23

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Case 8:22-cv-01421-CJC-ADS Document 24-1 Filed 11/15/22 Page 175 of 219 Page ID #:350

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Case 8:22-cv-01421-CJC-ADS Document 24-1 Filed 11/15/22 Page 177 of 219 Page ID #:352

- Alterations of a single shot pistol (i.e. changing upper receivers, connecting gas tubes) may also be considered manufacturing an unsafe handgun. See California Penal Code sections 31900-31910 for the definition of unsafe handguns and 32000(a) for more information on illegal acts involving unsafe handguns.

818 handguns found

Manufacturer:

- Any -

Search:

for Manufacturer, Model, Gun Type, Barrel Length

Manufacturer	Model	Gun Type	Barrel Length	Caliber	Expired Date
Springfield Armory	PB9151L / Stainless Steel	Pistol	5"	.45 ACP	01/01/23
Springfield Armory	PC9102 / Carbon Steel	Pistol	5"	.45 ACP	01/01/23
Springfield Armory	PC9105LCA / Steel	Pistol	5"	.45 ACP	01/01/23
Springfield Armory	PC9105LCA (ambi safety) / Steel	Pistol	5"	.45 ACP	01/01/23
Springfield Armory	PC9107L (ambi safety) / Stainless Steel	Pistol	5"	.45 ACP	01/01/23
Springfield Armory	PC9107LCA-G10 / Stainless Steel	Pistol	5"	.45 ACP	01/01/23

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Case 8:22-cv-01421-CJC-ADS Document 24-1 Filed 11/15/22 Page 178 of 219 Page ID #:353

Manufacturer	Model	Gun Type	Barrel Length	Caliber	Expired Date
Springfield Armory	PC9108L (ambi safety) / Carbon Steel	Pistol	5"	.45 ACP	01/01/23
Springfield Armory	PC9108L (wood grips) / Carbon Steel	Pistol	5"	.45 ACP	01/01/23
Springfield Armory	PC9108LCA-G10 / Carbon Steel	Pistol	5"	.45 ACP	01/01/23
Springfield Armory	PC9108LFDECA / Carbon Steel	Pistol	5"	.45 ACP	01/01/23
Springfield Armory	PC9108LYCA / Carbon Steel	Pistol	5"	.45 ACP	01/01/23
Springfield Armory	PC9111 / Carbon Steel	Pistol	5"	.45 ACP	01/01/23
Springfield Armory	PC9111 (ambi safety) / Carbon Steel	Pistol	5"	.45 ACP	01/01/23
Springfield Armory	PC9111FDECA / Carbon Steel	Pistol	5"	.45 ACP	01/01/23
Springfield Armory	PC9111LR / Carbon Steel	Pistol	5"	.45 ACP	01/01/23
Springfield Armory	PC9111YCA / Carbon Steel	Pistol	5"	.45 ACP	01/01/23

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Case 8:22-cv-01421-CJC-ADS Document 24-1 Filed 11/15/22 Page 179 of 219 Page ID #:354

Manufacturer	Model	Gun Type	Barrel Length	Caliber	Expired Date
Springfield Armory	PC9206 / Carbon Steel	Pistol	5"	.45 ACP	01/01/23
Springfield Armory	PI9132L (ambi safety) / Stainless Steel	Pistol	5"	.45 ACP	01/01/23
Springfield Armory	PI9134L (ambi safety) / Stainless Steel	Pistol	5"	9mm	01/01/23
Springfield Armory	PI9140L (ambi safety) / Stainless Steel	Pistol	5"	.45 ACP	01/01/23

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Case 8:22-cv-01421-CJC-ADS Document 24-1 Filed 11/15/22 Page 181 of 219 Page ID #:356

- Alterations of a single shot pistol (i.e. changing upper receivers, connecting gas tubes) may also be considered manufacturing an unsafe handgun. See California Penal Code sections 31900-31910 for the definition of unsafe handguns and 32000(a) for more information on illegal acts involving unsafe handguns.

818 handguns found

Manufacturer:

- Any -

Search:

for Manufacturer, Model, Gun Type, Barrel Length

Manufacturer	Model	Gun Type	Barrel Length	Caliber	Expire Date
Springfield Armory	PX9105MFDEFOCA / Carbon Steel	Pistol	5"	.45 ACP	01/01/2023
Springfield Armory	PX9105ML / Carbon Steel	Pistol	5.0"	.45 ACP	01/01/2023
Springfield Armory	PX9109L (ambi safety) / Carbon Steel	Pistol	5"	.45 ACP	01/01/2023
Springfield Armory	PX9130L (ambi safety) / Stainless Steel	Pistol	5"	9mm	01/01/2023
Springfield Armory	PX9142L (ambi safety) / Stainless Steel	Pistol	4"	.45 ACP	01/01/2023
Springfield Armory	PX9149L / Alloy; Carbon Steel	Pistol	4.0"	.45	01/01/2023

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Case 8:22-cv-01421-CJC-ADS Document 24-1 Filed 11/15/22 Page 182 of 219 Page ID #:357

Manufacturer	Model	Gun Type	Barrel Length	Caliber	Expire Date
Springfield Armory	PX9151L (ambi safety) / Stainless Steel	Pistol	5"	.45 ACP	01/01/
Springfield Armory	PX9161L (ambi safety) / Stainless Steel	Pistol	3.5"	.45 ACP	01/01/
Springfield Armory	PX9301L (ambi safety) / Carbon Steel	Pistol	3.5"	.45 ACP	01/01/
Springfield Armory	PX9511L (ambi safety) / Carbon Steel	Pistol	4"	.45 ACP	01/01/
Springfield Armory	PX9608L (ambi safety) / Carbon Steel	Pistol	5"	.45 ACP	01/01/
Springfield Armory	PX9628L (ambi safety) / Stainless Steel	Pistol	6"	.45 ACP	01/01/
Springfield Armory	PX9801L (ambi safety) / Alloy, Stainless Steel	Pistol	3"	.45 ACP	01/01/
Springfield Armory	XD9101 / Steel, Polymer	Pistol	4.08"	9mm	01/01/
Springfield Armory	XD9102 / Polymer, Steel	Pistol	4.08"	.40 S&W	01/01/

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Case 8:22-cv-01421-CJC-ADS Document 24-1 Filed 11/15/22 Page 183 of 219 Page ID #:358

Manufacturer	Model	Gun Type	Barrel Length	Caliber	Expire Date
Springfield Armory	XD9161 / Polymer, Steel	Pistol	4"	.45 ACP	01/01/
Springfield Armory	XD9162 / Polymer, Steel	Pistol	5"	.45 ACP	01/01/
Springfield Armory	XD9201 / Steel, Polymer	Pistol	4.08"	9mm	01/01/
Springfield Armory	XD9301 / Steel, Polymer	Pistol	4.08"	9mm	01/01/
Springfield Armory	XD9302 / Polymer, Steel	Pistol	4.08"	.40 S&W	01/01/

Showing 661 to 680 of 818 entries

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Case 8:22-cv-01421-CJC-ADS Document 24-1 Filed 11/15/22 Page 185 of 219 Page ID #:360

- Alterations of a single shot pistol (i.e. changing upper receivers, connecting gas tubes) may also be considered manufacturing an unsafe handgun. See California Penal Code sections 31900-31910 for the definition of unsafe handguns and 32000(a) for more information on illegal acts involving unsafe handguns.

818 handguns found

Manufacturer:

- Any -

Search:

for Manufacturer, Model, Gun Type, Barrel Length

Manufacturer	Model	Gun Type	Barrel Length	Caliber	Exp Date
Springfield Armory	XD9401 / Polymer, Steel	Pistol	5.01"	9mm	01/01/2023
Springfield Armory	XD9402 Tactical / Polymer, Steel	Pistol	5"	.40 S&W	01/01/2023
Springfield Armory	XD9611 / Polymer, Steel	Pistol	4"	.45 ACP	01/01/2023
Springfield Armory	XD9621 / Polymer, Steel	Pistol	5"	.45 ACP	01/01/2023
Springfield Armory	XD9645 / Polymer, Steel	Pistol	4"	.45 ACP	01/01/2023
Springfield Armory	XD9801 / Composite, Steel	Pistol	3"	9mm	01/01/2023
Springfield Armory	XD9802 / Polymer, Steel	Pistol	3.01"	.40 S&W	01/01/2023

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Case 8:22-cv-01421-CJC-ADS Document 24-1 Filed 11/15/22 Page 186 of 219 Page ID #:361

Manufacturer	Model	Gun Type	Barrel Length	Caliber	Exp. Date
Springfield Armory	XD9802FDEFOCA / Polymer; Steel	Pistol	3.01"	.40 S&W	01/01/2025
Springfield Armory	XD9802YFOCA / Polymer; Steel	Pistol	3.01"	.40 S&W	01/01/2025
Springfield Armory	XD9811 / Composite, Steel	Pistol	3"	9mm	01/01/2025
Springfield Armory	XD9812 / Polymer, Steel	Pistol	3.01"	.40 S&W	01/01/2025
Springfield Armory	XD9821 / Polymer, Stainless Steel	Pistol	3.1"	9mm	01/01/2025
Springfield Armory	XD9822 / Polymer, Stainless Steel	Pistol	3.1"	.40 S&W	01/01/2025
Standard Manufacturing Co.	S333 / Steel	Revolver	1.25"	22MAG	01/01/2025
Strayer Voigt	Infinity Comp. Target / Stainless Steel, Polymer	Pistol	5.190"	.45 ACP	01/01/2025
Strayer Voigt	Infinity Trad. Target Pistol / Stainless Steel, Steel	Pistol	5"	.45 ACP	01/01/2025

Case 8:22-cv-01421-CJC-ADS Document 48-12 Filed 01/27/23 Page 186 of 218 Page ID #:955

Case 8:22-cv-01421-CJC-ADS Document 24-1 Filed 11/15/22 Page 187 of 219 Page ID #:362

Manufacturer	Model	Gun Type	Barrel Length	Caliber	Exp Date
Sturm, Ruger & Co.	GP-141 (Blue) / Alloy; Steel	Revolver	4.19"	.357 Magnum	01/01/2023
Sturm, Ruger & Co.	GP-161 / Blue Steel	Revolver	6"	.357 Magnum	01/01/2023
Sturm, Ruger & Co.	GP100 01757 / Stainless Steel	Revolver	5.5"	.22 LR	01/01/2023
Sturm, Ruger & Co.	GP100 01761 / Stainless Steel	Revolver	3"	.44 Special	01/01/2023

Showing 681 to 700 of 818 entries

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Case 8:22-cv-01421-CJC-ADS Document 48-12 Filed 01/27/23 Page 188 of 218 Page ID #:957

Case 8:22-cv-01421-CJC-ADS Document 24-1 Filed 11/15/22 Page 189 of 219 Page ID #:364

- Alterations of a single shot pistol (i.e. changing upper receivers, connecting gas tubes) may also be considered manufacturing an unsafe handgun. See California Penal Code sections 31900-31910 for the definition of unsafe handguns and 32000(a) for more information on illegal acts involving unsafe handguns.

818 handguns found

Manufacturer:

- Any -

Search:

for Manufacturer, Model, Gun Type, Barrel Length

Manufacturer	Model	Gun Type	Barrel Length	Caliber	Expired Date
Sturm, Ruger & Co.	GP100 01775 / Steel	Revolver	4.2"	10mm Auto	01/01/23
Sturm, Ruger & Co.	GP100 (NRA Wood Grip) 01758 / Steel	Revolver	4.2"	.357 Magnum	01/01/23
Sturm, Ruger & Co.	GP100 Match Champion 01755 / Steel	Revolver	4.2"	.357 Magnum	01/01/23
Sturm, Ruger & Co.	KGP-141 / Stainless Steel	Revolver	4.2"	.357 Magnum	01/01/23

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Case 8:22-cv-01421-CJC-ADS Document 24-1 Filed 11/15/22 Page 190 of 219 Page ID #:365

Manufacturer	Model	Gun Type	Barrel Length	Caliber	Expired Date
Sturm, Ruger & Co.	KGP-141-MCF 01754 / Steel	Revolver	4.2"	.357 Magnum	01/01/23
Sturm, Ruger & Co.	KGP-161 / Stainless Steel	Revolver	6"	.357 Magnum	01/01/23
Sturm, Ruger & Co.	KGP-4327-7 (Satin Stainless) 01748 / Stainless Steel	Revolver	4.2"	.327 Fed Mag	01/01/23
Sturm, Ruger & Co.	KGPF-331 / Stainless Steel	Revolver	3"	.357 Magnum	01/01/23
Sturm, Ruger & Co.	KLCR-357 (Black) 05450 / Stainless Steel; Polymer	Revolver	1.88"	.357 Magnum	01/01/23

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Case 8:22-cv-01421-CJC-ADS Document 24-1 Filed 11/15/22 Page 191 of 219 Page ID #:366

Manufacturer	Model	Gun Type	Barrel Length	Caliber	Expired Date
Sturm, Ruger & Co.	KLCR-357 (Black) Internal Lock 05450 / Stainless Steel; Polymer	Revolver	1.88"	.357 Magnum	01/01/23
Sturm, Ruger & Co.	KRH-44 / Stainless Steel	Revolver	7.5"	.44 Magnum	01/01/23
Sturm, Ruger & Co.	KRH-444 (Satin Stainless) / Stainless Steel	Revolver	4.177"	.44 Magnum	01/01/23
Sturm, Ruger & Co.	KRH-445 / Stainless Steel	Revolver	5.5"	.44 Magnum	01/01/23
Sturm, Ruger & Co.	KRH-44R / Stainless Steel	Revolver	7.5"	.44 Magnum	01/01/23
Sturm, Ruger & Co.	KRH-45-4 (Satin Stainless) / Stainless Steel	Revolver	4.166"	.45 Colt	01/01/23

Case 8:22-cv-01421-CJC-ADS Document 48-12 Filed 01/27/23 Page 191 of 218 Page ID #:960

Case 8:22-cv-01421-CJC-ADS Document 24-1 Filed 11/15/22 Page 192 of 219 Page ID #:367

Manufacturer	Model	Gun Type	Barrel Length	Caliber	Expired Date
Sturm, Ruger & Co.	KRH-455 / Stainless Steel	Revolver	5.5"	.45 Long Colt	01/01/23
Sturm, Ruger & Co.	KSP-242-8 (Satin Grey) 05765 / Stainless Steel	Revolver	4.20"	.22 LR	01/01/23
Sturm, Ruger & Co.	KSP-321X / Stainless Steel	Revolver	2.25"	.357 Magnum	01/01/23
Sturm, Ruger & Co.	KSP-321XL / Stainless Steel	Revolver	2.25"	.357 Magnum	01/01/23
Sturm, Ruger & Co.	KSP-321XL-LG (Satin Stainless) / Stainless Steel	Revolver	2.25"	.357 Magnum	01/01/23

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Case 8:22-cv-01421-CJC-ADS Document 24-1 Filed 11/15/22 Page 195 of 219 Page ID #:370

- Alterations of a single shot pistol (i.e. changing upper receivers, connecting gas tubes) may also be considered manufacturing an unsafe handgun. See California Penal Code sections 31900-31910 for the definition of unsafe handguns and 32000(a) for more information on illegal acts involving unsafe handguns.

818 handguns found

Manufacturer:

- Any -

Search:

for Manufacturer, Model, Gun Type, Barrel Length

Manufacturer	Model	Gun Type	Barrel Length	Caliber	Expired Date
Sturm, Ruger & Co.	KSP-32731X (Satin Stainless) / Stainless Steel	Revolver	3.06"	.327 Fed. Mag.	01/01/23
Sturm, Ruger & Co.	KSP-331X / Stainless Steel	Revolver	3.06"	.357 Magnum	01/01/23
Sturm, Ruger & Co.	KSP-341X (Satin Stnls) 05771 / Stainless Steel	Revolver	4.2"	.357 Magnum	01/01/23
Sturm, Ruger & Co.	KSP-821X / Stainless Steel	Revolver	2.25"	.38 Spl	01/01/23

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Case 8:22-cv-01421-CJC-ADS Document 24-1 Filed 11/15/22 Page 196 of 219 Page ID #:371

Manufacturer	Model	Gun Type	Barrel Length	Caliber	Expired Date
Sturm, Ruger & Co.	KSRH-2 05303 / Stainless Steel	Revolver	2.5"	.44 Magnum	01/01/23
Sturm, Ruger & Co.	KSRH-2454 / Stainless Steel	Revolver	2.5"	.454 Casull	01/01/23
Sturm, Ruger & Co.	KSRH-2480 / Stainless Steel	Revolver	2.5"	.480 Ruger	01/01/23
Sturm, Ruger & Co.	KSRH-7 / Stainless Steel	Revolver	7.5"	.44 Magnum	01/01/23
Sturm, Ruger & Co.	KSRH-7454 / Stainless Steel	Revolver	7.5"	.454 Casull	01/01/23
Sturm, Ruger & Co.	KSRH-9 / Stainless Steel	Revolver	9.5"	.44 Magnum	01/01/23
Sturm, Ruger & Co.	LC380CA 03253 / Alloy; Polymer	Pistol	3.12"	.380 Auto	01/01/23
Sturm, Ruger & Co.	LC380CA 13204 / Alloy; Polymer	Pistol	3.12"	.380 Auto	01/01/23

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Case 8:22-cv-01421-CJC-ADS Document 24-1 Filed 11/15/22 Page 197 of 219 Page ID #:372

Manufacturer	Model	Gun Type	Barrel Length	Caliber	Expired Date
Sturm, Ruger & Co.	LC380CA 13205 / Alloy; Polymer	Pistol	3.12"	.380 Auto	01/01/23
Sturm, Ruger & Co.	LC380CA 13206 / Alloy; Polymer	Pistol	3.12"	.380 Auto	01/01/23
Sturm, Ruger & Co.	LCR 05456 / Stainless Steel; Polymer	Revolver	1.87"	9mm	01/01/23
Sturm, Ruger & Co.	LCR 05452 / Steel	Revolver	1.875"	.327 Fed. Mag.	01/01/23
Sturm, Ruger & Co.	LCR (Black) / Stainless Steel, Alum., Polymer	Revolver	1.87"	.38 Spl. + P	01/01/23
Sturm, Ruger & Co.	LCR (Matte Black) 05401 (no lock) / Alloy; Steel	Revolver	1.87"	.38 Spl. + P	01/01/23

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Case 8:22-cv-01421-CJC-ADS Document 24-1 Filed 11/15/22 Page 198 of 219 Page ID #:373

Manufacturer	Model	Gun Type	Barrel Length	Caliber	Expired Date
Sturm, Ruger & Co.	LCR 05437A / Aluminum; Alloy	Revolver	3"	.22 WMRF	01/01/23
Sturm, Ruger & Co.	LCR 05439A / Aluminum; Alloy	Revolver	1.875"	.22 WMRF	01/01/23

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Case 8:22-cv-01421-CJC-ADS Document 24-1 Filed 11/15/22 Page 200 of 219 Page ID #:375

- Alterations of a single shot pistol (i.e. changing upper receivers, connecting gas tubes) may also be considered manufacturing an unsafe handgun. See California Penal Code sections 31900-31910 for the definition of unsafe handguns and 32000(a) for more information on illegal acts involving unsafe handguns.

818 handguns found

Manufacturer:

- Any -

Search:

for Manufacturer, Model, Gun Type, Barrel Length

Manufacturer	Model	Gun Type	Barrel Length	Caliber	Expired Date
Sturm, Ruger & Co.	LCR-22 (Black) 05410 / Stainless Steel; Alum Alloy; Polymer	Revolver	1.87"	.22 LR	01/01/23
Sturm, Ruger & Co.	LCR-22 (Matte Black) 05410 (no lock) / Alloy; Steel	Revolver	1.87"	.22 LR	01/01/23

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Case 8:22-cv-01421-CJC-ADS Document 24-1 Filed 11/15/22 Page 201 of 219 Page ID #:376

Manufacturer	Model	Gun Type	Barrel Length	Caliber	Expired Date
Sturm, Ruger & Co.	LCR-22MAG (Matte Black) 05414 (internal lock) / Alloy; Steel	Revolver	1.87"	.22 Magnum	01/01/23
Sturm, Ruger & Co.	LCR-22MAG (Matte Black) 05414 (no lock) / Alloy; Steel	Revolver	1.87"	.22 Magnum	01/01/23
Sturm, Ruger & Co.	LCR-F / Stainless Steel, Alum., Polymer	Revolver	1.88"	.38 Spl. + P	01/01/23
Sturm, Ruger & Co.	LCR-FR / Stainless Steel, Alum., Polymer	Revolver	1.88"	.38 Spl. + P	01/01/23

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Case 8:22-cv-01421-CJC-ADS Document 24-1 Filed 11/15/22 Page 202 of 219 Page ID #:377

Manufacturer	Model	Gun Type	Barrel Length	Caliber	Expired Date
Sturm, Ruger & Co.	LCR-LG (Black) 5402 / Stainless Steel, Alum., Polymer	Revolver	1.87"	.38 Spl. + P	01/01/23
Sturm, Ruger & Co.	LCR-XS (Black) 05405 / Stainless Steel; Aluminum Polymer	Revolver	1.87"	.38 Spl.+ P	01/01/23
Sturm, Ruger & Co.	LCRX 05430 / Alloy; Steel	Revolver	1.875"	.38 Spl. + P	01/01/23
Sturm, Ruger & Co.	LCRx 05435 / Stainless Steel; Polymer	Revolver	3"	.22 LR	01/01/23
Sturm, Ruger & Co.	LCRx 05460 / Stainless Steel	Revolver	1.87"	.357 Magnum	01/01/23

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Case 8:22-cv-01421-CJC-ADS Document 24-1 Filed 11/15/22 Page 203 of 219 Page ID #:378

Manufacturer	Model	Gun Type	Barrel Length	Caliber	Expired Date
Sturm, Ruger & Co.	LCRx 05462 / Steel	Revolver	1.87"	.327 Magnum	01/01/23
Sturm, Ruger & Co.	LCRx 05464 / Steel	Revolver	1.87"	9mm	01/01/23
Sturm, Ruger & Co.	LCRx 05444 / Stainless Steel	Revolver	3"	.357 Magnum	01/01/23
Sturm, Ruger & Co.	LCRX-3 (Black) 05431 / Alloy; Steel	Revolver	3"	.38 Special + P	01/01/23
Sturm, Ruger & Co.	Redhawk 05032 / Steel	Revolver	4.2"	.45 ACP/.45 Colt	01/01/23
Sturm, Ruger & Co.	Redhawk 05033 / Stainless Steel	Revolver	2.75"	.357 Magnum	01/01/23
Sturm, Ruger & Co.	Redhawk 05041 / Steel	Revolver	7.44"	.44 Rem. Mag.	01/01/23
Sturm, Ruger & Co.	Redhawk 05043 / Steel	Revolver	5.51"	.44 Rem. Mag.	01/01/23

Case 8:22-cv-01421-CJC-ADS Document 48-12 Filed 01/27/23 Page 203 of 218 Page ID #:972

Case 8:22-cv-01421-CJC-ADS Document 24-1 Filed 11/15/22 Page 204 of 219 Page ID #:379

Manufacturer	Model	Gun Type	Barrel Length	Caliber	Expired Date
Sturm, Ruger & Co.	Redhawk 05044 / Steel	Revolver	4.18"	.44 Rem. Mag.	01/01/23

Showing 741 to 760 of 818 entries

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Case 8:22-cv-01421-CJC-ADS Document 24-1 Filed 11/15/22 Page 206 of 219 Page ID #:381

- Alterations of a single shot pistol (i.e. changing upper receivers, connecting gas tubes) may also be considered manufacturing an unsafe handgun. See California Penal Code sections 31900-31910 for the definition of unsafe handguns and 32000(a) for more information on illegal acts involving unsafe handguns.

818 handguns found

Manufacturer:

- Any -

Search:

for Manufacturer, Model, Gun Type, Barrel Length

Manufacturer	Model	Gun Type	Barrel Length	Caliber	Expired Date
Sturm, Ruger & Co.	Redhawk 05050 / Steel	Revolver	4.18"	.45 Colt	01/01/2023
Sturm, Ruger & Co.	Redhawk 05051 / Steel	Revolver	2.72"	.357 Magnum	01/01/2023
Sturm, Ruger & Co.	Redhawk 05059 / Steel	Revolver	4.2"	.357 Magnum	01/01/2023
Sturm, Ruger & Co.	Redhawk 05060 / Steel	Revolver	5.5"	.357 Magnum	01/01/2023
Sturm, Ruger & Co.	Redhawk 5028 / Stainless Steel	Revolver	2.75"	.44 Magnum	01/01/2023
Sturm, Ruger & Co.	SP101 05773 / Steel	Revolver	4.20"	.327 Fed. Mag.	01/01/2023

Case 8:22-cv-01421-CJC-ADS Document 48-12 Filed 01/27/23 Page 206 of 218 Page ID #:975

Case 8:22-cv-01421-CJC-ADS Document 24-1 Filed 11/15/22 Page 207 of 219 Page ID #:382

Manufacturer	Model	Gun Type	Barrel Length	Caliber	Expired Date
Sturm, Ruger & Co.	SP101 05783 / Steel	Revolver	2.25"	9mm	01/01/23
Sturm, Ruger & Co.	SP101 Match Champion 05782 / Steel	Revolver	4.2"	.357 Magnum	01/01/23
Sturm, Ruger & Co.	SP101, 05718A / Stainless Steel; Alloy	Revolver	2.25"	.357 Magnum	01/01/23
Sturm, Ruger & Co.	SP101, 05719A / Stainless Steel; Alloy	Revolver	3.06"	.357 Magnum	01/01/23
Sturm, Ruger & Co.	SP101, 05720A / Stainless Steel; Alloy	Revolver	2.25"	.357 Magnum	01/01/23
Sturm, Ruger & Co.	SP101, 05737A / Stainless Steel; Alloy	Revolver	2.25"	.38 Special	01/01/23
Sturm, Ruger & Co.	SP101, 05782A / Stainless Steel; Alloy	Revolver	4.2"	.357 Magnum	01/01/23

Case 8:22-cv-01421-CJC-ADS Document 48-12 Filed 01/27/23 Page 207 of 218 Page ID #:976

Case 8:22-cv-01421-CJC-ADS Document 24-1 Filed 11/15/22 Page 208 of 219 Page ID #:383

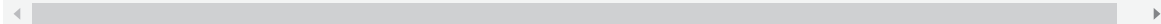
Manufacturer	Model	Gun Type	Barrel Length	Caliber	Expired Date
Sturm, Ruger & Co.	SP101, 05783A / Stainless Steel; Alloy	Revolver	2.25"	9MM	01/01/23
Sturm, Ruger & Co.	Super GP 100 05065 / Stainless Steel; Alloy	Revolver	5.5"	.357 Magnum	01/01/23
Sturm, Ruger & Co.	Super Redhawk 05507 / Steel	Revolver	7.5"	.480 Ruger	01/01/23
Sturm, Ruger & Co.	Super Redhawk 05524 / Steel	Revolver	6.5"	10mm Auto	01/01/23
Taurus	2-856021CH / Steel Alloy; Rubber	Revolver	2"	.38 Special	01/01/23
Taurus	2-856021ULCH / Aluminum Alloy, Steel Alloy; Rubber	Revolver	2"	.38 Special	01/01/23
Taurus	2-856029CH / Stainless Steel; Alloy, Rubber	Revolver	2"	.38 Special	01/01/23

Case 8:22-cv-01421-CJC-ADS Document 48-12 Filed 01/27/23 Page 208 of 218 Page ID #:977

Case 8:22-cv-01421-CJC-ADS Document 24-1 Filed 11/15/22 Page 209 of 219 Page ID #:384

Showing 761 to 780 of 818 entries

Previous 1 ... 37 38 39 40 41 Next



View list of handgun models whose status has changed recently:

- Recently Added Handgun Models
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ROB BONTA

Attorney General

Handguns Certified for Sale

As of January 1, 2001, no handgun may be manufactured within California, imported into California for sale, lent, given, kept for sale, or offered/exposed for sale unless that handgun model has passed firing, safety, and drop tests and is certified for sale in California by the Department of Justice. Private party transfers, curio/relic handguns, certain single-action revolvers, and pawn/consignment returns are exempt from this requirement.

Additional information on the Roster of Certified Handguns can be found at [california.gov](#) Code of Regulations, title 11, section 4070.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION:

- All handguns listed are approved with or without night sights.
- Aftermarket changes or modifications made to certain single shot pistols (i.e. changing upper receivers, connecting gas tubes) may be considered manufacturing these pistols into assault weapons. See California Penal Code section 30515, subdivision (a)(1), for a list of assault weapon characteristics. The purchaser could be in violation of Penal Code section 30600, prohibiting the manufacture of assault weapons, and Penal Code section 30605(a), prohibiting the possession of unregistered assault weapons.

Case 8:22-cv-01421-CJC-ADS Document 48-12 Filed 01/27/23 Page 210 of 218 Page ID #:979

Case 8:22-cv-01421-CJC-ADS Document 24-1 Filed 11/15/22 Page 211 of 219 Page ID #:386

- Alterations of a single shot pistol (i.e. changing upper receivers, connecting gas tubes) may also be considered manufacturing an unsafe handgun. See California Penal Code sections 31900-31910 for the definition of unsafe handguns and 32000(a) for more information on illegal acts involving unsafe handguns.

818 handguns found

Manufacturer:

- Any -

Search:

for Manufacturer, Model, Gun Type, Barrel Length, Caliber, Expired Date

Manufacturer	Model	Gun Type	Barrel Length	Caliber	Expired Date
Taurus	2-856029ULCH / Aluminum; Stainless Steel; Alloy, Rubber	Revolver	2"	.38 Special	01/01/23
Taurus	2-85621 / Alloy; Steel	Revolver	2"	.38 Special	01/01/23
Taurus	2-85621UL / Stainless Steel; Alloy	Revolver	2"	.38 Special	01/01/23
Taurus	2-85629 / Alloy; Steel	Revolver	2"	.38 Special	01/01/23
Taurus	2-85629UL / Aluminum Alloy; Steel Alloy	Revolver	2"	.38 Special	01/01/23

Case 8:22-cv-01421-CJC-ADS Document 48-12 Filed 01/27/23 Page 211 of 218 Page ID #:980

Case 8:22-cv-01421-CJC-ADS Document 24-1 Filed 11/15/22 Page 212 of 219 Page ID #:387

Manufacturer	Model	Gun Type	Barrel Length	Caliber	Expired Date
Taurus	2-85635NSVZ / Stainless Steel Alloy	Revolver	3"	.38 Spl	01/01/23
Taurus	2-8563CNS / Stainless Steel Alloy	Revolver	3"	.38 Spl	01/01/23
Taurus	2-856EX39CH / Stainless Steel; Alloy	Revolver	3"	.38 Special	01/01/23
Taurus	2-942021 / Steel Alloy	Revolver	2"	.22 LR	01/01/23
Taurus	2-942021UL / Aluminum Alloy; Steel Alloy	Revolver	2"	.22 LR	01/01/23
Taurus	2-942029 / Stainless Steel Alloy	Revolver	2"	.22 LR	01/01/23
Taurus	2-942029UL / Aluminum Alloy; Stainless Steel	Revolver	2"	.22 LR	01/01/23

Case 8:22-cv-01421-CJC-ADS Document 48-12 Filed 01/27/23 Page 212 of 218 Page ID #:981

Case 8:22-cv-01421-CJC-ADS Document 24-1 Filed 11/15/22 Page 213 of 219 Page ID #:388

Manufacturer	Model	Gun Type	Barrel Length	Caliber	Expired Date
Taurus	65 (Black) 2-650041 / Steel	Revolver	4.07"	.357 Magnum	01/01/23
Taurus	65 (Stainless) 2-650049 / Stainless Steel	Revolver	4.07"	.357 Magnum	01/01/23
Taurus	M605 Blk 2-605021 / Alloy; Steel; Rubber	Revolver	2"	.357 Magnum	01/01/23
Taurus	M605 SS 2-605029 / Steel; Rubber	Revolver	2"	.357 Magnum	01/01/23
Valtro	1998 A-1 / 4340 N. Cr. Moly	Pistol	5"	.45 ACP	01/01/23
Walther	P22 CA (Black Slide) Tungsten Grey Grip / Steel; Polymer; Alloy	Pistol	3.42"	.22 LR	01/01/23

Case 8:22-cv-01421-CJC-ADS Document 48-12 Filed 01/27/23 Page 213 of 218 Page ID #:982

Case 8:22-cv-01421-CJC-ADS Document 24-1 Filed 11/15/22 Page 214 of 219 Page ID #:389

Manufacturer	Model	Gun Type	Barrel Length	Caliber	Expired Date
Walther	P22 CA (Black) Walther Arms / Steel; Polymer; Alloy	Pistol	3.42"	.22 LR	01/01/23
Walther	P22 CA (FDE) / Steel; Polymer; Alloy	Pistol	3.42"	.22 LR	01/01/23

Showing 781 to 800 of 818 entries

Previous	1	...	37	38	39	40	41	Next
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ROB BONTA

Attorney General

Handguns Certified for Sale

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IMPORTANT INFORMATION:

- All handguns listed are approved with or without night sights.
- Aftermarket changes or modifications made to certain single shot pistols (i.e. changing upper receivers, connecting gas tubes) may be considered manufacturing these pistols into assault weapons. See California Penal Code section 30515, subdivision (a)(1), for a list of assault weapon characteristics. The purchaser could be in violation of Penal Code section 30600, prohibiting the manufacture of assault weapons, and Penal Code section 30605(a), prohibiting the possession of unregistered assault weapons.

Case 8:22-cv-01421-CJC-ADS Document 48-12 Filed 01/27/23 Page 215 of 218 Page ID #:984

Case 8:22-cv-01421-CJC-ADS Document 24-1 Filed 11/15/22 Page 216 of 219 Page ID #:391

- Alterations of a single shot pistol (i.e. changing upper receivers, connecting gas tubes) may also be considered manufacturing an unsafe handgun. See California Penal Code sections 31900-31910 for the definition of unsafe handguns and 32000(a) for more information on illegal acts involving unsafe handguns.

818 handguns found

Manufacturer:

- Any -

Search:

for Manufacturer, Model, Gun Type, Barrel Length

Manufacturer	Model	Gun Type	Barrel Length	Caliber	Expired Date
Walther	P22 CA (full FDE) / Steel; Polymer; Alloy	Pistol	3.42"	.22 LR	01/01/23
Walther	P22 CA (Military) Walther Arms / Steel; Polymer; Alloy	Pistol	3.42"	.22 LR	01/01/23
Walther	P22 CA (Nickel Slide) Angel Blue Grip Walther Arms / Steel; Polymer; Alloy	Pistol	3.42"	.22 LR	01/01/23
Walther	P22 CA Target (Black) Walther Arms / Steel; Polymer; Alloy	Pistol	5.04"	.22 LR	01/01/23

Case 8:22-cv-01421-CJC-ADS Document 48-12 Filed 01/27/23 Page 216 of 218 Page ID #:985

Case 8:22-cv-01421-CJC-ADS Document 24-1 Filed 11/15/22 Page 217 of 219 Page ID #:392

Manufacturer	Model	Gun Type	Barrel Length	Caliber	Expired Date
Walther	P22 CA Target (Nickel) Walther Arms / Steel; Polymer; Alloy	Pistol	5.04"	.22 LR	01/01/23
Walther	P22CA (Nickel) Walther Arms / Steel; Polymer; Alloy	Pistol	3.42"	.22 LR	01/01/23
Wilson Combat	Classic Ambi (Black/Silver) (WC-A-TTSCA) / Steel	Pistol	5"	.45 ACP	01/01/23
Wilson Combat	Combat Protector (Silver) (WPS-A-SS CA) / Stainless Steel	Pistol	5"	.45 ACP	01/01/23
Wilson Combat	CQB (Black/Green) (WCQB-T-A-CA) / Carbon Steel	Pistol	5"	.45 ACP	01/01/23
Wilson Combat	CQB (Black/Green) (WCQBC-T-A-CA) / Carbon Steel	Pistol	4"	.45 ACP	01/01/23

Case 8:22-cv-01421-CJC-ADS Document 48-12 Filed 01/27/23 Page 217 of 218 Page ID #:986

Case 8:22-cv-01421-CJC-ADS Document 24-1 Filed 11/15/22 Page 218 of 219 Page ID #:393

Manufacturer	Model	Gun Type	Barrel Length	Caliber	Expired Date
Wilson Combat	CQB, Ambi, AT Tac Lt RI (Blk) (CQBLR-FSR-45) / Steel	Pistol	5"	.45 ACP	01/01/23
Wilson Combat	Professional (Black) (WPM-A-ASCA) / Steel	Pistol	4"	.45 ACP	01/01/23
Wilson Combat	Professional Elite (Black) (WPE-A-ASCA) / Steel	Pistol	4"	.45 ACP	01/01/23
Wilson Combat	Sentinel Tactical (Black) (WS-T-ACA) / Steel	Pistol	3.75"	.45 ACP	01/01/23
Wilson Combat	Stealth (Black) (WSDS-A-ACA) / Steel	Pistol	4.1"	.45 ACP	01/01/23
Wilson Combat	Super Grade (Blue/Stainless) (WSG-A-TT CA) / Steel	Pistol	5"	.45 ACP	01/01/23
Wilson Combat	Tactical Elite, Ambi (Black) (WTE-A-A-CA) / Carbon Steel	Pistol	5"	.45 ACP	01/01/23

Case 8:22-cv-01421-CJC-ADS Document 48-12 Filed 01/27/23 Page 218 of 218 Page ID #:987

Case 8:22-cv-01421-CJC-ADS Document 24-1 Filed 11/15/22 Page 219 of 219 Page ID #:394

Manufacturer	Model	Gun Type	Barrel Length	Caliber	Expired Date
Wilson Combat	Tactical Super Grade (Black/Gray) (WTSG-A-ACA) / Steel	Pistol	5"	.45 ACP	01/01/23

Showing 801 to 818 of 818 entries

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Curriculum Vitae

Special Agent Supervisor Salvador Gonzalez
California Department of Justice
Bureau of Firearms

EDUCATION:

05/2005, Bachelor of Science Degree, Criminal Justice, California State University Sacramento.
05/2005, Bachelor of Arts Degree, Ethnic Studies, California State University Sacramento.

EMPLOYMENT:

08/2006 to 09/2014, Investigator, California (CA) Department of Motor Vehicles (DMV). I conducted criminal and administrative investigations including consumer, & licensee fraud. I provided expertise in auto theft, counterfeit documents, identity theft & performed undercover investigations. I provided technical expertise to allied agencies.

09/2014 to 07/2018, Special Agent, California Department of Justice (DOJ), Bureau of Firearms (BOF). I conducted investigations on Armed & Prohibited Persons that resulted in the seizure of weapons & the prevention of illegal firearms trafficking. I conducted firearms dealer investigations in regards to firearm law compliance or illegal firearm transactions. I provided firearm training & expertise to allied agencies. I enforced regulations regarding the manufacture, sale, ownership & transfer of firearms and various violations occurring at California gun shows.

07/2018 to 8/2019, Special Agent, California Department of Justice (DOJ), Bureau of Gambling Control (BGC). I conducted investigations regarding gambling crimes in the state of California. I conducted investigations in California cardrooms and casinos involving money laundering, drugs, illegal bookmaking, and other illegal gambling activities.

8/2019 to present, Special Agent Supervisor, California Department of Justice (DOJ), Bureau of Firearms (BOF). In my career I have attended at least 15 gun shows and have become familiar with current laws pertaining to the sales of firearms in the State of California. The California Department of Justice, Bureau of Firearms, maintains the State Assault Weapon Registry. If a person with registered assault weapons or other firearms becomes prohibited from possessing firearms I have been assigned to recover the firearms. Special Agents within the CA DOJ BOF are frequently assigned to give assault weapons training to other law enforcement agencies and to help assist in identifying such firearms.

TRAINING:

On 08/7/2006, I completed an excess of 640 hours of Peace Officer Standards and Training (POST) at a recognized Basic Specialized Investigator Academy at the Golden West College in Huntington Beach, CA.

DEFENDANT'S EXHIBIT 1

ER-1230

On 09/25/2014, I attended an assault weapons familiarization training class for law enforcement and I received four (4) hours of formal training on firearms / assault weapons. I have also received formal and informal training from other experienced BOF agents regarding firearms violations.

On 02/25/2016, I attended a firearms investigation and identification training class for law enforcement and I received ten (10) hours of formal training on firearms / assault weapons.

On 08/31/2016, I attended the California Department of Justice Advanced Training Center Submachine Gun Operator Course and I received twenty-four (24) hours of formal training on the proper use and deployment of a submachine gun.

On 11/29/2018, I attended the Glock Armorer's Course and I received eight (8) hours of formal training on how to safely use and maintain your weapon.

On 09/20/2019, I completed a 40 hour California Peace Officer Standards and Training (POST) approved Firearms Instructor/Range Master School. This class was offered by the American River College/Los Rios Community College District.

On 10/22/2019, I attended the Alcohol Tobacco and Firearms Crime Gun Seminar and I received four (4) hours of training on the successful use of the National Integrated Ballistic Information Network (NIBN).

On 12/18/2019, I attended the National Center for Biomedical Research and Training Academy of Counter-terrorist Education Course for Law Enforcement Active Shooter Emergency Response Performance Level and I received twenty-four (24) hours of training on the successful use of active shooter emergency response.

On 12/19/2019, I attended the National Center for Biomedical Research and Training Academy of Counter-terrorist Education Course for Law Enforcement Active Shooter Emergency Response Performance Level Train-the-Trainer and I received eight (8) hours of training in order to train officers on active shooter emergency response.

On 08/19/2020, I attended the California Department of Justice Advanced Training Center Less Lethal Munitions User's Course and I received four (4) hours of formal training on the proper use and deployment of a less lethal munition.

On 08/19/2020, I attended the California Department of Justice Advanced Training Center Distraction Device User's Course and I received four (4) hours of formal training on the proper use and deployment of a distraction device.

On 6/16/2021, I attended the Alcohol Tobacco and Firearms Privately Made Firearms Training and I received eight (8) hours of training on the identification of a privately made firearm (PMF).

On 11/2/2021, I attended the Law Enforcement & Military Colt M16 / AR-15 Rifle Armorer's Course and I received twenty-four (24) hours of formal training on how to safely use and maintain your weapon. This class was offered by Colt.

DEFENDANT'S EXHIBIT 1

ER-1231

On 7/13/2022, I attended the Benelli M1, 2 & 4 Series Armorer's Course and I received eight (8) hours of formal training on how to safely use and maintain your weapon. This class was offered by the Team One Network.

During the course of my career I have become semi-proficient in the use and disassembly of various revolvers, semi-automatic pistols, submachine guns, shotguns, and various rifles. I have made or assisted in the arrest of at least 100 persons for violations involving illegal weapons possession. In the course of my employment I have participated in an excess of 35 search warrants which involved the illegal possession of firearms. I have conducted over 10 presentations and training courses based on privately made firearms, silencers, assault weapons and firearm familiarization, which help grasp the California Penal Code as it pertains to firearms. These presentations and trainings have been presented to several California Department of Justice Special Agents, Federal and State Allied Agencies, District Attorneys, Property Technicians and California Department of Justice Deputy Attorney Generals.

DEFENDANT'S EXHIBIT 1

ER-1232

State of California Department of Justice

 **ROB BONTA**
Attorney General

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Handguns Certified for Sale

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IMPORTANT INFORMATION:

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- Alterations of a single shot pistol (i.e. changing upper receivers, connecting gas tubes) may also be considered manufacturing an unsafe handgun. See California Penal Code sections 31900-31910 for the definition of unsafe handguns and 32000(a) for more information on illegal acts involving unsafe handguns.

829 handguns found

Manufacturer:

Search:

Manufacturer	Model	Gun Type	Barrel Length	Caliber	Expired Date
Accu-Tek	AT-380 II / 17-4 Stainless Steel	Pistol	2.8"	.380 ACP	01/01/24

Bureau of Firearms

- Firearms Home
- Ammunition Purchase Authorization Program
- Automated Firearms System Personal Information Update
- California Firearms Laws Summary, pdf (revised 2021)
- FAQs
- Forms and Publications
- Becoming a Firearm Dealer and/or Ammunition Vendor in California
- Firearms Shipment Verification/California Licensee Check (CFLC) System
- Firearm Safety Certificate Program, DOJ Certified Instructor Information and Comparable Entities
- Certificate of Eligibility Information and Application Process
- "Other" Assault Weapon Information
- Bullet Button Assault Weapon Information
- Firearms Reporting & Law

Source: California Department of Justice, <https://oag.ca.gov/firearms/certified-handguns/search> (last visited Jan. 18, 2023).

DEFENDANT'S EXHIBIT 2

ER-1233



DEFENDANT'S EXHIBIT 3

ER-1234



DEFENDANT'S EXHIBIT 4

ER-1235



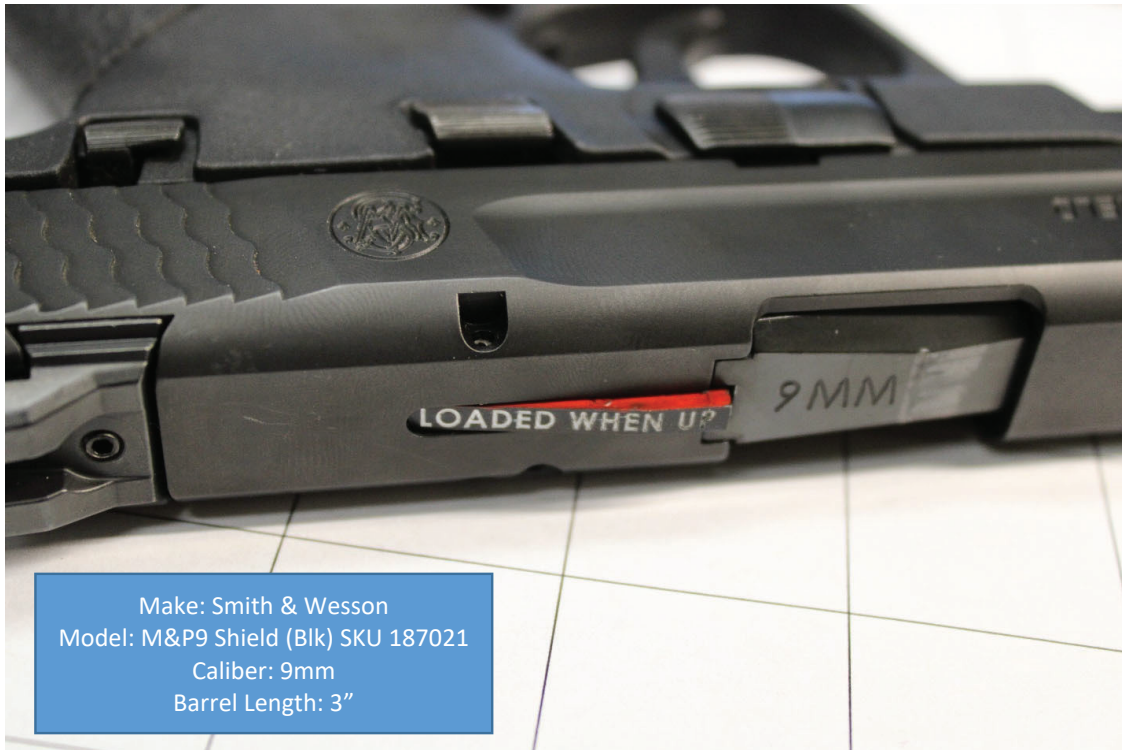
DEFENDANT'S EXHIBIT 5

ER-1236



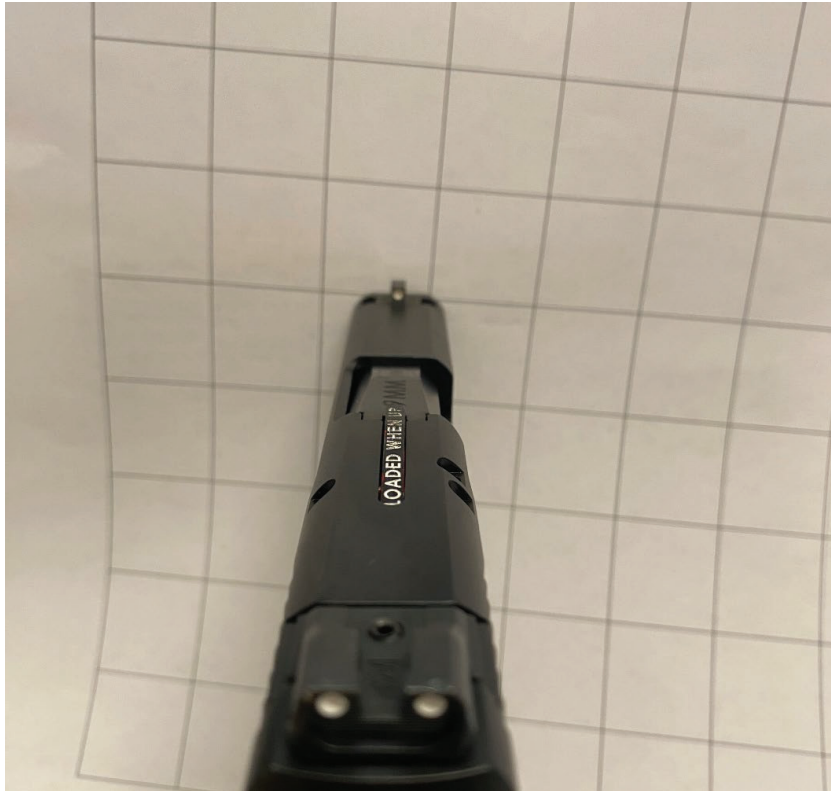
DEFENDANT'S EXHIBIT 6

ER-1237



DEFENDANT'S EXHIBIT 7

ER-1238



DEFENDANT'S EXHIBIT 7

ER-1239



DEFENDANT'S EXHIBIT 8

ER-1240



DEFENDANT'S EXHIBIT 8

ER-1241



DEFENDANT'S EXHIBIT 9

ER-1242



DEFENDANT'S EXHIBIT 10

ER-1243



CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
BUREAU OF FIREARMS



Compliance Test Report (Handguns)

The DOJ-Certified Laboratory identified below has completed testing required by California Penal Code sections 31900 through 32100 and is submitting this Compliance Test Report as required by the California Code of Regulations, title 11, section 4052. The laboratory reference number should refer specifically to the testing of the named handgun model, not to the laboratory in general. The number must be noted in the space provided on each page of this report.

DOJ-CERTIFIED LABORATORY INFORMATION

Laboratory Reference Number			Date Submitted	
DOJ-Certified Laboratory				
Address		City	State	Zip Code
Test Date	Test Time	Contact Name	Telephone Number	
Off-site location used: <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No				
If Yes, Address		City	County	State
				Zip Code
Name of Laboratory staff who conducted and/or performed the required testing			Title	
Name of Laboratory staff who conducted and/or performed the required testing			Title	
Name of Laboratory staff who conducted and/or performed the required testing			Title	
Name of Laboratory staff who conducted and/or performed the required testing			Title	

DEFENDANT'S EXHIBIT 11

ER-1244

Compliance Test Report (Handguns)

Laboratory Reference Number

HANDGUN INFORMATION

Handgun Type (Check one)				<input type="checkbox"/> Revolver	<input type="checkbox"/> Pistol (Rimfire)	<input type="checkbox"/> Pistol (Centerfire)
Make				Model		
Caliber	Barrel Length		Threaded barrel? If yes, fail per Penal Code section 30515, subdivision (a)(4)(A). <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No			
Material(s) (i.e., stainless steel, alloy, etc.)						
Serial Numbers:						
NOTE: Place an asterisk (*) next to the serial number of the handgun that is being submitted to the California Department of Justice with this report.						
Handgun submitted by						
Address		City		State	Zip Code	
Country		Contact Person		Telephone Number		

HANDGUN REQUIREMENTS

Safety Device:

Revolver: Has a safety device that, either automatically in the case of a double-action firing mechanism or by manual operation in the case of a single-action firing mechanism, causes the hammer to retract to the point where the firing pin does not rest upon the primer of the cartridge pursuant to Penal Code section 31910, subdivision (a)(1).

☐ Yes ☐ No

Pistol: Has a positive manually operated safety device as determined by standards relating to imported guns promulgated by the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives pursuant to Penal Code section 31910, subdivision (b)(1).

☐ Yes ☐ No

DEFENDANT'S EXHIBIT 11

ER-1245

Compliance Test Report (Handguns)

Laboratory Reference Number

HANDGUN REQUIREMENTS - Con't.

Firing Test:

Each of the three handguns met both the following requirements pursuant to Penal Code section 31905:
 Fired the first 20 rounds without a malfunction that was not due to a faulty magazine or ammunition that fails to detonate.

☐ Yes ☐ No

Fired the full 600 rounds with no more than six malfunctions that were not due to a faulty magazine or ammunition and without any crack or breakage of the operating part of the handgun that increased the risk of injury to the user.

☐ Yes ☐ No

Chamber load indicator and magazine disconnect:

Handgun meets the chamber load indicator (CLI) and/or magazine disconnect requirement (if applicable) pursuant to Penal Code section 31910 and California Code of Regulations, title 11, section 4060.

☐ Centerfire (has both CLI/magazine disconnect) ☐ Rimfire (has magazine disconnect)
☐ N/A (check this box if handgun is a revolver)

Microstamping:

The semi-automatic pistol meets the microstamping requirements pursuant to Penal Code section 31910 and California Code of Regulations, title 11, section 4060. **MUST ATTACH PHOTOGRAPHS.**

☐ Yes ☐ N/A (Check this box if handgun is a revolver)

TEST RESULTS

Drop Safety Test:

Each of the three handguns did not fire a primer during any of the following drop tests:

Drop #1	Normal firing position; barrel horizontal	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
Drop #2	Upside down; barrel horizontal	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
Drop #3	On grip; barrel vertical	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
Drop #4	On muzzle; barrel vertical	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
Drop #5	On either side; barrel horizontal	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
Drop #6	If there is an exposed hammer or striker, on the rearmost point of that device, otherwise on the rearmost point of the handgun.	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No

DEFENDANT'S EXHIBIT 11

Compliance Test Report (Handguns)

Laboratory Reference Number

AMMUNITION/PRIMED CASE INFORMATION

Ammunition Used:

Manufacturer

Cartridge

Caliber

Bullet Weight & Type (i.e., FMJ, JHP, etc.)

Lot No.

Primed Cases Used:

Manufacturer

Primer

NOTE: One handgun and two casings must be sent to the California Department of Justice along with this signed report.

I hereby certify that:

Standard ammunition, as defined in the California Code of Regulations, title 11, section 4049, was provided and used during the firing tests that were conducted for the above stated handgun model. If applicable, the standard ammunition was the more powerful cartridge that was recommended by the manufacturer/importer.

I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of California the foregoing is true and correct.

Signature

Date

Name/Title (Printed)

DEFENDANT'S EXHIBIT 11

ER-1247

GAO

Report to the Chairman, Subcommittee
on Antitrust, Monopolies, and Business
Rights, Committee on the Judiciary,
U.S. Senate

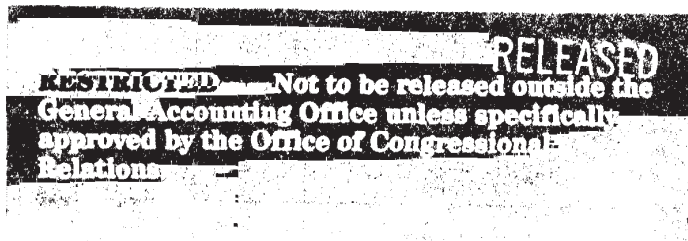
March 1991

ACCIDENTAL SHOOTINGS

Many Deaths and Injuries Caused by Firearms Could Be Prevented



143619



GAO/PEMD-91-9

DEFENDANT'S EXHIBIT 12

ER-1248

DEFENDANT'S EXHIBIT 12

ER-1249



United States
General Accounting Office
Washington, D.C. 20548

**Program Evaluation and
Methodology Division**

B-240648.2

March 19, 1991

The Honorable Howard Metzenbaum
Chairman, Subcommittee on Antitrust, Monopolies,
and Business Rights
Committee on the Judiciary
United States Senate

Dear Mr. Chairman:

At your request, we examined the extent to which certain safety devices could prevent firearms-related deaths. Specifically, we examined the proportion of accidental deaths that might have been averted by two technological modifications to firearms: a child-proof safety device that automatically engages and a device that indicates whether a gun is loaded. We also looked at injuries caused by accidental firearm discharges, for which we developed new information.

This report presents the findings of our research, which shows that the two safety devices could potentially save many lives and would undoubtedly also prevent many injuries. We also present information on the likely number of individuals injured in accidental shootings and discuss a range of alternatives for dealing with this public health problem.

As we arranged with your office, unless you publicly announce the contents of this report earlier, we plan no further distribution until 30 days from its date. At that time, copies of the report will be sent to the Chairman of the Consumer Product Safety Commission, and we will make copies available to others upon request.

If you have any questions or would like additional information, please call me at (202) 275-1854 or Robert York, Acting Director of Program Evaluation in Human Services Areas, at (202) 275-5885. Other major contributors to this report are listed in appendix IV.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Eleanor Chelimsky".

Eleanor Chelimsky
Assistant Comptroller General

DEFENDANT'S EXHIBIT 12

ER-1250

Executive Summary

Purpose

In 1988, some 1,501 people were killed in the United States by accidental discharges of firearms, and many more were injured. Among those killed were 277 children under age 15.

Concerned about these accidental shootings, the Chairman of the Subcommittee on Antitrust, Monopolies, and Business Rights of the Senate Committee on the Judiciary asked GAO to examine the extent to which certain safety devices could prevent such deaths or injuries. Specifically, GAO was asked to examine the proportion of accidental firearms fatalities that might have been prevented by two types of technological modifications to firearms: a child-proof safety device that automatically engages and a device that indicates whether a gun is loaded. GAO also examined nonfatal injuries, in an effort to establish the totality and costs of deaths and injuries from accidental firearm discharges as well as the relative size of fatal accidents vis-a-vis that totality.

Background

The debate over firearms policy receives nationwide attention on a continuing basis, but only rarely has that debate focused on firearms as consumer products. Nonetheless, one recommendation that has been made is that guns be treated like other consumer products. Some have proposed making guns safer so as to reduce the number of accidental firearm discharges resulting in injuries and deaths. This proposal is in line with efforts aimed at improving the safety of a variety of consumer products implicated in accidental injuries and deaths. However, the Consumer Product Safety Commission, the primary federal agency with responsibility for product safety, is not allowed to take action that will restrict the manufacture or sale of firearms. No other agency is explicitly charged with monitoring firearms safety.

Firearms are the fourth leading cause of accidental deaths among children 5 to 14 years old and the third leading cause of accidental deaths among 15- to 24-year-olds. Across all age groups, accidental shootings are the sixth leading cause of potential years of life lost because of accidents.

Results in Brief

From a nationally projectable sample, GAO estimates that 31 percent of accidental deaths caused by firearms might be prevented by the addition of two safety devices. Of the 107 accidental firearms-related fatalities GAO examined for calendar years 1988 and 1989, 8 percent could have been prevented had the firearms been equipped with a child-proof safety device. (This 8 percent represents instances in which children

Executive Summary

under the age of 6 accidentally shot and killed themselves or other persons.) In an additional 23 percent of the cases, people accidentally shot and killed themselves or others with firearms they thought were unloaded. These deaths could have been prevented by a loading indicator.

Although it has long been assumed that far more injuries than deaths occur from accidental discharges of firearms, no information has been available on the actual number of injuries. GAO examined data on accidental shootings in 10 cities and found that in 1988 and 1989, these areas had a ratio of 105 injuries for each death (that is, more than 100 to 1). Although this estimate, based on a judgmental sample, cannot be generalized to the country as a whole, it is nevertheless reasonable to infer from it that the number of accidental injuries from firearms nationwide is substantial and far exceeds the number of fatalities.

GAO's Analysis

Prevention of Accidental Deaths and Injuries

About 1 of every 3 deaths from accidental firearm discharges could be prevented by a firearms safety device. From data in autopsy and police reports, GAO determined the numbers of accidental firearm deaths in 1988 and 1989 that (1) could have been prevented and (2) could not have been prevented by either of the two safety devices studied. GAO examined 107 total deaths from accidental firearm discharges. In that sample of fatalities, 34 could have been prevented by safety devices; 52 could not have been. Not enough data were available to determine whether the other 21 were preventable.

A child-proof safety device (that is, one that prevents the trigger from accidentally being engaged) could have prevented all the accidents in which children under the age of 6 killed themselves or others (8 percent of the total). However, according to experts in pediatric injuries, including experts with research experience in firearms, a child-proof safety device on a firearm (whether based on the child's strength, cognitive skills, or both) could reliably be expected to deter only children under the age of 6.

A safety device that indicates whether a firearm is loaded could have prevented another 23 percent of the deaths. Many accidental deaths

Executive Summary

caused by firearms, other than those affecting children, involve uncertainty about whether the weapon is loaded. For example, one might empty a firearm but not notice that a round remains in the chamber, one might typically leave a weapon unloaded and so assume that it is always unloaded, or one might pull the trigger several times without discharge (dry-firing) and so assume the chamber to be empty even though it is not.

Other accidental deaths GAO examined were not considered preventable by these devices. For example, death can be caused by a gun that discharges when it is accidentally dropped or falls from its storage location or by a hunter mistakenly believing he or she is shooting at game.

From our sample, we can project that about 458 (plus or minus 89) of the 1,501 deaths in 1988 could have been prevented by either a child-proof device or a loading indicator device. In addition to the lives that could be saved, there are medical expenses and other economic costs to society that would not occur were these deaths to be prevented. Averting 458 deaths would avoid costs estimated to exceed \$170 million.

Deaths and Injuries

According to statistics maintained by the National Center for Health Statistics, the number of deaths annually caused by accidental firearm discharges has generally been decreasing, ranging from 1,955 deaths in 1980 to 1,501 deaths in 1988. This is a decline of 23 percent over 8 years. However, no national data have been maintained on the number of injuries caused by accidental firearm discharges. In fact, few police departments maintain records on injuries caused by firearms. GAO identified 10 cities whose police departments maintain such data. These cities had populations ranging from about 93,000 to over 1 million.

The police data GAO examined showed that there were 527 injuries and 5 deaths from accidental shootings in 1988 and 1989. Thus, across these 10 cities, the ratio of nonfatalities to fatalities was about 105 to 1.

An estimate of the overall costs associated with unintentional firearm injuries and deaths can be derived by combining the incidence data with information on the cost of injuries. If there were 1,500 deaths and some 12,000 hospitalizations (less than one tenth the number of injuries estimated from our sample) from accidental shootings every year, that would translate into an estimated lifetime cost, each year, of close to \$1 billion.

Executive Summary

Recommendation

The number of individuals being injured and killed each year in accidental shootings is substantial. GAO has determined that two technologies—child-proof safeties and loading indicators—show promise for reducing the number of deaths and injuries. However, obstacles remain to realizing this promise and, in addition, other approaches (for example, training gun owners or limiting access to firearms) may be equally or more effective.

The human, economic, and public health costs of these shootings to the victims, their families, and society are considerable. The magnitude of the problem requires that all possible efforts be made to reduce the number of accidental shootings.

The Consumer Product Safety Commission, the primary federal agency with responsibility for product safety, is currently not allowed to take any action that might restrict the availability of firearms to the consumer. GAO recommends that the Consumer Product Safety Act be amended to clearly establish that the Consumer Product Safety Commission can regulate the risk of injury associated with firearms.

Agency Comments

GAO did not request comments on a draft of this report.

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Abbreviation

GAO General Accounting Office

Introduction

A 4-year-old boy shoots his 2-year-old brother with the .22-caliber pistol he finds under the seat of his father's pickup truck. A 10-year-old finds a .38-caliber revolver in a dresser drawer. He does not think it is loaded and accidentally kills his 8-year-old sister while playing with the gun.

These and similar incidents highlight an issue of concern: accidental injuries and deaths from firearms. Currently in the United States, about 1,500 people die each year from accidental shootings, and an unknown number of people are injured. Firearms are the fourth leading cause of accidental deaths among children 5 to 14 years old and the third leading cause of accidental deaths among 15- to 24-year-olds. Across all age groups, accidental shootings are the sixth leading cause of potential years of life lost from accidents.¹ Some 277 children under age 15 were killed in accidental shootings in 1988.

The Chairman of the Subcommittee on Antitrust, Monopolies, and Business Rights of the Senate Committee on the Judiciary requested that we undertake a study to try to estimate the number of deaths and injuries that might be prevented by two possible technological modifications to firearms: child-proof safeties that would automatically engage and loading indicators that would show when a live round was in the chamber, ready to be fired.

In response to this request, we conducted a study to examine the magnitude of the problem of unintentional firearms injuries and to estimate the effect of the two proposed technological modifications in preventing such accidents.

Background

The debate over firearms policy receives nationwide attention on a continuing basis. Most of this debate has focused on issues of gun ownership, such as waiting periods for purchase, background checks, gun licensing, and banning certain types of weapons. These issues generally focus on problems with the illegal use of firearms versus rights of gun ownership for protection and recreation.

Absent from most of the gun control debate is a discussion of firearms as consumer products. One recommendation that some researchers in public health have made is that guns be treated like other consumer products. That is, they propose that steps be taken to make guns safer

¹The standard method of calculating potential years of life lost is to subtract the age at death of the accident victim from age 65.

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Introduction

to at least reduce the number of injuries and deaths resulting from the accidental discharge of firearms. This proposal is in line with efforts aimed at improving the safety of a variety of consumer products implicated in accidental injuries and deaths, including automobiles, toys, and poisonous substances. The federal government has increasingly played a role in mandating changes to products to improve their safety. However, the Consumer Product Safety Commission, the primary federal agency with responsibility for product safety, is not allowed to take action that will restrict the availability of firearms to the consumer. No other agency has been charged with monitoring the public health risks firearms may entail.

This report looks at the probable effects of two specific suggestions from the public health literature for improving the safety of firearms: child-proof safeties and loading indicators.

Accidental Shootings

As mentioned above, shootings are among the leading causes of accidental deaths, particularly among young people. It should be noted that accidental shooting deaths represent only a small proportion of the total number of people injured and killed by firearms each year. The majority of deaths from firearms (56 percent) are suicides, with homicides accounting for most of the remainder (39 percent). Only 5 percent of firearms-related deaths each year are caused by accidental shootings.

Nonetheless, the number accidentally injured or killed by firearms may represent a substantial number of cases. While data on the number of fatalities are available, there is little information on the number of injuries caused by accidental shootings. And, despite attention to the issue of firearm accidents by public health researchers, there is little in the way of empirical evidence on the circumstances of accidents involving firearms, so not much is known about the details of those shootings.

National data are available on the number of deaths caused by unintentional shootings. The National Center for Health Statistics annually collects national data for all causes of death. Numbers for the years 1980-88 are shown in table 1.1. No comparable information is available for nonfatal injuries.

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Table 1.1: Unintentional Firearm Deaths and Injuries 1980-88

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
Deaths	1,955	1,871	1,756	1,695	1,668	1,649	1,452	1,440	1,501
Nonfatal injuries	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

As can be seen, there was a generally downward trend in the number of deaths each year until 1987, with an increase in 1988, the most recent year for which information is available. We do not know why the number of deaths has declined, but there are several possible explanations. Education in gun safety and public awareness campaigns may be having some effect. There may be fewer deaths because gun owners are taking more precautions in storing and handling their weapons. There may also be a greater general awareness of the dangers associated with firearms, so individuals refrain from handling unfamiliar weapons. The many products entering the market for securing firearms may also be having an effect. Many devices are available for storing guns or protecting them from unauthorized users. Another possible explanation is that more shooting victims may be surviving their injuries because of better trauma care and better access to care. Any or all of these influences may be working to bring down the number of fatalities.

Objectives, Scope, and Methodology

The central objective of this project was to provide an estimate of the proportion of firearms accidents that might be prevented by the addition of a child-proof safety or a loading indicator. This issue divides into two questions:

- What proportion of firearm accidents might have been prevented with a child-proof safety?
- What proportion of accidents might have been prevented with a loading indicator?

A second objective of our research was to add to the base of knowledge on firearm accidents, particularly by contributing information on the number of injuries. No national estimates are available on accidental injuries from firearms. As a result, there is no clear understanding of (1) the universe of accidents, both fatal and nonfatal, annually caused by firearms; (2) the relative importance of fatal accidents in terms of that universe (that is, it is not known if the deaths in any given year represent 5 percent of the accidental shootings or 50 percent); and (3) the costs represented by this unknown universe of deaths and injuries.

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The scope of our work was limited to unintentional injuries and deaths from firearms. This eliminates the vast majority of gunshot injuries, specifically those related to any types of criminal activity or suicide attempt. Similarly, we limited the scope of “preventable” shootings to those that could have been averted by means of a child-proof safety or a loading indicator. We collected data for 1988 and 1989, the most recent years for which complete data were available at the time of our research.

For our examination of preventability, we looked at cases in which there had been a death as a result of an accidental firearm discharge. We collected data from a nationally representative sample of jurisdictions. This allowed us to develop a statistically valid estimate of the proportion of deaths preventable with a child-proof safety or loading indicator.

We determined if there were any deaths from accidental shootings in 1988 or 1989 by contacting state vital records offices and the coroners or medical examiners in the selected jurisdictions. The determination of whether a particular shooting might have been prevented by a child-proof safety or a loading indicator required detailed information about the particular incident. Generally, this meant that we needed information on the shooter, the weapon, and the circumstances of the accident.

By limiting the cases to fatalities, we could contact coroners or medical examiners in the selected jurisdictions to obtain the needed information. Information from these files for deaths was sufficiently detailed in about 80 percent of the cases to allow a determination of preventability.

We limited this examination of preventability to fatal shootings primarily because less information is maintained on accidental injuries than on deaths. In our preliminary investigation, we learned that the information we needed to make a determination of preventability was very often not available in cases in which there was only an injury and no death. In fact, in many instances, it might not be possible to locate any information about a nonfatal accident.

We learned that many police departments do not maintain retrievable records on accidental shootings (since these are not crimes), and even when they do, they document more completely the incidents in which a shooting victim died. Even in deaths believed from the outset to be accidental, the homicide unit is often involved in the investigation. Additionally, details of the circumstances surrounding accidental deaths are

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usually available from coroners' and medical examiners' reports. In contrast, information from the case records of injuries we examined was rarely sufficient to allow us to determine preventability. Consequently, we restricted our preventability determinations to cases involving accidental deaths.

We did examine accidents involving nonfatal injuries in order to develop some information about the frequency of such accidents and to explore the relative proportion of injuries to deaths. Our examination of these accidents is based on data drawn from 10 cities. The lack of data in many police departments for such accidental shootings limited our study. We identified 10 urban police departments that maintained accessible records on accidental firearm injuries and were willing to provide the case file information. Police departments that were included in our study were for the following cities: Tucson, Arizona; San Jose, California; Denver, Colorado; Atlanta, Georgia; Louisville, Kentucky; St. Paul, Minnesota; Albuquerque, New Mexico; Columbia, South Carolina; Dallas, Texas; and Salt Lake City, Utah. Because this was a convenience sample of departments, the results from these 10 cities cannot be generalized to the country as a whole.

A more detailed discussion of the scope and methodology we used is provided in the chapters covering each part of the work. The sampling plan is discussed in detail in appendix I.

It should be noted that we did not investigate the specifics of design modifications to firearms to make them child-proof or to indicate whether they were loaded. We learned that various devices exist and are available on some firearms, but we did not examine the difficulty or cost associated with providing such devices on all firearms. We have examined the potential effectiveness of such devices in preventing accidental shooting deaths on the assumption that all firearms would be equipped with them. We comment further on this in chapter 4.

As requested by the subcommittee, we did not request comments on our report from any federal agency. Our work was performed in accordance with generally accepted government auditing standards.

**Study Strengths and
Limitations**

There is very little specific information currently available about the details and circumstances surrounding accidental shootings. In particular, there is little known about nonfatal shootings. One strength of this study is that it adds to the knowledge on this topic.

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Introduction

A second strength is the method we used for our examination of preventability. Because we collected data from a nationally representative sample of jurisdictions, we have developed a valid estimate of the proportion of deaths preventable nationwide by means of a child-proof safety or a loading indicator. In carrying out this study, we went to great lengths to obtain information on the accidental shootings in our sample, contacting coroners and medical examiners and, when necessary, seeking additional information from police records.

We have attempted to make the most conservative choices in our assumptions. For example, in considering at what age a child-proof safety might be effective in consistently preventing a child from firing a weapon, we chose the youngest age proposed by any expert in the area. Undoubtedly, some older children would also be prevented from firing weapons equipped with such devices, but we have only counted children under 6 in our calculations of preventability.

The limitations to our investigation relate primarily to our examination of the proportion of firearm accidents resulting in injuries. Because we had to rely solely upon police department records for this information, there are potential gaps in the data. As is usual in the United States, each police department has its own recordkeeping system, with accidental shootings filed under different categories in different departments. In some instances, the department retrieved the records for us from computerized files, while in other instances we had to conduct a hand search of all records filed under some broader heading. These different recordkeeping systems may account for some variability in the number of cases identified in the different cities. But any bias must necessarily be in the conservative direction (that is, the numbers can only underreport the actual totals), because all the cases we report were of identifiable accidental shootings.

An additional limitation is that we could not evaluate all possible alternatives for reducing firearm accidents; we could evaluate only the potential effectiveness of child-proof safeties and loading indicators. We discuss other possible approaches in chapter 4.

It should be noted that most of these limitations are merely reflections of immaturity in this area of research. This is also true of other areas in which police data and uncounted or hidden populations are involved and for which no national monitoring agency responsibility exists.

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Organization of the Report

In chapter 2, we address the question of firearm accidents that could be prevented by child-proof safeties and loading indicators. Our research on nonfatal injuries from firearm accidents is discussed in chapter 3, and we discuss the implications of our findings in chapter 4. The sampling plan and estimation methodology are provided in appendix I. Appendix II contains a discussion of the costs of firearm injuries. Suggested legislative language for implementing our recommendation is provided in appendix III. Major contributors to the report are listed in appendix IV.

The Preventability of Accidental Deaths From Firearms

In this chapter, we report on our estimate of the proportion of all accidental firearm deaths that could be prevented by either a child-proof safety device or a device that indicates whether a gun is loaded. We first describe the methodology we used to determine which deaths could have been prevented. Next, we provide our findings on the numbers of accident cases in our sample that were preventable by a child-proof safety or loading indicator and the accidents that were not thereby preventable. We include a description of some of the characteristics of the accidents in our sample and conclude with estimates of preventable deaths nationwide.

Methodology

To determine the percentage of accidental deaths from firearms that could have been prevented by either of the two types of devices, we examined data from medical examiners and coroners in a sample of jurisdictions from across the United States. We randomly selected 110 urban and rural jurisdictions (counties and independent cities) and determined if there had been any deaths in the jurisdictions from accidental shootings in 1988 or 1989, the most recent years for which data were available. To determine if there were any such deaths, we contacted state vital records offices and the coroners or medical examiners in the selected jurisdictions.

We requested complete case file information (investigation reports, autopsy results, and so on) from the medical examiner or coroner for every accidental death from firearms that we identified. In some cases, when medical examiners' or coroners' data were insufficient to allow a preventability determination, we sought supplemental information from police department records. In total, we reviewed 107 case files.

After our review of case files, we divided the accidental firearm deaths into four categories: (1) those that could have been prevented by a child-proof safety device, (2) those that could have been prevented by a loading indicator device, (3) those that could not have been prevented, and (4) those for which a preventability determination could not be made.

We constructed criteria for determining which cases fell into each category. For deciding which accidents could have been prevented by a child-proof safety device, we sought the advice of experts. Several types of child-proof devices are on the market. Through various means, such devices lock the trigger to prevent it from being pulled. According to pediatrics experts and experts on deaths and injuries from firearms, a

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The Preventability of Accidental Deaths
From Firearms

child-proof device can be reasonably expected to prevent only children up to about age 6 from discharging a firearm. Children under that age are not considered strong enough physically or developed enough cognitively to be able to disengage a safety mechanism designed to be child-proof. Therefore, our criterion for determining the number of deaths that could have been prevented by a child-proof device was the age of the child firing the weapon.

Loading indicators allow one to determine at a glance whether a firearm is unloaded and whether a round remains in the chamber. Our criterion for determining the number of deaths that could have been prevented by a loading indicator was that there was evidence that the shooter believed the weapon was unloaded. We required that there be evidence of one of three situations in the case file. First, the shooter believed the firearm to be unloaded because either the shooter had emptied the firearm but failed to note that a round remained in the chamber or the shooter's common practice was to leave the weapon unloaded and so assumed it to be. Second, the shooter pulled the trigger several times without the firearm discharging (dry-firing) and so assumed it to be unloaded. Or third, the firearm had been stored for over a month, so the shooter did not remember whether it was loaded but assumed it was not.

We judged an accidental firearm death to be nonpreventable in cases in which there was specific evidence that the conditions above for child-proof safeties and loading indicators were not met (that is, shooter over age 6, shooter knew weapon was loaded). Examples of nonpreventable accidents (that is, not preventable by either of these two devices) included cases in which a weapon fell or was knocked to the ground and consequently discharged. Hunting accidents in which victims were mistakenly shot (for example, the 18-year-old man who was shot by a friend who mistook him for a deer) were also considered nonpreventable.

We classified as "undeterminable" any death for which the case file lacked sufficient detail to enable a determination of preventability. These included self-inflicted shootings in which there was no way of determining whether the victim had checked the gun before firing it.

For addressing the question of how many accidental shootings might have been prevented by the two safety devices, we examined accidental deaths from firearms, rather than injuries, primarily because more information is maintained on accidental deaths than on injuries. For example, police departments document more completely incidents in

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The Preventability of Accidental Deaths
From Firearms

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which a shooting victim died. Even in deaths believed from the outset to be accidental, the homicide unit is often involved in the investigation. Additionally, details of the circumstances surrounding accidental deaths are usually available from coroners' and medical examiners' reports. Information from such sources was often sufficiently detailed to allow a determination of preventability. In contrast, information from the case records of injuries we examined was rarely sufficient to allow us to determine preventability. Consequently, we restricted our preventability determinations to cases involving accidental deaths.

Findings

Child-Proof Safety Devices

Of the 107 deaths we reviewed, 9 (8 percent) resulted from shots fired by children under age 6. These deaths could have been prevented by a child-proof safety device. Although children under the age of 6 generally cannot disengage a child-proof device, they are quite capable of firing a handgun, as demonstrated by medical examiners' and coroners' reports. In one case, for example, a 1-1/2-year-old boy and his 3-1/2-year-old brother were playing with a .38 caliber handgun that they found under their father's pillow. The weapon discharged, striking the younger child and killing him.

Loading Indicator Devices

Of the 107 deaths, 25 (23 percent) could have been prevented had the firearm had a loading indicator. These deaths occurred when the shooter, typically a male between 13 and 24 years old, believed for one reason or another that the firearm was unloaded. In one case, a 15-year-old boy removed a .22 caliber handgun from his father's nightstand and pointed it playfully at his 11-year-old sister. He had already removed the clip, for he was familiar with the gun (having fired it at the range once before), and thus believed the gun was unloaded. However, he did not realize that a round remained in the firing chamber; upon discharge, it struck his sister in the head.

Other deaths occurred when the shooter dry-fired a weapon one or more times and so believed it to be unloaded. In one case, a 17-year-old boy took a large-caliber handgun he believed to be unloaded and, in the presence of two friends, put it in his mouth. He pulled the trigger and, when the weapon failed to discharge, he placed it to his head and again pulled the trigger. The weapon then discharged.

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The Preventability of Accidental Deaths
From Firearms

In still other cases, the shooter habitually unloaded a firearm before storing it and so assumed it to be unloaded. For example, one man was cleaning his .44 caliber handgun that he always kept unloaded, but he had forgotten that he had placed a loose round in the chamber 2 weeks earlier. When he cocked the hammer to clean it, he inadvertently touched the trigger. The bullet struck his wife in the chest.

Other Accidents

In 52 (49 percent) of the 107 cases we examined, the accident involved neither a child under the age of 6 nor a firearm believed to be empty. These deaths largely include those that occurred because a weapon discharged when it fell or was knocked to the ground. For example, in one case, a hunter was jumping into the back of a pickup truck when his rifle knocked against the truck bed and discharged. The bullet entered the cab of the truck, killing a passenger.

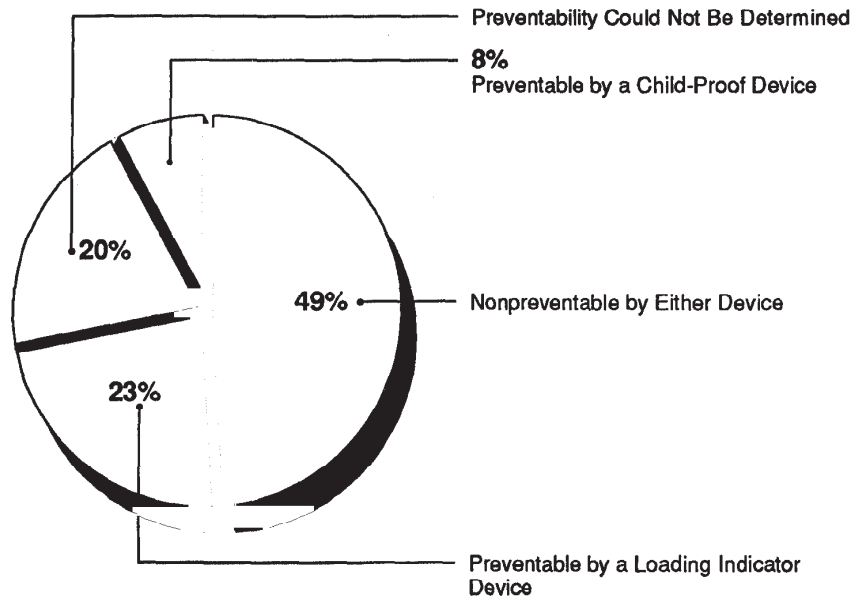
Although we classified such cases as “nonpreventable” by a loading indicator, we believe that some clearly would have been prevented had the shooter (1) been more careful in handling the weapon, (2) not been intoxicated, or (3) received training in firearm handling. We used gun safety materials published by the National Rifle Association to develop statements of basic safety practices. Among the 107 cases we examined, 90 involved clear violations of good gun-handling practices. For example, 7 cases involved intoxication or some use of alcohol and 10 cases involved Russian roulette.

In 21 (20 percent) of the 107 cases we examined, the case file information was insufficient to enable us to determine preventability. In one case, a 42-year-old male was admitted to a hospital with a gunshot wound in the abdomen. The case file indicated only that the wound was self-inflicted and occurred as the victim was reportedly putting the gun in a holster. It did not contain information on whether the victim thought the firearm was unloaded. Undoubtedly, some unknown proportion of these cases also could have been prevented by the presence of a loading indicator.

Figure 2.1 shows, for the 107 accidental deaths we reviewed, those that could have been prevented, those that could not have been prevented by either a child safety or loading indicator device, and those for which a preventability determination could not be made.

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Figure 2.1: Proportion of Preventable to Other Deaths Caused by Accidental Firearm Discharges^a



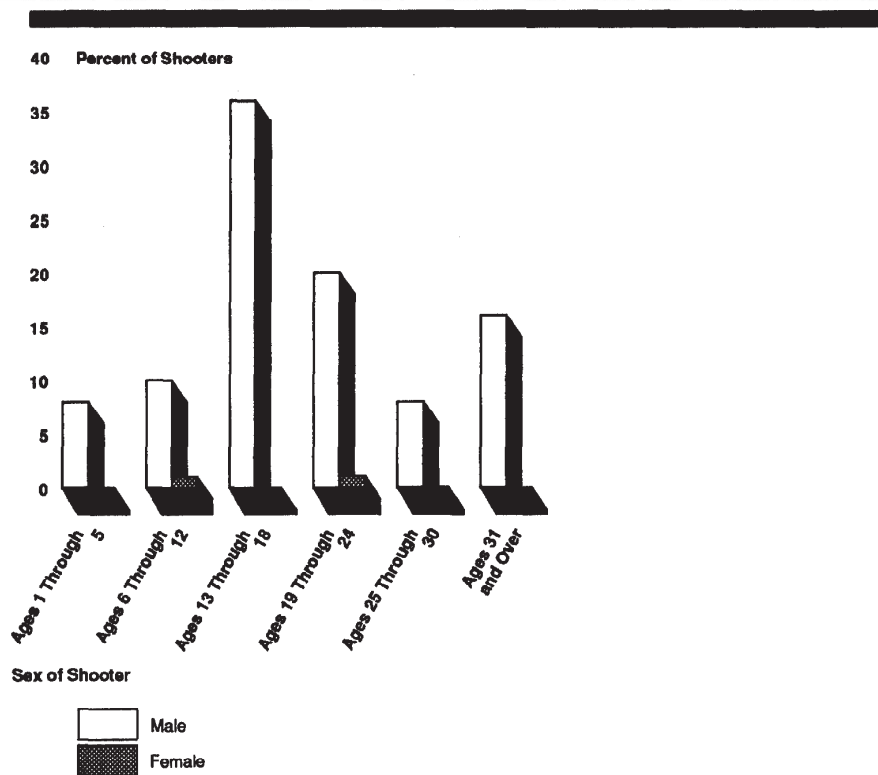
^aFrom our sample of 107 cases, calendar years 1988 and 1989.

Characteristics of Accidental Deaths From Firearms

In the course of our review, we observed several interesting characteristics about accidental deaths from firearms. (Figures 2.2 through 2.6 show selected characteristics of the case files we reviewed.) As shown in figure 2.2, many more shooters were male than were female, and more shooters were between the ages of 13 and 24 than in other age groups.

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Figure 2.2: Sex and Age Group of Shooters^a



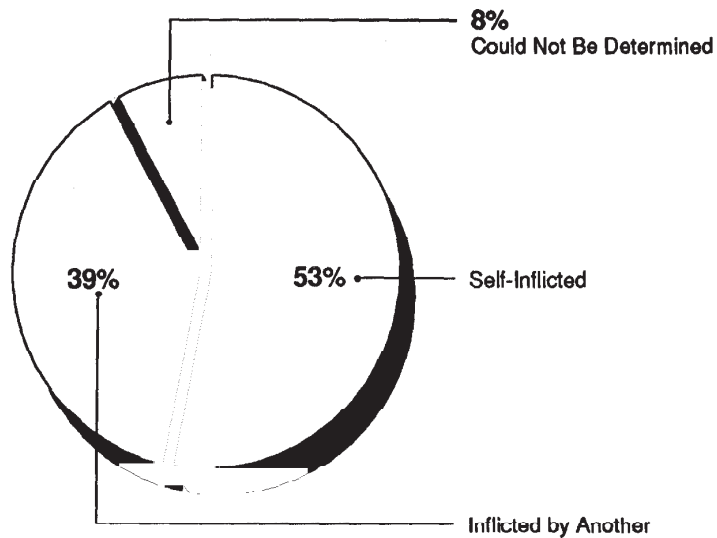
^aBased on 86 case files that included both sex and age.

Slightly more than half the deaths were from self-inflicted wounds, as shown in figure 2.3.

#1028

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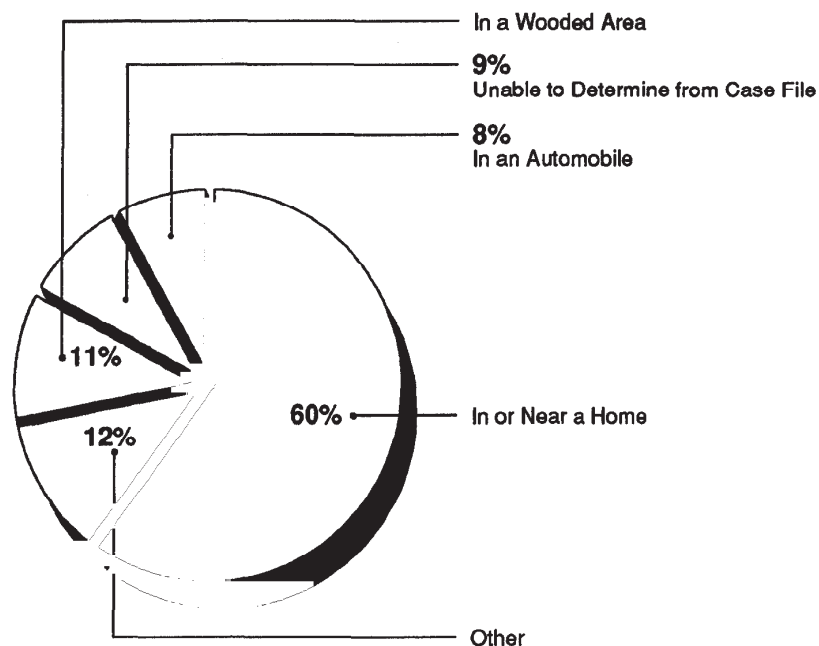
Figure 2.3: Percent of Accidental Deaths
That Were Self-Inflicted



More deaths occurred in or near a private residence than in vehicles, parks, or streets, as shown in figure 2.4.

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Figure 2.4: Location of Firearm
Accidents Resulting in Death^a



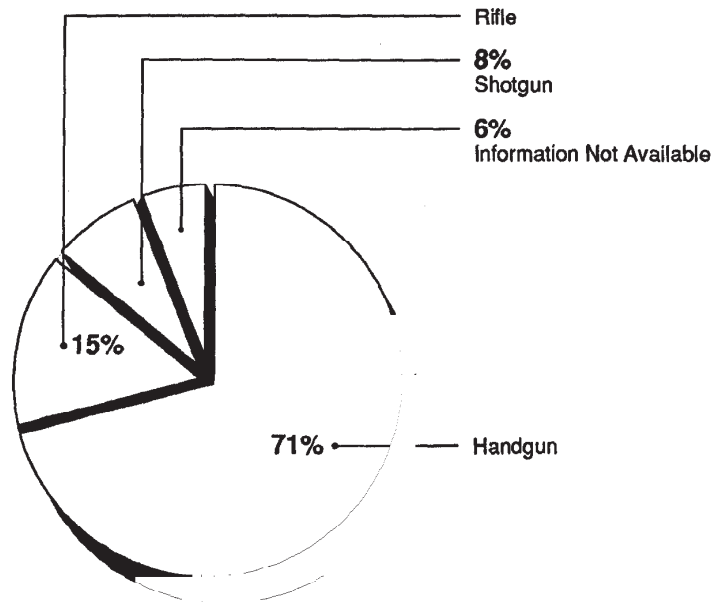
^a"Other" includes public streets, sidewalks, alleys, public parks, workplaces, and firing ranges.

A handgun was the weapon involved in the majority of deaths, as shown in figure 2.5.

#1030

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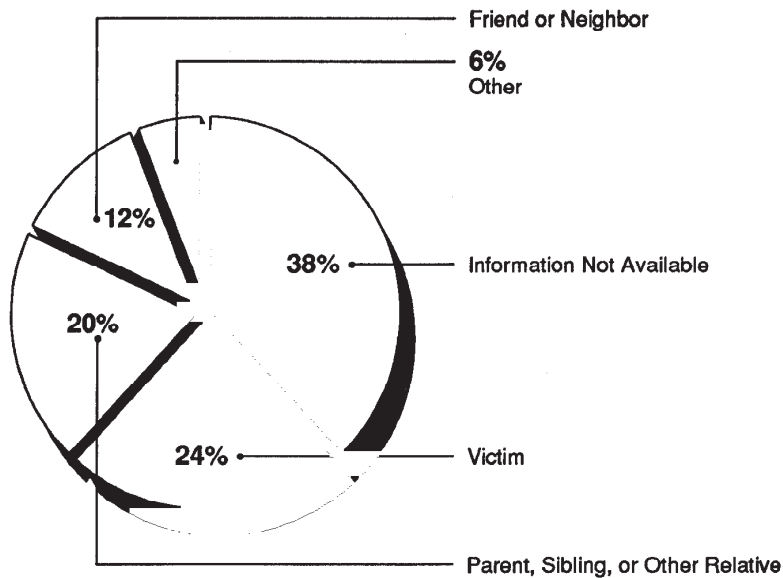
Figure 2.5: Type of Weapon Involved in
Accidents



And over 4 out of 10 victims died by their own (or their family's) firearm, as shown in figure 2.6.

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Figure 2.6: Ownership of Weapons
 Involved in Accidents



Estimates of Preventable Deaths

Nationwide, in 1988, according to the National Center for Health Statistics, 1,501 deaths resulted from accidental firearm discharges. From our sample, we can project that about 458 (plus or minus 89) of these deaths could have been prevented by either a child-proof device or a loading indicator device.¹ Specifically, 113 (plus or minus 64) could have been prevented with a child-proof device, and 345 (plus or minus 99) with a loading indicator device. Of the remaining deaths, 767 (plus or minus 125) could not have been prevented with these devices. Although we can project that over 400 deaths could have been prevented with these devices, it is likely that many additional deaths could have been prevented had good gun-handling practices been exercised, such as locking up and storing firearms unloaded and refraining from horseplay and the use of alcohol when handling firearms.

In addition to the lives that could be saved, there are medical expenses and other economic costs to society that could be avoided were these deaths to be prevented. The costs associated with shootings are quite

¹Because our sample was randomly selected, our results are projectable to the country as a whole. All samples, however, are subject to sampling errors, which define the upper and lower bounds of the estimate calculated. All sampling errors for the estimates in this chapter were calculated at the 95-percent confidence level. (See appendix I for the sampling plan and the error for each estimate.)

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high. If 458 deaths were averted, this would avoid costs estimated to exceed \$170 million. (See appendix II for further discussion of the costs of firearm injuries and deaths.)

Accidental Injuries and Deaths From Firearms

As we stated in chapter 1, data on the number of fatalities are available, but there is little information on the number of injuries caused by accidental shootings. This chapter reports on our examination of the universe of injuries and deaths caused by accidental firearm discharges. We first describe the methodology we used to determine the ratio of injuries to deaths. Next, we provide our findings on the accidental shooting cases in our sample. We conclude with a discussion of the estimates of injuries from accidental firearm discharges nationwide.

Methodology

We examined firearm accidents involving injuries, but no deaths, in order to develop some information about the frequency of such accidents and the relative proportion of injuries to deaths. As we noted in chapter 1, our examination of these accidents is based on a sample of 10 urban police departments. The lack of data on accidental shootings in many police departments limited our study.

As we sought data on firearm accidents from city police departments, we found that the sophistication of police department recordkeeping systems varied widely, as did the extent of data maintained on cases involving accidental firearms discharges. Because police department record systems are essentially designed to track crimes and not accidents, many police departments do not maintain records on accidental shootings unless they result in death. And those that do maintain records on accidental shootings often include these records in a large “miscellaneous” category that makes their retrieval and review very labor intensive and time consuming. In contrast, some police departments maintain records by code, with a different code for each type of event they investigate, including firearm accidents. Other departments group their reports into sufficiently narrow categories (for example, “accidents” and “assaults”) that the manual retrieval and review of the reports is feasible.

We identified 10 urban area police departments that maintained accessible records on accidental shootings and were willing to provide the case file information. To identify these police departments, we began with a list of jurisdictions suggested as having good data bases by several national law enforcement organizations. We contacted every police department suggested as well as others to which those departments referred us. The 10 cities included in our study were Tucson, Arizona; San Jose, California; Denver, Colorado; Atlanta, Georgia; Louisville, Kentucky; St. Paul, Minnesota; Albuquerque, New Mexico; Columbia,

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South Carolina; Dallas, Texas; and Salt Lake City, Utah. The 1986 area populations ranged from 93,000 to over 1 million.

We obtained information from the 10 police departments on all the reported accidental shootings in their jurisdictions in 1988 and 1989. In most states (including 8 of the 10 states where cities in our study are located), hospitals and physicians are required by law to report gunshot injuries to the police. Two of the states where our cities are located, New Mexico and Kentucky, have no such statewide legal requirement. However, according to police officials in the 2 cities studied in those two states, Albuquerque and Louisville, medical professionals report cases involving gunshot injuries as a common practice. As a result, we are confident that the majority of accidental injuries from firearms in our 10 sampled cities are captured in our study.

Such reporting requirements were not the sole reason we sought data from police departments rather than from hospitals, the most common source of injury information. We learned that hospital records typically do not include information about whether a firearm injury was accidentally or intentionally inflicted, and thus we could not separate accidents from suicide or homicide attempts.

At the 10 police departments, we examined a total of 532 cases of accidental firearms discharges that resulted in either injury or death in 1988 and 1989.¹ Whereas we could project from our sample of medical examiners and coroners the nationwide number of accidental deaths from firearms that could have been prevented, we cannot do so for injuries. Because our sample of the 10 urban police departments is not representative, we cannot generalize our results either regionwide or nationwide. Nevertheless, as there has been a dearth of data on accidental injuries from firearms, we believe that our data will contribute to the national base of knowledge on accidental injuries from firearms. Knowledge about the number of injuries that occur each year is important for understanding the size of the public health problem, a key element in any consideration of the need to find solutions to the problem.

Findings

Of the 532 accidental firearm discharge cases we examined, 527 resulted in injuries, and 5 resulted in deaths. This is a ratio of 105 to 1 of injuries

¹Not included in the 532 cases were shootings involving BB pistols or pellet guns and three cases with injuries where handguns loaded with blanks were intentionally fired. We also excluded cases of accidental firearms discharges where no one was injured and cases where the victim refused to cooperate with the police in providing any information about how the shooting occurred or who was involved.

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to deaths. Table 3.1 shows the numbers of injuries and deaths from accidental firearm discharges in the 10 cities.

**Table 3.1: Deaths and Injuries From
Accidental Firearm Discharges, 1988 and
1989**

City and state	Population ^a	Death	Injury	Total
Albuquerque, N. Mex.	366,750	1	48	49
Atlanta, Ga.	421,910	1	80	81
Columbia, S.C.	93,020	0	12	12
Dallas, Tex.	1,003,520	1	248	249
Denver, Colo.	505,000	2	15	17
Louisville, Ky.	286,470	0	34	34
St. Paul, Minn.	263,680	0	2	2
Salt Lake City, Utah.	158,440	0	12	12 ^b
San Jose, Calif.	712,080	0	19	19
Tucson, Ariz.	358,850	0	57	57
Total	4,169,720	5	527	532

^a1986 population.

^bDoes not include first three quarters of 1988.

The reasons for the wide variation in the cities' numbers of deaths and injuries, inconsistent with their population sizes, are unknown. To some extent, the variation may stem from differences in the police departments' recordkeeping systems. As we stated above, some departments had very sophisticated computerized systems that allowed for easier (and presumably more accurate) retrieval of cases. For example, Dallas, the city in our sample with the highest number of accidental shootings, had one of the most sophisticated recordkeeping systems.

Another reason for the wide variation may be differences in patterns of gun ownership. There are higher rates of gun ownership in the South and some parts of the West than in the North, for example. This may, in part, account for the low number of accidents in St. Paul and the higher numbers in Dallas, Atlanta, and Tucson. We have no ready explanation for why San Jose, the second largest city in our sample, had many fewer instances of accidental shootings than did Dallas, the largest city we studied.

At the least, however, the numbers of injuries are conservative. According to several police officials, some cases undoubtedly are not reported, although it is impossible to know how many. If some accidental shootings go unreported and uninvestigated, this is far more likely to happen in cases involving only injuries and no deaths. This

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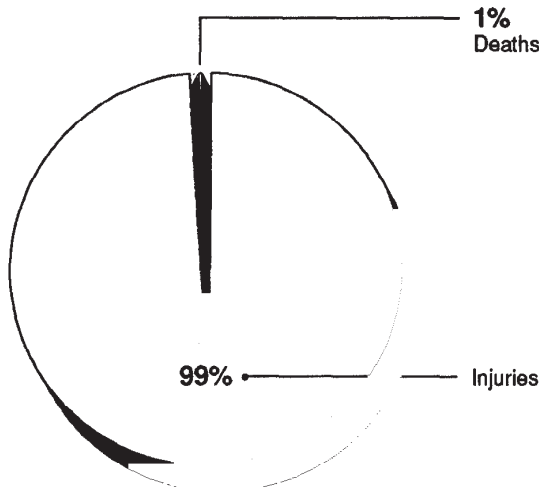
means that the reported numbers of deaths should be very accurate while the numbers of injuries may be underreported.

The characteristics of the accidental injury cases we reviewed were similar to those of the preventable and other death cases discussed in chapter 2. That is, the vast majority (90 percent) of the shooters were male, and almost half of all shooters were between the ages of 13 and 24. Most of the injuries were self-inflicted; most were caused by a handgun. In about two thirds of the cases, the accident occurred in or near a private residence.

The following case typifies the circumstances surrounding many of the accidental shootings in our sample. A 14-year-old youth was handling a .38 caliber handgun in his front yard. He assumed it to be unloaded and pulled the trigger, shooting himself in the foot.

Figure 3.1 shows, for the 532 cases we reviewed, that 99 percent of the accidental firearms discharges resulted in injuries rather than deaths. As already noted, we estimate that the ratio of injuries to fatalities is 105 to 1, based on the cases we reviewed in 10 cities.

Figure 3.1: Proportion of Injuries and Deaths Caused by Accidental Firearm Discharges



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Implications

As we stated in chapter 1, we know that the number of deaths nationwide resulting from accidental firearm discharges was 1,501 in 1988, the most recent year for which totals are available. Given the cases we reviewed in 10 cities, we derived an estimate of the ratio of injuries to deaths of 105 to 1. Were we to apply this estimate to the nation, using the known number of deaths, we would estimate that there were approximately 157,600 injuries from accidental firearm discharges each year. However, because the sample of cities on which the ratio is based was not randomly selected, we cannot generalize to the nation as a whole.

There are a number of potential sources of bias in the data. First, the data most likely underestimate the actual number of injuries because of the general lack of reporting of accidental shootings. This source of bias would mean that the true ratio of injuries to deaths would be even higher than what we found.

There are also potential biases that would indicate the true ratio nationwide could be lower than that in our sample (that is, nationwide there could be fewer than 105 injuries for every death). Our sample of jurisdictions, driven by data availability, was entirely urban, and this could bias an estimate of the proportion of accidents that were survivable. There are at least three factors directly related to the survivability of a shooting that could vary between urban and rural settings: the caliber of the firearm (.22, .45, and so on), the type of firearm (handgun, long gun, or shotgun), and the quality of medical treatment received. The caliber of the firearm could bias the estimate, since caliber is positively associated with lethality. If lower-caliber firearms are more common in urban shootings (which we do not know), then urban victims could have a greater likelihood of surviving, thus inflating the ratio of injuries to deaths. The type of firearm could bias the estimate, since rifles, more common in rural hunting situations, are more lethal, even when caliber is held constant, because the bullet is fired with greater velocity. Thus, if rural victims are more likely to be shot with rifles, a higher proportion of rural shootings would likely result in death. Finally, the quality of medical treatment could bias the estimate, since urban dwellers are generally closer to emergency care, resulting in urban gunshot victims being more likely to survive potentially fatal injuries.

One frequent source of bias from nonrandom samples, that the locations selected were somehow “unique” or different from average, we do not believe to be a problem for this study. There is no reason to expect that the most important factor in whether an accidental shooting proves

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fatal or not—where the bullet strikes the victim—should differ in any way from one locale to the next. Since these are accidental shootings, and not intentional, having a bullet strike a vital organ should largely be a random occurrence, regardless of whether the shooting is in an urban area or a rural one, a large city or a small one.

Even though we cannot validly project the proportion of injuries to deaths resulting nationally from accidental firearm discharges, there are some indications that the data from our sample are reasonable. As mentioned above, the characteristics of the cases in this sample are very similar to those from the representative sample of deaths we described in chapter 2. In addition, the figures seem in line with the injury-to-death ratios for other types of accidents. When the 105 to 1 ratio of injuries to deaths caused by accidental firearms discharges is compared with similar data for other types of accidents, our data appear consistent. For example, according to the National Safety Council, similar proportions of injuries to deaths exist nationwide for all accidents (94 to 1), accidents occurring in the workplace (162 to 1), and accidents occurring in the home (151 to 1).²

²These numbers are for “disabling injuries.” A disabling injury is defined as an injury causing death, permanent disability, or any degree of temporary total disability beyond the day of the accident.

Implications

The Size of the Problem

As we stated in chapter 1, the number of deaths from accidental shootings has been generally declining over the last several years. This would seem to indicate that the problem is not large and has leveled off. However, what is missing from this picture is any sense of the number of injuries resulting from accidental shootings. Without this information, we cannot judge how big a public health problem firearm accidents really are.

From the declining number of deaths, we cannot determine if the total number of accidental shootings is declining (and declining at the same rate) or if the same number of people are accidentally shot each year but better trauma care is saving the lives of an increasing proportion of the victims.

Our report presents data on the number of injuries associated with every death. Although we cannot project to the country as a whole, were there actually to be the same ratio nationwide as in the 10 cities we studied, that would mean there are approximately 157,600 such injuries each year.

That number, because of methodological limitations discussed in chapter 3, must be viewed as a gross estimate. However, the number does give some sense of the size of the problem. It seems obvious that the total number of accidental shootings is many times the number of fatalities. This is in line with other causes of accidental death and injury. For example, as mentioned in chapter 3, the ratio of workplace injuries to deaths is 162 to 1, while accidents in the home have an injury to death ratio of 151 to 1. Thus, a ratio of tens of injuries for each death seems reasonable for accidental shootings.

Even if one excluded Dallas, the city in our sample with the largest number of injuries, there would remain 279 injuries and 4 deaths (that is, a ratio of 70 to 1), still a large relative proportion of injuries to deaths. If one were to reduce by half the ratio of injuries to deaths that we found, that would still result in a projection of approximately 78,800 injuries annually from accidental shootings in the United States. If one were to reduce it even further, to account for any possible bias, it seems likely, and reasonable, that the resulting projection would still be tens of thousands of such injuries each year. If the true ratio of injuries to deaths nationwide were only one tenth of the ratio in the cities we studied, it would mean there are over 15,000 injuries from accidental shootings each year.

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In addition to the tragedy of these shootings, occurring as they primarily do among young people, there is the issue of costs. As mentioned in chapter 2, the costs associated with gunshot wounds are quite high. Thus, the economic effect of thousands of accidental shootings could be significant. Even if the true number of accidental shootings is smaller than the ratio from the 10 cities studied would indicate, the costs would still be substantial. If there were 1,500 deaths and some 12,000 hospitalizations (less than one tenth the number of injuries estimated from our sample of cities) every year, that would translate into an estimated lifetime cost, each year, of close to \$1 billion.¹ (See appendix II for further discussion of the costs of firearms injuries and deaths.)

It seems clear that thousands of individuals and families are affected by these accidents each year. We turn now to a discussion of approaches that are available for reducing the number of such shootings.

Approaches to Reducing Accidental Shootings

Many of the accidental shootings each year are preventable. Of the fatal shootings we examined, we estimate that 31 percent could have been prevented by two technological modifications to firearms. Undoubtedly, additional fatalities were preventable among cases in which there was insufficient information for us to make a determination. Many nonfatal shootings are obviously also preventable.

Different approaches could be taken to try to reduce the number of accidental shootings. These include mandating modifications to firearms, requiring training in gun safety, and enacting statutes to penalize gun owners who are negligent in their handling or storage of weapons.

Mandated Modifications to Firearms

Our research has demonstrated that lives could be saved and injuries prevented if all guns were equipped with either a child-proof safety or a loading indicator or both. There are clearly instances in which such devices would prevent tragedy. Our projections are that, at current accident rates, some 458 lives could be saved each year if all firearms had both these safety devices.

¹The lifetime cost of an accident is defined as the present discounted value of costs occurring in all future years. Costs include actual dollar expenditures related to illness or injury, including amounts spent for hospital and nursing home care, physician and other medical professional services, drugs and appliances, and rehabilitation. Estimates also include life years lost and the indirect cost associated with loss of earnings because of short- and long-term disability and premature death from injury. The estimated costs are derived from data for all shootings, not just unintentional shootings.

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Gun manufacturers could choose to modify their firearms to include child-proof safeties or loading indicators, motivated by a desire to promote greater welfare or to avoid potential litigation or by pressure from consumers demanding firearms with such features. However, if a guarantee were needed that all firearms have these safety devices, this would have to be mandated by legislative action of the Congress. Current statutes place firearms outside the jurisdiction of the Consumer Product Safety Commission, and the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms is not empowered to control these design aspects of guns. Thus, regulatory action to require modifications could not be taken without specific new legislation.

A child-proof safety that automatically engaged and that came as a built-in part of the firearm could protect young children from adults' carelessness in storing loaded weapons where children can have access to them. Just as passive seat belts that automatically engage have been required in automobiles to protect the occupants without requiring that specific actions be taken each time the vehicle is used, child-proof safety devices on firearms could provide protection in the absence of specific behavior to secure the firearms. Child-proof safeties on firearms could prevent over 100 instances annually in which children fatally shoot someone, often themselves or another child.

Likewise, loading indicators could potentially prevent over 300 deaths resulting from accidental shootings each year among adolescents and adults. Our research demonstrates that, even more than child-proof safeties, this modification could potentially prevent many injuries and deaths. Such a device might also take the "fun" out of such games as Russian roulette.

Our projections of the number of lives saved that could be attributable to these safety devices require that two conditions be met. First, all firearms would have to be equipped with these devices. And second, all other relevant conditions would remain unchanged. That is, there would be no increase in gun safety awareness or education in safe gun-handling practices, because such changes could also save lives.

There are potential problems in implementing any requirement for firearms to be equipped with these safety devices. First, there may be technological difficulties to overcome in designing child-proof safeties and loading indicators for the myriad firearms on the market. In addition, there are possible logistical difficulties:

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-
- loading indicator devices would require that users (including unintended users, such as adolescents) be educated to understand their use and to recognize the indication that the firearms were loaded;
 - there are possible objections to the desirability of having onlookers be able to readily judge if a firearm is loaded (for example, if a weapon is being used for protection); and
 - this type of child-proof safety would only prevent very young children from firing the gun and would likely not be effective against use by older children or adolescents.

Beyond the logistics of implementing the modifications, there is the question of effectiveness. Our projections for the number of lives that could be saved each year assumes that all firearms are equipped with these safety devices. But any changes of this type would presumably be mandated only for new firearms entering the market.

While over 4 million firearms are manufactured in the United States each year, there are an estimated 200 million firearms already in the market. Approximately 50 percent of U.S. households report owning one or more firearms. This represents an enormous pool of weapons that would not be affected by design modifications. Furthermore, firearms, unlike many consumer products, have a long period of use. It is not uncommon for firearms to be passed from one generation to the next, so it cannot be expected that within a decade, for example, the majority of old-style firearms would be out of use. To affect this pool of weapons, owners would have to be required to modify all their firearms, to equip them with the two safety devices.

Other Approaches

Other options are available, including many devices currently on the market, designed to prevent a firearm from being used by any unauthorized person. These include locking storage cases, trigger guards, combination locks that can be built into the weapon, and a variety of other mechanisms for securing firearms of different types. In addition, there is the simple expedient of keeping firearms unloaded, with ammunition stored separately.

However, all these approaches require some positive action on the part of the user to ensure that the firearms are not accessible to children or other unauthorized users. Passive restraints in automobiles were required when data showed that many passengers were not using seat belts that required buckling. The current number of accidents with firearms is testament to the fact that gun users frequently do not take the

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available safety steps. It is not known if education in proper safety procedures would be sufficient to ensure that appropriate precautions would be taken. And requiring that all purchasers of firearms take gun safety training would necessitate some form of registration and monitoring of gun owners.

We know of no ready replacements on the market for a loading indicator. The necessary alternative is proper education in the use and handling of firearms. All users need to be trained to immediately inspect a weapon to determine if it is loaded before handling it further. As we stated in chapter 2, a majority of the accidents we examined involved some violation of safe gun-handling standards. Unfortunately, as our research has shown, many fatal accidents involve users who are not the owners of the firearms. Thus, firearm training aimed at owners will not prevent many of these accidents if others are allowed access to a loaded weapon.

Some states have adopted an approach aimed at encouraging owners to take proper precautions in storing their firearms. Both Florida and Connecticut have recently enacted statutes to hold adults guilty of criminal negligence if they allow minors to gain access to loaded firearms that are subsequently involved in accidental shootings. Penalties include fines and possible imprisonment. Other states (including Wisconsin and Virginia) have considered, but not passed, similar statutes.

**Conclusion and
Recommendation**

The number of individuals being injured and killed each year in accidental shootings is substantial. Whereas the problem may have been viewed as small when only the number of deaths was known, we now know that the overall problem is likely to be very large, with many thousands of individuals being injured each year.

We have demonstrated the potential effectiveness of two technologies—child-proof safeties and loading indicators—for preventing some of these accidents, thereby reducing the number of deaths and injuries. However, there remain obstacles to realizing this promise. How these mechanisms might be implemented is not immediately clear.

These mechanisms are not the only approaches available, however. There are other approaches (for example, training gun owners or limiting access to firearms) that may be equally or more effective.

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The human, economic, and public health costs of these shootings to the victims, their families, and society are considerable. The magnitude of the problem requires that all possible efforts be made to reduce the number of accidental shootings.

The Consumer Product Safety Commission, the primary federal agency with responsibility for product safety, is currently not allowed to take any action that might restrict the availability of firearms to the consumer. We recommend that the Consumer Product Safety Act be amended to clearly establish that the Consumer Product Safety Commission can regulate the risk of injury associated with firearms. Suggested legislative language for implementing our recommendation is provided in appendix III.

Sampling and Estimation Methodology

The study design involved collecting data from two separate samples. One sample was used to examine the preventability of accidental shootings by child-proof safeties and loading indicator mechanisms. A second sample was used to examine the prevalence of nonfatal injuries from accidental shootings. We discuss each sample in turn.

Sample for Examining Preventability

To determine the percentage of accidental deaths from firearms that could have been prevented by either of the two types of devices, we examined data from medical examiners and coroners in a random sample of jurisdictions from across the United States. In each jurisdiction, we contacted state vital records offices and the coroners or medical examiners and asked if there had been any deaths from accidental shootings in 1988 or 1989, the most recent years for which data were available at the time of our study.

We collected information only for shooting deaths classified as accidental. For jurisdictions using the ICD-9 coding system, we limited the data collection to fatalities coded under the E922 category ("accident caused by firearm missile").¹ Thus, we excluded deaths involving firearms that were classified as suicides or homicides or could not be classified.

The sampling frame was the 3,139 counties and independent cities listed by the Bureau of the Census.² We divided these jurisdictions into two strata on the basis of population: an urban stratum (population greater than or equal to 50,000) and a rural stratum (fewer than 50,000 residents). We then selected a random sample of jurisdictions within each stratum. We selected 60 urban jurisdictions and 50 rural jurisdictions, for a total of 110 counties and independent cities. Data were not obtained for either year in 3 jurisdictions. One year's data were unavailable in an additional 4 jurisdictions.

From the data we collected, we computed sampling errors for the major findings on preventability presented in chapter 2. We present our estimates in table I.1, along with the sampling error for each estimate. When added to and subtracted from the estimates, the sampling errors provide the 95-percent confidence interval for each finding.

¹U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, The International Classifications of Diseases, 9th Revision, Clinical Modification, 2nd ed. (Washington, D.C.: 1980).

²U.S. Department of Commerce, County and City Data Book (Washington, D.C.: 1988).

**Appendix I
Sampling and Estimation Methodology****Table I.1: Estimates and Sampling Errors
for Findings on Preventability^a**

Variable	Estimate	Sampling error
Preventable by a child-proof device	7.5%	4.2%
Preventable by a loading indicator device	23.0	6.6
Total preventable by either device	30.5	5.9
Nonpreventable by either device	51.1	8.3
Preventability could not be determined	16.7	7.3

^aFigures represent percent of accidental deaths.

For a check on the accuracy of our sample, we used our data to generate an estimate of the expected number of accidental deaths in a year. Using these data, we estimate that 1,581 deaths from accidental shootings (plus or minus 696) would be expected in a year. This estimate compares favorably with the known number of 1,501 deaths in 1988.

We also computed estimates and sampling errors for the other variables presented in chapter 2 (sex and age of shooters, percentage of self-inflicted shootings, location of accident, type of weapon, and ownership of weapon). These estimates are available upon request.

**Sample for Examining
Injuries**

We employed a snowball sampling technique to identify police jurisdictions where the needed information was retrievable. We began by asking experts on police departments (from the National Institute of Justice, the National Criminal Justice Reference Service, the Police Executive Research Forum, and the Police Management Association) to list any departments with records systems that might contain information on accidental shootings in an accessible form. We contacted every police department suggested in order to determine the feasibility of obtaining the needed case records. In addition, at each department, we asked for referrals to other departments where the needed information might be obtained. This process of contacting departments and asking for referrals was continued until the list of new department names was exhausted.

We identified 10 urban area police departments that maintained accessible records on accidental shootings and that were willing to provide the case file information. The 10 cities included in our study were Tucson, Arizona; San Jose, California; Denver, Colorado; Atlanta, Georgia; Louisville, Kentucky; St. Paul, Minnesota; Albuquerque, New Mexico; Columbia, South Carolina; Dallas, Texas; and Salt Lake City, Utah. Because this was a convenience sample of departments, the results from these 10 cities cannot be generalized to the country as a whole.

Costs of Firearm Injuries

The specific information needed to develop a precise estimate of the costs of unintentional firearm injuries and deaths is not available. However, the information that is available shows that the total costs associated with gunshot wounds are likely to be quite high.

One recent study estimates the average lifetime cost of different types of injuries, defined as the present discounted value of costs occurring in all future years.¹ Costs are enumerated as actual dollar expenditures related to illness or injury, including amounts spent for hospital and nursing home care, physician and other medical professional services, drugs and appliances, and rehabilitation. The cost estimates also include life years lost and the indirect cost associated with loss of earnings from short- and long-term disability and premature death from injury.

Using this approach, the average lifetime cost of a firearm injury (including both fatal and nonfatal injuries) is estimated to be \$53,831.² This can be broken down into estimated costs for firearm injuries of different levels of severity. For those that do not require hospitalization, the estimated per person cost is \$458, while injuries requiring hospitalization are estimated to cost \$33,159 per person. And the average lifetime cost of a firearm fatality is \$373,520, the highest of any cause of injury.

We know from national mortality data that about 1,500 people die each year in the United States from accidental shootings. Based on data from the National Hospital Discharge Survey, it is estimated that in excess of 65,000 persons are hospitalized every year with injuries resulting from firearms. However, it is not known how many of these firearm injuries are unintentional. One study of hospitalizations over the course of a year at one regional trauma center found that 18.8 percent of the firearm-related injuries were unintentional.³ Applying this 18.8-percent figure to the 65,129 firearm-related hospitalizations nationwide yields an estimate of 12,244 annual hospitalizations from unintentional

¹Dorothy P. Rice et al., *Cost of Injury in the United States: A Report to Congress* (San Francisco, Calif.: Institute for Health and Aging, University of California, and Injury Prevention Center, The Johns Hopkins University, 1989).

²Rice's cost estimates are in 1985 dollars.

³Michael J. Martin et al., "The Cost of Hospitalization for Firearm Injuries," *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 260:20 (November 25, 1988), 3048-50. The 18.8-percent figure was computed omitting cases that could not be categorized as either intentional or unintentional.

Appendix II
Costs of Firearm Injuries

firearm injuries. There are no reliable estimates of the number of persons each year who suffer firearm-related injuries that do not require hospitalization.

The estimates from the study on costs can be combined with the incidence data to derive a rough estimate of the overall costs associated with the unintentional firearm injuries and deaths occurring in a single year. The average lifetime costs associated with 1,500 deaths would be over \$500 million (that is, 1,500 times \$373,520 equals \$560,280,000). For 12,244 hospitalizations, the average lifetime cost would be over \$400 million (that is, 12,244 times \$33,159 equals \$405,998,796). So, omitting any costs associated with injuries not requiring hospitalization, the estimated lifetime costs for accidental shootings is close to \$1 billion (\$966,278,796) every year.

The estimated costs associated with shootings can also be used to value the savings that would be associated with specific types of prevention. In chapter 2, we estimated that some 458 deaths might be prevented each year if all firearms were equipped with child-proof safeties and loading indicators. If 458 deaths were averted, this would avoid lifetime costs estimated to exceed \$170 million.

The estimates above are based on one approach to estimating the costs of firearm injuries and deaths. Different federal agencies have used different dollar amounts for the value of life, ranging from several hundred thousand dollars to several million dollars. If higher figures are considered in the calculations, the estimated costs of accidental shootings can increase dramatically. For example, one frequently used value is \$2 million.⁴ Applying the \$2 million figure to the 1,500 deaths that occur each year yields an estimated annual value of life lost through accidental shootings of \$3 billion. Applying this value to our projection of 458 deaths that might be averted would yield estimated annual savings of over \$900 million. Higher assigned values for each life would result in higher estimated savings.

⁴Clayton P. Gillette and Thomas D. Hopkins, Federal Agency Valuations of Human Life (Washington, D.C.: Administrative Conference of the United States, 1988).

Suggested Legislative Language

This appendix suggests legislative language that would implement the revisions we recommend to clearly establish that the Consumer Product Safety Commission can regulate the risk of injury associated with firearms. The legislative language should read as follows:

Section 3(a) of the Consumer Product Safety Act (15 USC 2052) is amended by striking out subparagraph (a)(1)(E) and redesignating subparagraphs (F) through (I) as subparagraphs (E) through (H), respectively.

Section 8 of the Consumer Product Safety Act (15 USC 2057) is amended by adding at the end thereof the following sentence:

This section shall not apply in the Commission's regulation of the risk of injury associated with firearms.

Section 3 of the Consumer Product Safety Commission Improvements Act of 1976 (15 USC 2080 note) is amended by striking out subparagraph (d)(2) and subparagraph (e) and inserting in lieu thereof:

(e) the Consumer Product Safety Commission has authority to regulate the risk of injury associated with firearms.

Section 3 of the Consumer Product Safety Commission Improvements Act of 1976 (15 USC 2080) is further amended by striking out "(1)" in subparagraph (d).

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