No. 23-55805

IN THE UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE NINTH CIRCUIT

VIRGINIA DUNCAN, ET AL., Plaintiffs and Appellees,

V.

ROB BONTA, IN HIS OFFICIAL CAPACITY AS ATTORNEY GENERAL OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA, Defendant and Appellant.

On Appeal from the United States District Court for the Southern District of California

No. 3:17-cv-01017-BEN-JLB The Honorable Roger T. Benitez, Judge

APPELLANT'S EXCERPTS OF RECORD VOLUME 15 of 17

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November 21, 2023

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Assault Weapons "Mass Produced Mayhem"



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Assault Weapons: "Mass Produced Mayhem"

Brady Center to Prevent Gun Violence October 2008



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October 2008

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The Brady Center to Prevent Gun Violence is a national non-profit organization working to reduce the tragic toll of gun violence in America through education, research, and legal advocacy. Through its project, *Gun Industry Watch*, the Brady Center works to monitor and publicly expose gun industry practices that contribute to gun violence, with the goal of bringing about life-saving industry reform. The programs of the Brady Center complement the legislative and grassroots mobilization efforts of its sister organization, the Brady Campaign to Prevent Gun Violence and its network of Million Mom March Chapters.

Assault Weapons: "Mass Produced Mayhem" was written by Brian J. Siebel. Thanks go to Robyn Steinlauf, Sarah McLemore, Molly Warren, Lindsay Brooker, Talesia Simon, Natalie Durham, and Elizabeth Haile for their assistance in preparing this report. If you have questions about any part of this report, or would like a copy, please write to *Gun Industry Watch*, Brady Center to Prevent Gun Violence, 1225 Eye Street, N.W., Suite 1100, Washington D.C. 20005. The report and other Gun Industry Watch reports are also available at www.bradycenter.org/gunindustrywatch and www.gunlawsuits.org.

A Note About the Title

The phrase "mass produced mayhem" is taken from the federal Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosive's description of assault weapons in its "Assault Weapons Profile" (April 1994).

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Executive Summary

Assault weapons are military-style weapons of war, made for offensive military assaults. It is no accident that when a madman, Gian Luigi Ferri, decided to assault the law offices at 101 California Street in San Francisco, he armed himself with two TEC-9 assault weapons with 50-round magazines, which enabled him to kill eight people and wound six others.¹ Or that the Columbine high school shooters, who killed 12 students and a teacher, included a TEC-9 assault pistol in their arsenal.² Or that the Branch-Davidians at Waco, Texas, accumulated an arsenal of assault weapons to prepare for battle against the federal government, including 123 AR-15s, 44 AK-47s, two Barrett .50 calibers, two Street Sweepers, an unknown number of MAC-10 and MAC-11s, 20 100-round drum magazines, and 260 large-capacity banana clips.³ Or that James Huberty used an UZI assault pistol and a shotgun to kill 21 people and wound 19 others at a McDonald's in San Ysidro, California.⁴ Or that Patrick Purdy used an AK-47 assault rifle to kill five children and wound 29 others and a teacher at an elementary school in Stockton, California. Equipped with a 75-round "drum" magazine, Purdy was able to shoot 106 rounds in less than two minutes.⁵ The list of horrific attacks goes on.⁶

The federal Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives (ATF) has called assault weapons "mass produced mayhem."⁷ They have been weapons of choice for gangs, drug dealers, and mass killers. They have been used to slaughter innocents in numerous high-profile shootings, and have been used to outgun police officers on the streets. They are of no use for hunters and are counterproductive for lawful defense of one's home. Law enforcement throughout the nation has called for them to be banned. Presidents Gerald Ford, Jimmy Carter, Ronald Reagan, Bill Clinton, and George W. Bush did not agree on much, but they all supported an assault weapons ban.

For ten years, from 1994-2004, federal law banned these weapons of war. Although this now-expired law was limited in scope, and was circumvented by many gun manufacturers, it reduced the use of assault weapons in crime. The experience suggests that a stronger, more comprehensive law would enhance public safety even more.

In the four years since the federal ban expired, hundreds of people have been killed in this country with military-style assault weapons. This report lists incidents in which at least 163 people have been killed and 185 wounded in with assault weapons, including at least 38 police officers killed or wounded by them. Moreover, as these incidents are only those that we could find reported in the press, the actual tally of fatalities and injuries is almost certainly much higher.

Since the federal assault weapon expired in 2004, politicians from President George W. Bush to Senator John Warner have called for its renewal. But on this issue, the two major presidential candidates offer two starkly opposing views: Senator Barack



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Obama has stated as recently as his convention acceptance speech that it is imperative that criminals be denied the use of assault weapons. Senator John McCain, who has opposed the NRA on gun shows and other issues, has been firm in his opposition to assault weapon bans. The question should be asked of the candidates, "Senator, why should civilians be allowed to wield these weapons of war?"

This report provides the factual basis for answering that question, and makes the evidentiary case for an assault weapons ban. The report also outlines how the availability of assault weapons to criminals has altered the balance of power on urban streets between police and criminals, placing police officers in grave risk of harm.

SWD M-10, M-11, M-11/9, and M-12 Assault Pistol



AK-47 Assault Rifle (Many variants)





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Assault Weapons Are Designed to Slaughter People

Assault weapons are semiautomatic versions of fully automatic guns designed for military use. These guns unleash extraordinary firepower. When San Jose, California, police test-fired an UZI, a 30-round magazine was emptied in slightly less than two seconds on full automatic, while the same magazine was emptied in just five seconds on semiautomatic.⁸

As the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives ("ATF") has explained:

Assault weapons were designed for rapid fire, close quarter shooting at human beings. That is why they were put together the way they were. You will not find these guns in a duck blind or at the Olympics. **They are mass produced mayhem.**⁹

ATF has also described semiautomatic assault weapons as "large capacity, semiautomatic firearms designed and configured for rapid fire, combat use.... Most are patterned after machine guns used by military forces."¹⁰ In short, as a Montgomery County, Alabama Sheriff has said: "[T]here's only one reason for owning a gun like that – killing people. There's no other use other than to kill people. That's all they're made for."¹¹

Assault weapons have distinct features that separate them from sporting firearms.¹² While semiautomatic hunting rifles are designed to be fired from the shoulder and depend upon the accuracy of a precisely aimed projectile, the military features of semiautomatic assault weapons are designed to enhance their capacity to shoot multiple human targets very rapidly. Assault weapons are equipped with large-capacity ammunition magazines that allow the shooter to fire 20, 50, or even more than 100 rounds without having to reload. Pistol grips on assault rifles and shotguns help stabilize the weapon during rapid fire and allow the shooter to spray-fire from the hip position. Barrel shrouds on assault pistols protect the shooter's hands from the heat generated by firing many rounds in rapid succession. Far from being simply "cosmetic," these features all contribute to the unique function of any assault weapon to deliver extraordinary firepower. They are uniquely military features, with no sporting purpose whatsoever.¹³

Accordingly, ATF has concluded that assault weapons "are not generally recognized as particularly suitable for or readily adaptable to sporting purposes" and instead "are attractive to certain criminals."¹⁴ An ATF survey of 735 hunting guides, conducted during the administration of President George H.W. Bush, found that sportsmen do not use assault weapons.¹⁵ These findings were confirmed in a second study performed by ATF under the Clinton Administration.¹⁶



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A researcher hired by the Department of Justice to analyze the effect of the 1994 federal ban on assault weapons confirmed that the firepower of assault weapons gives them greater destructive potential. His analysis found that:

attacks with semiautomatics – including assault weapons and other semiautomatics equipped with large capacity magazines – result in more shots fired, more persons hit, and more wounds inflicted per victim than do attacks with other firearms.¹⁷

This contradicts the National Rifle Association's ("NRA") assertion that there are only "cosmetic" differences between the guns affected by the assault weapon ban and other firearms.



TEC-9, TEC-DC-9, and TEC-22 Assault Pistol

Steyr AUG Assault Rifle





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Assault Weapons Threaten Law Enforcement and Terrorize Civilians

Since the federal assault weapons ban expired in September 2004, assault weapons have again flooded our streets, causing mayhem. Law enforcement agencies throughout the United States have reported an upward trend in assault weapons violence, forcing many police departments to invest in expensive assault weapons to keep from being outgunned by criminals. However, even with greater firepower and the availability of bulletproof vests, many officers have lost their lives to assault weapon attacks. Hundreds of civilians have also been victimized by assault weapons, many of them in multiple-victim attacks. In an appendix to this report, we list more than 200 assault weapons shootings and attacks that have occurred since the federal ban expired – and the list does not purport to be comprehensive. Assault weapons may not be used in the majority of crimes – handguns are – but they are disproportionately used in crime compared to their numbers in circulation. Moreover, assault weapons have special appeal to terrorists. They have no place in a civilized society.

Police Outgunned

Law enforcement has reported that assault weapons are the "weapons of choice" for drug traffickers, gangs, terrorists, and paramilitary extremist groups. As Los Angeles Police Chief William Bratton said:

There is a reason that these weapons are so appealing to criminals. They are designed to be easily concealed and kill as many people as possible as quickly as possible. Congress must act and act now to protect the American public and our police officers from these deadly weapons. This is about public safety and law enforcement.¹⁸

Law enforcement officers are at particular risk from these weapons because of their high firepower, which often leaves them outgunned by criminals. A researcher for the Department of Justice found that:

[A]ssault weapons account for a larger share of guns used in mass murders and murders of police, crimes for which weapons with greater firepower would seem particularly useful.¹⁹

Indeed, numerous law enforcement officers have been killed with high-firepower assault weapons.²⁰ In black sidebars on the following pages, we list ten cases of officers down since the federal assault weapons ban expired in September 2004. Unfortunately, there have been many more.²¹



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OFFICERS DOWN

San Antonio, Texas. September 8, 2008. A man shot two police officers with an assault rifle when the police attempted to arrest him. A standoff between the suspect and police followed, ending hours later when the suspect shot and killed himself.²²

Tucson, Arizona. June 1, 2008.

A man shot at several houses with an assault rifle, then lead police in pursuit across Tucson for more than an hour. During the chase, the gunman shot at police multiple times, fatally shooting one officer and injuring two Sheriff's deputies.²³

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. May 3, 2008.

Officer Stephen Liczbinski was shot and killed by an assault rifle as he was responding to a robbery at a Bank of America branch. Three men robbed the bank and were fleeing when Officer Liczbinski stopped their car and exited his patrol car. At that time, one of the bank robbers opened fire with an SKS assault rifle, striking Liczbinski numerous times. One suspect was eventually shot and killed by police and the other two were arrested and charged with murder.²⁴

Miami, Florida. September 13, 2007.

Police spotted a vehicle driving erratically and followed it until it stopped in a residential complex. The suspect got out and hopped a fence to the rear of the home; the officers exited their patrol car and went to the front of the home and were granted permission to search by a female resident. The suspect grabbed a high-powered, military-style assault rifle and fired at the police officers through a window, killing Officer Jose Somohano. The suspect then exited the house and shot three other officers as he escaped. The shooter was caught later that day but would not relinquish his assault rifle so he was shot and killed by police officers.²⁵

Floyd County, Indiana. June 18, 2007.

Two officers responded to a domestic disturbance call between a mother and her son. The officers were speaking with the mother on the driveway when the 15-year-old son ambushed both officers from an upstairs window and shot at them with a high-powered assault rifle. One officer was killed and the other was seriously wounded.²⁶

addition, In police departments have found that the ban's expiration has led to increased criminal access to assault weapons and levels of violent crime, forcing many to outfit their officers with assault rifles of their own.27 An informal survey of about 20 police departments conducted by the International Association of Chiefs of Police revealed that since 2004, all of the agencies have either added assault weapons to patrol units or replaced existing weapons with military-style assault weapons.²⁸

"We're in an arms race," said Police Chief Scott Knight, chairman of the firearms committee of the International Association of Chiefs of Police.²⁹ Indeed, data collected from ATF found that, since 2005, the first full year after the federal ban on assault weapons expired, ATF recorded an 11% increase in crime gun tracings of AK-47-type assault weapons.³⁰

The Chicago Police Department reported a 10% increase in the number of assault weapons seized. Superintendent Phil Cline said, "[t]hese are guns that can shoot up to 30 rounds with a couple pulls of the trigger. And it puts our police in grave danger out there. So, we'd like still to see some kind of ban, either by the state or federally."³¹

In 2006, law enforcement in Miami noted the effect of the expiration of the assault weapons ban on the rash of crimes used with these now-legal weapons.



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County state attorney Katherine Fernandez-Rundle stated that the AK-47 is the "favorite weapon" of dangerous gangs gaining influence in Miami.³² Miami-Dade Police Director Robert Parker stated "there was nothing positively gained by the lifting of the ban on assault weapons by the government."³³

Just over a year later, Miami police said that the amount of assault weapons they recovered, and homicides using assault weapons, had continued to increase. While just four percent of homicides in Miami in 2004 were committed with assault weapons, in 2007, it was one in five.³⁴ "It's almost like we have water pistols going up against these high-powered rifles," said John Rivera, president of the Dade County Police Benevolent Association. "Our weaponry and our bulletproof vests don't match up to any of those types of weapons."³⁵

The death of Miami police officer Sgt. Jose Somohano - killed by a shooter wielding a MAK-90 three years to the day after the federal ban expired - prompted Miami Police Chief John Timoney for the first time to authorize officers to start carrying assault weapons. The Chief blamed the expiration of the federal ban for the current "arms race" between police and drug gangs using assault weapons:

This is really a failure of leadership at the national level. We are absolutely going in the wrong direction here. The whole thing is a friggin disgrace.³⁶

He added:

Two or three years ago, we had the lowest homicide rate since 1967 in Miami. Then the homicides skyrocketed with the availability of AK-47s. And it went from 3% of all homicides being committed with AKs, up to 9% two years ago, then 18% last year, and this year it is around 20%. And it's going up.... We're being flooded with these AK-47s."

Shootings involving assault weapons were among the reasons U.S. Attorney R. Alexander Acosta set up an anti-gang task force of federal, state, and local law enforcement officials in Florida in 2007. Fifteen federal prosecutors were assigned to the effort. Said Acosta of assault weapons:

These bullets are very powerful: they go through walls, they go through cars, and if you just spray the general vicinity you're going to get innocent bystanders. A shooting that might have been an injury previously is now a death.³⁸

Pittsburgh law enforcement also has noticed an increase in criminal use of assault weapons since the expiration of the ban. Firearms like the AK-47 and Soviet SKS Carbine have become the weapons of choice for street criminals. Pittsburgh's Assistant Chief of Police William Mullen blamed the expiration of the ban for this



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OFFICERS DOWN

Biloxi, Mississippi. June 5, 2007. A gunman with an AK-47 ambushed police officers in a shootout, killing one, then shooting himself. The gunman lured police by firing shots in the neighborhood and waiting. After shooting one officer, the gunman unloaded an additional round into the patrol car. The gunman had a cache of backup guns and ammunition waiting inside his home.³⁹

Chantilly, Virginia. May 8, 2006. A teenager with an AK-47 and 5 handguns engaged in a firefight at a police station in suburban Virginia, killing Detective Vicky Armel immediately and wounding two other officers, one of whom, Officer Michael Garbarino, died nine days later from his injuries.⁴⁰

Las Vegas, Nevada. February 1, 2006. A 22-year-old fired at least 50 rounds from an assault rifle, shooting two Las Vegas police officers and killing one, before being shot and killed by the surviving officer.⁴¹

Livingston County, Kentucky. June 2, 2005. A deputy was shot when he responded to a domestic disturbance call placed by a couple's 18-year-old daughter. When the officer entered the home, a male fired at least 8 rounds from an assault rifle at him, hitting him four times and killing him. The officer was able to fire one round which killed the gunman.⁴²

Ceres, California. January 9, 2005. A 19-year-old Marine armed with an SKS assault rifle shot two police officers, killing one, in a gun battle outside a liquor store.⁴³ increase and noted, "[t]here's a lot more assault weapons in the area in districts now than ever before."⁴⁴

In Houston, where homicides were up significantly in 2006, Police Chief Harold Hurtt said the AK-47 assault rifle had become "a weapon of choice" among warring gangs.⁴⁵

Palm Beach County police have noted an alarming trend of AK-47 use in violent crimes. Sheriff's Lieutenant Mike Wallace said: "It seems to be the weapon of choice right now. It's a weapon of war, and the function is to kill and maim. When somebody gets hit with that, it causes horrendous damage."⁴⁶ Sergeant Laurie Pfiel of the same office said: "[Criminals] don't have .38s anymore. They have AK-47s."⁴⁷

Martin County Sheriff's Office Captain Ed Kirkpatrick of Florida details the effect of criminal possession of assault weapons on effective law enforcement: "Everyone is taking more precautions. When you stop a car in the middle of the night, you [didn't] think about it. Now you do. These are very powerful weapons."⁴⁸

Franklin County, North Carolina Sheriff Pat Green said: "I've been in this business 25 years, and it's just getting worse," referring to a report that they have been finding more and more assault weapons at crime scenes in the state.⁴⁹ In South Carolina, Lieutenant Ira Parnell, head of the State Law Enforcement Division's firearms lab, noted that investigators are seeing an increase in criminal use of AK-47 and SKS assault rifles.⁵⁰

Fort Wayne, Indiana police reported a significant spike in seizures of assault weapons since the ban expired, from two in 2003, to nine in 2004, eight in 2005, 29 in 2006, and 20 in 2007. "[W]e're certainly seeing them more and more," said Police Chief Rusty York.⁵¹ Similarly, Omaha, Nebraska police seized 39 assault rifles in 2007, up from nine in 2006.⁵²



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In San Francisco, Police Officers Association President Gary Delanges said: "Just about every crook you run into out there [who] is a drug dealer or a gang banger's got one of these weapons. And it's putting our officers' lives at risk."⁵³ Deputy Chief Morris Tabak displayed some of the seized assault weapons, including a .22 caliber gun modified to hold 100 rounds. "These are what could be described only as antipersonnel weapons," he said.⁵⁴



Israeli Military Industries Action Arms UZI Assault Rifle

Civilians Massacred

Assault weapons have been used to perpetrate some of the most horrific crimes, including mass murders, ever committed in the United States. Some of the most infamous ones are cited in the Executive Summary of this report. Unfortunately, this gruesome death toll has grown since the expiration of the 10-year federal ban on assault weapons.

As can be seen from the following examples, assault weapons have been used to kill civilians engaged in common activities of life, in all types of circumstances and places. The Appendix lists more than 200 examples from just the last four years.

• Teens slaughtered at a swimming hole in Wisconsin

On July 31, 2008, a man used an assault rifle to massacre a group of teenagers, killing three and injuring a fourth near Niagara, Wisconsin. The teens were gathered along a river to go swimming when the gunman emerged from surrounding woods and began shooting.⁵⁵



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• Apartment employees shot by a disgruntled tenant in Virginia

On March 19, 2008, in Virginia Beach, Virginia, a man shot five people, killing two, with an AK-47 assault rifle and .9mm handgun before killing himself. The man was about to be evicted from his apartment and targeted the apartment complex's employees in his attack.⁵⁶

• Churchgoers gunned down in Colorado

On December 9, 2007, a man armed with an assault rifle attacked a missionary training center in Arvada and a church in Colorado Springs. He killed two people and injured two others in Arvada, and killed two and injured three others, including two teenage sisters, in Colorado Springs. He was injured by a security guard and then shot himself.⁵⁷

• Mall shoppers massacred in Nebraska, Washington, and New York

On December 5, 2007, nine people were shot to death and five others were injured after a 20-year-old shooter, armed with a military-style assault rifle, attacked shoppers in a department store in an Omaha, Nebraska mall.⁵⁸

On November 20, 2005, a 20-year-old male opened fire in a Tacoma, Washington mall, wounding six. The shooter took four hostages, all of whom were released unharmed.⁵⁹

On February 13, 2005, a gunman fired more than 60 shots from an AK-47 assault rifle in the Hudson Valley Shopping Mall in Ulster, New York, wounding two and causing tens of thousands of dollars of damage before being apprehended. A few hours earlier, the shooter had purchased armor-piercing ammunition from a nearby Wal-Mart.⁶⁰

• Birthday party celebrants spray-fired in Louisiana

On September 15, 2007, at least 28 bullets were fired from an AK-47 at an outdoor birthday party for five-year-old twins in the courtyard of a housing complex in Kenner, Louisiana. A 19-year-old was killed and three children were wounded, ages 7, 8 and 13.⁶¹

• Pregnant woman and child shot while sleeping in Illinois

On June 25, 2006, in Calumet City, Illinois, a 22-year old pregnant woman and her three-year old son were shot and killed while they were sleeping when an unknown gunman fired 30 rounds from an AK-47 into their home at 1:15 a.m.⁶²



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• Family massacred in a home robbery in Indiana

On June 2, 2006, in Indianapolis, Indiana, seven family members, four adults and three children, were shot and killed in their home by a robber armed with an assault rifle. Nearly 30 shell casings were found.⁶³

• Two young girls shot in their homes in Illinois

On March 11, 2006, 10-year-old Siretha White was killed by a shot to her head as she was celebrating her birthday in her living room. A spray of bullets from an assault weapon peppered the house from a nearby fight.⁶⁴

Just over a week earlier, on March 3, 2006, a stray bullet from an assault rifle struck a 14-year-old honor student as she was looking out the window of her home, killing her instantly.⁶⁵

College students murdered while camping in Florida

On January 7, 2006, two college students camping in the Ocala National Forest in Florida were randomly targeted by a man who shot and killed them with a stolen AK-47.⁶⁶

• Domestic violence leads to mass shootout on courthouse steps in Texas and triple-slaying in Ohio

On February 25, 2005, in Tyler, Texas, a gunman who was reportedly fighting with his ex-wife over child support for their two youngest children, shot over 50 rounds from an SKS assault rifle on the steps of his local courthouse, killing his ex-wife and a bystander. The shooter's 23-year-old son and three law enforcement officers were wounded in a shootout.⁶⁷

Just a day earlier in Akron, Ohio, a man shot and killed his girlfriend and her seven-year-old son using an AR-15 assault weapon, then fired more than 100 rounds at a dozen law enforcement officers as he fled the murder scene. The gunman was arrested the next morning inside the apartment of a Kent State University student, who he also murdered with the AR-15 assault weapon. Police subsequently seized 21 weapons kept by the suspect, including an Uzi and an AK-47.⁶⁸

• Hunters gunned down in the woods in Wisconsin

On November 21, 2004, near Hayward, Wisconsin, a 36-year-old man opened fire with an SKS semiautomatic rifle, killing six members of a hunting party and wounding two after being asked to leave another hunter's property.⁶⁹



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Crime Use Disproportionate

The firepower of assault weapons makes them especially desired by violent criminals and especially lethal in their hands. Prior to the Act, although assault weapons constituted less than 1% of the guns in circulation,⁷⁰ they were a far higher percentage of the guns used in crime. ATF's analysis of guns traced to crime showed that assault weapons "are preferred by criminals over law abiding citizens eight to one.... Access to them shifts the balance of power to the lawless."⁷¹

In arguing against assault weapon bans, the NRA and its supporters have cited Justice Department studies based on surveys of state and federal prisoners to claim that assault weapons are used in only 2% of crimes nationally. These studies, however, actually confirm the disproportionate use of assault weapons in crime. More than 80% of these prisoners used *no firearm* in the commission of their crime. Within the category of inmates who used guns to commit crimes, semiautomatic assault weapons were actually used in 6.8% of state prosecutions and 9.3% of federal prosecutions.⁷² Both percentages are much higher than the estimated 1% of guns in circulation that are assault weapons.⁷³

In addition, research by Dr. Garen Wintemute of the University of California at Davis has found that gun buyers with criminal histories were more likely to buy assault weapons than buyers without such histories. Wintemute further found that the more serious the offender's crimes, the more likely he is to buy assault weapons. Assault weapon buyers also are more likely to be arrested after their purchases than other gun purchasers.⁷⁴

Fabrique Nationale FN/FAL, FN/LAR, and FNC Assault Rifle



Terrorists Armed

As our nation wages a war on terrorism – at home and abroad – one salient fact is especially unassailable: terrorists and assault weapons go together. The assault weapon's capacity to mass-murder within a matter of seconds makes it an ideal weapon for domestic and foreign terrorists alike. The oft-seen file footage of Osama Bin Laden,



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aiming his AK-47 at an unknown target, is now a familiar reminder of the incontrovertible connection between terrorism and assault weapons.

After America's bombing of terrorist camps in Afghanistan after 9/11, the *Chicago Tribune* reported that, among the mounds of rubble found at a training facility in Kabul for a radical Pakistan-based Islamic terrorist organization, was a manual entitled "How Can I Train Myself for Jihad" containing an entire section on "Firearms Training."⁷⁵ Tellingly, the manual singles out the United States for its easy availability of firearms and advises al-Qaeda members living in the United States to "obtain an assault weapon legally, preferably AK-47 or variations." Further, the manual sets forth guidelines for how would-be terrorists should conduct themselves in order to avoid arousing suspicion as they amass and transport firearms.

As the following examples indicate, terrorists have sought and obtained assault weapons in the U.S.

Conspirators armed to attack within the United States

On May 7, 2007, five New Jersey men were indicted for conspiring to attack the United States Army base at Fort Dix, NJ. Over several months, the conspirators managed to stockpile numerous assault weapons, along with shotguns and various other small arms, and used these weapons in tactical training for their attack. The men had also arranged to purchase five fully automatic AK-47s and several M-16s at the time of their arrest.⁷⁶

On March 16, 2005, in New York, Artur Solomonyan, an Armenian, and Christian Dewet Spies, of South Africa, were indicted for smuggling a small arsenal of assault weapons into the U.S. from Russia and Eastern Europe. The two men, who had entered the U.S. illegally, stored these weapons in storage lockers in New York, Los Angeles, and Fort Lauderdale. When approached by an FBI informant with ties to terrorist organizations, Solomonyan and Spies offered to sell him AK-47s and machine guns, along with RPG-launchers, mines, and other military-grade ordnance.⁷⁷

In late April 2004, Michael J. Breit of Rockford, Illinois, was arrested after firing his AK-47 in his apartment. Federal agents recovered seven guns, more than 1,300 rounds of ammunition, pipe bomb making components and other explosives, a list of government officials and political and public figures with the word "marked" written next to them, and a written plan for 15 heavily armed men to kill 1,500 people at a Democratic presidential event. Breit's library included *The Turner Diaries*, the anti-government cult novel that inspired Timothy McVeigh, and *Guns, Freedom and Terrorism*, the book authored by NRA CEO Wayne LaPierre, investigators said.⁷⁸

In September 2001, Ben Benu, Vincente Pierre and his wife were arrested in Virginia for illegally buying assault weapons and other guns. The arrests were part of the post-September 11th sweep of terrorism suspects. They were alleged to be part of a militant group called Muslims of America (also linked to a terrorist group called Al



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Fuqra). They bought guns including an SKS assault rifle, a 9mm pistol, and AK-47 ammunition.⁷⁹

Street Sweeper/Striker 12 Assault Shotgun



Arming terrorists and criminals abroad with assault weapons bought here

On May 6, 2008, Phoenix gun dealer George Iknadosian and two associates were arrested after receiving a shipment of weapons intended for sale to a Mexican drug cartel. An undercover investigation by ATF indicated that Iknadosian sold at least 650 AK-47 assault rifles for trafficking to Mexico but that the actual number might have been be closer to 1,000. Such weapons feed the on-going conflict between drug traffickers and Mexican authorities, a conflict which resulted in more than 2,000 law enforcement deaths in an 18-month period.⁸⁰

Over several months in 2006, Adan Rodriguez purchased more than 100 assault rifles, along with many other weapons, from Dallas area gun shops on behalf of Mexican drug traffickers who paid him in cash and marijuana. Rodriguez's arrest was one of several key arrests in a five-year crack-down on weapons smuggling to Mexico. AK-47's, AR-15's, and other high-powered assault weapons, obtained either at gun shows or through straw purchasers, fuel an on-going war between major Mexican cartels and police and military officials. Over 4,000 people were killed in this drug-related violence during an 18-month period in 2007-2008.⁸¹

On September 10, 2001, Ali Boumelhem was convicted on a variety of weapons charges plus conspiracy to ship weapons to the terrorist organization Hezbollah in Lebanon. He and his brother had purchased an arsenal of shotguns, hundreds of rounds of ammunition, flash suppressors and assault weapons components at Michigan gun shows. Had it not been for a police informant, these purchases would have eluded any scrutiny.⁸²

Stephen Jorgensen purchased hundreds of firearms, including AK-47 clones called MAK-90s, with plans to ship them overseas from Tampa, Florida. Jorgensen bought 800 MAK-90s, loading them on to small planes. US customs officials say the guns were headed to the FARK guerilla movement in Colombia, a group on the U.S. terrorism watch list. Jorgensen was caught because he illegally exported the guns.⁸³



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In June 2001 federal agents arrested Keith Glaude when he tried to purchase 60 AK-47 assault rifles and 10 machine guns in Florida. He told authorities that he intended to ship the guns to an Islamic extremist group in his native Trinidad. Previously, that group had acquired over 100 assault weapons in Florida that it used in a 1990 attempt to overthrow the government of Trinidad and Tobago.⁸⁴

Using assault weapons in terrorist attacks

Over a period of weeks in 2002, John Mohammed, a convicted felon, and his juvenile cohort, Lee Boyd Malvo, terrorized the entire metropolitan Washington, D.C. area by engaging in a series of sniper attacks on randomly-selected victims. In all, they shot 16 victims with a Bushmaster XM-15 E2S .223 caliber semiautomatic assault rifle that one of the snipers allegedly shoplifted from a Tacoma, Washington gun store. Each of the victims was randomly gunned down while going about simple activities of daily living, like closing up a store after work,⁸⁵ filling a car with gas at a service station,⁸⁶ mowing a lawn,⁸⁷ or loading one's car in a mall parking lot.⁸⁸ Both shooters have been convicted of their offenses.

On March 1, 1994, terrorist Rashid Baz opened fire on a van of Hasidic students crossing the Brooklyn Bridge, killing one student and wounding another. Baz used a Cobray M-11 assault pistol in the crime. He assembled it from a mail-order kit.⁸⁹

On January 25, 1993, Pakistani national Mir Aimal Kasi killed 2 CIA employees and wounded 3 others outside the entrance to CIA headquarters in Langley, Virginia. Kasi used a Chinese-made semiautomatic AK-47 assault rifle equipped with a 30-round magazine purchased from a Northern Virginia gun store.⁹⁰ After fleeing the country, he was arrested in Pakistan in June 1997 and convicted by a Virginia jury in November of that year.⁹¹

Colt AR-15 Assault Rifle





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Assault Weapons Have No Sporting or Self-Defense Purpose

Prior to passage of the federal assault weapons ban, the importation of certain types of assault weapons from overseas was banned during the Reagan and George H.W. Bush Administrations. These import bans were ordered by ATF under the 1968 Gun Control Act, which bars the importation of guns that are not "particularly suitable for or readily adaptable to sporting purposes."⁹²

Under the Reagan Administration, ATF blocked the importation of certain models of shotguns that were not suitable for sporting purposes. In 1989, during the George H.W. Bush Administration, ATF expanded this list to permanently ban the importation of 43 types of semiautomatic assault rifles that were also determined not to have a sporting purpose. Later, in 1998, President Clinton banned the importation of 58 additional foreign-made "copycat" assault weapons in order to close a loophole in the existing import ban.⁹³

Assault weapons, as opposed to hunting rifles, are commonly equipped with some or all of the following combat features that have no sporting value:

- A high-capacity ammunition magazine enabling the shooter to continuously fire dozens of rounds without reloading. Standard hunting rifles are usually equipped with no more than three or four-shot magazines.
- A folding or telescoping stock, which sacrifices accuracy for concealability and for mobility in close combat.
- A pistol grip or thumbhole stock, which facilitates firing from the hip, allowing the shooter to spray-fire the weapon. A pistol grip also helps the shooter stabilize the firearm during rapid fire.
- A barrel shroud, which allows the shooter to grasp the barrel area to stabilize the weapon, without incurring serious burns, during rapid fire.
- A flash suppressor, which allows the shooter to remain concealed when shooting at night, an advantage in combat but unnecessary for hunting or sporting purposes. In addition, the flash suppressor is useful for providing stability during rapid fire, helping the shooter maintain control of the firearm.
- A threaded barrel designed to accommodate a flash suppressor or silencer. A silencer is useful to assassins but clearly has no purpose for sportsmen. Silencers are also illegal.
- A barrel mount designed to accommodate a bayonet, which obviously serves no sporting purpose.



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Combat Hardware Commonly Found on Assault Weapons Assault weapons generally include features that are useful for offensive assaults on people, but have no sporting or self-defense function. Some of these are shown below.



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- A grenade launcher or flare launcher, neither of which could have any sporting or self-defense purpose.
- A shortened barrel designed to reduce the length of an assault rifle to make it more concealable. This reduces accuracy and range.⁹⁴

In addition to utilizing military features useful in combat, but which have no legitimate civilian purpose, assault weapons are exceedingly dangerous if used in self defense, because the bullets many of the weapons fire are designed to penetrate humans and will penetrate structures, and therefore pose a heightened risk of hitting innocent bystanders. As Jim Pasco, executive director of the Fraternal Order of Police has explained: **"An AK-47 fires a military round. In a conventional home with dry-wall walls, I wouldn't be surprised if it went through six of them."** A bullet fired in self-defense that penetrated a home's walls, could strike bystanders in neighboring rooms, apartments, or houses.

High capacity magazines containing more than 10 rounds, which were also banned as part of the Federal Assault Weapons Act, are also not useful for selfdefense, as former Baltimore County Police Department Colonel Leonard J. Supenski has testified:

The typical self-defense scenario in a home does not require more ammunition than is available in a standard 6-shot revolver or 6-10 round semiautomatic pistol. In fact, because of potential harm to others in the household, passersby, and bystanders, too much firepower is a hazard. Indeed, in most self-defense scenarios, the tendency is for defenders to keep firing until all bullets have been expended.⁹⁶

Assault weapons were designed for military use. They have no legitimate use as self-defense weapons.



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Sportsman Jim Zumbo Speaks Out "Assault" Rifles are "Terrorist" Rifles

A long-standing writer for Outdoor Life magazine, Jim Zumbo, created a huge controversy within the gun lobby when he admitted in an online blog that assault rifles have no place as hunting weapons. Zumbo wrote:

"I must be living in a vacuum. The guides on our hunt tell me that the use of AR and AK rifles have a rapidly growing following among hunters, especially prairie dog hunters. I had no clue. Only once in my life have I ever seen anyone using one of these firearms.

I call them 'assault' rifles, which may upset some people. Excuse me, maybe I'm a traditionalist, but I see no place for these weapons among our hunting fraternity. I'll go so far as to call them 'terrorist' rifles. They tell me that some companies are producing assault rifles that are 'tackdrivers.'

Sorry, folks, in my humble opinion, these things have no place in hunting. We don't need to be lumped into the group of people who terrorize the world with them, which is an obvious concern. I've always been comfortable with the statement that hunters don't use assault rifles. We've always been proud of our "sporting firearms.

This really has me concerned. As hunters, we don't need the image of walking around the woods carrying one of these weapons. To most of the public, an assault rifle is a terrifying thing. Let's divorce ourselves from them. I say game departments should ban them from the prairies and woods."97

Israel Military Industries Action Arms Galil Assault Rifle





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"Dangerous and Unusual Weapons" Are Not Protected by the Second Amendment

The Second Amendment does not provide constitutional protection for militarystyle assault weapons. In *District of Columbia v. Heller*,⁹⁸ the Supreme Court recently ruled that the Second Amendment protects an individual right to keep and bear arms for self-defense in the home.⁹⁹ However, the Court also went out of its way to indicate that the right is limited in a number of ways. One limitation, the Court held, is that not all "arms" are protected.

We also recognize another important limitation on the right to keep and carry arms. [*U.S. v.*] *Miller* said, as we have explained, that the sorts of weapons protected were those "**in common use at the time.**" We think that limitation is fairly supported by the historical tradition of prohibiting carrying of "**dangerous and unusual weapons.**"¹⁰⁰

Assault weapons are certainly "dangerous and unusual weapons" according to any reasonable analysis of that phrase. They are military-style offensive weapons designed to slaughter human beings.¹⁰¹ This differentiates them from all hunting rifles and shotguns, as well as common handguns, which are often used in crime but have also been used in self-defense.

Moreover, assault weapons have never been "in common use" at **any** time. As semi-automatic versions of machine guns developed for use during the World Wars of the 20th Century, they are a relatively recent invention. In addition to being banned by the federal government for 10 years, they have been banned in several states.¹⁰² Plus, ATF has twice concluded, after thorough analyses in 1989 and 1998, that assault weapons have no "sporting purpose."¹⁰³ This conclusion has blocked them from being imported into the United States.

Another factor suggesting that the Second Amendment does not protect assault weapons is that state supreme courts have consistently upheld the constitutionality of assault weapon bans as reasonable regulations designed to protect public safety under broadly-worded right-to-bear-arms provisions in state constitutions.¹⁰⁴ The *Heller* Court relied on these state constitutional provisions, many of which were adopted in the 18th and 19th centuries, to support its interpretation that the Second Amendment protects an individual right to bear arms. Courts construing the Second Amendment, post-*Heller,* can be expected to apply a similar standard of review, and uphold a federal assault weapons ban.



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A Strong Federal Assault Weapons Ban Should Be Enacted

In response to mass shootings and mounting public pressure, Congress finally passed a nationwide ban on assault weapons in 1994. In hearings on the bills, the Senate Judiciary Committee explained the need to:

address the carnage wrought by deadly military-style assault weapons on innocent citizens and the law enforcement officers who seek to protect us all. Recent events illustrate again, and with chilling vividness, the tragedy that results from the wide and easy availability of guns with fire power that overwhelm our police, of weapons that have no place in hunting or sport and whose only real function is to kill human beings at a ferocious pace.¹⁰⁵

Those factors are just as prevalent today. Indeed, after 9/11, the need may be greater.

Unfortunately, the 1994 statute's scope and effectiveness were limited in several important ways. First, the law included a 10-year sunset provision allowing it to lapse when it was not re-enacted in 2004. Second, the law contained a list of assault weapons banned by make and model, but this list was not comprehensive. Third, the statute also banned guns by reference to their military features, but required guns to have **two** of these features (in addition to being semiautomatic firearms capable of accepting a detachable, high-capacity ammunition magazine) in order to be banned. The requirement of two military features created a loophole that allowed gun makers to continue manufacturing and selling stripped-down assault weapons.¹⁰⁶

The result was a piece of legislation that was valuable at keeping many of the most dangerous assault weapons out of criminals' hands, but one that also had an opening for gun manufacturers to evade the ban. Some manufacturers evaded the ban by developing guns, like the Bushmaster XM-15, Intratec's AB ("After Ban")-10, and Olympic Arms PCR ("Politically Correct Rifle"), with only minor changes in features to banned weapons.

Effect of the 1994 Ban

According to a study published by the Brady Center in 2004 entitled *On Target: The Impact of the 1994 Federal Assault Weapons Act*, the federal assault weapons ban reduced the incidence of assault weapons use in crime. In the five-year period (1990-1994) before enactment of the ban, assault weapons named in the Act constituted 4.82% of the crime gun traces ATF conducted nationwide. In the post-ban period after 1995,¹⁰⁷ these assault weapons made up only 1.61% of the guns ATF has traced to crime – a drop of 66% from the pre-ban rate.¹⁰⁸ Moreover, ATF trace data showed a steady year-by-year decline in the percentage of assault weapons traced, suggesting that the longer the statute was in effect, the less available these guns became for



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criminal misuse. Indeed, the absolute number of banned assault weapons traced also declined. An initial report issued by the Department of Justice supported these findings.¹⁰⁹ These findings were further supported in a later report by one of the same researchers.¹¹⁰

This analysis was based on crime gun trace data compiled by ATF of more than 1.4 million crime guns recovered across the United States between 1990 and 2001.¹¹¹ If the ban had not been enacted, and had the banned assault weapons continued to make up the same percentage of crime gun traces as before the Act's passage, it was estimated that approximately 60,000 more of the banned assault weapons would have been traced to crime in the 10 years the law was in effect. Former ATF officials at Crime Gun Solutions, LLC, including the former Special Agent in Charge of ATF's National Tracing Center, analyzed the data for the Brady Center.

On Target also looked at the problem of "copycat" assault weapons developed by the gun industry to enable the continued sale of high-firepower weapons. The study found that industry efforts to evade the federal ban through the sale of these "copycat" weapons was able to diminish, but not eliminate, the 1994 Act's beneficial effects. Even including copycats of the federally banned guns, there was still a 45% decline between the pre-ban period (1990-1994) and the post-ban period (1995 and after) in the percentage of ATF crime gun traces involving assault weapons and copycat models.

The lesson to be drawn from this study is that a new assault weapons ban should be passed to reduce criminal use of these dangerous weapons, but it should be stronger and more comprehensive than the original federal ban to reduce indirect evasion through the manufacture of "copycat" weapons. One model for a strong assault weapons ban is the law California enacted in 2000 that bans military-style weapons capable of accepting high-capacity ammunition magazines that have even a single combat feature.¹¹² Representative Carolyn McCarthy has introduced similar strong assault weapons legislation in the U.S. House of Representatives.¹¹³

Support by Law Enforcement, the Public, and Presidents

The law enforcement community has long supported strong assault weapons bans. Every major national law enforcement organization in the country supported the Federal Assault Weapons Act and urged its renewal, including the Law Enforcement Steering Committee, Fraternal Order of Police, National Sheriffs' Association, International Association of Chiefs of Police, Major City Chiefs Association, International Brotherhood of Police Officers, National Association of Police Organizations, Hispanic American Police Command Officers Association, National Black Police Association, National Organization of Black Law Enforcement Executives, Police Executive Research Forum, and Police Foundation.

In poll after poll, the American people, regardless of party affiliation, have consistently supported a federal ban on assault weapons. In an ABC/Washington Post poll conducted in August-September 1999, 77% of adults supported a nationwide ban



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on the sale of assault weapons.¹¹⁴ That same percentage held firm through the end of 2003 when an NBC News/Wall Street Journal poll found that 78% of adults nationwide expressed support for renewing the federal ban.¹¹⁵ In September 2004, just after the assault weapons ban expired, a Harris poll found that a substantial majority of Americans, 71%, favored reinstatement of the ban.¹¹⁶ As more time has passed without a federal assault weapons ban in effect, support for a ban has grown. For example, a 2007 poll from Illinois found that 80% of voters favored banning semiautomatic assault weapons.¹¹⁷ Newspaper editorial boards have also continued their strong support for getting assault weapons off our nation's streets.¹¹⁸

Presidents across the political spectrum have supported an assault weapons ban. Former Presidents Ford, Carter, and Reagan wrote Congress in support of the 1994 ban to "urge you to listen to the American public and to the law enforcement community and support a ban on the further manufacture of these weapons."¹¹⁹ In 2004, Presidents Ford, Carter, and Clinton wrote to urge re-authorization of the ban.¹²⁰ President George W. Bush also stated that he supported the ban and would sign its reauthorization if it passed Congress.

Senator Obama Opposes Assault Weapons for Civilians, While Senator McCain Supports Them

Of the Presidential candidates, Senator Barack Obama supports banning assault weapons. He also addressed the issue in his acceptance speech to the 2008 Democratic Convention, saying, "The reality of gun ownership may be different for hunters in rural Ohio than they are for those plagued by gang violence in Cleveland, but don't tell me we can't uphold the Second Amendment while keeping AK-47s out of the hands of criminals."

Senator John McCain has consistently opposed an assault weapon ban, saying it "represented an arbitrary restriction on the constitutional rights of law-abiding citizens."



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Conclusion

Assault weapons are weapons of war that are sought after and used by street gangs, drug dealers, and terrorists, but are of no use to law-abiding persons who own guns for sporting purposes and self-defense. Law enforcement and an overwhelming majority of the American public realize that these guns have no place in civilian hands, and should be banned. For 10 years, America attempted to limit the mayhem caused by assault weapons and the high-capacity ammunition magazines that they utilize. Although the gun industry worked hard to evade the federal ban by marketing assault weapons stripped of enough features to get by, gun makers were not wholly effective at neutralizing the federal ban's effect. Even accounting for the industry's evasive efforts, the use of assault weapons in crime declined substantially. Unfortunately, President Bush and the 108th Congress allowed it to lapse.

We need to enact a new, stronger federal assault weapons ban to keep these dangerous guns off the streets – a law that will ban all military-style weapons and with no sunset provision.

The lives of our law enforcement officers and our citizens hang in the balance.



Beretta AR 70 Assault Rifle



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APPENDIX: Examples of Assault Weapon Violence Since Federal Ban Expired

- North Tulsa, Oklahoma. October 6, 2008. A man accidentally shot his roommate with an SKS assault rifle. The victim and shooter were arguing with the victim's estranged wife and another man when the shooter fired warning shots, hitting his roommate inadvertently.¹
- Madison, Illinois. October 6, 2008. A 12-year-old boy died after getting caught in the middle of a gunfight. More than 40 shots were fired as a man with an assault rifle exchanged fire with gunmen in cars.²
- **Springfield, Missouri. October 4, 2008.** A 21-year-old shot two men with an AR-15 Assault Rifle during an argument at a nightclub.³
- Kansas City, Missouri. October 2, 2008. Two men, one armed with an assault rifle, shot at two undercover police officers. The officers returned fire, injuring the two assailants.⁴
- **Brownsville, Texas. September 30, 2008.** Two men armed with an AK-47 Assault Rifle and .38 revolver shot multiple rounds at a group of men gathered outside a home twice in one night. There was a long-standing argument between the shooters and one of the victims. Nobody was hurt in either incident.⁵
- Battle Creek, Michigan. September 28, 2008. A felon with an assault weapon shot two teenagers in retaliation for a shooting several weeks prior.⁶
- Jackson, Mississippi. September 26, 2008. Two men armed with an assault rifle shot repeatedly at a house, hitting a woman and a one year old boy inside.⁷
- Lenoir, North Carolina. September 21, 2008. A former police officer and army veteran, who was armed with an assault rifle, shot two sheriff's deputies, killing one of them.⁸
- San Antonio, Texas. September 18, 2008. A gunman with an AK-47 assault rifle fired more than 15 rounds at a home, hitting a woman sleeping inside twice.⁹

⁸ Dee Henry, Armed and dangerous, HICKORY DAILY HERALD, Sept. 22, 2008.



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¹ Man accidentally shot by roommate, KJRH- TV 2, Tulsa, Oklahoma, Oct. 6, 2008.

² 12 Year Old Shot Dead In Madison, Illinois Overnight, ASSOCIATED PRESS, Oct. 7, 2008.

³ Dirk Vanderhart, *Shooting prompted by conflict over woman, hat*, SPRINGFIELD NEWS-LEADER, Oct. 7, 2008.

⁴ KCMO Officers Fired on with Assault Rifle, WDAF-TV 4, Kansas City, Missouri, Oct. 2, 2008.

⁵ *Police: 10-year grudge prompts downtown shooting*, BROWNSVILLE HERALD, Oct. 3, 2008.

⁶ Trace Christenson, *B.C. man faces attempted murder charge*, BATTLE CREEK ENQUIRER, Oct. 2, 2008.

⁷ 2 men charged in shooting denied bond, Associated Press, Oct. 2, 2008.

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- Charlotte, North Carolina. September 15, 2008. Two people were sitting in a car outside an apartment building when a man shot at them with an assault rifle. One person in the car was hit twice and the other individual was injured by shattered glass.¹⁰
- Houston, Texas. September 9, 2008. One person died and two were injured in an overnight shooting. The assailants were carrying several weapons, including an assault rifle.¹¹
- San Antonio, Texas. September 8, 2008. A man shot two police officers with an assault rifle when the police attempted to arrest him. A standoff between the suspect and police followed, ending hours later when the suspect shot and killed himself.¹²

Tulsa, Oklahoma. September 7, 2008. A gunman with an assault weapon opened fire on a car carrying five teenagers home from church. Four of the five passengers were hit: Donivan Crutcher died from his wounds, Adrion Crutcher sustained damage to his spinal cord, Jeremy Williams lost the sight in his left eye, and Jahmal Bryant was in the intensive care unit. Four days later, a suspect was arrested in connection with the shooting.¹³

- **Birmingham, Alabama. September 5, 2008.** A man shot and killed his landlord with an SKS assault rifle after the two argued over stolen property.¹⁴
- **Dayton, Ohio. August 26, 2008.** A 31-year-old man sustained severe leg injuries when he was shot multiple times with an assault rifle.¹⁵
- Hope Mills, North Carolina. August 25, 2008. An 18-year-old shot a man in the head with an assault rifle. The victim was leaving the shooter's house by car, along with a woman and baby, when the incident occurred.¹⁶
- **Miami, Florida. August 23, 2008.** An intoxicated customer was shot with an AK-47 assault rifle after being kicked out of a strip club. The shooter was then shot by another man, who was also carrying an assault rifle.¹⁷

¹⁷ 2 Dead in Shootout At Strip Club, NBC6-TV, Miami, Florida, Aug. 23, 2008.



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⁹Shooter Opens Fire On Home, Sleeping Woman Hit Twice, WOAI – TV 4 San Antonio, Sept. 18, 2008.

¹⁰ Apartment Complex Evacuated After Double Shooting, WSOC-TV 9, Sept. 16, 2008.

¹¹ Suspects in Triple Shooting Had Assault Rifle, Multiple Weapons, FOX 26 TV Houston, Sept. 10, 2008.

¹² SAPD Details Monday Shooting Investigation, KSAT12-TV, San Antonio, Texas, Sept. 10, 2008.

¹³ Arrest made in deadly drive-by, TULSA WORLD, Sept. 12, 2008.

¹⁴ Landlord Killed After Argument Over Stolen Copper, NBC13-TV, Birmingham, Alabama, Sept. 8, 2008.

¹⁵ Man Targeted By Shooter With Assault Rifle, WHIOTV, Dayton, Ohio, Aug. 27, 2008.

¹⁶ *Three charged in Hope Mills shooting,* THE FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER, Aug. 28, 2008.

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- Youngsville, North Carolina. August 22, 2008. A 12-year-old boy accidentally shot an 11-year-old neighbor with an AK-47 assault rifle.¹⁸
- San Antonio, Texas. August 20, 2008. A man was chased by a group of young men outside an apartment complex and was shot twice with an assault rifle.¹⁹
- West Valley City, Utah. August 15, 2008. Three men in an SUV shot at another car with an assault rifle and then led police on a high-speed chase. The police recovered drugs, alcohol, live casings, and an assault rifle from the car.²⁰

Newark, New Jersey. August 14, 2008. 15-year-old Bukhari Washington was killed after a bullet fired from a Chinese-made Norinco SKS assault rifle struck his bed while he slept. The gun was fired accidentally when its owner, 19-year-old Terrance Perry, was "fiddling" with it in the apartment below. Washington was a student at Christ the King Preparatory School and interned at a nursing home for people with HIV and AIDS.21

- Birmingham, Alabama. August 11, 2008. A 17-year-old girl was in a car that was sprayed by bullets from an AK-47. The girl exited the car and tried to run home when she was shot twice, once in the chest and again in her left hand, severing it. She died moments later from her injuries.²²
- New Orleans, Louisiana. August 10, 2008. One man was injured and another man died after being shot with an AK-47 assault rifle.²³
- New Orleans, Louisiana. August 8, 2008. A gunman carrying an assault rifle shot two people.²⁴
- Niagara, Wisconsin. July 31, 2008. A man with an assault rifle massacred a group of teenagers, killing three and injuring a fourth. The group was gathered along a river to go swimming when the gunman emerged from surrounding woods and began shooting.²⁵

²⁵ *Niagara, Wisconsin shooting suspect caught*, THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, Aug. 1, 2008.



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¹⁸ Sheriff says boy, 11, shot with AK-47, THE NEWS & OBSERVER, Aug. 24, 2008.

¹⁹ Man Chased Down and Shot to Death, WOAI-TV, San Antonio, Texas, Aug. 21, 2008.

²⁰ Shooting triggers high-speed chase; 3 arrested, THE SALT LAKE TRIBUNE, Aug. 15, 2008.

²¹ Jonathan Schuppe, Senseless Shot, Random Death: Respected teen is slain in bed, to Newark's grief, THE STAR-LEDGER, Aug. 15, 2008. ²² Dan Barry, *Gunshot, then silence: And the sorrow spreads*, New York Times, Aug. 17, 2008.

²³ Nicole Dungca & Ramon Antonio Vargas, *Two die Sunday in separate slayings*, THE TIMES-PICAYUNE, Aug. 11, 2008. ²⁴ Leslie Williams, *Mob scene follows double shooting*, THE TIMES-PICAYUNE, Aug. 9, 2008.

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- Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. July 31, 2008. Two men with an assault rifle shot and killed two cousins as they talked outside a home.²⁶
- Orlando, Florida. July 30, 2008. A man with an assault rifle shot and killed two teenagers and another man over stolen property.²⁷
- Dallas, Texas. July 29, 2008. A Dallas Morning News deliveryman was shot multiple times with an assault rifle while delivering papers early in the morning. His 14-year-old son was with him, but was not injured.²
- Kansas City, Missouri. July 28, 2008. Three men broke into a home and held up the occupants at 1:30 in the morning. The men were armed with an assault rifle with a bayonet attached.²⁹
- Detroit, Michigan. July 27, 2008. Three people died, including a 17-year-old girl, after being shot with an assault rifle while leaving a bar.³⁰
- Salt Lake City, Utah. July 26, 2008. A 19-year-old airman shot a 22-year-old with an assault rifle after the two argued at a nightclub. The airman shot another person several months earlier.³¹
- Chattanooga, Tennessee. July 24, 2008. Two men armed with an SKS assault rifle shot a 28-year-old man in the head and back.³²

Oakland, California. July 23, 2008. 23-year-old Amanda Hunter was killed when she was accidentally shot in the head with an assault rifle. Hunter was attempting to remove the weapon from her home when it fell to the ground and fired. Her boyfriend, the owner of the weapon and a convicted felon, was arrested for weapons related charges including being a felon in possession of a firearm.³³

New Orleans, Louisiana. July 15, 2008. A man died after being shot repeatedly with an AK-47 while asleep in his trailer.³⁴

³⁴ Ramon Antonio Vargas, AK-47 fire kills sleeping former rapper, THE TIMES PICAYUNE, July 16, 2008.



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²⁶ Jill King Greenwood, 72 killings set bloody pace in city, county, PITTSBURGH TRIBUNE-REVIEW, Aug. 2,

^{2008.} ²⁷ Vincent Bradshaw & Willoughby Mariano, *Flurry of bullets near Orlando playground kills three*, THE ORLANDO SENTINEL, July 31, 2008. ²⁸ Scott Goldstein, *Father, son survive shooting during News delivery*, THE DALLAS MORNING NEWS, Aug.

^{7, 2008.} ²⁹ Mike Rice, *Home invasion robbery reported in Gladstone*, KANSAS CITY STAR, July 28, 2008.

³⁰ Candice Williams, *Girl, 17, two men fatally shot outside Detroit bar*, THE DETROIT NEWS, July 27, 2008. ³¹ Airman's arrest for shooting not his first, STANDARD-EXAMINER, July 29, 2008

³² Jacqueline Koch, *Police investigate assault-rifle shooting*, CHATTANOOGA TIMES FREE PRESS, July 25,

^{2008.} ³³ Oakland woman killed when assault rifle accidentally fires, July 24, 2008, available at:

http://www.insidebayarea.com/ci_9977524 (last visited Sept. 26, 2008).

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- Daytona Beach, Florida. July 13, 2008. A distraught man fired 30 rounds into the side of an occupied building with an AK-47 assault rifle.³⁵
- Eatonville, Florida. July 8, 2008. A father and son were shot during a robbery with an AK-47 assault rifle.36
- Youngstown, Ohio. July 8, 2008. A man beat up and attempted to shoot his girlfriend with an assault weapon.³⁷
- Edwardsville, Illinois. July 7, 2008. Two 19-year-olds repeatedly shot at a sheriff's deputy with an assault weapon as he pursued them during a car chase.³⁸
- Van Buren, Michigan. July 6, 2008. Two 19-year-olds with an assault rifle shot and killed a man they had argued with earlier.³⁹
- Beaumont, Texas. July 5, 2008. One person was injured when a man shot an assault rifle into a crowd standing outside a nightclub.⁴⁰
- Dallas, Texas. July 4, 2008. A gunman shot at an apartment building with an AK-47 assault rifle, killing a 17-year-old girl inside. The gunman had been arguing with the girl's stepfather outside.4
- Buena Vista, Michigan. July 3, 2008. A gunman shot an AK-47 multiple times into a car carrying two teenage girls, hitting one in the leg.⁴²

⁴⁰ Heather Nolan, Beaumont police seek help in investigating shooting at night club,

http://www.wnem.com/print/16821122/detail.html (last visited Sept. 26, 2008).



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³⁵ Julie Murphy, Outlaws clubhouse shot up. Police: man fires 30 rounds, accuses members of rape, DAYTONA BEACH NEWS JOURNAL, July 17, 2008. ³⁶ Shooting may be linked to Orlando Incident, WESH.COM, Orlando, FL, July 8, 2008, available at:

http://www.wesh.com/print/16817435/detail.html (last visited Sept. 26, 2008). ³⁷ Man charged with assault over domestic dispute, VINDY.COM, July 9, 2008, available at:

http://www.vindy.com/news/2008/jul/09/man-charged-with-assault-over-domestic-dispute/ (last visited

Sept. 26, 2008). ³⁸ Sandord J. Schmidt, *Two accused of shooting at deputy*, THE TELEGRAPH.COM, July 8, 2008, *available* at: http://www.thetelegraph.com/news/county_15966 article.html/madison_accused.html (last visited Sept. 26, 2008). ³⁹ Susan L. Oppat, 2 Van Buren teens charged in slaying, THE ANN ARBOR NEWS, July, 10, 2008.

BEAUMONTENTERPRISE.COM, July 7, 2008, available at.

http://www.beaumontenterprise.com/news/local/beaumont_police_seek_public_s_help_in_investigaton_0 7-07-2008_10_43_01.html (last visited Sept. 26, 2008). ⁴¹ Seema Mathur, *Teen hit by stray bullet at dallas apartment*, CBS11TV.COM, July 6, 2008, *available at*.

http://cbs11tv.com/local/dallas.teen.shot.2.764557.html (last visited Sept. 26, 2008).

⁴² Buena Vista gunman fires AK-47, strikes girl, WNEM.COM, July 8, 2009, available at.

Warsaw, North Carolina. July 2, 2008. 18-year-old high school football star Derrick Barden was killed after being shot with an AK-47. Three teenagers were charged with his death, which occurred as a group of people played with an AK-47 outside of an apartment complex.43

- Adairsville, Georgia. June 29, 2008. A man carrying an AK-47 assault rifle shot a woman twice in the chest during a robberv attempt.⁴⁴
- Overtown, Florida. June 28, 2008. A 15-year-old died after he was shot with an assault weapon during a drive-by shooting.⁴⁵
- Mobile, Alabama. June 27, 2008. A 6-year-old boy was shot three times and a man twice when a group of men fired AK-47 and SKS assault weapons at the two cars they were riding in.46
- Powhatan, Virginia. June 25, 2008. A 17-year-old with an assault weapon shot and killed an 18 year old after the two argued.⁴
- Powhatan County, Virginia. June 24, 2008. An 18-year-old high school student was shot and killed with an assault rifle following an altercation at a gas station. A juvenile was also wounded in the shooting.⁴⁸
- Anderson, South Carolina. June 22, 2008. A man fired more than 30 rounds from an assault rifle at a group of people, killing a 16-year-old who was hit three times and wounding a man.⁴⁹
- Opa Locka, Florida. June 22, 2008. A man shot an AK-47 assault rifle at a business, injuring three people inside.⁵⁰

http://www.independentmail.com/news/2008/jun/27/westside-student-shooting-victim-remembered/ (last visited Sept. 26, 2008).



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⁴³ Steve Herring, *Three teens charged in player's shooting*, GOLDSBORO NEWS-ARGUS, July 9, 2008.

⁴⁴ Havden Jennings, Suspect arrested in Adairsville shooting, ROMENEWSWIRE.COM, June 30, 2008, available at: http://www.romenewswire.com/index.php/2008/06/30/suspect-arrested-in-adairsvilleshooting/ (last visited Sept. 26, 2008). ⁴⁵ David Ovalle, 2 deaths raise 2008 homicides to 136, THE MIAMI HERALD, July 2, 2008

⁴⁶ Ron Colquitt, *Four suspects denied bail*, THE PRESS-RESGISTER, June 28, 2008.

⁴⁷ Authorities: Powhatan teen's killer was 17-year-old, INRICH.COM, June 30, 2008, available at. http://www.inrich.com/cva/ric/news.PrintView.-content-articles-RTD-2008-06-30-0195.html (last visited Sept. 26, 2008). ⁴⁸ Linda Dunham & Reed Williams, Suspects in fatal shooting surrender: Sheriff: Trio wanted in

Powhatan teen's death face murder charges; suspected weapon found, RICHMOND TIMES-DISPATCH, June 29, 2008.

⁴⁹ Craig Stanley, *Westside student, shooting victim, is remembered*, INDEPENDENTMAIL.COM, June 27, 2008, available at. http://www.independentmail.com/news/2008/jun/27/westside-student-shooting-victimremembered/ (last visited Sept. 26, 2008).

⁵⁰ 3 shot in Opa Locka, NBC6.NET, June 22, 2008, available at.

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- Little Rock, Mississippi. June 21, 2008. A man died after being shot in the head with an AK-47 assault rifle. The gunman and victim had argued over a dice game.⁵¹
- Elyria, Ohio. June 14, 2008. A woman died after being shot with an AK-47 assault rifle during a robbery.⁵²
- Miami, Florida. June 13, 2008. A man shot six people at a graduation party with an assault rifle. One of the victims died.⁵³
- Lavaca County, Texas. June 11, 2008. A 14-year-old boy died after being accidentally shot by his grandfather with an AK-47 assault rifle.⁵⁴
- Longview, Texas. June 10, 2008. A man opened fire with an AK-47 assault rifle after arguing with his girlfriend, injuring three people, including a 7-year-old girl.⁵⁵
- Wilkes, North Carolina. June 6, 2008. A 17-year-old was seriously injured after being shot with an AK-47 assault rifle. Several teenagers were playing with the gun when it was fired.⁵⁶
- Shreveport, Louisiana. June 1, 2008. A 25-year-old man was seriously injured after being shot multiple times with an assault rifle while in his car.⁵⁷
- Tucson, Arizona. June 1, 2008. A man shot at several houses with an assault rifle, then lead police in pursuit across Tucson for more than an hour. During the chase, the gunman shot at police multiple times, fatally shooting one officer and injuring two Sheriff's deputies.58

Sept. 26, 2008). ⁵⁸ Brady McCombs & Alexis Huicochea, *Officer on life support after crosstown pursuit,* ARIZONA DAILY STAR, June 2, 2008.



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⁵¹ Tim Doherty, *Foxworth man held in slaving* THE HATTIESBURG AMERICAN, June 24, 2008.

⁵² Matt Suman, AK-47 used in deadly Gas USA robbery, THEMORNINGJOURNAL.COM, June 25, 2008 available at.

http://www.zwire.com/site/news.cfm?newsid=19801129&BRD=1699&PAG=461&dept_id=46371&rfi=6

⁽last visited Sept. 26, 2008). ⁵³ Teen shot and killed while leaving graduation party, WSVN.coм, Miami Gardens, FL, available at: http://www.wsvn.com/news/articles/local/MI88522/ (last visited Sept. 26, 2008).

⁵⁴ Teen shot, killed in hunting accident, KSAT.COM, June 12, 2008, available at.

http://www.zwire.com/site/news.cfm?newsid=19801129&BRD=1699&PAG=461&dept_id=46371&rfi=6 (last visited Sept. 26, 2008).

³ wounded in Longview gunfire, THE DALLS MORNING NEWS, June 10, 2008.

⁵⁶ Wilkes teens play with rifle, one shot, GOBLUERIDGE.NET, June 9, 2008, available at.

http://www.goblueridge.net/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=3821&Itemid=1 (last visited Sept. 26, 2008). ⁵⁷ Katrina Webber, Violent weekend in Shreveport leaves 3 with gunshot wounds, KSLA NEWS 12, June

^{2, 2008,} available at. http://www.ksla.com/Global/story.asp?S=8410023&nav=0RY5RQCK (last visited

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- New Orleans, Louisiana. May 26, 2008. Two people were injured when a gunman carrying an AK-47 assault rifle fired more than twenty rounds at them.⁵⁹
- Jackson, Mississippi. May 26, 2008. Five people were shot, one fatally, at a Memorial Day barbecue. A man left the party after an argument and returned with an assault rifle and fired indiscriminately into the crowd.⁶⁰
- Shreveport, Louisiana. May 19, 2008. A 15-year-old shot a 14-year-old with an assault weapon.61
- Brooklyn, Connecticut. May 14, 2008. A 16-year-old boy with Asperger syndrome shot an assault rifle near a group of people playing basketball in a park who he had argued with earlier.62
- Miami, Florida. May 14, 2008. A man was shot multiple times after his car was sprayed with bullets from an assault weapon.⁶³
- San Jacinto, California. May 12, 2008. A SWAT team was called in after a man and woman armed with assault rifles shot at security guards and then Sheriff's deputies. The two were killed in the resulting shootout.⁶⁴
- Raceland, Louisiana. May 12, 2008. Three men attacked three other men in their car, killing all three. Each victim was shot multiple times with an AK-47 assault rifle.65

Calabash, North Carolina. May 8, 2008. James Murdock, 25, was killed in a drive-by shooting. Murdock was sitting in a car when a dark SUV pulled up and fired at him with an assault rifle. He died at the scene. Two men were charged with the murder.⁶⁶

San Jacinto, California. May 8, 2008. A 26-year-old man shot at Sheriff's deputies with an assault rifle. The man was killed when the policemen returned fire.⁶⁷



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⁵⁹ Pair gunned down by AK-47, WDSU.COM, May 27, 2008, available at.

http://www.wdsu.com/news/16401761/detail.html (last visited Sept. 26, 2008). ⁶⁰ Kathleen Baydala, *Man arrested in fatal holiday party shooting*, THE CLARION LEDGER, May 28, 2008. ⁶¹ Arrest made in shooting of 14 year old boy, KSLA NEWS 12, May 20, 2008, available at.

http://www.ksla.com/Global/story.asp?S=8350809&nav=menu50_11_16_4 (last visited Sept. 26, 2008). ⁶² Dustin Racioppi & Don Bond, *Conn. teen with autism held in assault rifle shooting*, THE METRO WEST DAILY NEWS, May 15, 2008, available at.

http://www.metrowestdailynews.com/archive/x2118739287/Conn-teen-with-autism-held-in-assault-rifleshooting (last visited Sept. 26, 2008).

⁶³ Man shot with high-powered assault weapon, LOCAL 10 NEWS, May 14, 2008, available at:

http://www.local10.com/print/16261614/detail.html (last visited Sept. 29, 2008).

⁶⁴ Gillian Flaccus, *Deputies kill 2 in gun battle on Calif. Reservation*, ASSOCIATED PRESS ARCHIVE, May 14, ⁶⁵ Raymond Legendre, *Grand jury to consider Raceland triple-slaying case*, THE COURIER, August 11,

^{2008.} ⁶⁶ Shannan Bowen, *Two charged in Calabash murder*, STAR-NEWS, May 20, 2008.

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Ripon, Wisconsin. May 6, 2008. A 19-year-old accidentally shot and killed an 18-year-old friend with an assault rifle while the two were at a friend's house.⁶⁸

Stafford, Virginia. May 5, 2008. Aaron Poseidon Jackson shot his children, 1-year-old Aaron and 2-year-old Nicole, with a .38 caliber handgun, then shot their mother, Latasha Thomas, with an AK-47. When police arrived at the home, Jackson, wearing a bulletproof vest and surrounded by guns and ammunition, was found dead from a self inflicted gunshot wound.69

- Burien, Washington. May 4, 2008. A man died when he was shot in the head with an assault rifle after arguing with the shooter in a bar. The shooter left after the initial incident but returned with the gun.⁷⁰
- Chicago, Illinois. May 4, 2008. A college student died after being shot with an assault rifle when she was caught in crossfire from a gang while in a car.⁷¹
- Cordova, New Mexico. May 4, 2008. A man killed his 17-month-old son by shooting him in the chest with an assault rifle.⁷²
- Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. May 3, 2008. A police officer was shot and killed by an assault rifle as he was responding to a bank robbery. Three men robbed the bank and were fleeing when the officer stopped their car and exited his patrol car. At that time, one of the bank robbers opened fire with an SKS assault rifle, striking the officer numerous times. One suspect was eventually shot and killed by police and the other two were arrested and charged with murder.⁷³
- San Antonio, Texas. May 2, 2008. Two teens armed with an assault rifle shot at a man after he tried to stop a fight between groups of teenagers.⁷⁴

⁴ Man shot at after breaking up fight, KSAT TV 12, May 2, 2008, available at. http://www.ksat.com/news/16136482/detail.html (last visited Sept. 26, 2008).



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⁶⁷ Jose Arballo Jr., Steve Fetbrandt & Michelle DeArmond, Soboba member killed in gun battle with deputies, THE PRESS-ENTERPRISE, May 8, 2008. ⁶⁸ Teen charged with negligent homicide in Ripon shooting posts bond, NBC 15 News, Feb. 29, 2008,

available at: http://www.nbc15.com/home/headlines/15839617.html last visited (Sept. 29, 2008). ⁶⁹ Keith Epps & Ellen Biltz, *Gunman heavily armed*, FREDERICKSBURG.COM, May 7, 2008, available at:

http://fredericksburg.com/News/FLS/2008/052008/05072008/377460 (last visited Sept. 26, 2008). ⁷⁰ Casey McNerthney, *Man shot after Burien bar fight dies,* SEATTLE POST-INTELLIGENCER, May 5, 2008.

⁷¹ Annie Sweeney & Stefano Esposito, *We had so many plans*, THE CHICAGO SUN-TIMES, May 6, 2008.

⁷² Isaac Paul Vasquez, Police allege father killed son, KFOXTV.COM, May 4, 2008, available at. http://www.kfoxtv.com/news/16157794/detail.html (last visited Sept. 26, 2008).

⁷³ Joseph A. Gambardello, *Liczbinski suspect's girlfriend to stand trial*, Philadelphia Inquirer, July 17, 2008; Officer shot, killed after bank robbery, NBC 10.COM, May 3, 2008; See Sergeant Stephen Liczbinski, www.odmp.org, available at: http://www.odmp.org/officer/19359-sergeant-stephen-liczbinski (last visited Sept. 30, 2008).

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- Compton, California. April 29, 2008. A 19-year-old with an assault rifle exchanged fire with Sheriff's deputies. No one was injured in the incident.⁷⁵
- Chicago, Illinois. April 21, 2008. The owner of a plumbing company was shot in the stomach by an employee using an AK-47 and died as a result. The employee also shot at three police officers later in the evening.⁷⁶
- York, Pennsylvania. April 11, 2008. A man died after he was shot multiple times • with an assault rifle. The victim and shooter had argued earlier.⁷⁷
- Miami, Florida. April 5, 2008. A 16-year-old boy died and his mother was injured when they were shot with an assault rifle outside of their home by people they had previously argued with.⁷⁸
- Sharonville, Ohio. April 3, 2008. A 14-year-old girl was shot in the leg when a man fired an assault weapon randomly into the street. The bullet went through a car door and hit the victim.⁷⁹
- Miami, Florida. April 3, 2008. A 20-year-old with over thirteen firearms, including four AK-47s, and more than 5,000 rounds of ammunition, was arrested after threatening over the internet that he was going to carry-out a Virginia Tech style massacre.⁸⁰
- Tarpon Springs, Florida. March 30, 2008. A man fired several rounds from an assault weapon toward another man who was exiting his car.⁸¹
- Donaldsonville, Louisiana. March 22, 2008. A five-year-old boy and a man were injured after being shot with an assault rifle on the street.⁸²
- Virginia Beach, Virginia. March 19, 2008. A man shot five people, killing two, with an AK-47 assault rifle and .9 mm handgun before killing himself. The man was

⁸² Samuel Irvin, Sheriff promises to boost patrols, THE ADVOCATE, Mar. 27, 2008 available at. http://www.2theadvocate.com/news/17040851.html (last visited Sept. 26, 2008).



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⁷⁵ Suspect arrested in connection to Compton shootout, CBS2.COM, May 1, 2008, available at.

http://cbs2.com/local/Compton.Shooting.Arrest.2.713125.html (last visited Sept. 26, 2008). ⁷⁶ Lisa Donovan et. al., *SWAT will go on patrol*, CHICAGO SUN TIMES, Apr. 22, 2008.

⁷⁷ Kristin Thorne, York man killed in shooting involving assault rifle, ABC27 News, Apr. 11, 2008, available at: http://cfc.whtm.com/printstory.cfm?id=510600 (last visited Sept. 29, 2008). ⁷⁸ Teen killed, mother injured in shooting, NBC6.NET, Apr. 6, 2008, available at:

http://www.nbc6.net/news/15806302/detail.html (last visited Sept. 26, 2008).

⁷⁹ Teenage girl accidentally shot in Sharonville, WCPO 9 NEWS, Apr. 3, 2008, available at: http://www.wcpo.com/news/local/story.aspx?content_id=c473d379-e54d-4b46-a24d-397f12369149 (last visited on Sept. 29, 2008).

⁸⁰ Police: Man threatened to re-enact Virginia Tech-style killings, ASSOCIATED PRESS, Apr. 4, 2008.

⁸¹ Tarpon Springs man arrested in assault rifle attack, TBO.COM, Mar. 31, 2008, available at.

http://suncoastpasco.tbo.com/content/2008/mar/31/tarpon-springs-man-arrested-assault-rifle-attack/ (last visited Sept. 26, 2008).

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about to be evicted from his apartment and targeted the apartment complex's employees in his attack.⁸³

- Chattanooga, Tennessee. March 15, 2008. A man fired more than 20 rounds from an assault rifle at another man outside of an apartment building. The victim was not hit.84
- Baton Rouge, Louisiana. March 7, 2008. A 16-year-old male shot his father in the arm with an AK-47 and was placed in juvenile detention on one count of attempted murder.⁸⁵
- Kansas City, Missouri. March 5, 6, 7, 2008. One man was killed and three injured during a drive-by shooting of a tire store. The shooters used two .223-caliber assault rifles, one of which had two large drum magazines and could fire 100 bullets without reloading. Police pursued the shooters, who were eventually apprehended, and were shot at with the same assault rifles. The following day, three retaliatory shootings occurred; the day after, one retaliatory shooting occurred in which a woman was shot seven times in the chest and torso.⁸⁶
- Roanoke, Virginia. February 29, 2008. A car chase ended when the driver pulled over and began shooting at police with an SKS assault rifle. The police shot and seriously wounded the driver. None of the police were seriously injured.⁸⁷

Gainesville, Georgia. February 19, 2008. 52-year old Mary Bailey was killed after being shot with an AK-47. Bailey was sleeping on the sofa when her 19-year old son, Derrick Bailey, cleaned his assault weapon and it fired. Derrick claims he did not know the weapon was loaded.88

- Marrero, Louisiana. February 16, 2008. An 18-year-old was killed and a 16-yearold wounded after being shot with an AK-47 multiple times. The shooter fired more than 20 rounds at the two victims.⁸⁹
- Pulaski, Kentucky. February 9, 2008. A man fired more than 50 rounds from his assault rifle into a mobile home and garage after arguing with the owner. The homeowner received only minor injuries in the incident.⁹⁰

http://www.wsbtv.com/news/15345707/detail.html (last visited Sept. 26, 2008). ⁸⁹ Harvey teen booked with murder, THE TIMES PICAYUNE, Feb. 19, 2008.



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⁸³ Gunman in mass shooting identified, WVEC 13 NEWS, Mar. 20, 2008, available at:

http://www.wvec.com/news/vabeach/stories/wvec_local_031908_vb_shooting.79dfc43.html (last visited Sept. 29, 2008). ⁸⁴ Amy Katcher, *East Lake shootout caught on tape*, WDEF News 12, Mar. 26, 2008, *available at*.

http://wdef.com/news/east_lake_shootout_caught_on_tape/03/2008 (last visited Sept. 26, 2008). ⁸⁵ Police and fire briefs, BATON ROUGE ADVOCATE, Mar. 8, 2008.

⁸⁶ Christine Vendel, *Heavy firepower in KC: Officers outgunned by suspects*, KANSAS CITY STAR, Mar. 8, 2007.

⁸⁷ Jessica Marcy, Shots end U.S. 220 chase in Roanoke County, WWW.ROANOKE.COM, Mar. 1, 2008,

available at: http://www.roanoke.com/news/roanoke/wb/152736 (last visited Sept. 26, 2008). ⁸⁸ Gainesville teen: 'I shot my mother', WSBTV.com, Feb. 19, 2008, available at:

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- Phoenix, Arizona. February 9, 2008. A 17-year-old died and a 23-year-old was injured after being shot with an assault rifle during an attack by four men.⁹¹
- Indianapolis, Indiana. February 8, 2008. An 8-year-old girl died after being shot in the head when someone sprayed her house with bullets from an assault weapon.⁹²
- Macon, Georgia. February 4, 2008. A man fired over 70 rounds from an assault rifle into the front of a house, killing the woman at the door. The man was looking for the woman's son but shot her after learning he was not at home.⁹³
- · Cleveland, Tennessee. February 2, 2008. A 20-year-old man died after being shot several times with an assault rifle as he exited a car. The gunman shot at the other people in the car and at a nearby house as well.⁹⁴
- Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. January 28, 2008. A 12-year-old girl was killed and her mother badly injured after they were shot with an AK-47 assault rifle. The two were visiting a family member when an assailant sprayed the house with dozens of bullets.95
- Camp Hill, Alabama. January 22, 2008. A 19-year-old shot a 17-year-old in the face with an assault rifle after the two argued over the stolen weapon.⁹⁶
- Miami, Florida. January 20, 2008. Three cousins were injured when dozens of rounds were fired from an assault rifle into their car. One of the cousins was left brain-dead.97
- Carmichael, California. January 16, 2008. A 24-year-old man was shot with an assault rifle in a drive-by shooting and died.⁹⁸

⁹⁰ Eubank man jailed following hail of bullets fired into residence, WKYT.COM, Feb. 9, 2008, available at. http://www.wkyt.com/home/headlines/15476381.html (last visited Sept. 26, 2008).

⁹¹ David Biscobing, *Teen gunned down in Phoenix with rifle*, EAST VALLEY TRIBUNE, Feb. 9, 2008.

⁹² Community mourns eight-year-old's shooting death, WTHR 13 NEWS, Feb. 26, 2008, available at: http://www.wthr.com/Global/story.asp?S=7853369 (last visited Sept. 29, 2008); Man charged in 8-yearold's shooting death, WTHR 13 NEWS, Feb. 27. 2008, available at:

http://www.wthr.com/Global/story.asp?s=7865668 (last visited Sept. 29, 2008).

⁹³ Ashley Tusan Joyner, Woman died after man sprays home with bullets, THE MACON TELEGRAPH, Feb. 6, 2008. ⁹⁴ Ryan Harris, *Bradley murder victim identified*, CHATTANOOGA TIMES FREE PRESS, Feb. 5, 2008.

⁹⁵ Michael Hasch, Girl, 12, killed as 40 shots blast into North Side home, THE PITTSBURGH TRIBUNE-REVIEW, Jan. 29, 2008. ⁹⁶ Teen shot in face by assault rifle, WTVM.COM, Jan. 22, 2008, available at:

http://www.wtvm.com/Global/story.asp?S=7757100&nav=menu91_2 (last visited Sept. 26, 2008).

David Ovalle, Little Haiti: Gun violence tears family, THE MIAMI HERALD, January 24, 2008.

⁹⁸ Two Carmichael killings may be connected, KCRA.COM, Jan. 16, 2008, available at. http://www.kcra.com/news/15067608/detail.html (last visited Sept. 26, 2008).

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- Louisville, Kentucky. January 14, 2008. A man carrying an assault rifle fired several rounds at a police officer during a traffic stop. The officer was not injured.⁹⁹
- North Miami Beach, Florida. January 8, 2008. An off-duty Miami police detective was killed by a man who shot him with an AK-47 assault rifle as he sat in his car.¹⁰⁰
- Merrillville, Indiana. December 31, 2007. A 25-year-old man shot a 20-year-old man with an assault rifle. The shooter asked the victim and another man to leave his apartment after they argued, then followed them outside and shot the victim multiple times.¹⁰¹

Little Rock, Arkansas. December 29, 2007. 6-year-old Kamya Weathersby was shot at least 7 times by gunmen outside her home as she was lying in bed. Police believe at least one assault rifle was used to fire 50 or more rounds at her home. The following day, Kamya died when her family made the decision to take her off life support. 102

- Ozark, Alabama. December 29, 2007. An 18-year-old man repeatedly shot a 22year-old man using a SKS assault rifle after the two argued. The 22-year-old died from his injuries.¹⁰³
- Southington, Connecticut. December 24, 2007. One man shot another in the head with an assault rifle, killing him, after the two argued.¹⁰⁴
- Arvada & Colorado Springs, Colorado. December 9, 2007. One man with an assault rifle attacked a missionary training center in Arvada and a church in Colorado Springs. He killed two people and injured two others in Arvada, and killed two and injured three others in Colorado Springs. He died after being shot by a security guard and then shooting himself.¹⁰⁵

¹⁰⁵ Erin Emery, Report details church shooting, the document chronicles the days leading up to the Dec. 9 deaths of four young people, DENVER POST, Mar. 13, 2008.



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⁹⁹ 4th arrest made in SWAT case, WLKY.com, Jan. 14, 2008, available at.

http://www.wlky.com/news/15048297/detail.html (last visited Sept. 26, 2008).

¹⁰⁰ David Quinones, *Dispute boils over mourning of detective*, MIAMI HERALD, Jan. 19, 2008; See Detective James Walker, www.odmp.org, available at: http://www.odmp.org/officer/19128-detectivejames-walker (last visited Sept. 30, 2008). ¹⁰¹ M'ville man charged in shooting, THETIMESONLINE.COM, Jan. 4, 2008, available at:

http://www.thetimesonline.com/articles/2008/01/04/news/lake_county/doc88e35a05299f4540862573c600 061f09.txt

⁽last visited Sept. 26, 2008). ¹⁰² Girl, 6, dies after being shot 7 times – Ark. police search for suspects, motive, MEMPHIS COMMERCIAL APPEAL, Jan. 1, 2008. ¹⁰³ Ozark shooting suspect surrenders, PRESS-REGISTER, Jan. 1, 2008.

¹⁰⁴ Chris Velardi, \$2*million bond for Southington murder suspect*, WTNH.COM, Jan. 2, 2008, *available at:* http://www.wtnh.com/global/story.asp?s=7566985 (last visited on Sept. 29, 2008).

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- Omaha, Nebraska. December 5, 2007. Nine people were shot to death and five others were injured after a 20-year-old shooter, armed with a military-style assault rifle, attacked shoppers in a department store in a Nebraska mall.¹⁰⁶
- Arden, South Carolina. December 4, 2007. One man was injured when he was shot at close range in the leg and foot with an AK-47 assault rifle.¹⁰⁷
- Memphis, Tennessee. November 13, 2007. One man was killed and another injured after an unidentified man opened fire on a grocery store parking lot with an AK-47 assault rifle.¹⁰⁸
- Vallejo, California. November 4, 2007. One man died after being shot several times with an assault rifle while arguing with two other men. Witnesses of the shooting pursued the shooters by car and were also shot at, although none were iniured.¹⁰⁹
- Crandon, Wisconsin. October 7, 2007. An off-duty Sheriff's deputy killed six and wounded a seventh person when he burst into a pizza party and started shooting with an assault weapon. The shooter later killed himself as the police closed in.¹¹⁰
- West Palm Beach, Florida. September 18, 2007. Two men were killed and another injured when they were attacked in their car by two men carrying a handgun and an assault rifle. The suspects shot at the police as they escaped.¹¹¹
- New Orleans, Louisiana. September 15, 2007. At least 28 bullets were fired from an AK-47 at an outdoor birthday party for 5-year-old twins in the courtyard of a public housing complex. A 19-year-old was killed and three children were wounded, ages 7, 8 and 13.¹¹²
- Miami, Florida. September 13, 2007. Police spotted a vehicle driving erratically and followed it until it stopped in a residential complex. The driver got out and hopped a fence to the rear of the home; the officers exited their patrol car and went to the front of the home where they were granted permission to search by a female resident. The suspect grabbed a high-powered, military-grade rifle and fired at the police officers through a window, killing one officer, then exited the house and shot

¹¹² Mary Sparacello, Housing Authority reining in parties, Kenner shooting leads to regulations, THE TIMES PICAYUNE, Oct. 11, 2007.



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¹⁰⁶ The American Way, REGISTER-GUARD, Dec. 17, 2007.

¹⁰⁷ Clarke Morrison, Arden man gets 12 years for assault rifle shooting, THE CITIZEN-TIMES, Aug. 8, 2008. ¹⁰⁸ Chris Conley & Jody Callahan, Drive-by shooting kills 1—police search for two gunmen in B-52 Market

incident, MEMPHIS COMMERCIAL APPEAL, Nov. 13, 2007. ¹⁰⁹ Henry K. Lee, *Two suspects sought in Vallejo homicide*, SFGATE.COM, Nov. 10, 2007, *available at.* http://www.sfgate.com/cgi-bin/article.cgi?f=/c/a/2007/11/10/BAUJT9HSA.DTL (last visited Sept. 26, 2008).

¹¹⁰ Todd Richmond, Crandon mass murder-suicide: Questions linger in killing of seven, officials tightlipped despite suspect's death, ST. PAUL PIONEER PRESS, Dec. 4, 2007.

² killed in West Palm shootings, suspects escape on foot after one fires at police officer pursuing them, SOUTH FLORIDA SUN-SENTINEL, Sept. 19, 2007.

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three other officers as he escaped. The shooter was caught later that day but would not relinquish his assault rifle so he was shot and killed by police officers.¹¹³

- Aiken, South Carolina. September 12, 2007. A 20-year-old man died after being shot multiple times with an assault rifle by a 19-year-old when they were having an argument.¹¹⁴
- Rome, Georgia. August 26, 2007. One man was killed and a woman seriously injured inside their home. The shooter was found with an AK-47, from which several clips of ammunition had been emptied, and a 12-gauge shotgun when police arrived at the scene.¹¹⁵
- Treme, Louisiana. August 13, 2007. Two men were killed and another was seriously wounded as a shooter sprayed the crowd with an AK-47 assault rifle at a recreational league basketball game.¹¹⁶
- Dallas, Texas. August 12, 2007. One person was killed and three others wounded in a shooting outside a poetry/coffee shop. The gunman, who used an assault rifle, fled the scene.¹¹⁷

Hialeah, Florida. August 5, 2007. Eric Lopez, 38, was fatally shot in his home, and his wife, Olga, was shot in the leg. The incident began around noon when gunmen entered their home and began firing with a military-style semi-automatic weapon. Police arrested four people in connection with the shooting.¹¹⁸

- Oakland, California. August 4, 2007. A gunman with an assault rifle unleashed a barrage of bullets at a van parked on a North Oakland street, killing one man who lived nearby and wounding his brother and their friend. The gunman then fled.¹¹⁹
- Orangeburg, South Carolina. July 19, 2007. A man brandishing an assault rifle shot a woman once in the leg. The man was charged with assault and battery with intent to kill.¹²⁰

¹²⁰ Richard Walker, Woman recovering after being shot with AK-47, THE TIMES AND DEMOCRAT, July 20, 2007.



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¹¹³ David Ovalle et al., The murder and the manhunt started in a South Miami-Dade townhouse, zigzagged..., MIAMI HERALD, Sept. 15, 2007.

Michelle Guffey, Police seek murder suspects, THE AUGUSTA CHRONICLE, Sept. 19, 2007.

¹¹⁵ Man goes on shooting rampage, kills one, severely injures another, ROMENEWSWIFE.COM, available at: http://www.romenewswire.com/index.php/2007/08/26/police-on-scene-of-possible-murder-in-west-rome/ (last visited Sept. 29, 2008). ¹¹⁶ Richard A. Webster, *Soaring murder rate in New Orleans undermines recovery strides*, NEW ORLEANS

CITY BUSINESS, Aug. 20, 2007. ¹¹⁷ Marissa Alanis, *Peacekeeper is killed outside club, police say: Dallas 3 others injured as gunman fires* assault rifle into crowd, DALLAS MORNING NEWS, Aug. 13, 2007. ¹¹⁸ Laura Figueroa, *Hialeah: 4 charged in 'crime of passion',* MIAMI HERALD, Aug. 7, 2007.

¹¹⁹ Two more slain in Oakland weekend violence, THE OAKLAND TRIBUNE, Aug. 5, 2007.

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- North Augusta, South Carolina. July 15, 2007. Twenty-one bullets were shot from an assault rifle into a home, hitting a 14-year-old boy sleeping inside. The bullets reportedly came from a car outside, tore through a foosball table, couch, and the wall to a back bedroom, where they pierced furniture, blasted a TV to the floor, and hit the boy.¹²¹
- Floyd County, Indiana. June 18, 2007. Two officers responded to a domestic disturbance call between a mother and her son. The officers were speaking with the mother on the driveway when the 15-year-old son ambushed both officers from an upstairs window and shot at them with a high powered assault rifle. One officer was killed and the other was seriously wounded.¹²²
- Biloxi, Mississippi. June 5, 2007. A gunman with an AK-47 ambushed police officers in a shootout, killing one, then shooting himself. The gunman lured police by firing shots in the neighborhood and waiting. After shooting one officer, the gunman unloaded an additional round into the patrol car. The gunman had a cache of backup guns and ammunition waiting inside his home.¹²³
- Dallas, Texas. March 23, 2007. A Dallas police officer was killed when he was struck in the neck and chest by an assault weapon as he approached a suspect's car.¹²⁴
- Metairie, Louisiana. February 27, 2007. Two AK-47s were among several guns fired into a Metairie apartment that resulted in four men being shot, one fatally and another critically.¹²⁵
- Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. February 13, 2007. A gunman used an assault weapon to kill 3 and wound another before killing himself.¹²⁶
- Palm Beach County, Florida. January 1, 2007. An 8-month-old baby boy was shot in his car seat after his mom parked in front of a drug house and rivals opened fire with assault rifles.¹²⁷
- New Bedford, Massachusetts. December 12, 2006. Three people were killed and two police officers were injured when a gunman opened fire at the Foxy Lady strip

¹²⁷ Rochelle E.B. Gilken, *County has most homicides since '89*, PALM BEACH POST, Jan. 6, 2008.



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¹²¹ Meredith Anderson, *North Augusta 14-year-old shot*, WRDW 12 News, July 16, 2007, *available at:* http://www.wrdw.com/home/headlines/8526357.html (last visited on Sept. 29, 2008). ¹²² See Officer Frank Charles Denzinger, odmp.org, *available at*: http://www.odmp.org/officer/18926-

officer-frank-charles-denzinger (last visited Sept. 30, 2008).

¹²³ Ryan LaFontaine, Gunman had a large arsenal, Police say Asher used AK-47, SUN HERALD, June 9, 2007. ¹²⁴ Tanya Eiserer et al., *Dallas officer dies after shootout*, THE DALLAS MORNING NEWS, Mar. 24, 2007.

¹²⁵ Michelle Hunter, Cops say victim not innocent bystander, THE TIMES PICAYUNE, Feb. 28, 2007.

¹²⁶ Larry King & Joseph A. Gambardello, *Investor rage, lethal trap*, PHILADELPHIA INQUIRER, Feb. 14, 2007.

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club; the shooter was fatally shot. One of the weapons used was described as an AR-15.¹²⁸

- Westboro, Massachusetts. December 2, 2006. Police seized a semiautomatic assault rifle from the bedroom closet of a young Shrewsbury man who posted threatening internet messages and who claimed to admire one of the Columbine High School killers.¹²⁹
- Newport, Kentucky. November 19, 2006. A fight at a nightclub led to four people being shot that evening. A 23-year-old was shot several times and left for dead on a bridge. An hour later, police found a 20-year-old man shot dead in his vehicle. Two other people were taken to the hospital with gunshot wounds and police recovered casings from an assault weapon.¹³⁰
- Chicago, Illinois. October 30, 2006. Members of the New Breed Street gang shot at Chicago police officers with an AK-47 from their car, injuring one officer. One gang member was killed and another critically wounded in the shoot-out.¹³¹
- Palm Beach County, Florida. August 15, 2006. A 50-year-old landscaper was shot at least 15 times as he walked toward a house to collect money for completed yard work. The shooters used assault weapons in the drive-by and police say the shooters mistook the victim for a gang member. ¹³²
- Chapel Hill, North Carolina, July 29, 2006. A gunman with an assault rifle shot a man multiple times outside a nightclub, killing him. The shooter fled in a getaway car and later turned himself in.¹³³

http://www.wral.com/news/local/story/1056918/ (last visited Sept. 29, 2008).



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¹²⁸ Jessica Heslam, Strip club gunman at 'crossroads', killer bid farewell in cell phone messages, BOSTON HERALD, Dec. 14, 2006. ¹²⁹ Kevin Keenan, *State police seize weapons,* WORCESTER TELEGRAM & GAZETTE, Dec. 2, 2006.

¹³⁰ A fight at a Northern Kentucky nightclub lead to a wild shooting spree, WLEX TV 18, Lexington, KY, Nov. 19, 2006, available at: http://www.lex18.com/Global/story.asp?S=5704257&nav=EQ1p (last visited

Oct. 2, 2008).¹³¹ Lisa Donovan et al., Shoot-out 'looked like a movie': Cops kill 2 men they say were about to execute gang rivals, CHICAGO SUN TIMES, Oct. 31, 2006.

Tim Collie, Two members offer a look inside a South Florida gang, SOUTH FLORIDA SUN-SENTINEL; July 22, 2007; Jerome Burdi, 'Innocent victim' killing unsolved, family awaits arrest in 2006 Boynton drive-by shooting, SOUTH FLORIDA SUN-SENTINEL, Aug. 20, 2007. ¹³³ Chapel Hill nightclub under review after fatal shooting, WRAL.com, July 31, 2006, available at:

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St. John the Baptist Parish, Louisiana. June 27, 2006. 25-year-old Kelvin Thomas Jr. died after being shot in the abdomen with an assault rifle. Alonzo Bolden, 20, was arrested and booked with second-degree murder in connection with the shooting. Police believe the two men were engaged in an argument that was part of a longrunning feud and ended with Bolden firing multiple shots at Thomas at close range. Thomas had three young children.¹³⁴

- Calumet City, Illinois. June 25, 2006. A 22-year-old pregnant woman and her 3year-old son were shot and killed while they were sleeping when an unknown gunman fired 30 rounds from an AK-47 into their home at 1:15 a.m.¹³⁵
- St. John the Baptist Parish, Louisiana. June 20, 2006. A man who had killed a deputy police officer and injured another during a crime spree broke into the house of an 81-year-old man and held him hostage with an AK-47 until he eventually gave himself up and released the hostage.¹³⁶
- Metairie, Louisiana. June 15, 2006. Police attempted to serve a man with an emergency committal order but the man barricaded himself in his home and engaged in a 12-hour standoff with police. Seven hours into the standoff, the man shot and wounded two Sheriff's deputies with an assault rifle.¹³⁷
- Reno, Nevada. June 12, 2006. An owner of a gun shop, with a license to carry concealed weapons and access to a cache of guns, stabbed his wife to death and then shot the family court judge presiding over his divorce with a Bushmaster .223 high-powered assault rifle with sniper capabilities. The judge survived.¹³⁸
- Howard County, Maryland. June 8, 2006. County police officers were shot at by a man wielding an assault rifle whom they were attempting to serve a warrant on.¹³⁹
- Norman, Oklahoma. June 7, 2006. Two men opened fire on a Native American gathering of over 300 with an SKS assault rifle, killing one man and injuring another.140

¹⁴⁰ Tom Blakely, *Pair arraigned in Sunday crowd shooting*, THE NORMAN TRANSCRIPT, June 7, 2006.



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¹³⁴ Allen Powell II, Garyville man held in fatal shooting, Deputies suspect long-running feud, THE TIMES PICAYUNE, June 27, 2006. ¹³⁵ Tom Rybarczyk, *Calumet City reels after spray of bullets*, CHICAGO TRIBUNE, June 26, 2006.

¹³⁶ Allen Powell II, *Mourners salute slain St. John deputy*, New ORLEANS TIMES PICAYUNE, June 21, 2006.

¹³⁷ Michelle Hunter & Walt Philbin, 2 deputies wounded in Metairie standoff, THE TIMES PICAYUNE, June 16, 2006. ¹³⁸ Fox News, June 24, 2006.

¹³⁹ Tyrone Richardson, *Man found guilty of murder attempt*, BALTIMORE SUN, Oct. 29, 2006.

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- Miami, Florida. June 6, 2006. Three men were killed and another injured when the van they were riding in was shot numerous times by assault weapons. About 50 rounds were fired into the van.¹⁴¹
- Indianapolis, Indiana. June 2, 2006. Seven family members, four adults and three children, were shot and killed in their home by a robber armed with an assault rifle. Nearly 30 shell casings were found.¹⁴²
- San Diego, California. June 2, 2006. A 17-year-old was wounded in an accidental workplace shooting when the teen's co-worker brought an AK-47 to work and was unaware that there was a live round inside the rifle's chamber.¹⁴³
- New Milford Township, Pennsylvania. May 27, 2006. Two brothers were camping with their wives and children when they were awakened by gunshots coming from a neighbor's property at 3:00 a.m. The brothers knew the neighbor so they went to his house to ask him to stop shooting. The neighbor, armed with a shotgun, told the two brothers to leave and then told his stepson to pick up an AR-15 rifle. The brothers were both shot in the stomach and wounded severely.¹⁴⁴
- West Palm Beach, Florida. May 17, 2006. Two men carrying AK-47 assault rifles ordered a man out of his car at gun-point, mugged him, and ripped off his pants.¹⁴⁵
- Kingston, Tennessee. May 14, 2006. A deputy sheriff and another individual were shot and killed by high-powered assault rifles. The deputy had 33 gunshot wounds.146
- Port Salerno, Florida. May 12, 2006. A deputy sheriff was shot and wounded with an AK-47 assault rifle.¹⁴⁷

GAZETTE, May 13, 2006. ¹⁴⁷ Leon Fooksman, *Police fearful of violent crime trend: AK-47 shootings*, SOUTH FLORIDA SUN-SENTINEL, May 13, 2006.



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¹⁴¹ David Ovalle, *Ambush takes lives of 3 men*, MIAMI HERALD, June 6, 2006.

¹⁴² Ashley M. Heher, Suspect in slaying of 7 family members surrenders / Indianapolis police say he had nowhere else to go, HOUSTON CHRONICLE, June 4, 2006. ¹⁴³ Debbi Farr Baker, *Man accidentally shoots co-worker*, SAN DIEGO UNION-TRIBUNE, June 3, 2006.

¹⁴⁴ Nyier Abdou, Somerville brothers still hospitalized after shooting: Pa. Man charged with assaulting *rescue squad members during family camping trip,* THE STAR-LEDGER, May 31, 2006. ¹⁴⁵ *Digest*, SOUTH FLORIDA SUN-SENTINEL, May 17, 2006.

¹⁴⁶ Duncan Mansfield, 'Anti-government' man sought in ambush of Tennessee deputy, CHARLESTON

Fort Worth, Texas. May 9, 2006. 16-year-old Derick Giles, an innocent bystander, was killed after being shot in the abdomen in the crossfire of a gang shooting outside a convenience store. Five minutes later, one man was shot in the leg and another in the foot during a second drive-by shooting. One hour and half later, a 50-year-old woman was shot in the shoulder by gunfire from a high-powered assault weapon as she stood in her kitchen.148

- Chantilly, Virginia. May 8, 2006. A teenager with an AK-47 and 5 handguns engaged in a firefight at a police station, killing a female detective immediately and wounding two other officers, one of whom died nine days later from his injuries.¹⁴⁹
- Los Angeles, California. May 8, 2006. Police arrested a man and found over 20 assault weapons in his home after the man fired multiple rounds in the air while driving through his neighborhood with a semiautomatic pistol. The man had his young son in the car with him.¹⁵⁰
- May 5, 2006. A 17-year-old shot his 13-year-old friend in the Oskaloosa, lowa. chest with a military-style rifle and then shot himself.¹⁵¹
- West Palm Beach, Florida. April 28, 2006. Shots were fired into an apartment at 6:00 in the morning, hitting one man in the right leg and left knee. Seventeen shell casings from an AK-47 were found at the scene.¹⁵²

West Palm Beach, Florida. April 27, 2006. An AK-47 was used to shoot 24-year-old David Paulk and his 16-year-old sister. Mr. Paulk was critically injured and died four days later. The next day, the alleged gunman, Brandon Williams, was shot in the back with an assault rifle and taken to the hospital, where he was treated and left before police were able to find cause to arrest him.¹⁵³ However, he was arrested soon after.¹⁵⁴



¹⁴⁸ Deanna Boyd, *Teen killed in shooting at convenience store,* FORT WORTH STAR-TELEGRAM, May 9,

^{2006.} ¹⁴⁹ Ian Urbina, *Fatal police station attach shocks tranquil community,* New York Times, May 10, 2006; Officer Killed, BOSTON GLOBE, May 18, 2006. ¹⁵⁰ Man said to be on 'edge of Armageddon', LONG BEACH PRESS-TELEGRAM, May 9, 2006.

¹⁵¹ AP-News Agenda, Broadcast News, May 5, 2006.

¹⁵² Police Blotter, PALM BEACH POST, Apr. 29, 2006; Jerome Burdi, Rash of shootings hits city in 2 days, SOUTH FLORIDA SUN-SENTINEL, Apr. 29, 2006. ¹⁵³ Jerome Burdi, *Rash of shootings hits city in 2 days,* SOUTH FLORIDA SUN-SENTINEL, Apr. 29, 2006;

Jerome Burdi, New task force seeks man suspected in 2 shootings, SOUTH FLORIDA SUN-SENTINEL, Apr. 30, 2006; *Police Blotter*, PALM BEACH POST, Apr. 30, 2006. ¹⁵⁴ Nirvi Shah, *West Palm slaying suspect jailed after Pensacola stop,* PALM BEACH POST, May 8, 2006.

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- Oakland, California. March 19, 2006. A gunman with an AK-47 opened fire on an apartment building, filling it with bullets and killing a 49-year-old man.¹⁵⁵
- Lake Worth, Florida. March 17, 2006. A man angry over an argument with a woman, shot the woman and her roommate with an AK-47 and left the victims in the doorway of their home.¹⁵⁶
- Chicago, Illinois. March 11, 2006. A 10-year-old girl was killed by a shot to her head as she was celebrating her birthday in her living room. A spray of bullets from an assault weapon peppered the house from a nearby fight.¹⁵⁷
- Chicago, Illinois. March 3, 2006. A stray bullet from an assault rifle struck a 14year-old honor student as she was looking out the window of her home, killing her instantly.158
- Las Vegas, Nevada. February 1, 2006. A 22-year-old fired at least 50 rounds from an assault rifle, shooting two Las Vegas police officers and killing one, before being shot and killed by the surviving officer.¹⁵⁹
- Brooklyn, New York. January 20, 2006. A man was arrested after firing at least two rounds from an Uzi at two members of the New York Police Department.¹⁶⁰
- Ocala, Florida. January 7, 2006. Two college students who were camping in the Ocala National Forest were randomly targeted by a man who shot and killed them with a stolen AK-47.¹⁶¹
- Indianapolis, Indiana. January 2, 2006. A man dubbed the "Tec-9 Robber" was arrested after being wanted in connection with as many as 23 robberies in four months of fast food restaurants, convenience stores, and gas stations.¹⁶²
- Caddo Parish, Louisiana. January 1, 2006. A 19-year-old was arrested after he was found hiding in an alley with an assault weapon. He faces two counts of aggravated assault on a police officer and potential charges for riddling a house with bullets, injuring a man.¹⁶³

¹⁵⁹ Omar Sofradzija, *Processions to honor Prendes*, LAS VEGAS REVIEW-JOURNAL, Feb. 7, 2006.

¹⁶³ CBS 12 KSLA, Shreveport, LA, Jan. 2, 2006.



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¹⁵⁵ Henry K. Lee, Oakland: Two new slayings brings homicide total to 30, SAN FRANCISCO CHRONICLE, Mar. 21, 2006. ¹⁵⁶ Kevin Deutsch, *Man arrested in assault-rifle shooting*, PALM BEACH POST, Mar. 17, 2006.

¹⁵⁷ Gov. Blagojevich, victims' families, advocates urge lawmakers in Springfield to pass statewide assault

weapons ban, US STATE NEWS, Mar. 23, 2006. ¹⁵⁸ Charles Sheehan, *Neighborhood buries another child,* CHICAGO TRIBUNE, Mar. 19, 2006.

¹⁶⁰ Veronika Belenkaya et al., Uzi maniac shot by cops. Tied to 3 attacks on city's finest, NEW YORK DAILY NEWS, Jan. 22, 2006.

¹⁶¹ Stephen Kudak & Sarah Lundy, Cops: Suspect admits killing 2 campers in Ocala forest, ORLANDO SENTINEL, Jan. 28, 2006. ¹⁶² CBS 8 WISH, Indianapolis, IN, Jan. 5, 2006.

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- Harper Woods, Michigan. December 31, 2005. A 40-year-old man was shot sixteen times with an assault weapon while standing on his front porch around 3:15 p.m. and died from his injuries. His wife and daughters were in the house at the time of the shooting. His murder, occurring on the last day of the year, was the first murder of 2005 in his town.¹⁶⁴
- Miami, Florida. December 28, 2005. A man dressed in all black used an assault weapon to fire multiple rounds into a house killing a 20-year-old man and injuring another man who was hit in the leg.¹⁶⁵
- Fortville, Indiana. December 13, 2005. A man slapped a female relative and fired a round from an assault weapon into his driveway then barricaded himself in his house and threatened to shoot anyone who came to the door. When the 8-hour standoff ended, police found more than 10 weapons in the home.¹⁶⁶
- Tacoma, Washington. November 20, 2005. A 20-year-old male opened fire in a Tacoma mall, wounding six. The shooter took four hostages, all of whom were released unharmed.¹⁶⁷

San Francisco, California. October 14, 2005. 22-year- old Dernae Wysinger and his two-year-old son, Naemon, were killed when a man opened fire on their car with an assault weapon. The toddler's mother, Jazmanika Ridout, was shot in the foot and survived. The family was leaving the home of the toddler's great aunt, who had been babysitting Naemon so that Wysinger and Ridout could go on a date.¹⁶⁸

- North Braddock, Pennsylvania. August 12, 2005. A man was found dead, shot in the back and head. Police found assault rifle bullet casings near the body.¹⁶⁹
- Denton County, Texas. August 9, 2005. In a night-long standoff at his home, a man fired his SKS assault rifle at police to avoid being arrested. After shooting an officer in the leg and refusing to negotiate, police shot and killed the suspect.¹⁷⁰
- New Orleans, Louisiana. August 8, 2005. While driving, a man was shot and killed when an occupant of another car opened fire with an AK-47 assault rifle.¹⁷¹



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¹⁶⁴ NBC 51 WDIV, Detroit, MI, Jan. 4, 2006.

¹⁶⁵ Man killed in early morning shooting, MIAMI HERALD, Dec. 28, 2005.

¹⁶⁶ Eight-hour standoff ends peacefully, THEINDYCHANNEL.COM, Dec. 13, 2005 available at.

http://www.theindychannel.com/news/5524484/detail.html (last visited Sept. 29, 2008). ¹⁶⁷ Suspect: 'follow screams', Man opens fire at mall in Tacoma; 6 wounded, AKRON BEACON JOURNAL, Nov. 22, 2005. ¹⁶⁸ Christopher Heredia, San Francisco police ask public for help in finding shooting suspect, SAN

FRANCISCO CHRONICLE, Oct. 16, 2005.

¹⁶⁹ Michael Hasch, Shooting victim was teen suspect's uncle, PITTSBURGH TRIBUNE REVIEW, Aug. 17, 2005. ¹⁷⁰ Domingo Ramirez Jr., *Trooper is shot; suspect is killed*, Fort Worth Star-Telegram, Aug. 9, 2005.

- West Palm Beach, Florida. June 25, 2005. A man was killed and his 9-year-old daughter severely wounded when a man fired into their parked car with an assault weapon that police believe had been converted to fully automatic. ¹⁷²
- **Cincinnati, Ohio. June 22, 2005**. Assailants armed with SKS-type assault rifles sprayed over forty armor-piercing bullets in twenty seconds, hitting two women leaving a grocery store.¹⁷³
- Livingston County, Kentucky. June 2, 2005. A deputy was shot when he responded to a domestic disturbance call placed by a couple's 18-year-old daughter. When the officer entered the home, a male fired at least 8 rounds from an assault rifle at him, hitting him four times and killing him. The officer was able to fire one round which killed the gunman.¹⁷⁴
- Fresno, California. May 31, 2005. A man fired at least eight shots from an assault rifle at two veteran police officers sitting in their patrol car outside the police K-9 facility. The police later found a partially loaded 30 round magazine in the assailant's car.175
- Kansas City, Missouri. May 29, 2005. After being pulled over for a routine traffic stop, a recently fired elementary school janitor shot a Highway Patrol trooper nine times with a 9 mm assault rifle.¹⁷⁶
- Tulsa, Oklahoma. May 29, 2005. A gunman fired more than 20 shots from an assault rifle at an apartment building security guard, wounding the guard and hitting his car and surrounding buildings.¹⁷⁷
- Camden, New Jersey. May 21, 2005. A mother of three young children was killed by a stray bullet fired from an AK-47 during a shoot-out.¹⁷⁸
- Jackson, Mississippi. May 18, 2005. A man fired at least 17 shots from an SKS assault rifle and 9 mm pistol at police during a traffic stop.¹⁷⁹

¹⁷⁹ Bond denied for man in shootout, SUN HERALD, July 20, 2005.



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Clayton County, Georgia. April 23, 2005. High school senior Larry Bishop Jr. was killed, and three other teens were wounded, when a gunman opened fire on a group of partygoers. 18-year old Artavious Rashad Abercrombie was arrested in connection with the crime.¹⁸⁰

- **Miami, Florida. April 10, 2005.** Three men were injured during a dispute in a strip club parking lot when a fourth man fired an AK-47 at them.¹⁸¹
- **Canton, Texas. April 8, 2005.** A man shot his son's football coach in the chest with an AK-47 after a dispute.¹⁸²
- Houston, Texas. April 8, 2005. Two robbers armed with AK-47s fired nearly twenty rounds at police during a shoot-out outside a pawnshop. ¹⁸³
- New Orleans, Louisiana. March 27, 2005. A woman was shot in the chest outside her apartment with an AK-47 when she refused to give her purse to two armed robbers.¹⁸⁴

Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. March 16, 2005. 16-year- old Keith Watts was killed, and two other students were injured, when a shooter fired at least eight rounds from an AK-47 into their parked vehicle.¹⁸⁵

- **Dallas, Texas. March 15, 2005**. Three people were killed after a man fired an assault rifle at them through the sunroof of his car.¹⁸⁶
- Schertz, Texas. March 3, 2005. After being pulled over, a man fired more than 30 bullets from a handgun and AK-47 at a state police officer.¹⁸⁷
- **Tyler, Texas. February 25, 2005.** A gunman with a history of domestic violence and a felony conviction, who was reportedly fighting with his ex-wife over child support for their two youngest children, shot over 50 rounds from an SKS assault rifle on the steps of his local courthouse when his ex-wife exited the building. His ex-wife was killed along with a bystander who tried to shoot the gunman. The shooter's 23-year-old son and three law enforcement officers were wounded during the shooting, including a 28-year-old deputy who was in grave condition. The

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¹⁸¹ Pair of early-morning shootings leave six hurt, MIAMI HERALD, April 11, 2005.

¹⁸² Gunman attacks coach at school, FORT WORTH STAR-TELEGRAM, April 8, 2005.

¹⁸³ Pawnshop heist ends in bloody shootout, HOUSTON CHRONICLE, April 7, 2005.

¹⁸⁴ Jeff woman shot in struggle with thief, THE TIMES-PICAYUNE, March 29, 2005.

¹⁸⁵ Schools need permission to shield kids from threats, PITTSBURGH POST-GAZETTE, March 18, 2005.

 ¹⁸⁶ Police say revenge went awry for slaying suspects, DALLAS MORNING NEWS, March 18, 2005.
 ¹⁸⁷ Man indicted in Schertz shootout, SAN ANTONIO EXPRESS-NEWS, March 24, 2005.

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gunman fled the scene but was pursued and shot by police when he exited his car and shot toward officers. 188

Los Angeles, California. February 24, 2005. A disgruntled Los Angeles municipal employee opened fire with an AK-47 after being reprimanded at work, killing his supervisor and another employee.¹⁸⁹

Akron, Ohio. February 24, 2005. A man shot and killed his girlfriend and her seven year old son using an AR-15 assault rifle, then fired more than one-hundred rounds at a dozen law enforcement officers as he fled the murder scene. The gunman was arrested the next morning inside the apartment of a Kent State University student, who he also murdered with the AR-15 assault rifle. Police subsequently seized 21 weapons kept by the suspect, including an Uzi and an AK-47.¹⁹⁰

- Las Vegas, Nevada. February 15, 2005. A suspected murderer fled from police as his girlfriend fired an assault rifle with a 100 round magazine at pursuing police vehicles. The man was wanted in connection with a drug related murder and for a nonfatal shooting. The man also had convictions for attempted manslaughter and armed robbery, and was suspected of shooting at a Louisiana police officer five months earlier.¹⁹¹
- Ulster, New York. February 13, 2005. A gunman fired more than 60 shots from an AK-47 assault rifle in the Hudson Valley Shopping Mall, wounding two and causing tens of thousands of dollars of damage before being apprehended. A few hours earlier, the shooter had purchased armor-piercing ammunition from a nearby Wal-Mart.¹⁹²
- Lebanon, Tennessee. February 10, 2005. A second grade student found a Tec-9 inside a closet and brought it to school in his backpack, where it was confiscated by The gun was not fired but sixteen bullets were discovered in the police. magazine.193
- Dayton, Ohio. January 31, 2005. Three teens were shot with a Russian-made assault rifle following an argument at a grocery store.¹⁹⁴

¹⁹⁴ Kelli Wynn, Assault weapon used in shooting, police say, DAYTON DAILY NEWS, Feb. 2, 2005.



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¹⁸⁸ Bill Hanna & Jack Douglas Jr., Rampage in Tyler leaves three dead, four wounded, FORT WORTH STAR-TELEGRAM, Feb. 25, 2005; Jack Douglas Jr. & Bill Hanna, Police order emergency trace on weapon used in shootings, FORT WORTH STAR-TELEGRAM, FEB. 26, 2005. ¹⁸⁹ 2 Are Shot to Death at Maintenance Yard, LOS ANGELES TIMES, Feb. 25, 2005.

¹⁹⁰ Ed Meyer, Police eye semiautomatic rifles, Brimfield officials want to be prepared after recent shooting rampage that killed 3 people, AKRON BEACON JOURNAL, Feb. 24, 2005. ¹⁹¹ Brian Haynes, *Wild chase ends in arrests*, LAS VEGAS REVIEW-JOURNAL, Feb. 19, 2005.

¹⁹² Mall Gunman Had Columbine Fixation, an Official Says, THE NEW YORK TIMES, Feb. 15, 2005.

¹⁹³ WKRN TV NEWS 2, Nashville, TN, Feb. 10, 2005.

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• **Ravena, Ohio. January 21, 2005.** Three people were killed, including a mother and her seven year old son, when a man fired at least 18 bullets from an assault rifle.¹⁹⁵

Jackson, Tennessee. January, 11, 2005. Donna Renee Jordan, 31, David Gordon, 41, and Jerry Hopper, 61, were killed when Jordan's estranged husband, David Jordan, opened fire in a Tennessee Department of Transportation maintenance garage. Two other employees, Larry Taylor and James Goff, were shot and wounded. When David Jordan was arrested shortly after the shootings, police found an SKS assault rifle, a 12-gauge shotgun, and two pistols in his truck. Jordan's wife, whom he shot four times, left behind two children and two stepchildren.

- Ceres, California. January 9, 2005. A 19-year-old Marine armed with an SKS assault rifle shot two police officers, killing one, in a gun battle outside a liquor store.¹⁹⁶
- **Newington, Connecticut. December 31, 2004.** A former correction officer used a fully automatic M-16 to fatally shoot a Newington policeman after the officer responded to a domestic disturbance call.¹⁹⁷
- New Orleans, Louisiana. December 23, 2004. A mentally challenged 19-year-old was chased through the streets with a high-powered assault rifle before being gunned down outside his former elementary school.¹⁹⁸
- Hayward, Wisconsin. November 21, 2004. After being asked to leave another hunter's property, a 36-year-old man opened fire with an SKS semiautomatic rifle, killing six members of a hunting party and wounding two.¹⁹⁹
- **Oak Creek, Wisconsin. November 5, 2004.** A man wearing body armor and armed with a machine gun fled the hotel room where he murdered his girlfriend, firing 30 to 40 rounds down the hotel hallway, killing one man and injuring two others. ²⁰⁰
- Portland, Oregon. October 28, 2004. A 31-year-old aimed two machine guns out his front window to guard the marijuana growing operation run from his home, which was less than 400 feet from an elementary school. Police seized 29 guns from his home, including several AK-47s and Uzis, a MAC-10 submachine gun and a .50

²⁰⁰ 2 dead, 2 wounded in hotel shootings, MILWAUKEE JOURNAL SENTINAL, Nov. 6, 2004.



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¹⁹⁵ Stephen Dyer, *Murder suspect pleads insanity*, AKRON BEACON JOURNAL, Feb. 8, 2005.

¹⁹⁶ Cop, gunman dead: Marine killed after shooting officers, THE MODESTO BEE, Jan. 11, 2005.

¹⁹⁷ Officer shot, held hostage, HARTFORD COURANT, Dec. 31, 2004.

¹⁹⁸ Barbarity beyond belief, THE TIMES-PICAYUNE, Dec. 23, 2004.

¹⁹⁹ Wisconsin Shooting Rampage, ST. PAUL PIONEER PRESS, Nov. 23, 2004.

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caliber anti-aircraft gun. He was later sentenced to more than eight years in prison.²⁰¹

- Minneapolis, Minnesota. October 21, 2004. A store clerk died after being shot in • the chest with an assault rifle during a botched robbery attempt.²⁰²
- Oakland, California. September 22, 2004. A 16-year-old honor student was killed on the sidewalk near her home after being struck by errant assault rifle fire.²⁰³

²⁰³ Girl, 16, gunned down in Oakland drive-by, THE OAKLAND TRIBUNE, Sept. 24, 2004.



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²⁰¹ Local news – Washington County, THE OREGONIAN, May 4, 2006. ²⁰² *3 teens charged with clerk's slaying*, ST. PAUL PIONEER PRESS, Nov. 2, 2004.

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⁹ ATF, Assault Weapons Profile, supra note 7, at 19 (emphasis added).

¹⁰ *Id*.

¹¹ Assault rifles concern police, MONTGOMERY ADVERTISER, May 25, 2006.

¹² ATF, Assault Weapons Profile, supra note 7, at 20.

¹³ See infra p. 15.

¹⁴ Dep't of Treasury, Study on the Sporting Suitability of Modified Semiautomatic Assault Rifles 38 (1998).

¹⁵ ATF, Report and Recommendations of the ATF Working Group on the Importability of Certain Semi-Automatic Rifles (July 6, 1989)

¹⁶ Dep't of Treasury, Study on the Sporting Suitability of Modified Semiautomatic Assault Rifles, supra note 14.

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⁹⁰ CIA Killings Prompt Scrutiny on 2 Fronts; Fairfax Loophole Expedited Gun Purchase, WASHINGTON POST, Feb. 11, 1993.

⁹¹ Robert O'Harrow, Jr. *Kansi's Shadowy Stay in U.S. Leaves a Hazy Portrait*, WASHINGTON POST, Mar 3, 1993.

⁹² On March 21, 1989, ATF announced a temporary suspension of the importation of five assault weapons. On March 29, 1989, ATF expanded the scope of the suspension to cover all assault weapons "indistinguishable in design, appearance and function to the original five" and established a working group to decide whether to make this import ban permanent. On March 30, 1989, a gun importer challenged ATF's authority to suspend the importation of these weapons. The Eleventh Circuit Court of Appeals upheld ATF's authority to issue the import suspensions. *Gun South, Inc. v. Brady*, 877 F.2d 858 (11th Cir. 1989). ATF then issued its working group report and, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 925(d)(3), made the import ban permanent. ATF, *Report and Recommendation of the ATF Working Group on the Importability of Certain Semiautomatic Rifles supra* note 15.

⁹³ In April 1998, ATF determined that the 1989 ban on the importation of assault rifles remained valid and expanded the import ban to include rifles with the "ability to accept a detachable large capacity military magazine" because those weapons "cannot fairly be characterized as sporting rifles." ATF, *Department of the Treasury Study on the Sporting Suitability of Modified Semiautomatic Assault Rifles, supra* note 14.

⁹⁴ See ATF, Report and Recommendation of the ATF Working Group on the Importability of Certain Semiautomatic Rifles, supra note 15, at 5-8 (describing numerous military features of assault weapons).

⁹⁵ Police Fear a Future of Armored Enemies, USA TODAY, Mar. 3, 1997.

⁹⁶ Declaration of Leonard J. Supenski in Support of Plaintiffs' Joint Opposition to Navegar, Inc.'s Motion for Summary Judgment or, in the Alternative, Summary Adjudication at 8, In re 101 California Street Bldg., No. 959316 (Sup. Ct. Cal. 1996).

⁹⁷ Jim Zumbo, Assault Rifles for Hunters?, available at: http://razoreye.net/mirror/zumbo/zumbo_assault_rifles.html (last visited Oct. 7, 2008).

⁹⁸ District of Columbia v. Heller, 128 S.Ct. 2783 (2008).

⁹⁹ The Court was careful to announce only a limited Second Amendment right that was tied to guns used for self-defense in the home. *Id.* at 2821-22. "[W]hatever else [the Second Amendment] leaves to future evaluation, it surely elevates above all other interests the right of law-abiding, responsible citizens to use arms in defense of hearth and home." *Id.* at 2821. "[T]he enshrinement of constitutional rights necessarily takes certain policy choices off the table. These included the absolute prohibition of handguns held and used for self-defense in the home." *Id.* at 2822. "In sum, we hold that the District's ban on handgun possession in the home operable for the purpose of immediate self-defense." *Id.* at 2821-22.

¹⁰⁰ *Id.* at 55.

¹⁰¹ See infra p. 1, Assault Weapons are Designed to Slaughter People.

¹⁰² Those include California, which passed the nation's first statewide ban in May 1989, as well as New Jersey (1990), Hawaii (1991), Connecticut (1993), Maryland (1994), Massachusetts (1998), and New York (2000). California expanded its ban in 2000 to include all semiautomatic rifles or pistols that have the ability to accept a detachable magazine and contain any one of a series of military-style features similar to the list found in the federal ban. CAL. PENAL CODE § 12276.1.

¹⁰³ See infra p. 14, Assault Weapons Have No Sporting or Self-Defense Purpose.

¹⁰⁴ See, e.g., Benjamin v. Bailey, 662 A.2d 1226 (Conn. 1995); Robertson v. Denver, 874 P.2d 325 (Colo. 1994); Arnold v. City of Cleveland, 616 N.E.2d (Ohio 1993).

¹⁰⁵ Hearings Before the Committee on the Judiciary on S. 639 and S. 653, U.S. Senate, 103d Cong. 1 (Aug. 3, 1993) (statement of Hon. Joseph Biden).



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¹⁰⁶ The law was intended to cover "copies or duplicates" of named firearms, 18 U.S.C. § 921(30)(A), but it was never successfully applied to ban any of the copycat weapons that emerged after the ban unless they also violated the two-features test.

¹⁰⁷ The data available at the time of the study went up through the end of 2001.

¹⁰⁸ The conclusions in the On Target study were similar to an analysis of assault weapons traced to crime done for United States Senators Dianne Feinstein and Charles Schumer. This analysis showed that the proportion of banned assault weapons traced to crime dropped by more than 65% while the ban was in effect, according to ATF crime gun trace data. *See* report released on Nov. 5, 2003, *available at* http://feinstein.senate.gov/03Releases/r-assaultwepsrate1.htm.

¹⁰⁹ In addition to the Brady Center's study, the U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice conducted a study, mandated by the Act, of the short-term impact on crime of the assault weapons ban. The study, published in 1999, found that the ban had "clear short-term effects on the gun market," leading to semiautomatic assault weapons "becom[ing] less accessible to criminals because there was at least a short-term decrease in criminal use of the banned weapons." Jeffrey A. Roth & Christopher S. Koper, *Impacts of the 1994 Assault Weapons Ban: 1994-96* 1, 9 (U.S. Dep't of Justice, National Institute of Justice 1999) (*available at* http://www.ncjrs.org/pdffiles1/173405.pdf).

¹¹⁰ One of the principal authors of that interim study published a follow-up analysis of the effects of the federal ban in June 2004. Christopher S. Koper, *Updated Assessment of the Federal Assault Weapons Ban: Impacts on Gun Markets and Gun Violence, 1994-2003*, U. PA. JERRY LEE CENTER OF CRIMINOLOGY, *supra* note 17. That study documented a dramatic reduction in the incidence of assault weapons, as a percentage of total crime gun traces, fell 70% from 1992-93 to 2001-02. *Id.* at 44. Indeed, the study found it "remarkable" that the annual number of assault weapons traced to crime did not increase during the period the ban was been in effect, even though, due to far more comprehensive tracing of crime guns by ATF, the number of total guns traced to crime increased almost 200% during that same period. *Id.* As the study noted, these results were consistent with the findings of the Brady Center in its On Target report, discussed above. *Id.* at 44, n.43. Koper's study attributed these declines in the frequency of assault weapon use in crime to the statute itself, in contradiction to the assertions made by some commentators that the decline was due to other factors. The study found that the decline in frequency of assault weapon traces did not begin until 1994, the year of the ban, and concluded that "the ban prevent[ed] a few thousand crimes with assault weapons annually." *Id.* at 52, n.61.

¹¹¹ The firearms listed in this data are considered by ATF to be "crime guns," which means they have been illegally possessed, used in a crime, or suspected of having been used in a crime. ATF, *The Youth Crime Gun Interdiction Initiative, Crime Gun Trace Analysis Reports: The Illegal Youth Firearms Market in 27 Communities* 5 (1999).

¹¹² CAL. PENAL CODE § 12276.1.

¹¹³ H.R. 1022, 110th Cong. (2007).

¹¹⁴ See http://www.pollingreport.com/guns.htm.

¹¹⁵ *Id.*

¹¹⁶ Majority of U.S. adults favors continuing ban on sales of assault rifles, according to latest Harris poll, Sept. 24, 2004, *available at:* http://www.harrisinteractive.com/harris_poll/index.asp?PID=498 (last visited Oct. 3, 2008).

¹¹⁷ Survey: 8 out of 10 Illinois voters favor banning assault weapons, WBBM 780 News, Chicago, IL, Mar. 22, 2007.

¹¹⁸ Numerous newspaper editorials and columnists are in favor of the reinstatement of an assault weapons ban. See, e.g., Our leaders are fighting to bring back the national assault weapons ban, DAILY PENNSYLVANIAN, May 29, 2008; Brian Scheid, Rendell: Reinstate weapons ban, BUCKS COUNTY COURIER TIMES, May 12, 2008; David Gambacorta, In wake of Liczbinski slaying, a push for assault-weapon ban,



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PHILADELPHIA DAILY NEWS, May 8, 2008; *Time for action*, BUCKS COUNTY COURIER TIMES, May 7, 2008; *Gun Control: How many more?*, PHILADELPHIA INQUIRER, May 6, 2008; Sam Wood, *Cheap but deadly weapon killed police officer*, PHILADELPHIA INQUIRER, May 6, 2008; *Assault rifles: Cops find themselves outgunned*, SALT LAKE TRIBUNE, Apr. 14, 2008; *Take aim at guns*, CHICAGO TRIBUNE, Mar. 12, 2008; *Gun Crazy*, NEW YORK TIMES, Mar. 1, 2008; *Assault weapon bill is a start, at least*, SOUTH FLORIDA SUN-SENTINEL, Feb. 12, 2008; *Off-Target: Why are chuka sticks illegal, but not AK-47 knockoff?*, SYRACUSE POST-STANDARD, Dec. 27, 2007; *Mass killings demand serious debate on banning some weapons*, RECORDNET.COM, Dec. 20, 2007, *available at:*

http://www.recordnet.com/apps/pbcs.dll/article?AID=/20071220/A_OPINION01/712200308/-1/A_OPINION (last visited Oct. 2, 2008); Ralph Fascitelli, *It's time to outlaw military assault weapons*, SEATTLE POST-INTELLIGENCER, Dec. 19, 2007; *Get rid of these guns – now*, TIMES-HERALD, Dec. 19, 2007; *Courage vs. Carnage: What Congress can do to keep the worst weapons out of the wrong hands*, WASHINGTON POST, Dec. 13, 2007; *The Omaha Massacre: Warning Shots*, PHILADELPHIA INQUIRER, Dec. 7, 2007; Charles Rabin, *Dade urges renewing assault-arms ban*, MIAMI HERALD, Nov. 8, 2007; *The other arms race*, BALTIMORE SUN, Nov. 7, 2007; Ana Menendez, *There's no good reason to have an assault rifle*, MIAMI HERALD, Sept. 16, 2007; *Legislature should take aim at assault weapon horrors*, CHICAGO SUN-TIMES, Jan. 10, 2007.

¹¹⁹ See Press Release, Brady Campaign to Prevent Gun Violence, Jim and Sarah Brady "Personally Offended" by Gun Lobby Efforts to Falsify Reagan Record (June 16, 2004) *available at.* http://www.bradycampaign.org/media/release.php?release=565 (quoting letter from President Reagan).

¹²⁰ See Press Release, Brady Campaign to Prevent Gun Violence, Former Presidents Ford, Carter, Clinton Urge President Bush to Save the Assault Weapons Ban (June 7, 2004) *available at*. http://www.bradycampaign.org/media/release.php?release=569.



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Brady Center

To Prevent Gun Violence

Testimony of Brian J. Siebel Senior Attorney Brady Center to Prevent Gun Violence Before the Council of the District of Columbia October 1, 2008

Thank you, Chairman Mendelson and other members of the Council, for inviting the Brady Center to Prevent Gun Violence to speak at this important committee hearing.

The Brady Center to Prevent Gun Violence and the Brady Campaign to Prevent Gun Violence are the nation's largest organizations working for sensible gun policies. The Legal Action Project of the Brady Center represents victims of gun violence and defends gun laws in the courts.

In addition to the other measures being suggested here today, which we support, the Brady Center and Brady Campaign strongly urge the Council to pass an assault weapons ban, a ban on .50 caliber sniper rifles, and retain its recently-passed ban on high-capacity ammunition magazines, as part of its process of strengthening the District's gun laws in light of the *Heller* decision.

The Need for An Assault Weapons Ban

Assault weapons had been banned for more than 30 years under the broader D.C. ban on all semiautomatic weapons. However, now that that ban has been repealed, an assault weapon ban is needed to protect the people of the District, visitors, and law enforcement from these particularly dangerous weapons. An assault weapons ban would continue to allow law-abiding citizens to have common pistols in their homes for self-defense, and would remain in compliance with the *Heller* decision. We believe it is imperative for the Council, now that it has legalized common semiautomatic pistols, to restore a ban on military-style assault weapons.

Assault Weapons Are "Mass Produced Mayhem"

Assault weapons are semiautomatic versions of fully automatic guns designed for military use. Even semiautomatic assault weapons unleash extraordinary firepower. When San Jose, California, police test-fired an UZI, a 30-round magazine was emptied in slightly less than two seconds on full automatic, while the same magazine was emptied in just five seconds on semiautomatic.

The Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives ("ATF") has described assault weapons in stark terms.

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Assault weapons were designed for rapid fire, close quarter shooting at human beings. That is why they were put together the way they were. You will not find these guns in a duck blind or at the Olympics. They are mass produced mayhem.¹

Assault weapons have distinct features that separate them from sporting firearms.² While hunting rifles are designed to be fired from the shoulder and depend upon the accuracy of a precisely aimed projectile, the military features of semiautomatic assault weapons are designed to enhance their capacity to shoot multiple human targets very rapidly. Assault weapons are generally equipped with large-capacity ammunition magazines that allow the shooter to fire 20, 50, or even more than 100 rounds without having to reload. Pistol grips on assault rifles and shotguns help stabilize the weapon during rapid fire and allow the shooter to spray-fire from the hip position. Barrel shrouds on assault pistols protect the shooter's hands from the heat generated by firing many rounds in rapid succession. Far from being simply "cosmetic," these features all contribute to the unique function of any assault weapon to deliver extraordinary firepower. They are uniquely military features, with no sporting purpose whatsoever.

Accordingly, ATF has concluded that assault weapons "are not generally recognized as particularly suitable for or readily adaptable to sporting purposes" and instead "are attractive to certain criminals."³ ATF's analysis of guns traced to crime showed that assault weapons "are preferred by criminals over law abiding citizens eight to one.... Access to them shifts the balance of power to the lawless."⁴

It is no accident that when a madman, Gian Luigi Ferri, decided to assault the law offices at 101 California Street in San Francisco, he armed himself with two TEC-9 assault weapons with 50 round magazines, which enabled him to kill eight people and wound six others.⁵ Or that the Columbine high school shooters who killed 12 students and a teacher included a TEC-9 assault weapon in their arsenal. Or that James Huberty used an UZI assault pistol and a shotgun to kill 21 people and wound 19 others at a McDonald's in San Ysidro, California.⁶ Or that Patrick Purdy used an AK-47 assault rifle to kill five children and wound 29 others and a teacher at an elementary School in Stockton, California. Equipped with a 75-round "drum" magazine, Purdy was able to shoot 106 rounds in less than two minutes.⁷ The list goes on.

² Id. at 20.

³ DEP'T OF TREASURY, Study on the Sporting Suitability of Modified Semiautomatic Assault Rifles 38 (1998).

⁴ ATF, Assault Weapons Profile, supra note 1, at 19-20.

⁵ Ferri Used Guns That California Ban Does Not Forbid, SAN FRANCISCO EXAMINER, July 4, 1993.

⁶ Satellite College Campus Helps to Heal the Scars at San Ysidro Massacre, LOS ANGELES TIMES, Mar. 30, 1989; A 77-Minute Moment in History That Will Never Be Forgotten, LOS ANGELES TIMES, July 16, 1989.

⁷ The Kinds of Guns School Killer Used, SAN FRANCISCO CHRONICLE, Jan. 19, 1989; Michael Taylor & Leslie Guevarra, Myterious Scrawlings and Slogans, School Killer's Last Days, Toy Army in his Room, SAN FRANCISCO CHRONICLE, Jan. 19, 1989.

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¹ ATF, Assault Weapons Profile 19 (1994) (emphasis added).

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Assault Weapons Threaten Law Enforcement

Law enforcement officers are at particular risk from these weapons because of their high firepower, which often leaves them outgunned by criminals. A researcher for the Department of Justice found that

assault weapons account for a larger share of guns used in mass murders and murders of police, crimes for which weapons with greater firepower would seem particularly useful.⁸

Assault weapons have even been used in a brazen attack at D.C. Police Headquarters. On November 22, 1994, a man armed with a MAC-11 assault pistol walked into Metropolitan Police headquarters and shot and killed Sergeant Henry Daly and FBI Agents Mike Miller and Martha Martinez. The shooter seriously wounded FBI Agent John Kuchta and shot at couches, walls, computers, and desks before shooting and killing himself with Agent Martinez's gun.⁹

In addition, numerous law enforcement officers have been killed with high-firepower assault weapons. Here are a few recent examples:

• Philadelphia, PA. May 3, 2008. Officer Stephen Liczbinski was shot and killed by an assault rifle as he was responding to a robbery at a Bank of America branch. Three men robbed the bank and were fleeing when Officer Liczbinski stopped their car and exited his patrol car. At that time, one of the bank robbers opened fire with an SKS assault rifle, striking Liczbinski numerous times. One suspect was eventually shot and killed by police and the other two suspects were arrested and charged with murder.¹⁰

• Miami, Florida. September 13, 2007. Police spotted a vehicle driving erratically and followed it until it stopped in a residential complex. The suspect got out and hopped a fence to the rear of the home; the officers exited their patrol car and went to the front of the home and were granted permission to search by a female resident. The suspect grabbed a high-powered, military-grade rifle and fired at the police officers through a window, killing Officer Jose Somohano. The suspect then exited the house and shot three other officers as he escaped. The shooter was caught later that day but would not relinquish his assault rifle so he was shot and killed by police officers.¹¹

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⁸ Christopher S. Koper, Updated Assessment of the Federal Assault Weapons Ban: Impacts on Gun Markets and Gun Violence, 1994-2003, U. Penn. Jerry Lee Center of Criminology 87 (June 2004).

⁹ Brian Reilly, Cop killers' guns similar: handgun converted to fiercer weapon, THE WASHINGTON TIMES, May 1, 1995.

¹⁰ Joseph A. Gambardello, Liczbinski suspect's girlfriend to stand trial, PHILADELPHIA INQUIRER, July 17, 2008; Officer shot, killed after bank robbery, NBC 10.COM, May 3, 2008; Sergeant Stephen Liczbinski, www.odmp.org, available at: http://www.odmp.org/officer/19359-sergeant-stephen-liczbinski (last visited Sept. 30, 2008).

¹¹ David Ovalle et. al., The murder and the manhunt started in a South Miami-Dade townhouse, zigzagged..., MIAMI HERALD, Sept. 15, 2007.

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• Chantilly, Virginia. May 8, 2006. A teenager with an AK-47 and 5 handguns engaged in a firefight at a police station in suburban Virginia, killing Detective Vicky Armel immediately and wounding two other officers, one of whom, Officer Michael Garbarino, died nine days later from his injuries.¹²

The threat posed to law enforcement is one reason why major law enforcement organizations are united in supporting bans on assault weapons.

Assault Weapons Threaten Civilians

Assault weapons have also been used to massacre and terrorize civilians. Who can forget the nightmare we lived through in the District of Columbia and surrounding communities during the attacks committed by the D.C. snipers. Their weapon of choice? A Bushmaster XM-15 assault rifle.

There have been hundreds of other shootings committed with semiautomatic assault weapons. Here, we list just a few recent examples:

- Arvada & Colorado Springs, Colorado. December 9, 2007. One man with an assault rifle attacked a missionary training center in Arvada and a church in Colorado Springs. He killed two people and injured two others in Arvada, and killed two and injured three others, including two teenage sisters, in Colorado Springs. He died after being shot by a security guard and then shooting himself.¹³
- Omaha, Nebraska. December 5, 2007. Nine people were shot to death and five others were injured after a 20-year-old shooter, armed with a military-style assault rifle, attacked shoppers in a department store in a Nebraska mall.¹⁴
- Indianapolis, Indiana. June 2, 2006. Seven family members, four adults and three children, were shot and killed in their home by a robber armed with an assault rifle. Nearly 30 shell casings were found.¹⁵
- Tyler, Texas. February 25, 2005. A gunman with a history of domestic violence and a felony conviction, who was reportedly fighting with his ex-wife over child support for their two youngest children, shot over 50 rounds from an SKS assault rifle on the steps of his local courthouse when his ex-wife exited the building. His ex-wife was killed along with a bystander who tried to shoot the gunman. The shooter's 23-year-old son and three law enforcement officers were wounded during the shooting, including a 28-year-old deputy who

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¹² Ian Urbina, Fatal police station attach shocks tranquil community, NEW YORK TIMES, May 10, 2006; Officer Killed, BOSTON GLOBE, May 18, 2006.

¹³ Erin Emery, Report details church shooting, the document chronicles the days leading up to the Dec. 9 deaths of four young people, DENVER POST, Mar. 13, 2008.

¹⁴ The American Way, REGISTER-GUARD, Dec. 17, 2007.

¹⁵ Ashley M. Heher, Suspect in slaying of 7 family members surrenders / Indianapolis police say he had nowhere else to go, HOUSTON CHRONICLE, June 4, 2006.

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was in grave condition. The gunman fled the scene but was pursued and shot by police when he exited his car and shot toward officers.¹⁶

• Akron, Ohio. February 24, 2005. A man shot and killed his girlfriend and her seven-year old son using an AR-15 assault weapon, then fired more than one hundred rounds at a dozen law enforcement officers as he fled the murder scene. The gunman was arrested the next morning inside the apartment of a Kent State University student, who he also murdered with the AR-15 assault weapon. Police subsequently seized 21 weapons kept by the suspect, including an Uzi and an AK-47.¹⁷

Assault Weapons Threaten Homeland Security

These weapons pose particular and severe risks for homeland security here in the Nation's Capital. The extraordinary firepower of these weapons could wreak havoc at any number of high-profile sites or events that occur in Washington, or victimize any number of high-profile targets, from government officials to foreign dignitaries.

And make no mistake: these weapons have great appeal for terrorists. The off-seen file footage of Osama Bin Laden, aiming his AK-47 at an unknown target, is now a familiar reminder of the incontrovertible connection between terrorism and assault weapons.

The Chicago Tribune has reported that, found among the mounds of rubble at a training facility in Kabul for a radical Pakistan-based Islamic terrorist organization, was a manual entitled "How Can I Train Myself for Jihad" containing an entire section on "Firearms Training."¹⁸ Tellingly, the manual singles out the United States for its easy availability of firearms and stipulates that al-Qaeda members living in the United States "obtain an assault weapon legally, preferably AK-47 or variations."

Terrorists have used assault weapons in numerous attacks. I am going to mention just one that is close to home.

• Langley, Virginia, January 25, 1993. Pakistani national Mir Aimal Kasi killed two CIA employees and wounded three others outside the entrance to CIA headquarters in Langley, Virginia. Kasi used a Chinese-made semiautomatic AK-47 assault rifle equipped with a 30-round magazine purchased from a Northern Virginia gun store.¹⁹ After fleeing the country, he was arrested in Pakistan in 1997.²⁰

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¹⁶ Bill Hanna & Jack Douglas Jr., Rampage in Tyler leaves three dead, four wounded, FORT WORTH STAR-TELEGRAM, Feb. 25, 2005; Jack Douglas Jr. & Bill Hanna, Police order emergency trace on weapon used in shootings, FORT WORTH STAR-TELEGRAM, FEB. 26, 2005.

¹⁷ Ed Meyer, Police eye semiautomatic rifles, Brimfield officials want to be prepared after recent shooting rampage that killed 3 people, AKRON BEACON JOURNAL, Feb. 24, 2005.

¹⁸ Paul Salopek, A Chilling Look into Terror's Lair, CHICAGO TRIBUNE, Nov. 18, 2001.

¹⁹ CIA Killings Prompt Scrutiny on 2 Fronts; Fairfax Loophole Expedited Gun Purchase, WASHINGTON POST, Feb. 11, 1993.

²⁰ Robert O'Harrow, Jr., Kansi's Shadowy Stay in U.S. Leaves a Hazy Portrait, WASHINGTON POST, Mar. 3, 1993.

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.50 Caliber Sniper Rifles Pose Serious Dangers

Fifty caliber sniper rifles also pose an extraordinary risk in the District. In 1987, Barrett Firearms Manufacturing Inc., patented its self-described "armor-penetrating" .50 caliber BMG sniper rifle.²¹ Capable of destroying armored personnel carriers, aircraft and bulk fuel and ammunition sites, the .50 caliber sniper rifle is now proliferating in the civilian market.²² Accurate at up to 2,000 yards, it can inflict effective damage to targets over four miles away.²³ With more power on impact then any other semi-automatic rifle legally available on the civilian market,²⁴ the .50 caliber represents a serious threat to local law enforcement and national security. A 2004 report on airport security at Los Angeles International Airport warned that terrorists could use 50-caliber sniper rifles to target parked and taxiing airplanes "firing over 50 shots in five minutes."²⁵ The Council should take action to prohibit the possession of these weapons in civilian hands.

High-Capacity Magazines Increase Firepower

The threat posed by military-style assault weapons is increased significantly if they can be equipped with high-capacity ammunition magazines, defined as those accepting more than ten rounds. The 1994-2004 federal ban on assault weapons also banned these magazines. By permitting a shooter to fire more than ten rounds without reloading, they greatly increase the firepower of mass shooters. For example, the shooter at Virginia Tech equipped himself with numerous high-capacity magazines of up to 30 rounds, which enabled him to get off nearly 200 rounds in his attack. In self-defense situations, too much firepower is a hazard, because the tendency is for defenders to keep firing until all bullets have been expended, which poses grave risks to others in the household, passersby, and bystanders.

Assault Weapons Bans Already In Place

Six states currently ban assault weapons. Those include California, which passed the nation's first statewide ban in May 1989, as well as New Jersey (1990), Hawaii (1991), Connecticut (1993), Maryland (1994), Massachusetts (1998), and New York (2000). California expanded its ban in 2000 to include all semiautomatic rifles or pistols that have the ability to accept a detachable magazine and contain any one of a series of military-style features. We strongly support that legislation as a model for the District of Columbia.

²⁴ Id. at 3.

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²¹ Carolyn Marshall, California Bans Large Caliber Guns, and the Battle is on, NEW YORK TIMES, Jan. 4, 2005.

²² See, Government Accounting Office for U.S. House of Representatives, Committee on Government Reform, Long Range 50 Caliber Sniper Weapons 4 (May 3, 1999).

²³ Id.

²⁵ Donald Stevens, Near Term Options for Improving Security at Los Angeles International Airport, RAND (2004).

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In addition, from 1994-2004, there was a federal ban on assault weapons. Plus, as mentioned above, ATF currently bans assault weapons from being imported into this country because they are not weapons suitable for sporting purposes.

Banning Assault Weapons and Sniper Rifles Is Consistent with Heller

A ban on assault weapons and .50 caliber sniper rifles would be constitutional and consistent with the Supreme Court's decision in *District of Columbia v. Heller*. In *D.C. v. Heller*, the Supreme Court narrowly defined the Second Amendment as protecting the right of law-abiding citizens to keep and use guns in the home for self-defense. At the same time, the Court indicated that the right to keep and bear arms is limited in a number of ways. The Court made clear that the Second Amendment does not entitle citizens to any and all guns. Certainly, military-style assault weapons and .50 caliber sniper rifles are not a part of this right. The Court held that not all "arms" are protected.

We also recognize another important limitation on the right to keep and carry arms. [U.S. v.] Miller said, as we have explained, that the sorts of weapons protected were those "in common use at the time." We think that limitation is fairly supported by the historical tradition of prohibiting carrying of "dangerous and unusual weapons."²⁶

Assault weapons and .50 caliber sniper rifles are certainly "dangerous and unusual weapons" according to any reasonable analysis of that phrase. They are military-style offensive weapons designed to slaughter human beings. This differentiates them from all hunting rifles and shotguns, as well as common handguns, which are often used in crime but have also been used in self-defense.

Moreover, assault weapons and .50 caliber sniper rifles are not "in common use." As semiautomatic versions of machine guns developed for use during the World Wars of the 20th Century, assault weapons are a relatively recent invention. Plus, ATF has twice concluded, after thorough analyses in 1989 and 1998, that assault weapons have no sporting purpose. And the Barrett .50 caliber sniper rifles was patented a mere twenty-one years ago, and was made for military, not civilian use.

Finally, assault weapon bans have been challenged in court, but have never been struck down as unconstitutional under the Second Amendment or under right to bear arms provisions in state constitutions.²⁷

Conclusion

Outside of the military or law enforcement, assault weapons and .50 caliber sniper rifles have no place in civilized society. We would urge the D.C. Council to adopt a ban on these weapons. Thank you.

²⁷ See, e.g., Benjamin v. Bailey, 662 A.2d 1226 (Conn. 1995); Robertson v. Denver, 874 P.2d 325 (Colo. 1994); Arnold v. City of Cleveland, 616 N.E.2d (Ohio 1993).

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²⁶ District of Columbia v. Heller, 128 S.Ct. 2783 (2008).

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Gunshot victimisations resulting from high-volume gunfire incidents in Minneapolis: findings and policy implications

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Laws restricting large ammunition magazines for semiautomatic weapons are intended to reduce firearm deaths and injuries by preventing gun attacks involving high numbers of shots. However, data on shootings from high-volume gunfire (HVG) incidents are extremely limited. This study examined gunshot victimisations resulting from HVG attacks (>10 shots fired) using police data on shootings in Minneapolis, Minnesota from January through August 2014 (n=135 to 167). Shots fired estimates were generated from police reports based on physical evidence recovered, reported gunshot victims, and accounts of witnesses and actors. HVG incidents accounted for 20%-28% of victims and were more likely to involve multiple victims. Most HVG cases seemed likely to have involved a gun with a large capacity magazine though these data were limited. Restricting large ammunition magazines may have greater potential for preventing shootings than previously estimated, but further studies of this issue are needed.

INTRODUCTION

ABSTRACT

From 2010 through 2012, the USA experienced an annual average of 11256 firearm homicides and 48534 non-fatal assault-related gunshot victimisations that cost nearly \$22 billion a year in lifetime medical and work-related costs.¹ One policy response to reduce gunshot victimisations involves restricting large capacity ammunition magazines (LCMs), which are typically defined as firearm ammunition-feeding devices holding >10 rounds of ammunition (some laws have higher limits). Most notably, these laws limit the capacity of detachable magazines for semiautomatic weapons and are thus intended to reduce firearm injuries by preventing gun attacks involving high numbers of shots fired. The federal government imposed a national ban on LCMs from 1994 to 2004, and some have proposed its reinstatement. Currently, eight states and the District of Columbia have LCM restrictions, as do some additional localities.²

In evaluating the potential of LCM restrictions to reduce shootings, one key issue is estimating the prevalence of high-volume gunfire (HVG) incidents—particularly those involving >10 shots—and the deaths and injuries they produce.^{3 4} However, there is no national or state data source that captures information on shots fired in gun attacks, and only one published study has investigated this issue for a locally representative sample of gun crimes extending beyond mass shooting incidents.

That study examined handgun assaults in one large city, finding that cases with >10 shots (ie, those most likely to have involved an LCM) accounted for 2%-3% of the attacks and produced nearly 5% of the gunshot victims in the sample.^{3 5} However, those data were collected in the 1990s during the years of the federal LCM ban and in a city (Jersey City, New Jersey) that was also subject to state-level LCM restrictions. Hence, these findings may not generalise well to other locations and the current time frame. The study presented here provides a new examination of this issue using recent data on shootings in the city of Minneapolis, Minnesota, which is not subject to LCM restrictions.

METHODS

This study examines shots fired in fatal and non-fatal gunshot victimisations investigated by the Minneapolis Police Department (MPD) from January through August 2014. Minneapolis, a city of approximately 400000 people, experiences roughly 30 homicides and 1000 non-fatal threats or attacks with guns annually according to records of the MPD. Recent studies have shown increases in the use of high-capacity semiautomatics and shots fired in the city's gun crimes.⁶⁷ The MPD's ShotSpotter system, an acoustical gunshot detection system that covers portions of the city, indicates that 5%–7% of detected gunfire incidents produce >10shots. Police also find evidence of ≥ 10 shots fired at 15% of crime scenes where ballistics evidence is recovered.

Gunshot victimisations for the study period were identified through the MPD's records management system, which includes indicators for victim injuries. Anonymised information on shots fired and victims killed or wounded in these incidents was then collected from investigative case files. Estimates of shots fired were generated based on physical evidence recovered (eg, shell casings found at the scene), reported gunshot victims and the accounts of witnesses and actors as recorded in investigators' reports and calls made to dispatchers at the Minneapolis Emergency Communications Centre. Minimum and maximum estimates were generated for cases that had conflicting evidence about the number of shots fired. If, for example, police found 8 shell casings at the scene but witnesses reported 12 shots, then the case was coded as involving a minimum of 8 shots and a maximum of 12. HVG cases were defined as those involving >10 shots fired.

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 Table 1
 Distribution of incidents and victims by estimates of shots fired for assault-related gunshot victimisation cases in Minneapolis, January– August 2014

	Count of incidents		Count of victims	
Number of shots	Min	Мах	Min	Мах
1 shot	33 (32.4%)	25 (24.5%)	35 (25.9%)	25 (18.5%)
2–6 shots	41 (40.2%)	41 (40.2%)	49 (36.3%)	48 (35.6%)
7–10 shots	12 (11.8%)	17 (16.7%)	17 (12.6%)	24 (17.8%)
11–15 shots	13 (12.7%)	12 (11.8%)	29 (21.5%)	24 (17.8%)
>15 shots	3 (2.9%)	7 (6.9%)	5 (3.7%)	14 (10.4%)
Totals	102	102	135	135
All >10 shots	16 (15.7%) 95% Cl 8.1% to 23.2%	19 (18.6%) 95% Cl 10.6% to 26.7%	34 (25.2%) 95% Cl 17.5% to 32.9%	38 (28.1%) 95% Cl 20.2% to 36.1%

Analysis based on cases with at least one gunshot victim. Minimum estimates reflect incident and victim counts using minimum estimates of shots fired for each case. Maximum estimates reflect incident and victim counts using maximum estimates of shots fired for each case. Percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding.

This analysis is based on 102 assault-related cases (ie, murders, assaults or robberies) involving a total of 135 gunshot victims (all but 5 were non-fatal shooting victims). An additional 27 assault-related cases with a total of 32 victims were excluded from the main sample because the number of shots could not be estimated (16 cases) or because they were under active investigation and the files were not accessible (11 cases, primarily homicides). The distribution of incidents and victims by shots fired was analysed with an emphasis on HVG incidents using both minimum and maximum estimates of shots fired. Victim counts were also compared for HVG and non-HVG incidents. For cases involving >10 shots (based on minimum or maximum estimates), additional information was collected where available on offender counts and firearms used to identify incidents most likely to have involved a firearm with an LCM.

RESULTS

Across all cases, shots fired averaged 5.3-6.3 based on minimum and maximum estimates. Counts of incidents and victims are cross-tabulated by estimates of shots fired in table 1. Using minimum estimates of shots for each case, 16 of the 102 cases (15.7%) involved ≥ 11 shots (95% CI 8.1% to 23.2%). This number rose to 19 cases (18.6%) using the maximum shots fired estimates (95% CI 10.6% to 26.7%). The majority of the HVG cases involved 11–15 shots.

Of the total 135 gunshot victims in the sample, 34 (25.2%) were wounded in HVG incidents based on the minimum estimates of shots fired (95% CI 17.5% to 32.9%), and 38 victims (28.1%) were wounded in HVG incidents based on the maximum estimates of shots (95% CI 20.2% to 36.1%). Assuming conservatively that all cases excluded from the main sample due to missing data were low-volume gunfire cases suggests that HVG cases produced at least 20%–23% of the shooting victims known to Minneapolis police during the study period.

As shown in table 2, 37%–38% of HVG incidents involved multiple wounded victims, and the average number wounded in HVG cases was approximately 2 (the maximum was 3). HVG incidents were roughly three times more likely than non-HVG cases to involve multiple victims and had average victim counts 71%–82% higher, though the latter comparisons were not statistically significant with these small samples.

Although information on the specific firearm models used in the HVG incidents was rarely available, cases most likely to have involved a firearm with an LCM, or which could have been most facilitated by an LCM, were identified based on four criteria: reported use of a semiautomatic firearm model equipped or typically sold with an LCM (two cases); a single shooter firing >10 rounds with one or an unknown weapon (seven cases); a single shooter using multiple guns who fired enough shots to suggest that at least one weapon may have had an LCM (eg, the offender had two firearms but fired >20 shots) (two cases); or multiple shooters who fired enough shots to suggest at least one shooter had a weapon with an LCM (no cases). Using the minimum and maximum shots fired estimates, between 58% and 63% of the HVG cases met at least one of these conditions, and this subset of cases produced 71%–77% of the gunshot victims across all HVG incidents. Although the remaining HVG cases may have also involved firearms with LCMs, the use of LCMs did not appear to have been as necessary to their outcomes (eg, because there were multiple shooters or a single shooter using multiple weapons).

DISCUSSION

These results imply that shootings linked to HVG incidents may be more common than suggested by earlier research,^{3,5} perhaps due in part to the increasing use of high-capacity semiautomatic firearms.^{6,8} However, the findings should be viewed cautiously. The shots fired estimates are based on information in police files that was often inexact. In addition, the sample of cases is small and represents just one city during a portion of 1 year. These findings may not generalise well to other locations (particularly non-urban ones) and/or time periods. Further studies of this issue seem warranted with additional locations and larger samples.

A policy implication from this study is that restrictions on LCMs may have greater potential for preventing gunshot

Table 2Comparisons of gunshot victimisations in HVG and non-HVGincidents using minimum and maximum estimates of shots fired			
Outcome measure	Minimum shots estimates	Maximum shots estimates	
Proportion with multiple wounded victims	HVG: 6 of 16 (0.38) Non-HVG: 12 of 86 (0.14) 95% CI (diff) –0.01 to 0.48	HVG: 7 of 19 (0.37) Non-HVG: 11 of 83 (0.13) 95% Cl (diff) 0.01 to 0.47	
Average victims wounded	HVG: 2.13 (n=16) Non-HVG: 1.17 (n=86) 95% CI (diff) -0.38 to 2.29	HVG: 2.00 (n=19) Non-HVG: 1.17 (n=83) 95% CI (diff) –0.29 to 1.95	

HVG, high volume gunfire.

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Analysis was based on cases with at least one gunshot victim. Minimum estimates reflect incident and victim counts using minimum estimates of shots fired for each case. Maximum estimates reflect incident and victim counts using maximum estimates of shots fired for each case. 95% Cls are for differences in proportions and averages between HVG and non-HVG incidents. Differences in the proportion with multiple victims have P levels <0.05 in $\chi 2$ tests. Differences in the average persons wounded have P levels <0.10 using one-tailed t-tests and formulas for groups with unequal variances.

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victimisations than has been previously estimated,³⁴ especially in urban areas where gun violence is most concentrated. However, lack of weapon information for HVG cases precluded a definitive determination as to how often such magazines were used. This study also cannot quantify the precise impact that use of LCMs had on the outcomes of the incidents; in most cases, for example, it was not possible to determine how many victims were wounded with rounds fired in excess of 10. This study has also not examined LCM use in cases with fewer than 10 shots. Further research is needed to examine offenders who use LCMs, situations in which they use them, and the effects of LCM use on a wider range of case outcomes. This study has highlighted the potential value of LCM restrictions for reducing HVG cases, which pose clear public dangers (nearly all HVG cases in this study occurred in public or outdoor settings). The findings underscore the concern that criminal use of semiautomatic weapons with large ammunition magazines facilitates particularly dangerous and injurious HVG incidents that contribute to a notable share of gunshot victimisations.

What is already known on the subject

- Laws restricting the capacity of ammunition magazines for semiautomatic weapons, commonly at 10 rounds, are intended to reduce firearm injuries by preventing gun attacks involving high numbers of shots.
- Prior research suggests that 4%–5% of assault-related gunshot victims are wounded in attacks involving >10 shots, but data on this issue are extremely limited and dated.

What this study adds

- In a more recent urban sample, this study finds that 20%–28% of victims were wounded in incidents involving >10 shots, most of which seem likely to have involved highcapacity semiautomatics.
- Restrictions on large capacity ammunition magazines may have greater potential for preventing shootings than has been previously estimated.

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Contributors CSK led the project design and wrote the manuscript. WDJ conducted the analyses and worked with CSK on interpretation of results. KS (formerly of the Minneapolis Police Department) and JE contributed to the project design and compiled the project data. WDJ, KS and JE contributed to revising the final manuscript.

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Gunshot victimisations resulting from high-volume gunfire incidents in Minneapolis: findings and policy implications

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NATIONAL LAW ENFORCEMENT PARTNERSHIP TO PREVENT GUN VIOLENCE



PROTECTING COMMUNITIES FROM ASSAULT WEAPONS AND HIGH-CAPACITY AMMUNITION MAGAZINES

BACKGROUND ON ASSAULT WEAPONS AND HIGH-CAPACITY AMMUNITION MAGAZINES

Assault weapons were designed for the battlefield and have no place in our communities. These weapons were developed to enable a shooter to rapidly spray-fire multiple rounds at an enemy in combat, not to gun down small children, moviegoers, firefighters – or the law enforcement officers protecting them. This kind of excessive firepower has particular utility in the hands of dangerous people intent on wreaking havoc.

Each of the combat hardware features on assault weapons has a military purpose. For example, a pistol grip stabilizes the weapon and enables the shooter to spray-fire from the hip; a barrel shroud cools the barrel when multiple rounds are fired, preventing the weapon from overheating and allows the shooter to grasp the barrel; a threaded barrel



accommodates military accessories such as a flash suppressor or grenade launcher; and a telescoping, folding or detachable stock allows for easier concealment. High-capacity ammunition magazines dramatically increase a shooter's ability to massacre large numbers of people. Prohibiting the manufacture, transfer and importation of high-capacity magazines that hold more than ten rounds would reduce

importation of high-capacity magazines that hold more than ten rounds would reduce the number of bullets a shooter could use before having to stop to reload. Reloading can provide a critical window of time in which to take down a shooter, as we saw in Tucson.



ASSAULT WEAPONS AND HIGH-CAPACITY AMMUNITION MAGAZINES ARE THE INSTRUMENTS OF MASS SHOOTERS



Horrific mass shootings are happening all too often all across our nation. Last December, Adam Lanza forced his way into a Newtown, CT, elementary school and opened fire with a .223 caliber Bushmaster AR-15 semiautomatic assault weapon and multiple 30-round ammunition magazines, killing 26 people, including 20 small children. In July of last year, James Holmes entered an Aurora, CO, movie theater and allegedly used an AR-15 assault weapon equipped with a 100-round drum

magazine to mow down moviegoers, killing 12 and wounding 58 others.¹

It is hard to imagine a gunman using a firearm equipped with a magazine holding fewer than ten rounds causing the devastation that resulted from an assault weapon equipped with a 100-round drum magazine. A semiautomatic assault rifle with a 100-round drum magazine – or a pistol equipped with a

¹ Goode, Erica, "Rifle Used in Killings, America's Most Popular, Highlights Regulation Debate," *New York Times*, Dec. 16, 2012 (<u>http://www.nytimes.com/2012/12/17/us/lanza-used-a-popular-ar-15-style-rifle-in-newtown.html?pagewanted=all&_r=0</u>) and Kleinfield, N.R., "Gunman Took Big Supply of Ammunition to School After Killing Mother at Home," *New York Times*, Dec. 16, 2012 (<u>http://www.nytimes.com/2012/12/17/nyregion/sandy-hook-school-shooting-in-newtown.html?ref=us</u>)..

30-round magazine – has one purpose: to kill as many people as possible as quickly as possible.

The devastating effects of these weapons are felt by law enforcement as criminals up the ante with firepower in excess of what police officers typically use. Reports from law enforcement leaders around the country indicate that assault weapons are increasingly being used against law enforcement officers. Current restrictions on the release of Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives (ATF) trace data make it impossible to know exactly how often these firearms are being used in crimes.² But according to the Department of Justice, high-capacity ammunition magazines are used in 31 to 41 percent of fatal police shootings, varying across cities analyzed.³

EFFECTIVENESS OF THE 1994 ASSAULT WEAPONS AND HIGH-CAPACITY AMMUNITION MAGAZINE BAN

The 1994 assault weapons ban prohibited the manufacture, transfer, sale or possession of new semiautomatic assault weapons and high-capacity ammunition magazines in excess of ten rounds. The ban expired in 2004.

Studies show the 1994 assault weapons ban worked:

- A 2004 University of Pennsylvania study found that, in the nine years after the ban took effect, the
 percentage of gun crimes involving assault weapons decreased by 70 percent.⁴
- In 1998, four years after the assault weapons and high-capacity ammunition magazine ban was enacted, the percentage of firearms with large-capacity magazines recovered by Virginia police decreased and continued to drop until it hit a low of 9 percent in 2004, the year the ban expired. That figure more than doubled since the ban's expiration, hitting a high of 20 percent in 2010, according to a Washington Post analysis.⁵
- After the ban expired in 2004, 37 percent of police agencies saw increases in criminals' use of assault weapons, and 38 percent reported a noticeable increase in criminals' use of high-capacity magazines, according to a 2010 Police Executive Research Forum survey.⁶

NEW LEGISLATION

The Partnership calls on Congress to pass S.150, the Assault Weapons Ban of 2013, introduced by Senator Dianne Feinstein (D-CA) in the U.S. Senate, and the companion bill, H.R.437, introduced by Representative Carolyn McCarthy (D-NY) in the House of Representatives. The legislation bans the sale, transfer, manufacture and importation of:

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² International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP), *Taking a Stand: Reducing Gun Violence in Our Communities*, Sept. 2007 (http://www.theiacp.org/PublicationsGuides/TopicalIndex/tabid/216/Default.aspx?id=893&v=1).

³ Koper, Christopher S., "An Updated Assessment of the Federal Assault Weapons Ban," National Institute of Justice, U.S. Department of Justice, June 2004 (https://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/nij/grants/204431.pdf).

⁴ Koper, Christopher S., "An Updated Assessment of the Federal Assault Weapons Ban: Impacts on Gun Markets and Gun Violence, 1994-2003" (http://www.sas.upenn.edu/jerrylee/research/aw_final2004.pdf).

⁵ Fallis, David S. and Grimaldi, James V., "In Virginia, High-Yield Clip Seizures Rise," Washington Post, January 23, 2011

⁽http://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-dyn/content/article/2011/01/22/AR2011012204046.html).

⁶ Police Executive Research Forum, *Guns and Crime: Breaking New Ground By Focusing on the Local Impact*, May 2010 (policeforum.org/library/critical-issues-in-policing.../GunsandCrime.pdf).

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- *New* semiautomatic rifles that can accept a detachable magazine and have at least one military feature, such as pistol grip; forward grip; folding, telescoping, or detachable stock; grenade launcher or rocket launcher; barrel shroud; or threaded barrel.
- *New* semiautomatic pistols that can accept a detachable magazine and have at least one military feature, including threaded barrel; second pistol grip; barrel shroud; capacity to accept a detachable magazine at some location outside of the pistol grip; or semiautomatic version of an automatic firearm.
- *New* semiautomatic shotguns that have a folding, telescoping, or detachable stock; pistol grip; fixed magazine with the capacity to accept more than five rounds; ability to accept a detachable magazine; forward grip; grenade launcher or rocket launcher; or shotgun with a revolving cylinder.
- *New* high-capacity ammunition feeding devices that have the capacity to hold more than ten rounds of ammunition that come in many forms, including a magazine, belt, drum, or feed strip.

The 2013 Assault Weapons Ban excludes any weapon that is lawfully possessed when the bill is enacted; any firearm manually operated by a bolt, pump, lever or slide action; assault weapons used by military, law enforcement, and retired law enforcement; and antique weapons. It also excludes 2,258 legitimate hunting and sporting rifles and shotguns by specific make and model.

Additionally, the new legislation strengthens the provisions of the expired 1994 law by banning dangerous devices designed to circumvent the law, including bump or slide fire stocks, which are modified stocks that enable semi-automatic weapons to fire at rates similar to fully automatic machine guns; "bullet buttons" that allow rapid replacement of ammunition magazines, frequently used as a workaround to prohibitions on detachable magazines; and thumbhole stocks, a type of stock that was created as a workaround to avoid prohibitions on pistol grips.

The 2013 Assault Weapons Ban addresses the millions of assault weapons and large-capacity magazines currently in existence by requiring a background check on all sales or transfers of grandfathered assault weapons and prohibiting the sale or transfer of high-capacity ammunition feeding devices lawfully possessed on the date of enactment of the bill.

OUTLAWING ASSAULT WEAPONS AND HIGH-CAPACITY MAGAZINES DOES NOT INFRINGE ON THE SECOND AMENDMENT

The Assault Weapons Ban would affect only a particularly dangerous class of weapons, and law-abiding citizens will continue to be able to choose from and acquire the vast array of firearm models on the market. In the 2008 case of *District of Columbia v. Heller*, the United States Supreme Court ruled that the Second Amendment protects an individual's right to possess a firearm. The ruling, however, recognized that "like most rights, the right secured by the Second Amendment is not unlimited," and listed several categories of restrictions that are presumptively constitutional, such as: laws prohibiting convicted felons or the mentally ill from possessing firearms; laws prohibiting the carrying of firearms in government buildings or schools; laws prohibiting possession of "dangerous and unusual" weapons that are not "in common use at the time."⁷

EXAMPLES OF THE DEVASTATION CAUSED BY ASSAULT WEAPONS AND HIGH-CAPACITY AMMUNITION MAGAZINES

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⁷ District of Columbia v. Heller, 554 U.S. 570 (2008).

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- In Newtown, CT, on December 14, 2012, Adam Lanza allegedly shot and killed 26 people, including 20 first-grade children, at Sandy Hook Elementary School with an assault weapon and multiple 30-round magazines.
- On August 5, 2012, in Oak Creek, WI, Wade Michael Page killed six people and wounded three others at a Sikh temple with a semiautomatic handgun and three 19-round magazines.
- In Aurora, CO, on July 20, 2012, James Holmes allegedly shot and killed 12 people and injured 58 others at a movie theater. Holmes allegedly used two semiautomatic handguns, a shotgun and an assault weapon equipped with a 100-round drum magazine.
- On January 8, 2011, Jared Loughner shot and killed six people and wounded 13 others in Tucson, AZ, including U.S. Representative Gabrielle Giffords. Loughner fired all 33 rounds from a semiautomatic handgun with a 33-round magazine before being tackled while trying to reload another magazine.
- In Fort Hood, TX, on November 5, 2009, Major Nidal Hasan allegedly shot and killed 13 people and wounded 34 others during a rampage at the Fort Hood military installation. He allegedly used a semiautomatic handgun and 20- and 30-round magazines.
- On April 3, 2009, Jiverly Wong shot and killed 13 people and injured four others at the American Civic Association in Binghamton, NY, firing 99 rounds from two semiautomatic handguns. A 30-round capacity magazine was found at the scene.

AMERICANS SUPPORT FOR A BAN ON ASSAULT WEAPONS AND HIGH-CAPACITY AMMUNITION MAGAZINES

- In a December 2012 poll, 81 percent of registered voters including 71 percent of gun owners supported renewing the federal ban on assault weapons.⁸
- In the same December 2012 poll, 72 percent of voters, including 59 percent of gun owners, supported a ban on the sale of high-capacity magazines.⁹
- In a Johns Hopkins University Bloomberg School of Public Health survey, 69 percent of respondents supported a ban on the sale of military-style assault rifles.¹⁰
- In a January 2013 Washington Post-ABC poll, 58 percent of Americans said they supported a
 nationwide ban on the sale of assault weapons.¹¹

⁹ Douglas E. Schoen, "National Gun Survey," January 2013

¹¹ ABC News/Washington Post Poll, "On Eve of Newtown Recommendations, Most Back New Gun Control Measures, Jan. 14, 2013 (http://www.langerresearch.com/uploads/1146a1GunControl.pdf).

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⁸ Douglas E. Schoen, "National Gun Survey," January 2013

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¹⁰ Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health Survey, "Majority of Americans Support Dozens of Policies to Strengthen U.S. Gun Laws," Jan. 28, 2013 (http://www.jhsph.edu/news/news-releases/2013/Barry-Majority-of-Americans-Support-Policies-to-Strengthen-Gun-Laws.html).

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Plaintiff,	POLICE DEPARTM	ENT OFFICER JOSEPH
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	CAUSE RE: PRELI	MINARY INJUNCTION AND
ADGER MOUNTAIN SUPPLY, an	PRELIMINARY INJ	UNCTION; AND EXHIBIT
laska corporation; SHOOTERS PLUS, an	Hearing Date:	February 21, 2017
incorporated business; L.A.K.	Hearing Judge:	Hon. Harold E. Kahn
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	ALIFORNIA, ex rel. San Francisco City ttorney Dennis J. Herrera, Plaintiff, vs. ADGER MOUNTAIN SUPPLY, an incorporated business; 7.62 PRECISION, an laska corporation; SHOOTERS PLUS, an incorporated business; L.A.K. NTERPRISES, d/b/a/ LAK SUPPLY, a Yoming limited liability company; MARK HOMAS KUBES, d/b/a UYMILSURP.COM; and DOES 1 through), inclusive. Defendants.	ALIFORNIA, ex rel. San Francisco City ttorney Dennis J. Herrera, Plaintiff, vs. ADGER MOUNTAIN SUPPLY, an incorporated business; 7.62 PRECISION, an laska corporation; SHOOTERS PLUS, an incorporated business; L.A.K. NTERPRISES, d/b/a/ LAK SUPPLY, a 'yoming limited liability company; MARK HOMAS KUBES, d/b/a UYMILSURP.COM; and DOES 1 through , inclusive. EXPERT DECLAR/ POLICE DEPARTM EMANUEL IN SUP PARTE APPLICAT: CAUSE RE: PRELII PRELIMINARY INI- Hearing Date: Hearing Judge: Time: Place: Date Action Filed: Trial Date:

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I, Joseph Emanuel, declare are follows:

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I. I have personal knowledge of the following facts except those stated on information
 and belief. As to those facts, I believe them to be true. The matters stated in this declaration are based
 on my training, education, and experience. If called upon to testify, I can testify competently to the
 contents of this Declaration.

6 2. I am a sworn police officer within the San Francisco Police Department ("SFPD"). I
7 have been employed with the SFPD for approximately 11 years. I am currently assigned to Mission
8 Station, where I have worked as Captain's Staff for 1.5 years.

9 3. I make this Declaration in support of Plaintiff's request for a preliminary injunction
against Defendants Badger Mountain Supply, 7.62 Precision, Shooters Plus, L.A.K. Enterprises, d/b/a/
LAK Supply ("LAK"), and Mark Thomas Kubes, d/b/a/ buymilsurp.com ("Buymilsurp.com"), barring
these Defendants from advertising for sale into California and San Francisco, and selling to California
and San Francisco residents, large-capacity magazines for firearms capable of holding more than 10
rounds of ammunition, and "repair" and "rebuild" kits for such magazines.

4. In this Declaration, except where I state something to be based on my own personal 15 observations, I am stating my opinion as a firearms expert, or am referring to information that I used to 16 form my opinions. In addition to my general training and experience on firearms, the information I 17 used to form my opinions regarding Defendants and the need for the preliminary injunction Plaintiff 18 seeks includes my personal observations, including of Defendants' websites and online firearm 19 enthusiast discussion boards, conversations I have had with firearms dealers, discussions with other 20 law enforcement officers including other experts, information from state and federal law enforcement 21 agencies, my review of the declarations submitted with San Francisco's request for a preliminary 22 injunction, and my review of police reports and other articles and reports on topics related to firearms 23 24 and firearms-related crimes.

5. In this Declaration, I discuss my experience, education, and expertise on firearms,
 particularly within San Francisco. Additionally, I explain how large-capacity magazines are
 dangerous to the public and to police officers, by allowing shooters to fire more rounds of ammunition
 without having to stop to reload.

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EXPERIENCE, EDUCATION, AND EXPERTISE REGARDING FIREARMS

6. I attained an Associate's Degree from San Francisco City College in Administration of Justice. I have also taken courses in criminal justice from San Francisco State.

7. I am a court-qualified firearms expert, and have testified in San Francisco Superior
Court as a firearms and high-capacity magazines expert in San Francisco at a preliminary hearing.

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8. I am currently assigned as Captain's Staff at Mission Station, and have been in my
current role for approximately 1.5 years. As Captain's Staff, I perform regular patrol duties, youth
engagement, and am responsible for all police activities at Garfield Park in San Francisco. Before my
current assignment as Captain's Staff, I was a patrol officer assigned to the Housing Unit at Mission
Station for approximately one year.

9. 11 Before that, I was assigned to the Narcotics Division for one year, where my primary focus was firearms investigations. My primary duties included tracking individuals who possessed 12 firearms but subsequently became ineligible to possess the firearm based on mental health status or a 13 new criminal case, and seizing the firearms. As part of that assignment, I worked closely with the 14 California Bureau of Firearms and the federal Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, and 15 performed multiple firearms investigations with those agencies, including state investigations on 16 armed prohibited felons and federal "trigger-lock" investigations for certain felonies. I reviewed over 17 100 firearms-related SFPD incident reports, including all corresponding photographs booked into 18 evidence. Upon reviewing the reports, I would identify the weapon and any illegal modifications or 19 additions made to it, such as removing the serial number, illegal silencer, or illegal large-capacity 20 magazine. I have gained a vast amount of knowledge from reviewing firearms arrest reports, studying 21 firearm and ammunition images taken during these arrests, and performing physical inspections on 22 seized firearms and ammunition. In studying this information, I have been able to identify hundreds of 23 firearms and their component parts. As part of my assignment in the Narcotics Division and 24 continuing to today, I conduct physical inspections of firearms and firearms accessories where the 25 booking officer in the Property Department was unable to identify or classify it. 26

27 10. As part of my duties related to firearms investigations, I also maintained the SFPD
 28 firearms database, which is a database of all firearms seized by the SFPD as well as the individuals Page 01386
 3 Page 01386

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arrested in possession of the firearm. I also received continual and substantial training from SFPD Officer Ignatius Chinn, who is himself a court-qualified expert on firearms and who is widely 2 recognized within and outside the SFPD as the SFPD's preeminent firearms and ammunition expert. Officer Chinn is presently on medical leave.

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5 11. I also previously served in other patrol roles, and as a plainclothes officer at Mission Station, focused on violent felonies and narcotics. 6

7 12. In addition, during my 11 years in the SFPD, while executing numerous search warrants, as well as probation and arrest searches, I have located, seized, and inspected hundreds of 8 9 firearms and their component parts.

Before joining the SFPD, I was a United States Marine for eight years. As a Marine, I 10 13. was responsible for training and becoming familiar with various assault weapons, including their 11 functionality and component parts. 12

13 14. In addition to my SFPD-issued service weapon, I also own approximately 30 firearms of various makes and models. I am intimately familiar with all types of firearms, including handguns, 14 assault rifles, and shot guns, their component parts and accessories, and how to assemble and 15 disassemble them. 16

17 15. I keep current on firearms and firearms accessory sales and trends in San Francisco by talking directly to firearms dealers and consumers in the greater Bay Area. In fact, both during my 18 assignment in the Narcotics Division investigating firearms offenses and continuing to today, I have 19 had numerous conversations with firearms and ammunitions dealers and their customers. I have also 20 had several contacts with persons who unlawfully possess firearms and who possess unlawful firearms 21 and firearms components, including during investigation of firearms crimes, during police interviews 22 with arrested suspects, and during compliance investigations related to firearms probation conditions. 23

24 16. I also have been able to gain a great deal of knowledge about firearms and firearms component sales and trends in the Bay Area by viewing online forums related to firearms, most 25 notably the CalGuns.net online forum. CalGuns is widely considered in the firearms community to be 26 the preeminent online forum for gun enthusiasts in California. On the Calguns.net forum, users 27 28 connect with each other to buy and sell firearms, ammunition, and component parts, share information A Page 01387 mation

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related to online and physical retail sales locations, and ask and answer questions on all topics
 regarding firearms, including issues related to various laws restricting the sale or possession of
 firearms.

I also served on the SFPD Specialist Team (counter-sniper and containment team),
under the Special Operations Group, from 2011 to 2016. In that assignment, my primary duties were
responding to critical incidents, passive and violent demonstrations, and executing high-risk search
warrants. As part of that assignment, I received training on and carried specialty weapons such as an
AR-15 rifle, less lethal shot gun, and .40 extended-range impact weapon.

9 18. As part of my training as a firearms expert, I have attended hundreds of hours of
10 trainings on firearms. That training includes approximately 150 hours of California accredited
11 firearms training, including 100 hours of training with the SFPD as part of Special Operations Group
12 training on firearms, tactics, and critical incidents, and additional 50 hours of training consisting of
13 Basic and Advanced operators' courses for AR-15 assault rifles. I have also taken approximately 4
14 hours of training with the federal Bureau of Alcohol Tobacco, Firearms on subjects related to firearms
15 identification.

16 19. In addition to my required professional firearms licenses (including Carrying a Concealed Weapon license), I also possess several civilian firearms certificates and have undergone 17 substantial additional firearms training. My additional training and certifications include a Basic 18 Certification from Glock Armor School for firearm maintenance and repair, which required 8 hours of 19 training and coursework. I also possess an Advanced Certificate from Roger Shooting School for 20 short-range carbine, which required 40 hours of training and coursework. I also possess an Advanced 21 Certificate in handguns from the Roger Shooting School, which required 40 hours of training and 22 coursework, which I have since repeated for a total of 80 hours of training. 23

24 20. I have also received extensive training from my supervisors in the SFPD, Officer
25 Chinn, and other experts from the California Department of Justice in the identification of Category
26 One through Three assault weapons. Assault weapons are broken down into different categories.
27 Category One is defined under section 30510 of the California Penal Code as assault weapons, which
28 are named, by make and model. Category two firearms are defined under Penal Code Section 30510(f)
26 Page 01388

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and comprised of variants of Category One, AR-15s and AK-47 variants. Category Three firearms are
 assault weapons as defined under section 30515 of the California Penal Code. Category Three assault
 weapons are defined by specific characteristics and are also comprised of other weapons in the
 military.

5 21. I have also received extensive training from my supervisors in the SFPD, Officer
6 Chinn, and other experts from the California Department of Justice regarding extended and high7 capacity firearm magazines. I am intimately familiar with California laws restricting the sale of large8 capacity firearm magazines.

9 22. In addition to the above experience and training, I have also read, and regularly read,
10 manuals, publications, and reports related to firearms issued by the California Bureau of Firearms and
11 the federal Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms. I also regularly review news media accounts of
12 firearms-related crime and other private and public studies on issues related to firearms and firearms13 related crime.

- 14
- 15

AN OVERVIEW OF LARGE-CAPACITY MAGAZINES AND THE HARM THEY CAUSE

23. A firearm magazine is an ammunition storage and feeding device for a firearm. 16 Magazines can be detachable or integral to the firearm. Magazines are a component of every firearm 17 with the exception of chamber-loaded firearms such as revolvers, bolt-action rifles, and shot guns. 18 Magazines are a component in all automatic and semiautomatic pistols, automatic and semi-automatic 19 rifles, and assault weapons. A magazine is comprised of four parts: the body, spring, follower, and 20 floor plate or end plate. The body is the exterior shell that houses the ammunition. The floor plate is 21 the base of the magazine. As a firearm is discharged, the follower pushes the ammunition up into the 22 body of the firearm to be reloaded. The spring forces the ammunition into position to be fed into the 23 firearm chamber by operation of the firearm's action. Magazines are shaped as either a box or a drum. 24

25 24. Assembling a completely disassembled magazine is fast and easy, even for persons who
 are unfamiliar with firearms. A person familiar with firearms and their component parts can assemble
 a magazine in as fast as ten seconds. As a firearms expert intimately familiar with hundreds of models
 Exhibit 35

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of firearms and their component parts, I am capable of assembling a large-capacity magazine in under
 ten seconds.

25. The ability of an automatic or semiautomatic firearm to fire multiple bullets without
reloading is directly related to the capacity of the firearm's magazine. The larger the capacity of the
magazine, the more shots a shooter can fire without having to stop firing to reload.

California Penal Code section 16740 defines a large-capacity magazine as "any
ammunition feeding device with the capacity to accept more than 10 rounds," excluding feeding
devices that have been permanently altered so that they cannot accommodate more than 10 rounds, .22
caliber tube ammunition feeding devices, and tubular magazines that are contained in a lever-action
firearm. Large-capacity "repair kits" that contain all parts necessary to create a new large-capacity
magazine are simply that—a disassembled large-capacity magazine—and can be readily assembled by
a purchaser the same as any other disassembled magazine.

27. California Penal Code section 32311(b) defines a "large-capacity conversion kit" as "a
device or combination of parts of a fully functioning large-capacity magazine, including, but not
limited to, the body, spring, follower, and floor plate or end plate, capable of converting an
ammunition feeding device into a large-capacity magazine." Some large-capacity "repair" or
"rebuild" kits that lack one or more parts can be completed with parts from an existing legal magazine,
allowing a purchaser to create a new large-capacity magazine.

19 28. Large-capacity conversion kits include magazine extenders, which are devices that
20 increase the ammunition capacity of a magazine. Magazines that have been modified with a magazine
21 extender such that they are capable of holding more than 10 rounds of ammunition constitute large22 capacity magazines under Penal Code section 16740.

23 29. To determine if a magazine is capable of holding over ten rounds of ammunition, you
24 can either put the ammunition into the magazine to check and see if it will hold more than ten rounds,
25 or check the buffer and the spring in the magazine to see whether it will go past the ten round marking.
26 Often, a quick visual check of a magazine is enough to determine that it is capable of holding more
27 than ten rounds, as certain magazines can hold 30, 50, or over 100 rounds of ammunition.

Exhibit 35

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30. California Penal Code section 32310, which has been in effect in various forms since
 January 1 2000, provides anyone who, with limited exceptions, "manufactures or causes to be
 manufactured, imports into the state, keeps for sale, or offers or exposes for sale, or who gives, lends,
 buys, or receives any large-capacity magazine" may be punished "by imprisonment in a county jail not
 exceeding one year or imprisonment pursuant to subdivision (h) of Section 1170." (Penal Code
 § 32310(a).)

7 31. California Penal Code section 32310(b) defines "manufacturing" as including "both
8 fabricating a magazine and assembling a magazine from a combination of parts, including, but not
9 limited to, the body, spring, follower, and floor plate or end plate, to be a fully functioning large10 capacity magazine."

32. California Penal Code section 32311, effective January 1, 2014, provides anyone who,
with limited exceptions, "manufactures or causes to be manufactured, imports into the state, keeps for
sale, or offers or exposes for sale, or who gives, lends, buys, or receives any large capacity magazine
conversion kit" may be punished "by a fine of not more than one thousand dollars (\$1,000) or
imprisonment in a county jail not to exceed six months, or by both that fine and imprisonment."

33. Furthermore, San Francisco Police Code section 619, which has been in effect since
approximately April 1, 2014, prohibits the civilian possession of assembled or disassembled largecapacity magazines. Section 619(b) mirrors the definition of "large-capacity" magazine, including and
the exceptions thereto, found in California Penal Code section 16740.

34. Large-capacity magazines have not been regulated at the federal level since the federal
assault weapons ban lapsed in 2004. Between 1994 and 2004, it was illegal to sell new large-capacity
magazines capable of holding more than 10 rounds of ammunition, although large-capacity magazines
that were manufactured before the ban could be legally resold.

24

The Dangers to the Public Posed by Large-Capacity Magazines

35. The ability of large capacity magazines to hold numerous rounds of ammunition
significantly increases the lethality of the automatic and semiautomatic firearms using them. The
more bullets a shooter can fire without stopping to reload increases the shooter's ability to injure and
kill large numbers of people quickly. In addition, in a dense urban area like San Francisco, every Page 01391

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firearm discharge has the potential to injure innocent people who are nearby. Increasing the number of
 rounds a firearm can discharge through the use of large capacity magazines can and does result in
 unnecessary injury to innocent people who are nearby.

36. As repeatedly documented in governmental and independent third-party reports
analyzing FBI and other law enforcement data regarding shootings, shootings involving large-capacity
magazines result in more injuries, more bullets fired, and more casualties. Examples of such reports
include the *Everytown for Gun* Safety "Analysis of Mass Shootings," revised August 31, 2016, *Mayors Against Illegal Guns* "Analysis of Mass Shootings," dated September 2013, the *Citizens Crime Commission of New York City* "Mass Shooting Incidents in America (1984-2002)," and *Mother Jones* "A Guide to Mass Shootings in America, dated July 20, 2012."

37. As reported in the national media, automatic and semiautomatic firearms equipped with
 large-capacity magazines have been used in several recent high-profile mass shootings, including the
 following shootings:

14	a. The shooting on the campus of Virginia Tech on April 16, 2007, where 32
15	people were killed and many others wounded. One such media account is the
16	Washington Post article, "Gunman Kills 32 at Virginia Tech In Deadliest
17	Shooting in U.S. History," dated April 17, 2007.
18	b. The shooting on November 5, 2009 at Fort Hood, Texas, where 13 people were
19	killed and 34 more were wounded. One such media account is the NBC News
20	article, "Gunman Kills 12, Wounds 31 at Fort Hood," dated November 11,
21	2009.
22	c. The shooting on January 8, 2011, at Tucson, Arizona, where 6 people were
23	killed and 13 people were injured, including a member of the United States
24	House of Representatives. One such media account is the New York Times
25	article, "In Attack's Wake, Political Repercussions," dated January 8, 2011.
26	d. The shooting on December 14, 2012, at Sandy Hook Elementary School in
27	Newtown, Connecticut, where 27 people (not including the shooter), including
28	20 children, were killed. One such media account is <i>The Guardian</i> article, 9 Page 01392
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"Newtown Gunman Kiss 20 Children in Elementary School Shooting," dated December 15 2012.

The shooting on July 20, 2012, in an Aurora, Colorado, movie theater, which e. killed 12 people and left approximately 70 people injured. One such media account is the Los Angeles Times article, "Gunman Kills 12 at 'Dark Knight Rises' screening in Colorado," dated July 20, 2012.

- f. The shooting on December 2, 2015, in San Bernardino, California, which killed 14 people and injured 22 others. One such media account is the New York Times article, "San Bernadino Shooting Kills at Least 14; Two Suspects Are Dead," dated December 2, 2015.
- g. The shooting on June 17, 2015, in a Charleston, South Carolina church, which killed nine people. One such media account is the USA Today article, "9 Dead in Shooting at Black Church in Charleston, S.C," dated June 15, 2015.
- h. The shooting on June 12, 2016, in an Orlando, Florida night club, which killed 49 people and wounded 53 others. One such media account is the New York Times article, "Orlando Gunman Attacks Gay Nightclub, Leaving 50 Dead," dated June 12, 2016.

18 38. Despite the fact that it has been illegal to sell large-capacity magazines in California for 17 years, criminals who are arrested with firearms often also possess large-capacity magazines. I have 19 been involved in arrests of hundreds of individuals in San Francisco who possessed firearms equipped 20 with large-capacity magazines. In my experience, I estimate that, of the magazine-fed firearms seized 21 in San Francisco, approximately 50% are equipped with a large-capacity magazine. It is my opinion 22 that criminals seek out firearms equipped with large-capacity magazines, in order to have more 23 24 firepower at their disposal when committing crimes.

25 39. It is my opinion that purchasers of "repair" or "rebuild" kits for large-capacity magazines, that include all or substantially all of the parts needed to assemble an entire new large-26 capacity magazine, seek to evade existing state laws rather than lawfully repair an existing "pre-ban" 27 Exhibit 35 28 Page 01393 10 n:\affirm\ii2017\170149\01172001.docx

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magazine. Consumers who need to repair an existing pre-ban magazine can easily do so by 1 purchasing individual parts directly from the manufacturer or another vendor. 2

3

The Specific Dangers to Police Officers Posed by Large-Capacity Magazines

4 40. In my opinion, large-capacity magazines in the hands of criminals pose a greater danger to police officers than standard-capacity magazines. When a shooter must pause, even briefly, to 5 reload, police officers have the opportunity to take action, either by advancing or falling back to take 6 cover. A shooter who does not have to reload does not give police that opportunity, and has a greater 7 8 ability to injure or kill police officers.

9 41. Unfortunately, this has been illustrated in a real-life tragedy here in San Francisco, the story of which I am intimately familiar with as a former member of the SFPD Specialist Team. In 10 November 1994, San Francisco Police Department Officer James Guelff, who served on the Specialist 11 Team, was killed at Pine Street and Franklin Street by a shooter with an assault rifle who was carrying 12 what the media reported as about 1000 rounds of ammunition. Officer Guelff responded to a report of 13 shots fired and a car-jacking in progress and was met with the suspect's fire from an assault rifle. 14 Officer Guelff returned fire with his service revolver, which contained six shots. When Officer Guelff 15 ran out of ammunition, he took cover behind his vehicle to reload. As he reloaded, the suspect-who 16 did not need to reload his weapon-advanced on Officer Guelff and murdered him behind his vehicle. 17 As a member of the SFPD Specialist Team, Officer Guelff had more training than the average SFPD 18 officer, yet he was overwhelmed by the gunfire from this criminal. 19

20 42. There are additional examples of SFPD officers being targeted with large-capacity 21 magazines. Attached to this declaration as Exhibit A is a true and correct copy of a police report concerning an attempted homicide of police officers which occurred in April 2013. In this incident, 22 suspects fired 10-15 shots at an unmarked patrol vehicle, at least four of which hit the vehicle. During 23 24 the investigation of the event, officers recovered a 30-round Glock magazine and a Glock 17 25 semiautomatic pistol from the suspects' path of travel and another extended capacity firearm magazine in a backpack located in the backseat of the suspects' vehicle. 26

27 43. Furthermore, one of the most infamous and well-known tragedies among law enforcement officers is the North Hollywood Shootout, which was a 1997 shootout between the L Page 01394 28

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1	Angeles Police Department ("LAPD") and two heavily armed bank robbers. The shootout
2	miraculously resulted in no law enforcement or civilian casualties, but did result in 10 police officers
3	and 6 civilians being injured from the gunfire. As was reported in the media, the suspects wore full
4	body armor and possessed multiple automatic and semiautomatic firearms, including illegally
5	converted firearms and over 3,000 rounds of ammunition. Four of the shooters' assault rifles—one
6	AR-15 converted to fully automatic and three AK-47 rifles converted to fully automaticwere
7	equipped with multiple 100-round magazines. The LAPD officers who responded to the bank robbery
8	call with only their standard-issue firearms were so outmatched in firepower they had to commandeer
9	weapons and ammunition from a nearby gun store. The continuous rain of fire from the suspects'
10	large-capacity magazines was a dramatic example of suppressive fire—shootings designed to degrade
11	and paralyze law enforcement's ability to stop the threat. Later reports determined that during the
12	shootout, the shooters fired approximately 1,100 rounds of ammunition.
13	44. As has been reported in the national media, several shooters have in fact been subdued,
14	and civilians have been able to escape immediate danger, when a shooter must stop to reload his
15	firearm, for example in the following instances:
16	a. The Tucson, Arizona shooter was subdued by two civilians when he stopped to
17	reload as reported in the Los Angeles Times article, "Crowd Member Took
18	Gunman Down," dated January 9, 2011, and in the ABC News article, "Woman
19	Wrestled Fresh Ammo Clip From Tucson Shooter As He Tried to Reload,"
20	updated August 23, 2016.
21	b. As many as six elementary school children were able to escape from the Sandy
22	Hook Elementary School shooter when he stopped to reload or remove the
23	ammunition magazine to his rifle, as reported in the Hartford Courant article,
24	"Sandy Hook Shooter's Pause May Have Aided Students' Escape," dated
25	December 23, 2012.
26	THE NEED FOR A PRELIMINARY INJUNCTION AGAINST THESE DEFENDANTS
27	Defendants' Websites Advertise for Sale Large-Capacity Magazines, Magazine Repair
28	Kits, and Magazine Extenders to California ResidentsExhibit 3512Page 01395
	12 Fage 01393 EXPERT DECL EMANUEL ISO PRELIM INJ & CASE NO. CGC-17-557010 n:\affirm\l2017\770\49(01172001.docx
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Case 3:17 Case 10175 BE&LJLB/10/2000 indent: 533 0244 Hile dD0 4720 9/1829 P. Agree 10 573 1591 07 age 25 of 107

45. I have reviewed the Declaration of City Attorney Investigator Borys Procak, and the
 exhibits attached thereto, which include screenshots taken of each Defendant's website, including
 purchasing pages I am informed and believe were captured in January and February 2017 shortly
 before Plaintiff filed this lawsuit. I have also reviewed the Complaint in this Action, and all
 screenshots of Defendants' websites embedded therein and attached as exhibits thereto, which I am
 informed and believe were taken by the City Attorney's Office in February 2017. I have also
 reviewed each Defendant's website.

8 46. Each Defendant flouts California law, by advertising for sale large-capacity magazines,
9 magazine extenders, and "repair kits" that cannot legally be sold in California, and by falsely stating
10 that such products can be legally sold in California.

Defendant Badger Mountain Supply, which uses the websites www.loyalsguns.com and 47. 11 www.badgermountainsupply.com, as shown in Exhibit E to Borys Procak's Declaration, offers dozens 12 of large-capacity magazines for sale to California consumers as "rebuild kits." On a page titled 13 "Magazines (Rebuild Kits)" explains that each "rebuild / repair kit is a new magazine that has been 14 opened, disassembled, and packaged for shipping." Defendant Badger Mountain Supply further 15 explains to California purchasers that, "To comply with recent California laws regarding magazine 16 rebuild kits, customers buying rebuild kits to be shipped to California will receive two shipments: the 17 contents of each shipment not containing sufficient parts to assemble a fully functional magazine. 18 19 Additional shipping charges may apply to CA customers due to additional packaging and shipping."

20 48. One example shown in Exhibit E to Borys Procak's declaration is of a 30-round magazine "rebuild kit" for an AK-47 semiautomatic assault rifle. On the product page, Defendant 21 Badger Mountain Supply disclaims liability for its customers who "purchas[e] this item or its 22 components in an attempt to bypass Local, City, County or State laws," and again states rebuild kits 23 shipped to California will be shipped in two packages to "comply" with California law. However, 24 "rebuild kits" are unlawful to sell in California under section 32311, and there is no exception for such 25 kits that are shipped in multiple packages. Even if shipped in multiple packages, a "rebuild kit" 26 comprised of all parts of a large-capacity magazine is still capable of being assembled in seconds to 27 create an illegal large-capacity magazine in violation of Penal Code 32311. Furthermore, Page 01396 28

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disassembled large-capacity magazines may not be lawfully possessed by civilians in San Francisco
 under Police Code section 619.

49. Defendant 7.62 Precision, which uses the website www.7-62precision.com, offers for 3 4 sale on its website several large-capacity magazines which are unlawful under Penal Code section 5 32310 and, as shown in Exhibit C to Borys Procak's Declaration, offers for sale a "California Magazine Rebuild Kit," for AR-15 assault rifle magazines, which "includes a complete set of parts 6 that may be used to replace worn or damaged parts on other magazines." Defendant 7.62 Precision 7 states these kits are for California consumers only. However, "rebuild kits" are unlawful to sell in 8 9 California under section 32311. Furthermore, disassembled large-capacity magazines may not be 10 lawfully possessed by civilians in San Francisco under Police Code section 619.

50. Defendant Shooters Plus, which uses the website www.shootersplus.com, provides a 11 link with information "on converting High Capacity Magazines to Rebuild Kits for ban States such as 12 California" and other states. As shows in Exhibit D to Borys Procak's Declaration, on a page titled 13 "Magazine Rebuild Kits," Shooters Plus states, "it is legal for us to ship these magazines in the form 14 of rebuild kits as long as the customer is using the rebuild kit to rebuild / repair magazines that he or 15 16 she legally owned before the Assault Weapon Ban. Our rebuild kits will be shipped unassembled and there is currently a \$2.00 fee for each rebuild kit. To purchase our rebuild kits simply click on the 17 magazine/s you need, then click on the checkbox under each magazine that reads 'Convert to Rebuild 18 19 Kit." Despite their supposed legal disclaimers, Defendant Shooters Plus makes available to California consumers every large-capacity magazine on their website in complete, disassembled form. 20 This is patently unnecessary to "repair" a broken component of an existing large-capacity magazine, 21 and violates California Penal Code section 32310 and San Francisco Police Code section 619. 22

51. As one example, as shown in Exhibit D to Borys Procak's Declaration, Defendant
Shooters Plus offers a complete, disassembled 30-round magazine for an AK-47 semiautomatic assault
rifle as a "Magazine Rebuild Kit" for a \$2.00 fee. Contrary to Defendant Shooters Plus's statements,
these "rebuild kits" are unlawful to sell in California under section 32311. Furthermore, disassembled
large-capacity magazines may not be lawfully possessed by civilians in San Francisco under Police
Code section 619.

14

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52. Defendant L.A.K Enterprises, d/b/a/ LAK Supply ("LAK"), which uses the website 1 www.laksupply.com, purports to "specialize" in large capacity magazines, and magazine repair kits 2 for consumers in "anti-2A territory," which I understand to be shorthand for "anti Second 3 Amendment" and a reference to states like California that have strict gun control laws. LAK's website 4 also states that LAK noting that their business "originated in California" and "absolutely support[s] 5 those of you fighting the good fight behind enemy lines." On a web page titled "Magazine repair 6 kits," attached as Exhibit A to the Declaration of Borys Procak, LAK informs consumers that "All hi 7 cap magazine orders from ban states will automatically be converted into compliant mag parts kits 8 when you place your order. There is no extra charge, and there is nothing extra to add to your cart." 9 Defendant LAK further states that "KIT ORDERS TO CA WILL BE SHIPPED MISSING ONE 10 PART FOR COMPLIANCE." 11

12 53. Defendant LAK's statements misstate California law, which bans the sale of highcapacity magazine repair kits, including kits that lack one part of a magazine. California defines a 13 "large-capacity conversion kit" as "a device or combination of parts of a fully functioning large-14 capacity magazine, including, but not limited to, the body, spring, follower, and floor plate or end 15 plate, *capable* of converting an ammunition feeding device into a large-capacity magazine." 16 (California Penal Code section 32311(b) (emphasis added).) It is illegal to sell in California a 17 combination of parts that allow a consumer to modify an existing magazine into a large-capacity 18 magazine, even if the kit toes not include every single part of a magazine. A magazine repair kit that 19 lacks a floor plate, for example, may still be capable of converting an existing magazine into an illegal 20 large-capacity magazine, and would therefore violate California's ban. In fact, several well-known 21 firearms manufacturers, such as Glock, have universal floor plates that can be used on almost any 22 23 magazine of the same caliber of bullet.

54. Furthermore, Defendant LAK offers for sale on its website a host of large-capacity
magazines, which are unlawful under Penal Code section 32310 and which, when converted by LAK
into a "repair kit," are unlawful under section 32311. As one example, Defendant LAK offers for sale
a 150-round drum magazine for an AR-15 semiautomatic assault rifle in violation of California Penal
Code sections 32310 and 32311 (when disassembled into a "repair kit").

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55. Defendant Mark Thomas Kubes, d/b/a/ Buymilsurp.com ("Buymilsurp.com"), which 1 2 uses the website www.buymilsurp.com, offers for sale on its website a host of large-capacity magazines which are unlawful under Penal Code section 32310. Buymilsurp.com also sells "spare 3 parts kits" for several large-capacity magazines. Two examples in Exhibit B to Borys Procak's 4 Declaration are repair kits for a 30- and 75-round magazines for AK-47 semiautomatic assault rifle. 5 For the 30-round kit, Buymilsurp.com states: "This is a completely disassembled magazine for Spare 6 Parts. Can Ship to CA." For the 75-round kit, Buymilsurp.com states: "These will be sold as Repair 7 Kits, They will arrive disassembled (all parts included) and sold for spare parts only. CA OK." 8 Contrary to Defendant Buymilsurp.com's statements, these "spare parts kits" are unlawful to sell in 9 California under section 32311. Furthermore, disassembled large-capacity magazines may not be 10 lawfully possessed by civilians in San Francisco under Police Code section 619. 11

56. Defendant Buymilsurp also offers for sale to California magazine extenders for largecapacity magazines in violation of 32311. One example shown in Exhibit B to Borys Procak's
Declaration is a 10-round extender capable of turning a 20-round magazine into a 30-round magazine.
While the extender itself contains only 10 rounds, it is still an unlawful "large-capacity conversion kit"
under Penal Code section 32311 as it extends the firing power of a magazine beyond 10 rounds.

It is my opinion that Defendants know or should know that many of their California 17 57. customers who purchase these "repair" or "rebuild" kits are doing to in order to assemble a new, fully 18 functioning, large-capacity magazine in violation of California law, and are not seeking to obtain spare 19 parts to repair existing magazines. It is my opinion that Defendants, by their statements on their 20 websites to consumers in "ban" states, by offering "repair kits" as a shipping option for fully 21 assembled large-capacity magazines (either automatically converting to disassembled upon receiving 22 an order or asking consumers to check a box), and by offering "repair kits" that contain all or 23 substantially all parts needed to assemble a new large-capacity magazine, are knowingly facilitating 24 California consumers' illegal purchases of large-capacity magazines, by readily making available 25 complete, disassembled magazines that can be assembled by a purchaser in seconds. 26

27 28

 Preliminary Injunctive Relief Is Needed Before the July 1, 2017 Statewide Possession Ban

 Goes Into Effect

 Exhibit 35

 Page 01399

 16
 APPENDIX B

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In November 2016, California voters approved Proposition 63, which will generally
 prohibit possession large-capacity magazines after July 1, 2017. (See Penal Code, § 32310, subds. (c),
 (d).) Proposition 63 requires individuals who own large-capacity magazines to dispose of them prior
 to July 1, 2017 by selling them to a licensed firearms dealer, transferring them to law enforcement, or
 removing them from the state. Attached as Exhibit E is a true and correct copy of the full text of
 Proposition 63, known as the Safety for All Act of 2016.

7 59. In my opinion, and based on my years of experience as a SFPD Officer and firearms expert, California will likely see-if it has not already in the two and a half months since Prop 63 was 8 passed by the voters of California-a sharp rise in Californians attempting to purchase large-capacity 9 magazines, in whole or in part, in advance of the July 1, 2017 statewide ban. In my personal 10 experience as a SFPD Officer and firearms expert, I have repeatedly witnessed a surge in firearms and 11 ammunition sales in advance of a new law or restriction going into effect. In addition, in my meetings 12 with owners of gun stores in the Bay Area, they have likewise repeatedly informed me of surges in 13 14 sales immediately before a forthcoming gun restriction.

15 60. One very recent example of a gun restriction leading to a surge in sales is "Bullet buttons." California previously classified as assault rifles certain firearms with detachable magazines, 16 and prohibited their sale. "Bullet buttons" were then designed for certain AR-15 and other rifles to get 17 around this ban. Effective January 1, 2017, California outlawed the sale of semiautomatic firearms 18 with "bullet buttons." As documented in the December 29, 2016 San Francisco Chronicle article 19 entitled "Gun sales spike as California's tougher 2017 laws loom," sales of semiautomatic firearms 20 more than doubled in 2016, and sales of firearms with "bullet buttons" surged in the months leading 21 up to the January 1, 2017 sales ban. In my personal experience with speaking with gun store owners 22 in the Bay Area, they also saw a surge in sales of firearms with "bullet buttons" and these weapons 23 enjoyed an increased sales price as a result of the high demand before the ban went into effect. 24

I am also aware of studies and articles that describe and analyze a longstanding trend of
 increased firearms sales before an expected legal restriction. For example, the *New York Times* in
 June 2016 in a piece entitled "What happens after calls for new gun restrictions? Sales go up"
 examined nationwide and certain state gun sales since 2000, showing a marked increase in firearms
 <u>17</u>
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sales tied to a fear in future restrictions or a specific piece of legislation that tightened existing
 restrictions. This phenomenon has been documented in other media reports, such as the July 24, 2012
 The Atlantic article entitled "How come gun sales spike after mass shootings?"

4 62. In addition, at least one Defendant is the topic of recent discussions on the CalGuns.net
5 online forum regarding large-capacity magazines and large-capacity magazine repair kits. In my
6 opinion, this demonstrates that California residents are looking for ways to obtain large-capacity
7 magazines and are in fact coming across these Defendants (here, Defendant Badger Mountain Supply)
8 when seeking to buy these products.

9 For example, in a sub-forum for "California handguns," on the thread located at 63. https://www.calguns.net/calgunforum/showthread.php?t=1214226, the user "Germ1" asks on June 30, 10 2016, where he can purchase blocked 15 round Glock 19 magazines, which is a 15-round magazine 11 12 that has been "blocked" to only hold 10 rounds of ammunition. User "Germ1" later explains, 13 however, he is looking for a "block" that he can remove so he can have a functioning 15-round magazine. In the course of the thread, user "stag6.8" recommends the www.loyalsguns.com website, 14 which is the website for Defendant Badger Mountain Supply. Attached as Exhibit B is a true and 15 16 correct copy of the first page of the CalGuns discussion thread.

17 64. On another CalGuns.net discussion thread in a "general gun discussion" sub-forum, located at https://www.calguns.net/calgunforum/showthread.php?t=1181887, the user "Zombie13" on 18 March 30, 2016 says, "I was browsing the web for rifle magazines and came across Loyal's Guns Inc. 19 http://www.loyalsguns.com/ This company sells magazine parts out of Washington and California. 20 Without getting too much into details, is this legit?" The user "Librarian" responds, and "Zombie 13" 21 replies with a link to an earlier thread on the same seller. In that earlier thread, beginning on July 28, 22 2015, and located at http://www.calguns.net/calgunforum/showthread.php?t=1098096, user "beanz2" 23 quotes the following language from Defendant Badger Mountain Supply's website and asks whether it 24 is legal: "To comply with recent California laws regarding magazine rebuild kits, customers buying 25 rebuild kits to be shipped to California will receive two shipments: the contents of each shipment not 26 containing sufficient parts to assemble a fully functional magazine. Additional shipping charges may 27 Exhibit 35 28

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apply to CA customers due to additional packaging and shipping." True and correct copies of the
 relevant portions of these CalGuns.net threads are attached hereto as Exhibits C and D.

65. In my opinion, a preliminary injunction is needed against Defendants to prevent them
from selling large-capacity magazines, "repair kits," and/or conversion kits into California in the
months leading up to the statewide ban on civilian possession of large-capacity magazines, as current
demand for these products is likely much higher than usual.

66. It is my opinion that an injunction against Defendants, barring them from advertising
these products for sale to California and making false statements to California consumers, is necessary
to prevent Defendants from violating, and aiding and abetting the violation of, California and San
Francisco laws.

It is my further opinion that an injunction against Defendants, that requires they place 11 67. on their online marketplaces statements that such products are not legal to sell in California or to 12 California residents, is necessary to correct the Defendants' prior misstatements. It if my further 13 opinion that an injunction against Defendants that requires they send all of their California customers 14 who purchased any of these products a corrective written notice, to inform their customers they may 15 have violated California law by purchasing (and, in the case of San Francisco consumers, possessing) 16 these products, and to inform these customers of the upcoming state-wide possession ban, is also 17 18 necessary to correct Defendants' prior misstatements.

I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of California that the foregoing is
true and correct and was executed in San Francisco, California.

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Dated: 2/20/17

JOSEPH EMANUEL # 2029

26 27 28 Exhibit 35 Page 01402 <u>EXPERT DECL EMANUEL ISO PRELIM INJ & CASE NO. CGC-17-557010</u> n:\affirm\i2017\170149\01172001.doex

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Case 3:17 Case 3

IN THE UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE NINTH CIRCUIT

VIRGINIA DUNCAN, et al,

Plaintiffs/Appellees,

vs.

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

Defendant/Appellant.

No. 17-56081

D.C., Southern District of California, San Diego, Case No. 3:17-cv-1017-BEN

DECLARATION OF DETECTIVE MICHAEL MERSEREAU OF THE LOS ANGELES POLICE DEPARTMENT IN SUPPORT OF AMICI CURIAE THE CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO, THE CITY OF LOS ANGELES, AND THE CITY OF SUNNYVALE

On Appeal from the United States District Court for the Southern District of California

The Honorable Roger T. Benitez

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> Exhibit 36 Page 01404 APPENDIX K

Case 3:17 Case 3

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CCSF'S CASE NO. 17-56081

Case 3:173 cose 0:101-3631EN1-JLCB1902001 meDt 5362244 File DH04E/091/129, Plage 4D1.0069 1Plage 35 of 107

DECLARATION OF MICHAEL MERSEREAU

I, Michael Mersereau, declare and state as follows:

1. I am a Detective employed by the Los Angeles Police Department (the "LAPD") as a sworn officer for approximately 21 years. I have personal knowledge of the facts set forth below except those stated on information and belief. As to those facts, I believe them to be true and if called as a witness, could and would testify competently thereto.

2. I am currently assigned to the LAPD Gun Unit and have been for approximately 14 years. The LAPD Gun Unit is involved exclusively in the enforcement of the California Dangerous Weapons Control Act and the Municipal Code of the City of Los Angeles as it pertains to firearms. Prior to this assignment, I worked uniform patrol, unformed gangs, and divisional gang detectives. In these assignments, I have encountered a wide variety of firearms and firearms accessories, including high capacity magazines, and I have made numerous arrests for firearms violations.

3. Pursuant to my current assignment, I received training from the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives (BATFE) on illegal firearms trafficking, firearms identification and tracing, undercover operations, hidden compartment identification and recognition, assault weapons, and Federal Firearms laws. I have also received informal training on the above- mentioned subjects from more experienced investigators. I routinely review California Department of Justice (DOJ) and BATFE publications related to firearm identification and transactions. I have attended numerous gun shows and firearms trade expositions. I routinely review Firearms Industry trade publications. I have also been involved in numerous investigations of illegally transferred firearms, possession of prohibited weapons including machine guns, assault weapons, and short barrel shotguns and rifles, as

Exhibit 36 Page 01406 APPENDIX K

well as possession of firearms by prohibited persons. As a result of these investigations, I have seized or participated in the seizure of hundreds of prohibited firearms and thousands of high capacity magazines.

4. On July 28, 2015, the City of Los Angeles enacted Los Angeles Municipal Code section 46.30, which, with certain exceptions, prohibited any person from possessing a large capacity magazine, defined as a magazine with the capacity to accept more than ten rounds, within Los Angeles (the "Ordinance"). On September 19, 2015, the Ordinance went into effect. The Ordinance is very similar to the State-wide ban on the possession of large-capacity magazines passed by the voters in November 2016 (Proposition 63).

5. It is my understanding based on information provided to me by the Office of the Los Angeles City Attorney that the City of Los Angeles has prosecuted twenty-two cases for unlawful possession of a large-capacity magazine.

6. Subsequently, due to the passage of Proposition 63, the City of Los Angeles added a sunset provision to the Ordinance so that it would no longer be in effect once the state law went into effect on July 1, 2017. This was to avoid a preemption lawsuit. As a result, the City of Los Angeles currently does not prohibit the possession of large-capacity magazines.

7. Gun violence is a particular problem in Los Angeles. The LAPD lacks a central database of all firearms related statistics. The statistics set forth below are accumulated by a number of different entities within the department including the Gun Unit and Robbery Homicide division. Here are some statistics for the past five years regarding gun-related crimes in Los Angeles:

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Year	Total Number of Gunshot Victims
2013	1012
2014	994
2015	1119
2016	1180
2017 (as of 9/6/17)	718

Year	Total Number of "Shots Fired" Calls
2013	2198
2014	2134
2015	2419
2016	2628
2017	N/A

Year	Total Number of Firearms Related Arrests
2013	1225
2014	1153
2015	1265
2016	1509
2017	N/A

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Year	Total Number of Homicide Victims Who Were Shot
2013	182
2014	185
2015	208
2016	127
2017	N/A

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8. Not surprisingly given the above statistics, the number of weapons seized both city-wide, and by the gun unit in particular, are high as well. Here are some statistics for the past five years regarding gun-related seizures:

Year	Total Number of Firearms Booked Citywide
2013	5130
2014	5529
2015	6151
2016	5908
2017 (as of 9/6/17)	4513

9. Statistics regarding assault weapons and machine guns are provided because these guns typically use large-capacity magazines. The LAPD does not keep statistics on the number of assault weapons and machine guns recovered citywide due to the expertise needed to determine whether a weapon is actually an assault weapon or a machine gun. The below statistics represent Assault Weapons

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/ Machine Guns recovered by the Gun Unit only. Citywide numbers are likely higher.

Year	Number of Assault Rifles/Machine Guns recovered by the Gun Unit
2013	123
2014	113
2015	145
2016	89
2017 (as of 9/6/17)	83

10. With respect to large-capacity magazines specifically, the statistics provided below represent only the seizure of large capacity magazines by the Gun Unit. As with assault rifles, the LAPD does not keep statistics on the number of large-capacity magazines recovered citywide.

Year	Number of Large-Capacity Magazines Recovered by the Gun Unit
2013	601
2014	392
2015	8826 ¹
2016	224
2017 (as of 9/6/17)	456

¹ This was due to an abnormal seizure regarding a deceased individual at a condominium in the Pacific Palisades.

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Case 3:17Gase 101-7560119190200170400t 53602244444e010426/09/129,Page 40.0f 107

11. It is my opinion, based on my training and experience, that largecapacity magazines in the hands of criminals pose a greater danger to both police officers and the public than standard-capacity magazines. Large capacity magazines increase the number of rounds that the shooter can discharge in a given amount of time. Large capacity magazines allow the shooter to fire more rounds at their target(s) before the need to stop firing in order to replace the magazine. The use of large capacity magazines in conjunction with any semi-automatic or fully automatic firearm increases the potential lethality of the firearm. There is a direct correlation between the number of rounds immediately available to the shooter and the ability to inflict more casualties among those persons targeted. This has been illustrated in various mass-shootings in and around the City of Los Angeles over the past twenty years.

12. For example, in one of the most brazen crimes ever committed, on February 28, 1997, two heavily armed men robbed a Bank of America in North Hollywood. According to reports that I have read, the bank robbers emptied more than one thousand rounds of ammunition using fully automatic machine guns with high-capacity drum magazines (holding 75 to 100 rounds), an AR-15 assault rifle converted to fire automatically with two high-capacity magazines (holding 100 rounds each), a semi-automatic HK-91 rifle with several 30-round high-capacity magazines, and armor-piercing bullets. The LAPD officers responding to the scene were outgunned and injured as a result of this incident. Indeed, twelve police officers and eight civilians were injured.

13. On August 10, 1999, a white supremacist fired shots into the lobby of the North Valley Jewish Community Center in Granada Hills. According to reports I have read, the shooter was armed with a fully-automatic Uzi machine gun, a semiautomatic pistol, and large capacity magazines. Three children, a teenage counselor, and an office worker were injured.

> Exhibit 36 Page 01411 APPENDIX K

Case 3:17Gase 101-7560119190200170 HDt 53602244 File DI0 #/09/12:9, Plage 40.06755 1 Plage 41 of 107

14. On June 7, 2013, a shooter opened fire in and around the campus of Santa Monica College. According to reports that I have read, the shooter was armed with a semi-automatic rifle (similar in type to an AR-15), 1,300 rounds of ammunition, and forty 30-round magazines. Five people were killed and four people were injured.

15. On November 1, 2013, a gunman opened fire at the Los Angeles International Airport. According to reports that I have read, the shooter used a Smith & Wesson M&P15 semi-automatic rifle loaded with a 30-round large-capacity magazine. The shooter also had five additional 30-round large-capacity magazines and hundreds of rounds of ammunition in his carrying bag. One TSA agent was killed and several other people were injured.

16. On December 2, 2015, a married couple targeted a San Bernardino County Department of Public Health event and Christmas party, killing fourteen people and wounding twenty-two others. According to reports that I have read, the shooters were armed with semi-automatic pistols, a Smith & Wesson M&P15 rifle that was modified to make it fully automatic, a DPMS A-15 rifle with it's bullet button removed allowing for the quick exchange of large-capacity magazines, and at least four large-capacity magazines.

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

Executed on October 18, 2017 at Los Angeles, California.

Michael Mersereaer

Exhibit 36 Page 01412 APPENDIX K

A Guide to Mass Shootings in America – Mother Jones Case 3:17-cv-01017-BEN-JLB Document 53-12 Filed 04/09/18 PageID.7177 Page 43 of 107

Mother Jones

A Guide to Mass Shootings in America

There have been at least 98 in the past 35 years—and most of the killers got their guns legally.

MARK FOLLMAN, GAVIN ARONSEN AND DEANNA PAN UPDATED: MARCH 10, 2018, 9:00 A.M. PT

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Editor's note: In July 2012, in the aftermath of the movie theater massacre in Aurora, Colorado, *Mother Jones* created the first open-source database documenting mass shootings in the United States. Our research has focused on indiscriminate rampages in public places resulting in four or more victims killed by the attacker. We exclude shootings stemming from more conventional crimes such as armed robbery or gang violence. Other news outlets and researchers have published larger tallies that include a wide range of gun crimes in which four or more people have been either wounded or killed. While those larger datasets of multiple-victim shootings may be useful for studying the broader problem of gun violence, our investigation provides an in-depth look at the distinct phenomenon of mass shootings—from the firearms used to mental health factors and the growing copycat problem. Tracking mass shootings is complex; we believe ours is the most useful approach.

The interactive map below and our downloadable database have been expanded with 36 additional cases from 2013-2018. Dating back to at least 2005, the FBI and leading criminologists essentially defined a mass shooting as a single attack in a public place in which four or more victims were killed. We adopted that baseline when we gathered data in 2012 on three decades worth of cases. (It is important to note that there have been many similar indiscriminate gun rampages—resulting in fewer fatalities—that would otherwise be included in our dataset.) In January 2013, a mandate for federal investigation of mass shootings authorized by President Barack Obama lowered that baseline to three or more victims killed. Accordingly, we include attacks dating from January 2013 in which three or more victims died. Our original analysis, which covers cases with four or more victims killed from 1982-2012, follows below. The cases we have documented since then using the revised federal baseline reaffirm our major findings.

It is perhaps too easy to forget how many times this has happened. The horrific massacre at a movie theater in Aurora, Colorado, in July 2012, another at a Sikh temple in Wisconsin that August, another at a manufacturer in Minneapolis that September—and then the unthinkable nightmare at a Connecticut elementary school that December—were some of the latest in an epidemic of such gun violence over the last three-plus decades. Since 1982, there have been at least 98 public mass shootings across the country, with the killings unfolding in 34 states from Massachusetts to Hawaii. Fifty-nine of these mass shootings have occurred since 2006. Seven of them took place in 2012 alone, including Sandy Hook. An analysis of this database by researchers at Harvard University, further corroborated by a recent FBI study, determined that mass shootings have been on the rise.

Exhibit 37 Page 01414 3/22/2018

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https://www.motherjones.com/politics/2012/07/mass-shootings-map/ ER_3577

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mentally troubled—and many displayed signs of mental health problems before setting out to kill. Explore the map for further details—we do not consider it to be all-inclusive, but based on the criteria we used, we believe that we've produced the most comprehensive rundown available on this particular type of violence. (Mass shootings represent only a sliver of America's overall gun violence.) For the stories of the 151 shooting rampage victims of 2012, click here, and for our groundbreaking investigation into the economic costs of the nation's gun violence, including mass shootings, click here.

Click on the dots or use the search tool in the top-right corner of the map to go to a specific location. Zoom in to find cases located geographically close together in Colorado, Texas, Wisconsin, and elsewhere. [*Editor's note: The Oct. 1, 2017 mass shooting on the Las Vegas Strip and several other recent attacks have not yet been added to this map; we will be publishing an updated version soon. In the meantime, see our fully updated database here.*]

Map created by - motheriones

Our focus is on public mass shootings in which the motive appeared to be indiscriminate killing. We used the following criteria to identify cases:

- The perpetrator took the lives of at least four people. A 2008 FBI report identifies an individual as a mass murderer—versus a spree killer or a serial killer—if he kills four or more people in a single incident (not including himself), typically in a single location. (*In 2013, the US government's fatality baseline was revised down to three.)
- **The killings were carried out by a lone shooter.** (Except in the case of the Columbine massacre and the Westside Middle School killings, which involved two shooters.)
- The shootings occurred in a public place. (Except in the case of a party on private property in Crandon, Wisconsin, and another in Seattle, where crowds of strangers had gathered.) Crimes primarily related to gang activity or armed robbery are not included, nor are mass killings that took place in private homes (often stemming from domestic violence).
- Perpetrators who died or were wounded during the attack are not included in the victim counts.
- We included a handful of cases also known as "spree killings"—cases in which the killings occurred in more than one location over a short period of time, that otherwise fit the above criteria.

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For more on the thinking behind our criteria, see these two explanatory pieces. Plus: more on the crucial mental illness factor, and on the recent barrage of state laws rolling back gun restrictions across the US. And: Explore the full data set behind our investigation.

Here are two charts detailing the killers' weapons:

This guide was first published on July 20, 2012. Since then, we've updated and expanded it multiple times with additional research and reporting. The analysis and charts above cover the data through 2012 (comprising 62 cases); additional data and analysis on the shooters' weapons are in this story. Information on 36 additional mass shootings from 2013-2018 is included in our full data set here. For much more of our reporting on mass shootings, gun violence, and gun laws, see our special investigations: **America Under the Gun, Newtown: One Year After**, and **The True Cost of Gun Violence**. (Return to intro.)

First published: Fri Jul. 20, 2012 7:32 PM PDT. Interactive production by Tasneem Raja and Jaeah Lee

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FACT:

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MARK FOLLMAN ¥

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Advertisement

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Va. data show drop in criminal firepower during assault gun ban Case 3:17-cv-01017-BEN-JLB Document 53-12 Filed 04/09/18 PageID.7182 Page 48 of 107

CORRECTION TO THIS ARTICLE

An earlier version of this story incorrectly reported the limit on the capacity of gun magazines in Maryland. The limit is 20. This version has been corrected.

Va. data show drop in criminal firepower during assault gun ban

By David S. Fallis and James V. Grimaldi Washington Post Staff Writers Sunday, January 23, 2011; 9:17 AM

The number of guns with high-capacity magazines seized by Virginia police dropped during a decade-long federal prohibition on assault weapons, but the rate has rebounded sharply since the ban was lifted in late 2004, <u>according to a Washington Post analysis</u>.

More than 15,000 guns equipped with high-capacity magazines - defined under the lapsed federal law as holding 11 or more bullets - have been seized by Virginia police in a wide range of investigations since 1993, the data show.

The role of high-capacity magazines in gun crime was thrust into the national spotlight two weeks ago when 22-yearold Jared Lee Loughner allegedly opened fire with a semiautomatic handgun outside a Tucson grocery store, killing six and wounding 13, including Rep. Gabrielle Giffords (D-Ariz.). Authorities say Loughner used a legally purchased 9mm Glock 19 handgun with a 31-round clip and was tackled while changing magazines.

Of the seized Virginia weapons, 2,000 had magazines with a capacity of 30 or more bullets. Some states still limit magazine capacity. California, for example, limits them to 10 and Maryland to 20.

Last year in Virginia, guns with high-capacity magazines amounted to 22 percent of the weapons recovered and reported by police. In 2004, when the ban expired, the rate had reached a low of 10 percent. In each year since then, the rate has gone up.

"Maybe the federal ban was finally starting to make a dent in the market by the time it ended," said Christopher Koper, head of research at the Police Executive Research Forum, who <u>studied the assault weapons ban</u> for the National Institute of Justice, the research arm of the Justice Department.

Congress is considering legislation to reinstitute the assault weapon ban's prohibition on high-capacity magazines, a measure strongly opposed by gun rights advocates.

The analysis of the <u>Virginia records</u>, <u>obtained under the state's public information</u> law, provides a rare window into the firepower of guns used in crimes. The Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives, which traces guns for local police agencies and regulates the firearms industry, does not track magazine sizes. Academic researchers said they were unaware of any other comprehensive study of firearms magazines.

The pattern in Virginia "may be a pivotal piece of evidence" that the assault weapons ban eventually had an impact on the proliferation of high-capacity magazines on the streets, said Garen Wintemute, <u>head of the Violence Prevention</u> <u>Research Program</u> at the University of California at Davis.

"Many people, me included, were skeptical about the chances that the magazine ban would make a difference back in 1994," Wintemute said. "But what I am seeing here is that after a few years' lag time the prevalence of high-capacity magazines was declining. The increase since the ban's repeal is quite striking."

Guns with high-capacity magazines have appeared in Virginia crimes ranging from the mundane to the murderous. The Post found that 200 guns with high-capacity magazines figured in Virginia homicides, including these incidents:

• In Richmond in 2003, Michael Antoine Wilson, 21, used his semiautomatic rifle with its 30-round magazine to shoot his 17-year-old girlfriend to death in front of children and relatives. Then he went to a nearby convenience

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Va. data show drop in criminal firepower during assault gun ban

Case 3:17-cv-01017-BEN-JLB Document 53-12 Filed 04/09/18 PageID.7183 Page 49 of store, killed two workers and stole a van before turning the gun on himself.

- In Roanoke in 2004, Marcus Jerome Nance, 22, used his legally purchased 9mm Glock 17 handgun with a highcapacity magazine to spray 33 bullets into a crowd that had gathered outside a Roanoke gas station after a nightclub closing, killing one and wounding two.
- In Newport News last year, Antonio Johnson, 34, began shooting at police during a traffic stop with a 9mm semiautomatic handgun outfitted with a 15-round magazine. "Subject shot police officer and then killed himself with weapon," state records say.

In the Arizona shootings, Loughner allegedly used a Glock 19 that he had legally purchased at a Tucson sporting goods store in November. The gun's capacity allowed Loughner to squeeze off more than 30 shots without reloading, authorities said.

The federal assault weapons ban from late 1994 through late 2004 prohibited the manufacturing of magazines capable of holding more than 10 rounds. But the act permitted the sale of magazines manufactured before the ban.

The federal prohibition was spurred by a mass killing in 1989 in Stockton, Calif., where Patrick Edward Purdy, 24, a mentally unbalanced drug addict, fired 110 shots from an AK-47 into a schoolyard, killing five children and wounding 29 others and a teacher. He used a 75-round rotary clip and a 35-round banana clip, one of four he was carrying.

New legislative interest

Rep. Carolyn McCarthy (N.Y.) and 57 other Democrats proposed legislation last week to ban the sale or transfer of high-capacity magazines, no matter when they were manufactured. McCarthy's husband and five others were killed in 1993 on the Long Island Rail Road by a gunman armed with a semiautomatic pistol and four 15-round magazines. He fired 30 shots before being subdued while changing magazines.

The bill's <u>prospects are considered slim</u> in the Republican-controlled House. In the Senate, the National Rifle Association says it has a solid <u>50-senator pro-gun block</u> that could delay any legislation.

The NRA has announced its opposition to proposals that limit magazine capacity.

"These magazines are standard equipment for self-defense handguns and other firearms owned by tens of millions of Americans," according to a statement on its politics Web page, and in a letter circulating to members of Congress. "Law-abiding private citizens choose them for many reasons, including the same reason police officers do: to improve their odds in defensive situations."

The firearms industry also opposes the proposal. "The tragedy in Tucson was not about firearms, ammunition or magazine capacity," said Ted Novin, a spokesman for the National Shooting Sports Foundation, a gun industry group. "It was about the actions of a madman. Period."

The analysis by The Post is possible because of a little-known database of guns seized in Virginia. The database, called the Criminal Firearms Clearinghouse, has information on more than 100,000 firearms recovered by more than 200 local police departments since 1993. A federal law in 2003, known as the Tiahrt Amendment after the congressman who sponsored it, banned the release of federal data on guns recovered in crimes.

Last year, The Post mined the database to pierce the secrecy imposed by Congress on federal gun-tracing records. The analysis found that a fraction of licensed dealers in Virginia sell most of guns later seized by police. The vast majority of the guns in the database were confiscated because of illegal-possession charges. But thousands were swept up in the wake of assaults, robberies and shootings.

Two months before the ban expired in September 2004, Marcus Nance bought an extended magazine and a 9mm Glock 17 handgun at <u>a Roanoke gun store</u>. Three nights later, down the street from the store, Nance opened fire on a crowded parking lot after arguing and fighting with people in the crowd.

ER 3582

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Va. data show drop in criminal firepower during assault gun ban

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A police officer called to investigate a disturbance heard shots and saw Nance holding a gun at arm's length and firing "randomly into the mass of people" before shooting several rounds into the air.

A police car's dashboard camera recorded the jackhammer sound of gunfire. In a car parked nearby, police found a Glock gun box and two boxes of ammunition, one of them partially empty.

Police went to the gun shop and confirmed that Nance had bought the handgun (\$555), a laser sight (\$380) and two extended magazines (\$135), paying cash in an entirely legal transaction. Police noted: "The magazines in question were manufactured before 1994 and not considered prohibited."

Nance, who said he had been attacked by members of the crowd and shot in self-defense, was convicted of second-degree murder and is in prison.

The 2004 study

Koper's 108-page 2004 study for the National Institute of Justice found the ban on assault weapons had mixed results.

"Assault weapons were rarely used in gun crimes even before the ban," he said in the report. But he also concluded that the prohibition on high-capacity magazines might have affected public safety, because such magazines allow shooters to inflict more damage.

"Tentatively I was able to show that guns associated with large-capacity magazines tended to be associated with more serious crimes, more serious outcomes," he said.

Some gun rights activists argue that a ban on high-capacity magazines would violate the Second Amendment right to bear arms. One prominent gun rights activist who takes a less absolute position is Robert A. Levy, chairman of the Cato Institute. He is also the <u>lawyer who brought the case</u> that overturned D.C.'s handgun ban.

But Levy said the government would need to prove that such a ban was effective.

"The burden is on the government, not on the individual to show that the regulation isn't unduly intrusive," Levy said.

Colin Goddard, a lobbyist for the Brady Campaign to Prevent Gun Violence and a victim of the <u>2007 Virginia Tech</u> <u>shootings</u>, said the high-capacity ban could save lives. The Virginia Tech shooter, Seung Hui Cho, used several 15-round magazines to fire 174 shots and kill 32 people in the worst gun-related mass murder by an individual in U.S. history.

"When you double and triple the amount of the clip size, you don't double or triple the number of deer you kill, you double and triple the amount of innocent people who are killed in shootings like this," said Goddard, 25, who was shot four times by Cho.

Bradley A. Buckles, ATF director from 1999 to 2004, said bureau officials advised Congress to focus on high-capacity magazines, which were "completely unregulated" and had almost no sporting purpose.

"The whole thing with magazine capacity came out of ATF," Buckles said. "It wasn't so much guns, but it was firepower. What made them more deadly than a hunting rifle was the fact that you could have a 20-round, 30-round clip, when most hunting rifles wouldn't have more than five rounds."

Buckles said lawmakers should have extended the ban on high-capacity magazines in 2004. Banning them now, he said, just puts everyone back at square one.

"There are so many millions of them out there, it probably wouldn't make any immediate difference over the course of 20 years," Buckles said. "It is not a short-term solution to anything."

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Va. data show drop in criminal firepower during assault gun ban Case 3:17-cv-01017-BEN-JLB Document 53-12 Filed 04/09/18 PageID.7185 Page 51 of Research editor Alice Crites and staff writer Sari Horwitz 2077tributed to this story.

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Data indicate drop in high-capacity magazines during federal gun ban - T... https://www.washingtonpost.com/investigations/data-point-to-drop-in-hi... Case 3:17-cv-01017-BEN-JLB Document 53-12 Filed 04/09/18 PageID.7187 Page 53 of 107

Investigations

Data indicate drop in high-capacity magazines during federal gun ban

By David S. Fallis January 10, 2013

During the 10-year federal ban on assault weapons, the percentage of firearms equipped with high-capacity magazines seized by police agencies in Virginia dropped, only to rise sharply once the restrictions were lifted in 2004, according to an analysis by The Washington Post.

The White House is leading a push to reinstate a national ban on large-capacity magazines and assault weapons after a gunman armed with an AR-15 and 30-round magazines killed 20 children and seven adults in Connecticut. Vice President Biden has been holding advisory meetings to hammer out a course of action that will address the issue of the larger magazines, which under the lapsed federal ban were those that held 11 or more rounds of ammunition.

In Virginia, The Post found that the rate at which police recovered firearms with high-capacity magazines — mostly handguns and, to a smaller extent, rifles — began to drop around 1998, four years into the ban. It hit a low of 9 percent of the total number of guns recovered the year the ban expired, 2004.

The next year, the rate began to climb and continued to rise in subsequent years, reaching 20 percent in 2010, according to the analysis of a little-known Virginia database of guns recovered by police. In the period The Post studied, police in Virginia recovered more than 100,000 firearms, more than 14,000 of which had high-capacity magazines.

Researchers see impact

To some researchers, the snapshot in Virginia suggests that the federal ban may have started to curb the widespread availability of the larger magazines.

"I was skeptical that the ban would be effective, and I was wrong," said Garen Wintemute, head of the Violence Prevention Research Program at the University of California at Davis School of Medicine. The database analysis offers "about as clear an

Exhibit 39 Page 01424_{6/1/17, 12:24 PM}

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Data indicate drop in high-capacity magazines during federal gun ban - T... https://www.washingtonpost.com/investigations/data-point-to-drop-in-hi... Case 3:17-cv-01017-BEN-JLB, Document 53-12, Filed 04/09/18 PageID.7188 Page 54 of example as we could ask for of evidence that the ban was working

The analysis is based on an examination of the Criminal Firearms Clearinghouse, a database obtained from state police under Virginia's public information law. The data, which were first studied by The Post in 2011, offer a rare glimpse into the size of the magazines of guns seized during criminal investigations. The Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives, which traces guns and regulates the industry, tracks details about the guns seized after crimes but not the magazine size.

The initial Post analysis was prompted by a mass shooting in Tucson. Jared Lee Loughner — armed with a legally purchased 9mm semiautomatic handgun and a 33-round magazine — opened fire outside a grocery store, killing six people and wounding 13, including Rep. Gabrielle Giffords (D-Ariz.).

In the following two years, a succession of mass shootings has occurred, including several in which the gunmen reportedly had high-capacity magazines.

At the Dec. 14 shooting in Newtown, Conn., the gunman was <u>reported to have been armed</u> with two handguns, an AR-15 rifle and numerous 30-round magazines. He killed himself at the scene. The guns were legally purchased by his mother.

The federal ban that expired in 2004 prohibited the manufacture of magazines capable of holding more than 10 rounds. But the law permitted the sale of magazines manufactured before the ban. By some estimates, 25 million of the large-capacity magazines were still on the market in 1995.

Many semiautomatic rifles and semiautomatic handguns accept magazines of various sizes. Larger magazines increase a gun's firepower, enabling more shots before reloading.

The Virginia database analyzed by The Post lists about three-quarters of guns recovered by police, missing the rest because some agencies failed to report their recoveries to the state. The database contains details about more than 100,000 guns recovered by 200 police departments in a wide range of investigations from 1993 through August 2010, when The Post last obtained it.

In recent weeks, The Post conducted additional analysis into the type of guns confiscated with large-capacity magazines. The guns included Glock and TEC-9 handguns and Bushmaster rifles. Most had magazines ranging from 11 to 30 rounds.

Of 14,478 guns equipped with large-capacity magazines that were confiscated by police, more than 87 percent - 12,664 - were classified as semiautomatic pistols. The remainder were mostly semiautomatic rifles.

The Post also identified and excluded from the counts more than 1,000 .22-caliber rifles with large-capacity tubular magazines, which were not subject to the ban.

In Virginia, handguns outfitted with large-capacity magazines saw the biggest fluctuation during and after the ban.

Exhibit 39 Page 01425 _{6/1/17, 12:24 PM}

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Data indicate drop in high-capacity magazines during federal gun ban - T... https://www.washingtonpost.com/investigations/data-point-to-drop-in-hi... Case 3:17-cv-01017-BEN-JLB Document 53-12. Filed 04/09/18 PageID.7189 Page 55 of In 1997, three years into the ban, police across the state reported seizing 944 handguns with large-capacity magazines. In 2004, the year the ban ended, they confiscated 452. In 2009, the last full year for which data were available, the number had rebounded to 986 handguns, analysis showed.

Of these, the single biggest group were handguns equipped with 15-round magazines, accounting overall for 4,270 firearms over the 18 years.

Effect hard to measure

Nationwide, researchers who studied the federal ban had difficulty determining its effect, in part because weapons and magazines manufactured before the ban could still be sold and in part because most criminals do not use assault weapons.

Christopher Koper, who studied the ban's effect for the National Institute of Justice, the research arm of the Justice Department, noted in a 2004 report that the "success in reducing criminal use of the banned guns and magazines has been mixed."

He found that gun crimes involving assault weapons declined between 17 and 72 percent in the six cities covered in the study - Anchorage, Baltimore, Boston, Miami, Milwaukee and St. Louis. But he said he found no decline in crimes committed with other guns with large-capacity magazines, most likely "due to the immense stock of exempted pre-ban magazines."

Koper's study tracked guns through 2003. He said that The Post's findings, which looked at magazine capacity of guns recovered in Virginia before and after 2003, suggests that "maybe the federal ban was finally starting to make a dent in the market by the time it ended."

Koper, now an associate professor of criminology at George Mason University, also noted the ban on high-capacity magazines might improve public safety because larger magazines enable shooters to inflict more damage.

The use of high-capacity magazines is a contentious point in the gun debate.

"Anyone who's thought seriously about armed self-defense knows why honest Americans – private citizens and police alike – choose magazines that hold more than 10 rounds. Quite simply, they improve good people's odds in defensive situations," Chris W. Cox, the executive director of the National Rifle Association's legislative institute wrote in a piece posted online. He called the ban a "dismal failure."

The federal prohibition on high-capacity magazines and assault weapons was spurred in part by the 1989 mass killing in Stockton, Calif. Patrick Edward Purdy, a mentally unbalanced drug addict, fired 110 rounds from an AK-47 into a schoolyard, killing five children and wounding 29 others and a teacher. Purdy used a 75-round drum magazine and a 35-round banana clip, one of four he carried.

Some states still limit magazine size. Maryland limits the size to 20 rounds; California limits it to 10. Connecticut, the location Exhibit 39 Page 01426 6/1/17, 12:24 PM

ER 3587

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Data indicate drop in high-capacity magazines during federal gun ban - T... https://www.washingtonpost.com/investigations/data-point-to-drop-in-hi... of Sandy Hook Elementary School, does not. Document 53-12 Filed 04/09/18 PageID.7190 Page 56 of 107

After Giffords's shooting, <u>Rep. Carolyn McCarthy</u> (N.Y.) and other Democrats proposed legislation to ban the sale or transfer of high-capacity magazines. McCarthy's husband and five others were killed in 1993 on the Long Island Rail Road by a gunman armed with a semiautomatic pistol and four 15-round magazines. He fired 30 shots before being subdued as he swapped magazines.

In the wake of the Newtown shooting, President Obama and lawmakers urged that a ban on assault weapons and high-capacity magazines be made permanent.

The NRA and the National Shooting Sports Foundation, a gun industry group, have historically opposed any restrictions on magazine capacity. The NRA did not respond to requests for comment, and the sports foundation declined to comment.

David S. Fallis is the Deputy Editor for the Washington Post's Investigations Unit. **Y** Follow @DavidSFallis

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Gary Kleck POINT BLANK

Guns and Violence in America



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Ideology, Politics, and Propaganda

Anything Short of Total Success is Utter Failure

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Opponents of gun laws, like opponents of any law, like to point to the failures of the laws—how many crimes are committed even in places with strict gun laws, how many criminals have guns despite the laws, and so on. This argument, however, is a non sequitur; it does not follow that gun laws are ineffective. All laws are violated and thus less than completely effective, and most important criminal laws are violated frequently, as a glance at criminal statistics indicates. Even some laws wide-ly supported by the population have been violated by a majority of the population, as self-report surveys of the population have long shown (e.g., Wallerstein and Wyle 1947). Yet no one concludes that the thousands of homicides committed each year mean that laws prohibiting murder are ineffective and should be repealed. It is unreasonable to oppose a law merely because some people will violate it.

A more sensible standard to apply is to ask whether the benefits of the law exceed its costs, i.e., whether the world will, on balance, be a better place after the law is in effect. It is impossible to directly count the number of successes, i.e., the number of crimes deterred or otherwise prevented by the existence of laws prohibiting the acts, since one can never count the number of events that do not occur. And no matter how many failures there are, it is always possible that there are still more successes. The only way one can assess the relative balance of successes and failures is to compare jurisdictions having a law with those lacking the law, or to compare jurisdictions before and after they adopt a law, to see if there is, on balance, less crime with the law than without it. Just counting failures settles nothing.

Criminals Will Ignore the Law

A corollary to the previous fallacy is the assertion that many criminals will ignore gun laws and get guns anyway. This is indisputably true, but not especially decisive regarding the desirability of gun control, since it does not address the number of successes of gun control. There is no clearly established minimum level of compliance that must be achieved before a law is to be judged a success. And if there were such a standard, it certainly could not reasonably be 100%, and would not necessarily be even 50% or any other similarly high level. It is even conceivable that if just 1 or 2% of potentially violent persons could be denied a gun, the resulting benefits might exceed the costs of whatever measure produced this modest level of compliance.

As it happens, there appears to be some compliance with gun laws

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Fallacies in Anticontrol Argumentation

even among the "hard-core" felons incarcerated in the nation's prisons. A survey of over 1800 felons in 11 state prisons found that 25% of felon gun owners reported having registered a firearm and 15% reported having applied for a permit to purchase or carry a gun, percentages that would have been higher had felons in states without such legal requirements been excluded from the computations (Wright and Rossi 1986, p. 84). Although the self-reported compliance levels were low, as one would expect in a sample of felons, they were also not zero. Among potentially violent persons not in prison, who are probably less persistently and seriously involved in law-breaking, compliance levels would presumably be even higher.

One Thing Leads to Another

Gun control supporters often wonder how the National Rifle Association (NRA) and other gun owner organizations can possibly oppose some of the more modest and apparently inoffensive regulations. Opponents reply that today's controls, no matter how limited and sensible, will just make it that much easier to take the next, more drastic step tomorrow, and then the next step, and the next, until finally total prohibition of private possession of firearms is achieved. They argue that gun control is a "slippery slope" on which it is hard to stop halfway, and that many proponents do not want to stop with just the more limited restrictions.

This fear is not completely unreasonable, as bills calling for a national ban on private possession of handguns have been introduced in Congress (Alviani and Drake 1975, pp. 55, 57) and much of the general public does favor prohibitions. In national opinion polls, about 40% of Americans say they support bans on the private possession of handguns, and one in six even support a ban on possession of *any* guns. Since about 75% of all Americans favor registering gun purchases and about 70% favor requiring police permits to buy a gun (Chapter 9), this means that *most* supporters of these moderate controls also favor a total ban on private handgun possession. If this is so among ordinary nonactivist supporters of gun control, it almost certainly is true of activists and leaders of gun control advocacy groups.

There have always been enough prominent prohibitionists willing to air their views in a highly visible way to lend credence to fears about a movement toward total prohibition. For example, criminologist Marvin Wolfgang, in a letter to the editor of *Time* magazine, advocated a total national ban on possession of all firearms (July 5, 1968, p. 6), a sentiment echoed by noted sociologist Morris Janowitz (*Time*, 6-21-68).

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Ownership and Uses of Guns

cators are necessarily "noisy," reflecting both gun availability and inclinations of violent people to choose guns for their aggressive or suicidal purposes. Although the two measures often show similar trends, they also moved in opposite directions during 1945–1951, 1976–1983, and, to a lesser degree, 1958–1963. If the gun share of homicides were used as an indicator of long-term trends in a general gun ownership, it would indicate that gun ownership had declined since the 1920s. In 1920–1926, 71% of U.S. homicides were committed with guns (Brearley 1932, p. 68). Since at that time six states in the South and West, where a high share of homicides were committed with guns, were not yet a part of the national vital statistics system, the figure almost certainly would have been higher had those states been included. By 1989, the national figure was down to 62% (U.S. FBI 1990).

Table 2.3 provides estimates of the size of the U.S. gun stock, based on national surveys that asked Rs how many guns they owned. They all support the view that there was a huge number of guns in private hands. All but one of the estimates, however, are substantially lower than production-based estimates for the same years (Table 2.1). Flaws in these estimates and reasons for the discrepancy are discussed in Appendix 2.

Table 2.4 displays information on the combinations and numbers of guns owned by gun-owning households and individuals. Part A shows that most households with guns have long guns (85%), and that most (56%) own only longguns, whereas only one-seventh of owning households have only handguns. However, it will be this handgun-only type of household that will be of special interest later because it may be the type most likely to have guns for crime-related reasons (Bordua et al. 1979). Conversely, two-thirds of households with handguns also have long guns. This fact is significant because it suggests that when handguns are used in crimes or for defense (at least when in the home), the use was often the result of a choice between different types of guns, rather than the fact that only handguns were available. This would support the view that there is something about handguns that gun users regard as especially suitable for defensive and criminal purposes. An even more important implication is that if handguns were restricted, most current handgun owners would not even have to acquire new guns in order to have substitute firearms to use. The implications of this substitution possibility will be discussed in detail in Chapter 3.

Part B of Table 2.4 attempts to provide more realistic estimates of the number of guns owned per owner than were reported in Table 2.3. It has been assumed that the true fraction of households and individuals own-

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Who Orens Guns?

ing guns is 10% higher than survey figures indicate, to adjust for the underreporting previously discussed (see Appendix 2 for a justification). These survey figures were combined with the production cumulation figures in Table 2.1 to roughly estimate the numbers of guns owned per owner. Based on this procedure, among households owning guns, an average of over four guns are owned, considerably higher than most survey data suggest. The distribution, however, is undoubtedly skewed to the right, with a few households owning very large numbers of guns, and most households owning a few, based on the Table 2.3 survey results. Among households with a handgun, the average number of handguns owned is about 2.8. Among individuals age 18 or over who own guns, the average number owned is about 3.4, and among individuals with handguns, the average is about 2.0. Both these data and survey data support the conclusion that although gun ownership is widespread in the United States, a large share of the guns may also be in relatively few hands (see also Cook 1983, pp. 78-9).

Regardless of the major source on which one relies, it is clear that the number of guns currently in private hands in the United States is very large, whether the number is 100 or 200 million. One straightforward policy implication is that policies that seek to reduce gun violence by reducing the overall supply of guns, as distinct from reducing the number possessed by high-risk subsets of the population, face an enormous obstacle in this huge existing stock. Even if further additions to the stock could somehow be totally and immediately stopped, the size of the stock and durability of guns imply that, in the absence of mass confiscations or unlikely voluntary surrenders of guns, it might be decades before any perceptible impact became apparent.

Who Owns Guns?

In a nation where at least half of the households have a gun, it would be difficult to regard gun ownership as an unusual or deviant status. Nevertheless, gun owners do differ from nonowners in some respects, as the figures in Table 2.5 demonstrate. These figures were computed from the combined 1980, 1982, and 1984 General Social Surveys conducted by the National Opinion Research Center (for details of the surveys, see Davis 1984). These surveys were superior to previous national surveys in that they asked whether each *respondent* (R) owned a gun, rather than asking only whether someone in the household did. This made it possible to relate attributes of the R to whether the R owned

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Searching for "Bad" Guns

of "ARs," it is unlikely that criminals would adopt them. But even if at least some types of criminals did seek out rifles as an alternative to handguns, they would have an ample supply of more lethal substitute rifles available to them even in the absence of "ARs."

While "ARs" are not unusually lethal relative to other rifles, they do have other technical attributes potentially relevant to criminal violence: (1) they are capable of firing single shots as fast as the shooter can pull the trigger, and (2) they can accept magazines that hold a large number of cartridges. It is unclear whether either of these attributes is of substantial criminological significance. "ARs" are capable of firing at a rate somewhat faster than other gun types, but it is unknown how often violent incidents occur in which this higher rate of fire would have any impact on the outcome of the incident. For example, even in a rare mass shooting such as the 1989 Stockton schoolyard killing of five children, the killer fired 110 rounds in 3 to 4 (or more) minutes, or about 28-37 rounds per minute (Los Angeles Times 1-18-89, p. 3; 1-19-89, p. 9). The same rate of fire can be achieved with an ordinary double-action revolver using speed-loaders to reload. Further, there was nothing to stop Purdy from continuing his attack for another 3 or 4 minutes. The higher rate of fire was unnecessary for Purdy to carry out his murderous intentions-he did all the shooting he wanted to do in 4 minutes and then killed himself.

The effective rate of fire of any gun is limited by its recoil. When a shot is fired, the force of the bullet leaving the barrel causes the gun to move back toward the shooter and off of its original aiming alignment. It cannot be fired at the same target again until the shooter puts it back in line with the target. Thus the somewhat higher rate of fire of semiautomatic weapons cannot be fully exploited, reducing the effective difference between these weapons and revolvers.

Ordinary revolvers can easily fire six rounds in 3 seconds without any special skill on the part of the shooter or modification to the weapon. Even assuming a semiautomatic gun could fire at twice this rate, it would only mean that a shooter could fire six rounds in 1.5 instead of 3 seconds. The issue comes down to this: How many violent incidents occur each year in which a shooter has 1.5 seconds to shoot the victim(s), but not 3 seconds? Such incidents are probably fairly rare, although there are no hard data on the matter.

Critics of "ARs" have also pointed to the high total volume of fire of which the weapons are capable, due to their large magazines. It should be noted that magazines for these weapons are almost always detachable, and the weapons are usually capable of accepting many different

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Assault Rifles and Assault Weapons

common magazine sizes, whether one containing only 3 rounds, or one containing 30 or more (Warner 1989). Thus, the high volume of rounds is not, strictly speaking, an attribute of the gun itself, but rather of the magazine. Likewise, most of the millions of ordinary semiautomatic pistols sold in the United States for decades are also capable of accepting box-type magazines that can have very large capacities. Consequently, one legal difficulty in distinguishing "ARs" from other semiautomatic rifles, or AWs from other semiautomatic handguns, is that most varieties of all of these weapon categories accept box-type magazines. Since such magazines can be either big or small, it means that the unrestricted civilian-style guns are just as capable of using a large-capacity magazine as are the restricted modern military-style AWs. Consequently, rational controls based on concern over large ammunition capacity would have to either ban large magazines or ban all guns capable of receiving types of magazines that sometimes have large capacities. The former alternative would be very difficult to enforce, whereas the latter alternative would mean banning large numbers of hunting rifles and most semiautomatic pistols, and thus would negate the chief political benefit of restricting only rare weapons.

It is doubtful whether a high volume magazine is currently relevant to the outcome of a large number of violent incidents. The rare mass killing notwithstanding, gun assaults usually involve only a few shots being fired. Even in a sample of gun attacks on armed police officers, where the incidents are more likely to be mutual combat gunfights with many shots fired, the suspects fired an average of only 2.55 times (New York City Police Department 1989, p. 6). On the other hand, if high-volume guns did become popular among criminals in the future, this could change for the worse. Further, although "ARs" are not unique in any one of their attributes, they are unusual, although not unique, in combining the lethality of rifles, a potentially large ammunition capacity, *and* a high rate of fire. It is possible that the combination of all three attributes could have a crime-enhancing effect greater than that generated by any one of the attributes.

Whereas semiautomatic firearms offer a rate of fire only somewhat higher than other common gun types, fully automatic weapons have much higher rates of fire. "ARs" sold on the civilian market are not capable of fully automatic fire, but it has been argued that this distinction is a minor one because "ARs" are so easily converted to fully automatic fire (*Newsweek* 10-14-85, pp. 48–9). The *New York Times*, in an editorial, even told its readers that "many semiautomatics can be made fully automatic with a screwdriver, even a paperclip" (8-2-88). Eight

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Shooting in Self-Defense

share of defensive uses attributable to these sorts of users is relevant to assessing NCS information used later to evaluate the effectiveness of defensive gun uses, since that information is derived from questions that did not exclude any uses by persons with these violence-related occupations. Although the gun use surveys did not obtain sufficiently detailed occupational detail to assess this, the NCS did. In the 1979–1985 sample, members of these occupations accounted for 15.4% of self-protection gun uses. They do therefore account for a disproportionate share of the NCS-counted gun uses, but still a relatively small fraction. And again it should be stressed that on-duty uses by such persons were explicitly excluded from the surveys used to estimate the number of defensive gun uses.

Shooting in Self-Defense

Most uses of guns for either criminal or defensive purposes are probably much less dramatic or consequential than one might think. Only a tiny fraction of criminal gun assaults involves anyone actually being wounded, even nonfatally, and one would expect the same to be true of defensive gun uses. More commonly, guns are merely pointed at another person, or perhaps only referred to ("I've got a gun") or displayed, and this is sufficient to accomplish the ends of the user, whether criminal or noncriminal. Nevertheless, most gun owners questioned in surveys assert that they would be willing to shoot criminals under the right circumstances. The 1989 Time/CNN survey found that 80% of gun owners thought they would get their guns if they thought someone was breaking into their home, and 78% said they would shoot a burglar if they felt threatened by that person (Quinley 1990, p. 9).

Despite this stated willingness of gun owners to shoot under certain circumstances, most defensive uses of guns do not in fact involve shooting anyone. Although the surveys listed in Table 4.1 did not delve into much detail about the circumstances in which guns were used defensively, or the manner in which they were used, most did ask whether the gun was fired. Results generally indicate the gun was fired in less than half of the defensive uses; the rest of the times the gun was merely displayed or referred to, in order to threaten or frighten away a criminal.

Self-Defense Killings

The rarest, but most serious form of self-defense with a gun is a defensive killing. Although shootings of criminals represent a small frac-

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Analysis of Five Years of Armed Encounters (With Data Tables)

March 12 2012



Foreword by GunsSaveLives.net

This article was originally written several years ago by Claude Werner. It is republished here, in its entirety (including data tables) with permission.

While the source material is somewhat dated there is still a lot of information we can learn from this. One thing to also note is that the stories used for this study were all situations in which a citizen *successfully* defended themselves. This means that the study focuses on and shows what works, not what doesn't work.

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The Armed Citizen – A Five Year Analysis

Overview

For the period 1997 – 2001, reports from "The Armed Citizen" column of the NRA Journals were collected. There were 482 incidents available for inclusion in the analysis. All involved the use of firearms by private citizens in self defense or defense of others. No law enforcement related incidents were included. The database is self-selecting in that no non-positive outcomes were reported in the column.

Analysis

As might be expected, the majority of incidents (52%) took place in the home. Next most common locale (32%) was in a business. Incidents took place in public places in 9% of reports and 7% occurred in or around vehicles.

The most common initial crimes were armed robbery (32%), home invasion (30%), and burglary (18%).

Overall, shots were fired by the defender in 72% of incidents. The average and median number of shots fired was 2. When more than 2 shots were fired, it generally appeared that the defender's initial response was to fire until empty. It appears that revolver shooters are more likely to empty their guns than autoloader shooters. At least one assailant was killed in 34% of all incidents. At least one assailant was wounded in an additional 29% of all incidents. Of the incidents where shots are fired by a defender, at least one assailant is killed in 53% of those incidents.

Handguns were used in 78% of incidents while long guns were used in 13%; in the balance the type of firearm was not reported. The most common size of handgun was the .35 caliber family (.38, .357, 9mm) at 61%, with most .38s apparently being of the 5 shot variety. Mouseguns (.380s and below) were at 23%, and .40 caliber and up at 15%.

The range of most incidents appears to be short but in excess of touching distance. It appears that most defenders will make the shoot decision shortly before the criminal comes within arm's length. Defenders frequently communicate with their attackers before shooting.

The firearm was carried on the body of the defender in only 20% of incidents. In 80% of cases, the firearm was obtained from a place of storage, frequently in another room.

Reloading was required in only 3 incidents. One of those involved killing an escaped lion with a .32 caliber revolver, which was eventually successful after 13 shots.

Analysis of Five Years of Armed Encounters (With Data Tables)

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107 Multiple conspirators were involved in 36% of the incidents. However, there were no apparent cases of getaway drivers or lookouts acting as reinforcements for the criminal actor(s) once shooting starts. At the sound of gunfire, immediate flight was the most common response for drivers and lookouts.

When multiple conspirators were involved, the first tier was a two man action team. If another member was available, he was usually the driver of the getaway car and remained in the car. If a fourth conspirator was involved, he was stationed immediately outside the target location as a lookout for the police or other possible intervening parties. The outside conspirators do not generally appear to be armed. It does appear that the trend over the period has increased from one weapon in the action team to two weapons.

The largest group of violent criminal actors was 7, a group that committed serial home invasions in Rochester NY. An alert and prepared homeowner, who saw them invade an adjacent home, accessed his shotgun, and dispatched them (2 killed and 1 seriously wounded) when they broke in his door.

Incidents rarely occurred in reaction time (i.e., ¹/₄ second increments). Most commonly, criminals acted in a shark-like fashion, slowly circling and alerting their intended victims. The defender(s) then had time to access even weapons that were stored in other rooms and bring them to bear.

The most common responses of criminals upon being shot were to flee immediately or expire. With few exceptions, criminals ceased their advances immediately upon being shot. Even small caliber handguns displayed a significant degree of instant lethality (30 per cent immediate one shot kills) when employed at close range. Many criminal actors vocally expressed their fear of being shot when the defender displayed a weapon. Upon the criminals' flight, the "victims" frequently chased and captured or shot the criminals and held them for the authorities.

Conclusions

1) Even small caliber weapons are adequate to solve the vast majority of incidents requiring armed self-defense.

2) Mindset of the potential victim was far more important than the type of weapon used. All the victims were willing to fight their opponents in order to survive. Although not common, in some cases bridge weapons, such as pens, were used to gain time to access the firearm. 3) Frequently, the defenders were aware that something was amiss before the action started and then placed themselves in position to access their weapons. Awareness of the surroundings appears to be a key element of successful defense.

4) The defenders had some measure of familiarity with their firearms. Although perhaps not trained in the formal sense, they appear to be able to access a firearm and immediately put it into action. At least one defender learned from a previous experience and made the firearm more accessible for subsequent use.

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5) Training or practice with a firearm should include a substantial amount of accessing the firearm from off body locations, such as drawers, underneath counters, etc.

6) This analysis does not present a view of the totality of armed self-defense in that non-positive outcomes were not available for inclusion in the database. The analysis may, however, be useful in helping to describe a methodology for successful armed self-defense. This methodology might be described as:

- 1. be aware,
- 2. be willing to fight,
- 3. have a weapon accessible,
- 4. be familiar enough with the weapon to employ it without fumbling,

5. when ready, communicate, both verbally and non-verbally, to the attacker that resistance will be given, and

6. if the attacker does not withdraw, counterattack without hesitation.

Location of Incident

Location	%
Home	52%
Business	32%
Public	9%
In/around Vehicle	7%

Shots Fired

Type of Location	No	Yes
Business	33%	72%
Home	25%	75%
Public	29%	71%
In/around Vehicle	35%	65%
Total	28%	72%

Number of Shots Fired

Average	2.2
Median	2
Mode	1
Max	20

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Gun Type

Handgun 78% Long Gun 13% Unknown 8%

Body Carry

Type of Location	No	Yes
Business	69%	31%
Home	94%	6%
Public	49%	51%
In/around Vehicle	65%	35%
Total	80%	20%

Multiple Assailants

Type of Location	No	Yes
Business	76%	24%
Home	72%	28%
Public	62%	38%
Retail Business	52%	48%
In/around Vehicle	49%	51%
Total	80%	20%

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OFFICIAL TITLE AND SUMMARY

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- Requires individuals to pass a background check and obtain Department of Justice authorization to purchase ammunition.
- Prohibits possession of large-capacity ammunition magazines, and requires their disposal, as specified.
- Requires most ammunition sales be made through licensed ammunition vendors and reported to Department of Justice.
- Requires lost or stolen firearms and ammunition be reported to law enforcement.
- Prohibits persons convicted of stealing a firearm from possessing firearms.
- Establishes new procedures for enforcing laws prohibiting firearm possession.
- Requires Department of Justice to provide information about prohibited persons to federal

PREPARED BY THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

National Instant Criminal Background Check System.

SUMMARY OF LEGISLATIVE ANALYST'S ESTIMATE OF NET STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT FISCAL IMPACT:

- Increased state and local court and law enforcement costs, potentially in the tens of millions of dollars annually, related to a new court process for removing firearms from prohibited persons after they are convicted.
- Potential increase in state costs, not likely to exceed the millions of dollars annually, related to regulating ammunition sales. These costs would likely be offset by fee revenues.
- Potential net increase in state and local correctional costs, not likely to exceed the low millions of dollars annually, related to changes in firearm and ammunition penalties.

ANALYSIS BY THE LEGISLATIVE ANALYST

BACKGROUND

Restrictions on Firearm and Ammunition Possession

Under federal and state law, certain individuals are not allowed to have firearms. These "prohibited persons" include individuals (1) convicted of felonies and some misdemeanors (such as assault or battery), (2) found by a court to be a danger to themselves or others due to mental illness, and (3) with a restraining order against them. In California, individuals who are not allowed to have firearms are also not allowed to have ammunition.

Regulation of Firearm Sales

Both federal and state law include various regulations related to firearm sales, including the licensing of firearm dealers. Such regulations include:

• **Background Checks.** Under federal law, firearm dealers must request background checks of individuals seeking to buy firearms from the National Instant Criminal Background

Check System (NICS). The NICS searches a number of federal databases to ensure that the buyer is not a prohibited person. As allowed by federal law, California processes all background check requests from firearm dealers in the state directly by using NICS and various state databases.

- *Removal of Firearms From Prohibited Persons.* The California Department of Justice (DOJ) maintains a database of individuals who have legally bought or registered a firearm with the state. DOJ agents use this information to remove firearms from individuals who are no longer allowed to have firearms.
- **Other Regulations.** Other state regulations related to firearms include: limits on the type of firearms that can be bought, a ten-day waiting period before a dealer may give a firearm to a buyer, and requirements for recording and reporting firearm sales.

Fees charged to firearm dealers and buyers generally offset the state's costs to regulate firearm sales.

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ANALYSIS BY THE LEGISLATIVE ANALYST

Regulation of Ammunition Sales

Prior to this year, the state did not regulate ammunition sales in the same manner as firearms. In July 2016, the state enacted legislation to increase the regulation of ammunition sales. Such regulations include:

- Licenses to Sell Ammunition. Beginning January 2018, individuals and businesses will be required to obtain a one-year license from DOJ to sell ammunition. Certain individuals and businesses would not be required to obtain a license, such as licensed hunters selling less than 50 rounds of ammunition per month to another licensed hunter while on a hunting trip. In order to obtain a license, ammunition dealers will need to demonstrate that they are not prohibited persons. In addition, certain entities will be able to automatically receive an ammunition license, such as firearm dealers licensed by both the state and federal government and firearm wholesalers. A vendor who fails to comply with ammunition sale requirements three times would have their ammunition dealer's license permanently revoked. DOJ could charge a fee to individuals and businesses seeking a license to sell ammunition to support its administrative and enforcement costs.
- **DOJ Approval to Buy Ammunition.** Beginning July 2019, ammunition dealers will be required to check with DOJ at the time of purchase that individuals seeking to buy ammunition are not prohibited persons. This requirement would not apply to some individuals, such as persons permitted to carry concealed weapons. In addition, ammunition dealers will generally be required to collect and report information—such as the date of the sale, the buyers' identification information, and the type of ammunition purchased—to DOJ for storage in a database for two years. Failure to comply with these requirements is a misdemeanor (punishable by a fine and/ or imprisonment in county jail). DOJ could generally charge an individual seeking to purchase ammunition a fee of up to \$1 per

CONTINUED

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transaction to support its administrative and enforcement costs. DOJ could adjust this fee cap annually for inflation.

Other Regulations. Beginning January 2018, state law generally will require that most ammunition sales (including Internet and out-of-state sales) take place through a licensed ammunition dealer. In addition, beginning July 2019, most California residents will be prohibited from bringing ammunition into the state without first having the ammunition dealer. Failure to comply with these requirements is a misdemeanor.

Status of Recent Legislation

As discussed above, the state recently enacted legislation to increase the regulation of ammunition sales. The state also recently enacted legislation to further limit the ownership of large-capacity magazines and to create a penalty for filing a false lost or stolen firearm report to law enforcement. These laws will take effect unless they are placed before the voters as referenda. If that occurs, voters will determine whether the laws take effect.

PROPOSAL

ER 3607

Proposition 63 (1) changes state regulation of ammunition sales, (2) creates a new court process to ensure the removal of firearms from prohibited persons after they are convicted of a felony or certain misdemeanors, and (3) implements various other provisions. Additionally, Proposition 63 states that the Legislature can change its provisions if such changes are "consistent with and further the intent" of the measure. Such changes can only be made if 55 percent of the members of each house of the Legislature passes them and the bill is enacted into law.

Changes to State Regulation of Ammunition Sales

Proposition 63 includes various regulations related to the sale of ammunition. Some of the regulations would replace existing law with similar provisions. However, other regulations proposed by Proposition 63 are different, as discussed below. Case 3:17-cv-01017-BEN-JLB Document 53-12 Filed 04/09/18 PageID.7213 Page 79 of 107



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FIREARMS. AMMUNITION SALES.

ANALYSIS BY THE LEGISLATIVE ANALYST

CONTINUED

Requirements to Buy Ammunition. Proposition 63 includes various requirements for individuals seeking to buy ammunition and for DOJ to regulate such purchases. Specifically, the measure:

- Requires individuals to obtain a four-year permit from DOJ to buy ammunition and for ammunition dealers to check with DOJ that individuals buying ammunition have such permits.
- Requires DOJ to revoke permits from individuals who become prohibited.
- Allows DOJ to charge each person applying for a four-year permit a fee of up to \$50 to support its various administrative and enforcement costs related to ammunition sales.

The state, however, enacted legislation in July 2016 to replace the above provisions with alternative ones if Proposition 63 is approved by the voters. (This legislation was enacted pursuant to the provision of Proposition 63 allowing for changes that are "consistent with and further the intent" of the proposition, as described earlier.) Specifically, under the legislation: (1) ammunition dealers would be required to check with DOJ that individuals seeking to buy ammunition are not prohibited persons at the time of purchase and (2) DOJ could generally charge such individuals up to \$1 per transaction. These provisions are similar to current law. Fewer individuals, however, would be exempt from this check than under current law. For example, individuals permitted to carry concealed weapons would be subject to this check.

Licenses to Sell Ammunition. Similar to current law, Proposition 63 requires individuals and businesses to obtain a one-year license from DOJ to sell ammunition. However, the measure changes the types of individuals and businesses that would be exempt from obtaining a license. For example, the measure generally exempts individuals and businesses that sell a small number of rounds of ammunition from the requirement to get a license. The measure also makes various changes in the penalties for failure to follow ammunition sale requirements. For example, it establishes a new criminal penalty—specifically, a misdemeanor—for failing to follow vendor licensing requirements. **Other Ammunition Requirements.** This measure prohibits most California residents from bringing ammunition into the state without first having the ammunition delivered to a licensed ammunition dealer beginning in January 2018—a year and a half earlier than under current law. Additionally, failure to comply with this requirement would change from a misdemeanor to an infraction (punishable by a fine) for the first offense and either an infraction or a misdemeanor for any additional offense. The measure also requires DOJ to store certain ammunition sales information in a database indefinitely, rather than for two years.

Creates New Court Process for Removal of Firearms

This measure creates a new court process to ensure that individuals convicted of offenses that prohibit them from owning firearms do not continue to have them. Beginning in 2018, the measure requires courts to inform offenders upon conviction that they must (1) turn over their firearms to local law enforcement, (2) sell the firearms to a licensed firearm dealer, or (3) give the firearms to a licensed firearm dealer for storage. The measure also requires courts to assign probation officers to report on what offenders have done with their firearms. If the court finds that there is probable cause that an offender still has firearms, it must order that the firearms be removed. Finally, local governments or state agencies could charge a fee to reimburse them for certain costs in implementing the measure (such as those related to the removal or storage of firearms).

Implements Other Provisions

Reporting Requirements. The measure includes a number of reporting requirements related to firearms and ammunition. For example, the measure requires that ammunition dealers report the loss or theft of ammunition within 48 hours. It also requires that most individuals report the loss or theft of firearms within five days to local law enforcement. An individual who does not make such a report within five days would be guilty of an infraction for the first two violations. Additional violations would be a misdemeanor. This measure

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PROPOSITION 63

CONTINUED

ANALYSIS BY THE LEGISLATIVE ANALYST

also reduces the penalty for an individual who knowingly submits a false report to local law enforcement from a misdemeanor to an infraction and eliminates the prohibition from owning firearms for ten years for such an individual. This measure also requires DOJ to submit the name, date of birth, and physical description of any newly prohibited person to NICS.

Large-Capacity Magazines. Since 2000, state law has generally banned individuals from obtaining large-capacity magazines (defined as those holding more than ten rounds of ammunition). The law, however, allowed individuals who had large-capacity magazines before 2000 to keep them for their own use. Beginning July 2017, recently enacted law will prohibit most of these individuals from possessing these magazines. Individuals who do not comply are guilty of an infraction. However, there are various individuals who will be exempt from this requirement—such as an individual who owns a firearm (obtained before 2000) that can only be used with a large-capacity magazine. Proposition 63 eliminates several of these exemptions, as well as increases the maximum penalty for possessing large-capacity magazines. Specifically, individuals who possess such magazines after July 2017 would be guilty of an infraction or a misdemeanor.

Penalty for Theft of Firearms. Under current state law, the penalty for theft of firearms worth \$950 or less is generally a misdemeanor punishable by up to one year in county jail. Under this measure, such a crime would be a felony and could be punishable by up to three years in state prison. Additionally, individuals previously convicted of a misdemeanor for the theft of a firearm would be prohibited from owning firearms for ten years. Currently, there is no such prohibition for a misdemeanor conviction for theft of firearms.

FISCAL EFFECTS

Increased Court and Law Enforcement Costs. The new court process for removing firearms from prohibited persons after they are convicted would result in increased workload for the state and local governments. For example, state courts and county probation departments would have some increased workload to determine whether prohibited persons have firearms and whether they have surrendered them. In addition, state and local law enforcement would have new workload related to removing firearms from offenders who fail to surrender them as part of the new court process. They could also have increased costs related to the storage or return of firearms. Some of the increased law enforcement costs related to the removal, storage, or return of firearms would be offset to the extent that local governments and state agencies charge and collect fees for these activities, as allowed by this measure. The total magnitude of these state and local costs could be in the tens of millions of dollars annually. Actual costs would depend on how this measure was implemented.

Potential Increased State Regulatory Costs. On balance, the measure's changes to the regulation of ammunition sales could increase state costs. For example, more individuals or businesses would likely be subject to state ammunition requirements under the measure. The actual fiscal effect of the changes would depend on how they are implemented and how individuals respond to them. We estimate that the potential increase in state costs would not likely exceed the millions of dollars annually. These costs would likely be offset by the various fees authorized by the measure and existing state law.

Potential Net Increased Correctional Costs. This measure makes various changes to penalties related to firearms and ammunition. While some changes reduce penalties for certain offenses, other changes increase penalties for certain offenses. On net, these changes could result in increased correctional costs to state and local governments, such as to house individuals in prison and jail. The magnitude of such costs would depend primarily on the number of violations and how the measure is enforced. The potential net increase in correctional costs would **likely not exceed the low millions of dollars annually.**

Visit http://www.sos.ca.gov/measure-contributions for a list of committees primarily formed to support or oppose this measure. Visit http://www.fppc.ca.gov/ transparency/top-contributors/nov-16-gen-v2.html to access the committee's top 10 contributors.

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\star argument in favor of proposition 63 \star

PROPOSITION 63 WILL KEEP US SAFER BY REDUCING GUN VIOLENCE

Police in Dallas doing their job A nightclub in Orlando An office holiday party in San Bernardino A church in Charleston A

movie theater in Aurora An elementary school in Newtown

What's next? How many more people need to die from gun violence before we take bold action to save lives?

More than 300 Americans are shot each day, more than 80 of them fatally.

More than 1 million Americans were killed or seriously injured by guns from 2004–2014.

ENOUGH!

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It's time to take action to keep guns and ammo out of the wrong hands.

Proposition 63—the Safety for All Act—will save lives by closing loopholes to prevent dangerous criminals, domestic abusers, and the dangerously mentally ill from obtaining and using deadly weapons.

PROPOSITION 63 WILL:

- Remove illegal guns from our communities by ensuring that dangerous criminals and domestic abusers sell or transfer their firearms after they're convicted.
- Require any business that sells ammunition to report if their ammunition is lost or stolen.
- Require people to notify law enforcement if their guns are lost or stolen, before the weapons end up in the wrong hands.
- Ensure people convicted of gun theft are ineligible to own guns.
- Strengthen our background check systems and ensure that California law enforcement shares data about dangerous people with the FBI.

Proposition 63 keeps guns and ammo out of the wrong hands, while protecting the rights of law-abiding

Californians to own guns for self-defense, hunting, and recreation.

Right now, thousands of dangerous felons remain illegally armed because we don't ensure that people convicted of violent crimes actually relinquish their guns after conviction. The Department of Justice identified more than 17,000 felons and other dangerous people with more than 34,000 guns, including more than 1,400 assault weapons.

Passing Proposition 63 will represent a historic and unprecedented step forward for gun safety.

LEADERS FROM ACROSS CALIFORNIA SUPPORT PROPOSITION 63, INCLUDING:

 Lieutenant Governor Gavin Newsom
 U.S. Senator Dianne Feinstein • Law Center to Prevent Gun Violence • California Democratic Party • California Secretary of State Alex Padilla • Speaker Emeritus of the Assembly Toni Atkins • Speaker Emeritus of the Assembly John Pérez • Sheriff Vicki Hennessy, San Francisco • Former Police Chief Ken James, Emeryville • SEIU • League of Women Voters of California • California Young Democrats California Federation of Teachers
 San Francisco Board of Education • Equality California • Courage Campaign California American College of Physicians
 California American College of Emergency Physicians • Southern California Public Health Association • Clergy and Laity United for Economic Justice • Coalition Against Gun Violence • Rabbis Against Gun Violence • States United to Prevent Gun Violence • Stop Handgun Violence • Stop Our Shootings • Women Against Gun Violence • Youth Alive!

To learn more please visit www.SafetyforAll.com.

GAVIN NEWSOM, Lieutenant Governor of California **DIANNE FEINSTEIN,** United States Senator **ROBYN THOMAS,** Executive Director Law Center to Prevent Gun Violence

\star REBUTTAL TO ARGUMENT IN FAVOR OF PROPOSITION 63 \star

Terrorists don't follow the law!

Gavin Newsom refuses to acknowledge that the Orlando and San Bernardino attacks were ISIS inspired Islamic radicalism. It is the same ideology that motivated the 9/11 terror attacks that killed 2,996 innocents.

Exploiting terrorist attacks to push sweeping laws affecting law-abiding peoples' civil liberties is misleading, wrong, and dangerous.

None of the proposed laws would prevent terrorist attacks. The reality is terrorists can always find the means to wreak havoc, a box cutter in a plane on 9/11, a homemade bomb in Boston, or a truck in Nice, France. Terrorists and criminals get weapons from the black market, make them, or steal them from law-abiding citizens.

Everyone agrees that preventing weapons from falling into the wrong hands is crucial. We all share the concern about the growing trends of terrorism and radicalization. *But. Prop. 63 is NOT the answer.*

Spending tens of millions of taxpayer dollars year after year on useless lists of everyone who buys and sells

ammunition diverts critical resources and focus away from effective anti-terrorism efforts, leaving the public more vulnerable to attack and *LESS SAFE*.

There's a reason law enforcement overwhelmingly opposes Prop. 63.

The public interest would be better served if these resources were used to educate more Californians about what they can do to protect their families and communities from terrorist attacks or to further train law enforcement to do so.

Stop this dangerous abuse of public resources. Vote NO on Prop. 63!

ALON STIVI, President Direct Measures International, Inc.

WILLIAM "BILLY" BIRDZELL, U.S. Special Operations Command Anti-Terrorism Instructor RICHARD GRENELL, Longest serving U.S. Spokesman at the United Nations

88 I Arguments

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\star ARGUMENT AGAINST PROPOSITION 63 \star

Prop. 63 is overwhelmingly opposed by the law enforcement community and civil rights groups because it will burden law abiding citizens without keeping violent criminals and terrorists from accessing firearms and ammunition.

The California State Sheriffs' Association, Association of Deputy District Attorneys for Los Angeles County, California Correctional Peace Officers Association, California Fish & Game Wardens' Association, California Reserve Peace Officers Association, and numerous other law enforcement and civic groups, representing tens of thousands of public safety professionals throughout California, are united in their opposition to this ineffective, burdensome, and costly proposal.

Prop. 63 would divert scarce law enforcement resources away from local law enforcement and overburden an already overcrowded court system with the enforcement of flawed laws that will turn harmless, law-abiding citizens into criminals. In fact, New York recently abandoned its enforcement of a similar proposal after it was passed, finding that it was impossible to implement and effectively maintain.

Doing what actually works to keep the public safe is the highest priority of law enforcement professionals who dedicate their lives to protecting Californians. Unfortunately, Prop. 63 will not make anyone safer. To the contrary, by directing resources away from measures that are truly effective at preventing the criminal element from acquiring guns and ammunition, it would make us all less safe. The immense public resources that Prop. 63 would waste should be used to hire more officers and to target, investigate, and prosecute dangerous individuals and terrorists.

After closely analyzing the language of Prop. 63, the law enforcement community found many problems in the details. Due to strict limitations on the Legislature's ability to amend voter-enacted propositions, most of these problems will be difficult or impossible for the Legislature to fix if Prop. 63 passes, saddling California with the burdens and costs of this flawed proposal forever.

By going around the Legislature, this initiative limits public safety professionals in developing future legislation that would truly promote public safety. California taxpayers should not waste hundreds of millions of their dollars on ineffective laws that have no value to law enforcement and will harm public safety by diverting resources away from effective law enforcement activities that are critical to public safety.

Please visit *WWW.WHERESMYAMMO.COM* for more information.

PLEASE VOTE NO ON PROP. 63.

DONNY YOUNGBLOOD, President California State Sheriffs' Association KEVIN BERNZOTT, Chief Executive Officer California Reserve Peace Officers Association TIFFANY CHEUVRONT, Principal Officer Coalition for Civil Liberties

\star REBUTTAL TO ARGUMENT AGAINST PROPOSITION 63 \star

As law enforcement and public safety officials, we're not surprised that groups such as the NRA and its affiliates oppose Proposition 63. Make no mistake, the so-called "Coalition for Civil Liberties" is actually an NRA front group.

The gun lobby often claims we should focus on enforcing existing gun laws, and that's exactly what this initiative does—*Prop. 63 closes loopholes and helps enforce existing laws to keep guns and ammo out of the wrong hands.*

For example, Prop. 63 *ensures dangerous convicts prohibited from owning weapons follow the law and get rid of their firearms.* Law enforcement professionals have found that felons and dangerous people currently possess thousands of guns illegally—so closing this loophole will save lives.

Prop. 63 also *requires reporting lost and stolen firearms*, to help police shut down gun trafficking rings and locate caches of illegal weapons. Prop. 63 will help police recover stolen guns before they're used in crimes and return them to their lawful owners.

Prop. 63 also *improves background check systems* so that law enforcement can prevent people banned from owning weapons—such as violent felons—from buying guns and ammo.

And Prop. 63 clarifies existing law so that any gun theft is a felony, *ensuring that people who steal guns can't own guns.* That's another common-sense reform to save lives overwhelmingly supported by law enforcement professionals.

Prop. 63 will close loopholes in our existing laws and prevent dangerous criminals, domestic abusers, and the dangerously mentally ill from obtaining and using deadly weapons.

NANCY O'MALLEY, District Attorney Alameda County JEFF ROSEN, District Attorney Santa Clara County VICKI HENNESSY, Sheriff San Francisco

ER 3611

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TEXT OF PROPOSED LAWS

PROPOSITION 62 CONTINUED

subdivision (h) of Section 1170, in connection with a civil action brought against a federal, state, or local jail, prison, or correctional facility, or any official or agent thereof, shall be paid directly, after payment of reasonable attorney's fees and litigation costs approved by the court, to satisfy any outstanding restitution orders or restitution fines against that person. The balance of the award shall be forwarded to the payee after full payment of all outstanding restitution orders and restitution fines, subject to subdivisions (e) and (i). The Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation shall make all reasonable efforts to notify the victims of the crime for which that person was convicted concerning the pending payment of any compensatory or punitive damages. For any prisoner punished by imprisonment in a county jail pursuant to subdivision (h) of Section 1170, the agency is authorized to make all reasonable efforts to notify the victims of the crime for which that person was convicted concerning the pending payment of any compensatory or punitive damages.

(o) (1) Amounts transferred to the California Victim Board for payment of direct orders of Compensation restitution shall be paid to the victim within 60 days from the date the restitution revenues are received by the California Victim Compensation Board. If the restitution payment to a victim is less than twenty-five dollars (\$25), then payment need not be forwarded to that victim until the payment reaches twenty-five dollars (\$25) or when the victim requests payment of the lesser amount.

(2) If a victim cannot be located, the restitution revenues received by the California Victim Compensation Board on behalf of the victim shall be held in trust in the Restitution Fund until the end of the state fiscal year subsequent to the state fiscal year in which the funds were deposited or until the time that the victim has provided current address information, whichever occurs sooner. Amounts remaining in trust at the end of the specified period of time shall revert to the Restitution Fund.

(3) (A) A victim failing to provide a current address within the period of time specified in paragraph (2) may provide documentation to the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation, which shall verify that moneys were collected on behalf of the victim. Upon receipt of that verified information from the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation, the California Victim Compensation Board shall transmit the restitution revenues to the victim in accordance with the provisions of subdivision (c) or (h).

(B) A victim failing to provide a current address within the period of time specified in paragraph (2) may provide documentation to the agency designated by the board of supervisors in the county where the prisoner punished by imprisonment in a county jail pursuant to subdivision (h) of Section 1170 is incarcerated, which may verify that moneys were collected on behalf of the victim. Upon receipt of that verified information from the agency, the California Victim Compensation Board shall transmit the restitution revenues to the victim in accordance with the provisions of subdivision (d) or (h).

SEC. 10. Retroactive Application of Act.

(a) In order to best achieve the purpose of this act as stated in Section 3 and to achieve fairness, equality, and uniformity in sentencing, this act shall be applied retroactively.

(b) In any case where a defendant or inmate was sentenced to death prior to the effective date of this act, the sentence shall automatically be converted to imprisonment in the state prison for life without the possibility of parole under the terms and conditions of this act. The State of California shall not carry out any execution following the effective date of this act.

(c) Following the effective date of this act, the Supreme Court may transfer all death penalty appeals and habeas petitions pending before the Supreme Court to any district of the Court of Appeal or superior court, in the Supreme Court's discretion.

SEC. 11. Effective Date.

This act shall become effective on the day following the election at which it was approved, pursuant to subdivision (a) of Section 10 of Article II of the California Constitution.

SEC. 12. Severability.

The provisions of this act are severable. If any provision of this act or its application is held invalid, including but not limited to Section 10, that invalidity shall not affect other provisions or applications that can be given effect without the invalid provision or application.

PROPOSITION 63

This initiative measure is submitted to the people in accordance with the provisions of Section 8 of Article II of the California Constitution.

This initiative measure amends, repeals, and adds sections to the Penal Code; therefore, existing provisions proposed to be deleted are printed in strikeout type and new provisions proposed to be added are printed in *italic type* to indicate that they are new.

PROPOSED LAW

The Safety for All Act of 2016

SECTION 1. Title.

This measure shall be known and may be cited as "The Safety for All Act of 2016.'

SEC. 2. Findings and Declarations.

The people of the State of California find and declare:

1. Gun violence destroys lives, families and communities. From 2002 to 2013, California lost 38,576 individuals to gun violence. That is more than seven times the number of U.S. soldiers killed in combat during the wars in Iraq and Afghanistan combined. Over this same period, 2,258 children were killed by gunshot injuries in California. The same number of children murdered in the Sandy Hook elementary school massacre are killed by gunfire in this state every 39 days.

2. In 2013, guns were used to kill 2,900 Californians, including 251 children and teens. That year, at least 6,035 others were hospitalized or treated in emergency rooms for non-fatal gunshot wounds, including 1,275 children and teens.

3. Guns are commonly used by criminals. According to the California Department of Justice, in 2014 there were 1,169 firearm murders in California, 13,546 armed robberies involving a firearm, and 15,801 aggravated assaults involving a firearm.

4. This tragic violence imposes significant economic burdens on our society. Researchers conservatively estimate that gun violence costs the economy at least \$229 billion every year, or more than \$700 per American

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TEXT OF PROPOSED LAWS

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per year. In 2013 alone, California gun deaths and injuries imposed \$83 million in medical costs and \$4.24 billion in lost productivity.

5. California can do better. Reasonable, common-sense gun laws reduce gun deaths and injuries, keep guns away from criminals and fight illegal gun trafficking. Although California has led the nation in gun safety laws, those laws still have loopholes that leave communities throughout the state vulnerable to gun violence and mass shootings. We can close these loopholes while still safeguarding the

ability of law-abiding, responsible Californians to own guns for self-defense, hunting and recreation.

6. We know background checks work. Federal background checks have already prevented more than 2.4 million gun sales to convicted criminals and other illegal purchasers in America. In 2012 alone, background checks blocked 192,043 sales of firearms to illegal purchasers including 82,000 attempted purchases by felons. That means background checks stopped roughly 225 felons from buying firearms every day. Yet California law only requires background checks for people who purchase firearms, not for people who purchase ammunition. We should close that loophole.

7. Right now, any violent felon or dangerously mentally ill person can walk into a sporting goods store or gun shop in California and buy ammunition, no questions asked. That should change. We should require background checks for ammunition sales just like gun sales, and stop both from getting into the hands of dangerous individuals.

8. Under current law, stores that sell ammunition are not required to report to law enforcement when ammunition is lost or stolen. Stores should have to report lost or stolen ammunition within 48 hours of discovering that it is missing so law enforcement can work to prevent that ammunition from being illegally trafficked into the hands of dangerous individuals.

9. Californians today are not required to report lost or stolen guns to law enforcement. This makes it difficult for law enforcement to investigate crimes committed with stolen guns, break up gun trafficking rings, and return guns to their lawful owners. We should require gun owners to report their lost or stolen guns to law enforcement.

10. Under current law, people who commit felonies and other serious crimes are prohibited from possessing firearms. Yet existing law provides no clear process for those people to relinquish their guns when they become prohibited at the time of conviction. As a result, in 2014, the Department of Justice identified more than 17,000 people who possess more than 34,000 guns illegally, including more than 1,400 assault weapons. We need to close this dangerous loophole by not only requiring prohibited people to tum in their guns, but also ensuring that it happens.

11. Military-style large-capacity ammunition magazines some capable of holding more than 100 rounds of ammunition—significantly increase a shooter's ability to kill a lot of people in a short amount of time. That is why these large capacity ammunition magazines are common in many of America's most horrific mass shootings, from the killings at 101 California Street in San Francisco in 1993 to Columbine High School in 1999 to the massacre at Sandy Hook Elementary School in Newtown, Connecticut in 2012.

12. Today, California law prohibits the manufacture, importation and sale of military-style, large capacity ammunition magazines, but does not prohibit the general public from possessing them. We should close that loophole. No one except trained law enforcement should be able to possess these dangerous ammunition magazines.

13. Although the State of California conducts background checks on gun buyers who live in California, we have to rely on other states and the FBI to conduct background checks on gun buyers who live elsewhere. We should make background checks outside of California more effective by consistently requiring the state to report who is prohibited from possessing firearms to the federal background check system.

14. The theft of a gun is a serious and potentially violent crime. We should clarify that such crimes can be charged as felonies, and prevent people who are convicted of such crimes from possessing firearms.

SEC. 3. Purpose and Intent.

The people of the State of California declare their purpose and intent in enacting "The Safety for All Act of 2016" (the "Act") to be as follows:

1. To implement reasonable and common-sense reforms to make California's gun safety laws the toughest in the nation while still safeguarding the Second Amendment rights of all law-abiding, responsible Californians.

2. To keep guns and ammunition out of the hands of convicted felons, the dangerously mentally ill, and other persons who are prohibited by law from possessing firearms and ammunition.

3. To ensure that those who buy ammunition in California just like those who buy firearms—are subject to background checks.

4. To require all stores that sell ammunition to report any lost or stolen ammunition within 48 hours of discovering that it is missing.

5. To ensure that California shares crucial information with federal law enforcement by consistently requiring the state to report individuals who are prohibited by law from possessing firearms to the federal background check system.

6. To require the reporting of lost or stolen firearms to law enforcement.

7. To better enforce the laws that require people to relinguish their firearms once they are convicted of a crime that makes them ineligible to possess firearms.

8. To make it illegal in California to possess the kinds of military-style ammunition magazines that enable mass killings like those at Sandy Hook Elementary School; a movie theater in Aurora, Colorado; Columbine High School; and an office building at 101 California Street in San Francisco, California.

9. To prevent people who are convicted of the theft of a firearm from possessing firearms, and to effectuate the intent of Proposition 47 that the theft of a firearm is felony grand theft, regardless of the value of the firearm, in alignment with Sections 25400 and 1192.7 of the Penal Code.

SEC. 4. Lost or Stolen Firearms.

SEC. 4.1. Division 4.5 (commencing with Section 25250) is added to Title 4 of Part 6 of the Penal Code, to read:

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DIVISION 4.5. LOST OR STOLEN FIREARMS

25250. (a) Commencing July 1, 2017, every person shall report the loss or theft of a firearm he or she owns or possesses to a local law enforcement agency in the jurisdiction in which the theft or loss occurred within five days of the time he or she knew or reasonably should have known that the firearm had been stolen or lost.

(b) Every person who has reported a firearm lost or stolen under subdivision (a) shall notify the local law enforcement agency in the jurisdiction in which the theft or loss occurred within five days if the firearm is subsequently recovered by the person.

(c) Notwithstanding subdivision (a), a person shall not be required to report the loss or theft of a firearm that is an antique firearm within the meaning of subdivision (c) of Section 16170.

25255. Section 25250 shall not apply to the following:

(a) Any law enforcement agency or peace officer acting within the course and scope of his or her employment or official duties if he or she reports the loss or theft to his or her employing agency.

(b) Any United States marshal or member of the Armed Forces of the United States or the National Guard, while engaged in his or her official duties.

(c) Any person who is licensed, pursuant to Chapter 44 (commencing with Section 921) of Title 18 of the United States Code and the regulations issued pursuant thereto, and who reports the theft or loss in accordance with Section 923(g)(6) of Title 18 of the United States Code, or the successor provision thereto, and applicable regulations issued thereto.

(d) Any person whose firearm was lost or stolen prior to July 1, 2017.

25260. Pursuant to Section 11108, every sheriff or police chief shall submit a description of each firearm that has been reported lost or stolen directly into the Department of Justice Automated Firearms System.

25265. (a) Every person who violates Section 25250 is, for a first violation, guilty of an infraction, punishable by a fine not to exceed one hundred dollars (\$100).

(b) Every person who violates Section 25250 is, for a second violation, guilty of an infraction, punishable by a fine not to exceed one thousand dollars (\$1,000).

(c) Every person who violates Section 25250 is, for a third or subsequent violation, guilty of a misdemeanor, punishable by imprisonment in a county jail not exceeding six months, or by a fine not to exceed one thousand dollars (\$1,000), or by both that fine and imprisonment.

25270. Every person reporting a lost or stolen firearm pursuant to Section 25250 shall report the make, model, and serial number of the firearm, if known by the person, and any additional relevant information required by the local law enforcement agency taking the report.

25275. (a) No person shall report to a local law enforcement agency that a firearm has been lost or stolen, knowing the report to be false. A violation of this section is an infraction, punishable by a fine not exceeding two hundred fifty dollars (\$250) for a first offense, and by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars (\$1,000) for a second or subsequent offense.

(b) This section shall not preclude prosecution under any other law.

SEC. 4.2. Section 26835 of the Penal Code is amended to read:

26835. A licensee shall post conspicuously within the licensed premises the following warnings in block letters not less than one inch in height:

(a) "IF YOU KEEP A LOADED FIREARM WITHIN ANY PREMISES UNDER YOUR CUSTODY OR CONTROL, AND A PERSON UNDER 18 YEARS OF AGE OBTAINS IT AND USES IT, RESULTING IN INJURY OR DEATH, OR CARRIES IT TO A PUBLIC PLACE, YOU MAY BE GUILTY OF A MISDEMEANOR OR A FELONY UNLESS YOU STORED THE FIREARM IN A LOCKED CONTAINER OR LOCKED THE FIREARM WITH A LOCKING DEVICE, TO KEEP IT FROM TEMPORARILY FUNCTIONING."

(b) "IF YOU KEEP A PISTOL, REVOLVER, OR OTHER FIREARM CAPABLE OF BEING CONCEALED UPON THE PERSON, WITHIN ANY PREMISES UNDER YOUR CUSTODY OR CONTROL, AND A PERSON UNDER 18 YEARS OF AGE GAINS ACCESS TO THE FIREARM, AND CARRIES IT OFF-PREMISES, YOU MAY BE GUILTY OF A MISDEMEANOR, UNLESS YOU STORED THE FIREARM IN A LOCKED CONTAINER, OR LOCKED THE FIREARM WITH A LOCKING DEVICE, TO KEEP IT FROM TEMPORARILY FUNCTIONING."

(c) "IF YOU KEEP ANY FIREARM WITHIN ANY PREMISES UNDER YOUR CUSTODY OR CONTROL, AND A PERSON UNDER 18 YEARS OF AGE GAINS ACCESS TO THE FIREARM, AND CARRIES IT OFF-PREMISES TO A SCHOOL OR SCHOOL-SPONSORED EVENT, YOU MAY BE GUILTY OF A MISDEMEANOR, INCLUDING A FINE OF UP TO FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS (\$5,000), UNLESS YOU STORED THE FIREARM IN A LOCKED CONTAINER, OR LOCKED THE FIREARM WITH A LOCKING DEVICE."

(d) "IF YOU NEGLIGENTLY STORE OR LEAVE A LOADED FIREARM WITHIN ANY PREMISES UNDER YOUR CUSTODY OR CONTROL, WHERE A PERSON UNDER 18 YEARS OF AGE IS LIKELY TO ACCESS IT, YOU MAY BE GUILTY OF A MISDEMEANOR, INCLUDING A FINE OF UP TO ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS (\$1,000), UNLESS YOU STORED THE FIREARM IN A LOCKED CONTAINER, OR LOCKED THE FIREARM WITH A LOCKING DEVICE."

(e) "DISCHARGING FIREARMS IN POORLY VENTILATED AREAS, CLEANING FIREARMS, OR HANDLING AMMUNITION MAY RESULT IN EXPOSURE TO LEAD, A SUBSTANCE KNOWN TO CAUSE BIRTH DEFECTS, REPRODUCTIVE HARM, AND OTHER SERIOUS PHYSICAL INJURY. HAVE ADEQUATE VENTILATION AT ALL TIMES. WASH HANDS THOROUGHLY AFTER EXPOSURE."

(f) "FEDERAL REGULATIONS PROVIDE THAT IF YOU DO NOT TAKE PHYSICAL POSSESSION OF THE FIREARM THAT YOU ARE ACQUIRING OWNERSHIP OF WITHIN 30 DAYS AFTER YOU COMPLETE THE INITIAL BACKGROUND CHECK PAPERWORK, THEN YOU HAVE TO GO THROUGH THE BACKGROUND CHECK PROCESS A SECOND TIME IN ORDER TO TAKE PHYSICAL POSSESSION OF THAT FIREARM."

(g) "NO PERSON SHALL MAKE AN APPLICATION TO PURCHASE MORE THAN ONE PISTOL, REVOLVER, OR OTHER FIREARM CAPABLE OF BEING CONCEALED UPON THE PERSON WITHIN ANY 30-DAY PERIOD AND NO DELIVERY SHALL BE MADE TO ANY PERSON WHO HAS MADE AN APPLICATION TO PURCHASE MORE THAN ONE PISTOL, REVOLVER, OR OTHER FIREARM CAPABLE OF BEING CONCEALED UPON THE PERSON WITHIN ANY 30-DAY PERIOD."

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(h) "IF A FIREARM YOU OWN OR POSSESS IS LOST OR STOLEN, YOU MUST REPORT THE LOSS OR THEFT TO A LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCY WHERE THE LOSS OR THEFT OCCURRED WITHIN FIVE DAYS OF THE TIME YOU KNEW OR REASONABLY SHOULD HAVE KNOWN THAT THE FIREARM HAD BEEN LOST OR STOLEN."

SEC. 5. Strengthening the National Instant Criminal Background Check System.

SEC. 5.1. Section 28220 of the Penal Code is amended to read:

28220. (a) Upon submission of firearm purchaser information, the Department of Justice shall examine its records, as well as those records that it is authorized to request from the State Department of State Hospitals pursuant to Section 8104 of the Welfare and Institutions Code, in order to determine if the purchaser is a person described in subdivision (a) of Section 27535, or is prohibited by state or federal law from possessing, receiving, owning, or purchasing a firearm.

(b) To the extent that funding is available, the The Department of Justice may shall participate in the National Instant Criminal Background Check System (NICS), as described in subsection (t) of Section 922 of Title 18 of the United States Code, and, if that participation is implemented, shall notify the dealer and the chief of the police department of the city or city and county in which the sale was made, or if the sale was made in a district in which there is no municipal police department, the sheriff of the county in which the sale was made, that the purchaser is a person prohibited from acquiring a firearm under federal law.

(c) If the department determines that the purchaser is prohibited by state or federal law from possessing, receiving, owning, or purchasing a firearm or is a person described in subdivision (a) of Section 27535, it shall immediately notify the dealer and the chief of the police department of the city or city and county in which the sale was made, or if the sale was made in a district in which there is no municipal police department, the sheriff of the county in which the sale was made, of that fact.

(d) If the department determines that the copies of the register submitted to it pursuant to subdivision (d) of Section 28210 contain any blank spaces or inaccurate, illegible, or incomplete information, preventing identification of the purchaser or the handgun or other firearm to be purchased, or if any fee required pursuant to Section 28225 is not submitted by the dealer in conjunction with submission of copies of the register, the department may notify the dealer of that fact. Upon notification by the department, the dealer shall submit corrected copies of the register to the department, or shall submit any fee required pursuant to Section 28225, or both, as appropriate and, if notification by the department is received by the dealer at any time prior to delivery of the firearm to be purchased, the dealer shall withhold delivery until the conclusion of the waiting period described in Sections 26815 and 27540.

(e) If the department determines that the information transmitted to it pursuant to Section 28215 contains inaccurate or incomplete information preventing identification of the purchaser or the handgun or other firearm to be purchased, or if the fee required pursuant to Section 28225 is not transmitted by the dealer in conjunction with transmission of the electronic or telephonic record, the department may notify the dealer of

that fact. Upon notification by the department, the dealer shall transmit corrections to the record of electronic or telephonic transfer to the department, or shall transmit any fee required pursuant to Section 28225, or both, as appropriate, and if notification by the department is received by the dealer at any time prior to delivery of the firearm to be purchased, the dealer shall withhold delivery until the conclusion of the waiting period described in Sections 26815 and 27540.

(f) (1) (A) The department shall immediately notify the dealer to delay the transfer of the firearm to the purchaser if the records of the department, or the records available to the department in the National Instant Criminal Background Check System, indicate one of the following:

(i) The purchaser has been taken into custody and placed in a facility for mental health treatment or evaluation and may be a person described in Section 8100 or 8103 of the Welfare and Institutions Code and the department is unable to ascertain whether the purchaser is a person who is prohibited from possessing, receiving, owning, or purchasing a firearm, pursuant to Section 8100 or 8103 of the Welfare and Institutions Code, prior to the conclusion of the waiting period described in Sections 26815 and 27540.

(ii) The purchaser has been arrested for, or charged with, a crime that would make him or her, if convicted, a person who is prohibited by state or federal law from possessing, receiving, owning, or purchasing a firearm, and the department is unable to ascertain whether the purchaser was convicted of that offense prior to the conclusion of the waiting period described in Sections 26815 and 27540.

(iii) The purchaser may be a person described in subdivision (a) of Section 27535, and the department is unable to ascertain whether the purchaser, in fact, is a person described in subdivision (a) of Section 27535, prior to the conclusion of the waiting period described in Sections 26815 and 27540.

(B) The dealer shall provide the purchaser with information about the manner in which he or she may contact the department regarding the delay described in subparagraph (A).

(2) The department shall notify the purchaser by mail regarding the delay and explain the process by which the purchaser may obtain a copy of the criminal or mental health record the department has on file for the purchaser. Upon receipt of that criminal or mental health record, the purchaser shall report any inaccuracies or incompleteness to the department on an approved form.

(3) If the department ascertains the final disposition of the arrest or criminal charge, or the outcome of the mental health treatment or evaluation, or the purchaser's eligibility to purchase a firearm, as described in paragraph (1), after the waiting period described in Sections 26815 and 27540, but within 30 days of the dealer's original submission of the purchaser information to the department pursuant to this section, the department shall do the following:

(A) If the purchaser is not a person described in subdivision (a) of Section 27535, and is not prohibited by state or federal law, including, but not limited to, Section 8100 or 8103 of the Welfare and Institutions Code, from possessing, receiving, owning, or purchasing a firearm, the department shall immediately notify the dealer of that fact and the dealer may then immediately transfer the firearm to the purchaser, upon the dealer's recording on the register or

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record of electronic transfer the date that the firearm is transferred, the dealer signing the register or record of electronic transfer indicating delivery of the firearm to that purchaser, and the purchaser signing the register or record of electronic transfer acknowledging the receipt of the firearm on the date that the firearm is delivered to him or her.

(B) If the purchaser is a person described in subdivision (a) of Section 27535, or is prohibited by state or federal law, including, but not limited to, Section 8100 or 8103 of the Welfare and Institutions Code, from possessing, receiving, owning, or purchasing a firearm, the department shall immediately notify the dealer and the chief of the police department in the city or city and county in which the sale was made, or if the sale was made in a district in which there is no municipal police department, the sheriff of the county in which the sale was made, of that fact in compliance with subdivision (c) of Section 28220.

(4) If the department is unable to ascertain the final disposition of the arrest or criminal charge, or the outcome of the mental health treatment or evaluation, or the purchaser's eligibility to purchase a firearm, as described in paragraph (1), within 30 days of the dealer's original submission of purchaser information to the department pursuant to this section, the department shall immediately notify the dealer and the dealer may then immediately transfer the firearm to the purchaser, upon the dealer's recording on the register or record of electronic transfer the date that the firearm is transferred, the dealer signing the register or record of electronic transfer indicating delivery of the firearm to that purchaser, and the purchaser signing the register or record of electronic transfer acknowledging the receipt of the firearm on the date that the firearm is delivered to him or her.

(g) Commencing July 1, 2017, upon receipt of information demonstrating that a person is prohibited from possessing a firearm pursuant to federal or state law, the department shall submit the name, date of birth, and physical description of the person to the National Instant Criminal Background Check System Index, Denied Persons Files. The information provided shall remain privileged and confidential, and shall not be disclosed, except for the purpose of enforcing federal or state firearms laws.

SEC. 6. Possession of Large-Capacity Magazines.

SEC. 6.1. Section 32310 of the Penal Code is amended to read:

32310. (a) Except as provided in Article 2 (commencing with Section 32400) of this chapter and in Chapter 1 (commencing with Section 17700) of Division 2 of Title 2, commencing January 1, 2000, any person in this state who manufactures or causes to be manufactured, imports into the state, keeps for sale, or offers or exposes for sale, or who gives, lends, buys, or receives any large-capacity magazine is punishable by imprisonment in a county jail not exceeding one year or imprisonment pursuant to subdivision (h) of Section 1170.

(b) For purposes of this section, "manufacturing" includes both fabricating a magazine and assembling a magazine from a combination of parts, including, but not limited to, the body, spring, follower, and floor plate or end plate, to be a fully functioning large-capacity magazine.

(c) Except as provided in Article 2 (commencing with Section 32400) of this chapter and in Chapter 1 (commencing with Section 17700) of Division 2 of Title 2, commencing July 1, 2017, any person in this state who

possesses any large-capacity magazine, regardless of the date the magazine was acquired, is guilty of an infraction punishable by a fine not to exceed one hundred dollars (\$100) per large-capacity magazine, or is guilty of a misdemeanor punishable by a fine not to exceed one hundred dollars (\$100) per large-capacity magazine, by imprisonment in a county jail not to exceed one year, or by both that fine and imprisonment.

(d) Any person who may not lawfully possess a large-capacity magazine commencing July 1, 2017 shall, prior to July 1, 2017:

(1) Remove the large-capacity magazine from the state;

(2) Sell the large-capacity magazine to a licensed firearms dealer; or

(3) Surrender the large-capacity magazine to a law enforcement agency for destruction.

SEC. 6.2. Section 32400 of the Penal Code is amended to read:

32400. Section 32310 does not apply to the sale of, giving of, lending of, possession of, importation into this state of, or purchase of, any large-capacity magazine to or by any federal, state, county, city and county, or city agency that is charged with the enforcement of any law, for use by agency employees in the discharge of their official duties, whether on or off duty, and where the use is authorized by the agency and is within the course and scope of their duties.

SEC. 6.3. Section 32405 of the Penal Code is amended to read:

32405. Section 32310 does not apply to the sale to, lending to, transfer to, purchase by, receipt of, possession of, or importation into this state of, a large-capacity magazine by a sworn peace officer, as defined in Chapter 4.5 (commencing with Section 830) of Title 3 of Part 2, or sworn federal law enforcement officer, who is authorized to carry a firearm in the course and scope of that officer's duties.

SEC. 6.4. Section 32406 is added to the Penal Code, to read:

32406. Subdivision (c) of Section 32310 does not apply to an honorably retired sworn peace officer, as defined in Chapter 4.5 (commencing with Section 830) of Title 3 of Part 2, or honorably retired sworn federal law enforcement officer, who was authorized to carry a firearm in the course and scope of that officer's duties. "Honorably retired" shall have the same meaning as provided in Section 16690.

SEC. 6.5. Section 32410 of the Penal Code is amended to read:

32410. Section 32310 does not apply to the sale, or purchase, or possession of any large-capacity magazine to or by a person licensed pursuant to Sections 26700 to 26915, inclusive.

SEC. 6.6. Section 32420 of the Penal Code is repealed.

32420. Section 32310 does not apply to the importation of a large-capacity magazine by a person who lawfully possessed the large-capacity magazine in the state prior to January 1, 2000, lawfully took it out of the state, and is returning to the state with the same large-capacity magazine.

SEC. 6.7. Section 32425 of the Penal Code is amended to read:

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32425. Section 32310 does not apply to either any of the following:

(a) The lending or giving of any large-capacity magazine to a person licensed pursuant to Sections 26700 to 26915, inclusive, or to a gunsmith, for the purposes of maintenance, repair, or modification of that large-capacity magazine.

(b) The possession of any large-capacity magazine by a person specified in subdivision (a) for the purposes specified in subdivision (a).

(b) (c) The return to its owner of any large-capacity magazine by a person specified in subdivision (a).

SEC. 6.8. Section 32435 of the Penal Code is amended to read:

32435. Section 32310 does not apply to any of the following:

(a) The sale of, giving of, lending of, *possession of*, importation into this state of, or purchase of, any large-capacity magazine, to or by any entity that operates an armored vehicle business pursuant to the laws of this state.

(b) The lending of large-capacity magazines by an entity specified in subdivision (a) to its authorized employees, while in the course and scope of employment for purposes that pertain to the entity's armored vehicle business.

(c) The possession of any large-capacity magazines by the employees of an entity specified in subdivision (a) for purposes that pertain to the entity's armored vehicle business.

(c) (d) The return of those large-capacity magazines to the entity specified in subdivision (a) by those employees specified in subdivision (b).

SEC. 6.9. Section 32450 of the Penal Code is amended to read:

32450. Section 32310 does not apply to the purchase *or possession* of a large-capacity magazine by the holder of a special weapons permit issued pursuant to Section 31000, 32650, or 33300, or pursuant to Article 3 (commencing with Section 18900) of Chapter 1 of Division 5 of Title 2, or pursuant to Article 4 (commencing with Section 32700) of Chapter 6 of this division, for any of the following purposes:

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

(b) For export pursuant to federal regulations.

(c) For resale to law enforcement agencies, government agencies, or the military, pursuant to applicable federal regulations.

SEC. 7. Firearms Dealers.

SEC. 7.1. Section 26885 of the Penal Code is amended to read:

26885. (a) Except as provided in subdivisions (b) and (c) of Section 26805, all firearms that are in the inventory of a licensee shall be kept within the licensed location.

(b) Within 48 hours of discovery, a licensee shall report the loss or theft of any of the following items to the appropriate law enforcement agency in the city, county, or city and county where the licensee's business premises are located:

(1) Any firearm *or ammunition* that is merchandise of the licensee.

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(2) Any firearm *or ammunition* that the licensee takes possession of pursuant to Chapter 5 (commencing with Section 28050), *or pursuant to Section 30312*.

(3) Any firearm *or ammunition* kept at the licensee's place of business.

SEC. 7.2. Section 26915 of the Penal Code is amended to read:

26915. (a) Commencing January 1, 2018, a A firearms dealer may shall require any agent or employee who handles, sells, or delivers firearms to obtain and provide to the dealer a certificate of eligibility from the Department of Justice pursuant to Section 26710. On the application for the certificate, the agent or employee shall provide the name and California firearms dealer number of the firearms dealer with whom the person is employed.

(b) The department shall notify the firearms dealer in the event that the agent or employee who has a certificate of eligibility is or becomes prohibited from possessing firearms.

(c) If the local jurisdiction requires a background check of the agents or employees of a firearms dealer, the agent or employee shall obtain a certificate of eligibility pursuant to subdivision (a).

(d) (1) Nothing in this section shall be construed to preclude a local jurisdiction from conducting an additional background check pursuant to Section 11105. The local jurisdiction may not charge a fee for the additional criminal history check.

(2) Nothing in this section shall be construed to preclude a local jurisdiction from prohibiting employment based on criminal history that does not appear as part of obtaining a certificate of eligibility.

(e) The licensee shall prohibit any agent who the licensee knows or reasonably should know is within a class of persons prohibited from possessing firearms pursuant to Chapter 2 (commencing with Section 29800) or Chapter 3 (commencing with Section 29900) of Division 9 of this title, or Section 8100 or 8103 of the Welfare and Institutions Code, from coming into contact with any firearm that is not secured and from accessing any key, combination, code, or other means to open any of the locking devices described in subdivision (g).

(f) Nothing in this section shall be construed as preventing a local government from enacting an ordinance imposing additional conditions on licensees with regard to agents *or employees*.

(g) For purposes of this article, "secured" means a firearm that is made inoperable in one or more of the following ways:

(1) The firearm is inoperable because it is secured by a firearm safety device listed on the department's roster of approved firearm safety devices pursuant to subdivision (d) of Section 23655.

(2) The firearm is stored in a locked gun safe or long-gun safe that meets the standards for department-approved gun safes set forth in Section 23650.

(3) The firearm is stored in a distinct locked room or area in the building that is used to store firearms, which can only be unlocked by a key, a combination, or similar means.

(4) The firearm is secured with a hardened steel rod or cable that is at least one-eighth of an inch in diameter through the trigger guard of the firearm. The steel rod or cable shall be secured with a hardened steel lock that has

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a shackle. The lock and shackle shall be protected or shielded from the use of a boltcutter and the rod or cable shall be anchored in a manner that prevents the removal of the firearm from the premises.

SEC. 8. Sales of Ammunition.

SEC. 8.1. Section 16150 of the Penal Code is amended to read:

16150. (a) As used in Section 30300, "ammunition" means handgun ammunition as defined in Section 16650. As used in this part, except in subdivision (a) of Section 30305 and in Section 30306, "ammunition" means one or more loaded cartridges consisting of a primed case, propellant, and with one or more projectiles. "Ammunition" does not include blanks.

(b) As used in subdivision (a) of Section 30305 and in Section 30306, "ammunition" includes, but is not limited to, any bullet, cartridge, magazine, clip, speed loader, autoloader, or projectile capable of being fired from a firearm with a deadly consequence. "Ammunition" does not include blanks.

SEC. 8.2. Section 16151 is added to the Penal Code, to read:

16151. (a) As used in this part, commencing January 1, 2018, "ammunition vendor" means any person, firm, corporation, or other business enterprise that holds a current ammunition vendor license issued pursuant to Section 30385.

(b) Commencing January 1, 2018, a firearms dealer licensed pursuant to Sections 26700 to 26915, inclusive, shall automatically be deemed a licensed ammunition vendor, provided the dealer complies with the requirements of Articles 2 (commencing with Section 30300) and 3 (commencing with Section 30342) of Chapter 1 of Division 10 of Title 4.

SEC. 8.3. Section 16662 of the Penal Code is repealed.

16662. As used in this part, "handgun ammunition vendor" means any person, firm, corporation, dealer, or any other business enterprise that is engaged in the retail sale of any handgun ammunition, or that holds itself out as engaged in the business of selling any handgun ammunition.

SEC. 8.4. Section 17315 of the Penal Code is amended to read:

17315. As used in Article 3 (commencing with Section 30345) Articles 2 through 5 of Chapter 1 of Division 10 of Title 4, "vendor" means a *an* handgun ammunition vendor.

SEC. 8.5. Section 30306 of the Penal Code is amended to read:

30306. (a) Any person, corporation, or firm, or other business enterprise who supplies, delivers, sells, or gives possession or control of, any ammunition to any person who he or she knows or using reasonable care should know is prohibited from owning, possessing, or having under custody or control, any ammunition or reloaded ammunition pursuant to subdivision (a) or (b) of Section 30305, is guilty of a misdemeanor, punishable by imprisonment in a county jail not exceeding one year, or a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars (\$1,000), or by both that fine and imprisonment.

(b) Any person, corporation, firm, or other business enterprise who supplies, delivers, sells, or gives possession or control of, any ammunition to any person whom the person, corporation, firm, or other business enterprise

knows or has cause to believe is not the actual purchaser or transferee of the ammunition, with knowledge or cause to believe that the ammunition is to be subsequently sold or transferred to a person who is prohibited from owning, possessing, or having under custody or control any ammunition or reloaded ammunition pursuant to subdivision (a) or (b) of Section 30305, is guilty of a misdemeanor, punishable by imprisonment in a county jail not exceeding one year, or a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars (\$1,000), or by both that fine and imprisonment.

(b) (c) The provisions of this section are cumulative and shall not be construed as restricting the application of any other law. However, an act or omission punishable in different ways by this section and another provision of law shall not be punished under more than one provision.

SEC. 8.6. Section 30312 of the Penal Code is amended to read:

30312. (a) Commencing February 1, 2011, the (1) Commencing January 1, 2018, the sale of ammunition by any party shall be conducted by or processed through a licensed ammunition vendor.

(2) When neither party to an ammunition sale is a licensed ammunition vendor, the seller shall deliver the ammunition to a vendor to process the transaction. The ammunition vendor shall then promptly and properly deliver the ammunition to the purchaser, if the sale is not prohibited, as if the ammunition were the vendor's own merchandise. If the ammunition vendor cannot legally deliver the ammunition to the purchaser, the vendor shall forthwith return the ammunition to the seller. The ammunition vendor may charge the purchaser an administrative fee to process the transaction, in an amount to be set by the Department of Justice, in addition to any applicable fees that may be charged pursuant to the provisions of this title.

(b) Commencing January 1, 2018, the sale, delivery or transfer of ownership of handgun ammunition by any party may only occur in a face-to-face transaction with the seller, deliverer, or transferor being provided bona fide evidence of identity from the purchaser or other transferee, provided, however, that ammunition may be purchased or acquired over the Internet or through other means of remote ordering if a licensed ammunition vendor initially receives the ammunition and processes the transaction in compliance with this section and Article 3 (commencing with Section 30342) of Chapter 1 of Division 10 of Title 4 of this part.

(b) (c) Subdivision Subdivisions (a) and (b) shall not apply to or affect the sale, delivery, or transfer of handgun ammunition to any of the following:

(1) An authorized law enforcement representative of a city, county, city and county, or state or federal government, if the sale, delivery, or transfer is for exclusive use by that government agency and, prior to the sale, delivery, or transfer of the handgun ammunition, written authorization from the head of the agency employing the purchaser or transferee is obtained, identifying the employee as an individual authorized to conduct the transaction, and authorizing the transaction for the exclusive use of the agency employing the individual.

(2) A sworn peace officer, as defined in Chapter 4.5 (commencing with Section 830) of Title 3 of Part 2, or sworn federal law enforcement officer, who is authorized to carry a firearm in the course and scope of the officer's duties.

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(3) An importer or manufacturer of handgun ammunition or firearms who is licensed to engage in business pursuant to Chapter 44 (commencing with Section 921) of Title 18 of the United States Code and the regulations issued pursuant thereto.

(4) A person who is on the centralized list *of exempted federal firearms licensees* maintained by the Department of Justice pursuant to Article 6 (commencing with Section 28450) of Chapter 6 of Division 6 of this title.

(5) A person whose licensed premises are outside this state and who is licensed as a dealer or collector of firearms pursuant to Chapter 44 (commencing with Section 921) of Title 18 of the United States Code and the regulations issued pursuant thereto.

(6) A person who is licensed as a collector of firearms pursuant to Chapter 44 (commencing with Section 921) of Title 18 of the United States Code and the regulations issued pursuant thereto, whose licensed premises are within this state, and who has a current certificate of eligibility issued by the Department of Justice pursuant to Section 26710.

(7) A handgun An ammunition vendor.

(8) A consultant-evaluator.

(9) A person who purchases or receives ammunition at a target facility holding a business or other regulatory license, provided that the ammunition is at all times kept within the facility's premises.

(10) A person who purchases or receives ammunition from a spouse, registered domestic partner, or immediate family member as defined in Section 16720.

(c) (d) A violation of this section is a misdemeanor.

SEC. 8.7. Section 30314 is added to the Penal Code, to read:

30314. (a) Commencing January 1, 2018, a resident of this state shall not bring or transport into this state any ammunition that he or she purchased or otherwise obtained from outside of this state unless he or she first has that ammunition delivered to a licensed ammunition vendor for delivery to that resident pursuant to the procedures set forth in Section 30312.

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

(1) An ammunition vendor.

(2) A sworn peace officer, as defined in Chapter 4.5 (commencing with Section 830) of Title 3 of Part 2, or sworn federal law enforcement officer, who is authorized to carry a firearm in the course and scope of the officer's duties.

(3) An importer or manufacturer of ammunition or firearms who is licensed to engage in business pursuant to Chapter 44 (commencing with Section 921) of Title 18 of the United States Code and the regulations issued pursuant thereto.

(4) A person who is on the centralized list of exempted federal firearms licensees maintained by the Department of Justice pursuant to Article 6 (commencing with Section 28450) of Chapter 6 of Division 6.

(5) A person who is licensed as a collector of firearms pursuant to Chapter 44 (commencing with Section 921) of Title 18 of the United States Code and the regulations issued pursuant thereto, whose licensed premises are within this state, and who has a current certificate of

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eligibility issued by the Department of Justice pursuant to Section 26710.

(6) A person who acquired the ammunition from a spouse, registered domestic partner, or immediate family member as defined in Section 16720.

(c) A violation of this section is an infraction for any first time offense, and either an infraction or a misdemeanor for any subsequent offense.

SEC. 8.8. The heading of Article 3 (commencing with Section 30342) of Chapter 1 of Division 10 of Title 4 of Part 6 of the Penal Code is amended to read:

Article 3. Handgun Ammunition Vendors

SEC. 8.9. Section 30342 is added to the Penal Code, immediately preceding Section 30345, to read:

30342. (a) Commencing January 1, 2018, a valid ammunition vendor license shall be required for any person, firm, corporation, or other business enterprise to sell more than 500 rounds of ammunition in any 30-day period.

(b) A violation of this section is a misdemeanor.

SEC. 8.10. Section 30347 of the Penal Code is amended to read:

30347. (a) An ammunition vendor shall require any agent or employee who handles, sells, delivers, or has under his or her custody or control any ammunition, to obtain and provide to the vendor a certificate of eligibility from the Department of Justice issued pursuant to Section 26710. On the application for the certificate, the agent or employee shall provide the name and address of the ammunition vendor with whom the person is employed, or the name and California firearms dealer number of the ammunition vendor if applicable.

(b) The department shall notify the ammunition vendor in the event that the agent or employee who has a certificate of eligibility is or becomes prohibited from possessing ammunition under subdivision (a) of Section 30305 or federal law.

(c) A An ammunition vendor shall not permit any agent or employee who the vendor knows or reasonably should know is a person described in Chapter 2 (commencing with Section 29800) or Chapter 3 (commencing with Section 29900) of Division 9 of this title or Section 8100 or 8103 of the Welfare and Institutions Code to handle, sell, or deliver, or have under his or her custody or control, any handgun ammunition in the course and scope of employment.

SEC. 8.11. Section 30348 is added to the Penal Code, to read:

30348. (a) Except as provided in subdivision (b), the sale of ammunition by a licensed vendor shall be conducted at the location specified in the license.

(b) A vendor may sell ammunition at a gun show or event if the gun show or event is not conducted from any motorized or towed vehicle.

(c) For purposes of this section, "gun show or event" means a function sponsored by any national, state, or local organization, devoted to the collection, competitive use, or other sporting use of firearms, or an organization or association that sponsors functions devoted to the collection, competitive use, or other sporting use of firearms in the community.

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(d) Sales of ammunition at a gun show or event shall comply with all applicable laws including Sections 30347, 30350, 30352, and 30360.

SEC. 8.12. Section 30350 of the Penal Code is amended to read:

30350. A An ammunition vendor shall not sell or otherwise transfer ownership of, offer for sale or otherwise offer to transfer ownership of, or display for sale or display for transfer of ownership of any handgun ammunition in a manner that allows that ammunition to be accessible to a purchaser or transferee without the assistance of the vendor or an employee of the vendor.

SEC. 8.13. Section 30352 of the Penal Code is amended to read:

30352. (a) Commencing February 1, 2011, a July 1, 2019, an ammunition vendor shall not sell or otherwise transfer ownership of any handgun ammunition without, at the time of delivery, legibly recording the following information on a form to be prescribed by the Department of Justice:

(1) The date of the sale or other transaction transfer.

(2) The purchaser's or transferee's driver's license or other identification number and the state in which it was issued.

(3) The brand, type, and amount of ammunition sold or otherwise transferred.

(4) The purchaser's or transferee's full name and signature.

(5) The name of the salesperson who processed the sale or other transaction.

(6) The right thumbprint of the purchaser or transferee on the above form.

(7) (6) The purchaser's or transferee's full residential address and telephone number.

(8) (7) The purchaser's or transferee's date of birth.

(b) Commencing July 1, 2019, an ammunition vendor shall electronically submit to the department the information required by subdivision (a) for all sales and transfers of ownership of ammunition. The department shall retain this information in a database to be known as the Ammunition Purchase Records File. This information shall remain confidential and may be used by the department and those entities specified in, and pursuant to, subdivision (b) or (c) of Section 11105, through the California Law Enforcement Telecommunications System, only for law enforcement purposes. The ammunition vendor shall not use, sell, disclose, or share such information for any other purpose other than the submission required by this subdivision without the express written consent of the purchaser or transferee.

(c) Commencing on July 1, 2019, only those persons listed in this subdivision, or those persons or entities listed in subdivision (e), shall be authorized to purchase ammunition. Prior to delivering any ammunition, an ammunition vendor shall require bona fide evidence of identity to verify that the person who is receiving delivery of the ammunition is a person or entity listed in subdivision (e) or one of the following:

(1) A person authorized to purchase ammunition pursuant to Section 30370.

(2) A person who was approved by the department to receive a firearm from the ammunition vendor, pursuant to Section 28220, if that vendor is a licensed firearms dealer,

and the ammunition is delivered to the person in the same transaction as the firearm.

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(d) Commencing July 1, 2019, the ammunition vendor shall verify with the department, in a manner prescribed by the department, that the person is authorized to purchase ammunition by comparing the person's ammunition purchase authorization number to the centralized list of authorized ammunition purchasers. If the person is not listed as an authorized ammunition purchaser, the vendor shall deny the sale or transfer.

(b) (e) Subdivision Subdivisions (a) and (d) shall not apply to or affect sales or other transfers of ownership of handgun ammunition by handgun ammunition vendors to any of the following, if properly identified:

(1) A person licensed pursuant to Sections 26700 to 26915, inclusive.

(2) (1) A handgun An ammunition vendor.

(3) (2) A person who is on the centralized list *of exempted federal firearms licensees* maintained by the department pursuant to Article 6 (commencing with Section 28450) of Chapter 6 of Division 6 of this title.

(4) (3) A target facility that holds a business or regulatory license person who purchases or receives ammunition at a target facility holding a business or other regulatory license, provided that the ammunition is at all times kept within the facility's premises.

(5) (4) A gunsmith.

(6) (5) A wholesaler.

(7) (6) A manufacturer or importer of firearms or *ammunition* licensed pursuant to Chapter 44 (commencing with Section 921) of Title 18 of the United States Code, and the regulations issued pursuant thereto.

(8) (7) An authorized law enforcement representative of a city, county, city and county, or state or federal government, if the sale or other transfer of ownership is for exclusive use by that government agency, and, prior to the sale, delivery, or transfer of the handgun ammunition, written authorization from the head of the agency authorizing the transaction is presented to the person from whom the purchase, delivery, or transfer is being made. Proper written authorization from the head of the agency by which the purchaser, transferee, or person otherwise acquiring ownership is employed, identifying the employee as an individual authorized to conduct the transaction, and authorizing the transaction for the agency by which that individual is employed.

(8) A properly identified sworn peace officer, as defined in Chapter 4.5 (commencing with Section 830) of Title 3 of Part 2, or properly identified sworn federal law enforcement officer, who is authorized to carry a firearm in the course and scope of the officer's duties.

(f) (1) Proper identification is defined as verifiable written certification from the head of the agency by which the purchaser or transferee is employed, identifying the purchaser or transferee as a full-time paid peace officer who is authorized to carry a firearm in the course and scope of the officer's duties.

(2) The certification shall be delivered to the vendor at the time of purchase or transfer and the purchaser or transferee shall provide bona fide evidence of identity to verify that he or she is the person authorized in the certification.

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(3) The vendor shall keep the certification with the record of sale and submit the certification to the department.

(g) The department is authorized to adopt regulations to implement the provisions of this section.

SEC. 8.14. Section 30363 is added to the Penal Code, to read:

30363. Within 48 hours of discovery, an ammunition vendor shall report the loss or theft of any of the following items to the appropriate law enforcement agency in the city, county, or city and county where the vendor's business premises are located:

(1) Any ammunition that is merchandise of the vendor.

(2) Any ammunition that the vendor takes possession of pursuant to Section 30312.

(3) Any ammunition kept at the vendor's place of business.

SEC. 8.15. Article 4 (commencing with Section 30370) is added to Chapter 1 of Division 10 of Title 4 of Part 6 of the Penal Code, to read:

Article 4. Ammunition Purchase Authorizations

30370. (a) (1) Commencing on January 1, 2019, any person who is 18 years of age or older may apply to the Department of Justice for an ammunition purchase authorization.

(2) The ammunition purchase authorization may be used by the authorized person to purchase or otherwise seek the transfer of ownership of ammunition from an ammunition vendor, as that term is defined in Section 16151, and shall have no other force or effect.

(3) The ammunition purchase authorization shall be valid for four years from July 1, 2019, or the date of issuance, whichever is later, unless it is revoked by the department pursuant to subdivision (b).

(b) The ammunition purchase authorization shall be promptly revoked by the department upon the occurrence of any event which would have disqualified the holder from being issued the ammunition purchase authorization pursuant to this section. If an authorization is revoked, the department shall upon the written request of the holder state the reasons for doing so and provide the holder an appeal process to challenge that revocation.

(c) The department shall create and maintain an internal centralized list of all persons who are authorized to purchase ammunition and shall promptly remove from the list any persons whose authorization was revoked by the department pursuant to this section. The department shall provide access to the list by ammunition vendors for purposes of conducting ammunition sales or other transfers, and shall provide access to the list by law enforcement agencies for law enforcement purposes.

(d) The department shall issue an ammunition purchase authorization to the applicant if all of the following conditions are met:

(1) The applicant is 18 years of age or older.

(2) The applicant is not prohibited from acquiring or possessing ammunition under subdivision (a) Section 30305 or federal law. of

(3) The applicant pays the fees set forth in subdivision (g).

(e) (1) Upon receipt of an initial or renewal application, the department shall examine its records, and the records it is authorized to request from the State Department of State Hospitals, pursuant to Section 8104 of the Welfare

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and Institutions Code, and if authorized, the National Instant Criminal Background Check System, as described in Section 922(t) of Title 18 of the United States Code, in order to determine if the applicant is prohibited from possessing or acquiring ammunition under subdivision (a) of Section 30305 or federal law.

(2) The applicant shall be approved or denied within 30 days of the date of the submission of the application to the department. If the application is denied, the department shall state the reasons for doing so and provide the applicant an appeal process to challenge that denial.

(3) If the department is unable to ascertain the final disposition of the application within 30 days of the applicant's submission, the department shall grant authorization to the applicant.

(4) The ammunition purchase authorization number shall be the same as the number on the document presented by the person as bona fide evidence of identity.

(f) The department shall renew a person's ammunition purchase authorization before its expiration, provided that the department determines that the person is not prohibited from acquiring or possessing ammunition under subdivision (a) of Section 30305 or federal law, and provided the applicant timely pays the renewal fee set forth in subdivision (g).

(g) The department may charge a reasonable fee not to exceed fifty dollars (\$50) per person for the issuance of an ammunition purchase authorization or the issuance of a renewal authorization, however, the department shall not set these fees any higher than necessary to recover the reasonable, estimated costs to fund the ammunition authorization program provided for in this section and Section 30352, including the enforcement of this program and maintenance of any data systems associated with this program.

(h) The Ammunition Safety and Enforcement Special Fund is hereby created within the State Treasury. All fees received pursuant to this section shall be deposited into the Ammunition Safety and Enforcement Special Fund of the General Fund, and, notwithstanding Section 13340 of the Government Code, are continuously appropriated for purposes of implementing, operating and enforcing the ammunition authorization program provided for in this section and Section 30352, and for repaying the start-up loan provided for in Section 30371.

(i) The department shall annually review and may adjust all fees specified in subdivision (g) for inflation.

(j) The department is authorized to adopt regulations to implement the provisions of this section.

30371. (a) There is hereby appropriated twenty-five million dollars (\$25,000,000) from the General Fund as a loan for the start-up costs of implementing, operating and enforcing the provisions of the ammunition authorization program provided for in Sections 30352 and 30370.

(b) For purposes of repaying the loan, the Controller shall, after disbursing moneys necessary to implement, operate and enforce the ammunition authorization program provided for in Sections 30352 and 30370, transfer all proceeds from fees received by the Ammunition Safety and Enforcement Special Fund up to the amount of the loan provided by this section, including interest at the pooled money investment account rate, to the General Fund.

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SEC. 8.16. Article 5 (commencing with Section 30385) is added to Chapter 1 of Division 10 of Title 4 of Part 6 of the Penal Code, to read:

Article 5. Ammunition Vendor Licenses

30385. (a) The Department of Justice is authorized to issue ammunition vendor licenses pursuant to this article. The department shall, commencing July 1, 2017, commence accepting applications for ammunition vendor licenses. If an application is denied, the department shall inform the applicant of the reason for denial in writing.

(b) The ammunition vendor license shall be issued in a form prescribed by the department and shall be valid for a period of one year. The department may adopt regulations to administer the application and enforcement provisions of this article. The license shall allow the licensee to sell ammunition at the location specified in the license or at a gun show or event as set forth in Section 30348.

(c) (1) In the case of an entity other than a natural person, the department shall issue the license to the entity, but shall require a responsible person to pass the background check pursuant to Section 30395.

(2) For purposes of this article, "responsible person" means a person having the power to direct the management, policies, and practices of the entity as it pertains to ammunition.

(d) Commencing January 1, 2018, a firearms dealer licensed pursuant to Sections 26700 to 26915, inclusive, shall automatically be deemed a licensed ammunition vendor, provided the dealer complies with the requirements of Article 2 (commencing with Section 30300) and Article 3 (commencing with Section 30342).

30390. (a) The Department of Justice may charge ammunition vendor license applicants a reasonable fee sufficient to reimburse the department for the reasonable, estimated costs of administering the license program, including the enforcement of this program and maintenance of the registry of ammunition vendors.

(b) The fees received by the department pursuant to this article shall be deposited in the Ammunition Vendors Special Account, which is hereby created. Notwithstanding Section 13340 of the Government Code, the revenue in the fund is continuously appropriated for use by the department for the purpose of implementing, administering and enforcing the provisions of this article, and for collecting and maintaining information submitted pursuant to Section 30352.

(c) The revenue in the Firearms Safety and Enforcement Special Fund shall also be available upon appropriation to the department for the purpose of implementing and enforcing the provisions of this article.

30395. (a) The Department of Justice is authorized to issue ammunition vendor licenses to applicants who the department has determined, either as an individual or a responsible person, are not prohibited from possessing, receiving, owning, or purchasing ammunition under subdivision (a) of Section 30305 or federal law, and who provide a copy of any regulatory or business license required by local government, a valid seller's permit issued by the State Board of Equalization, a federal firearms license if the person is federally licensed, and a certificate of eligibility issued by the department.

(b) The department shall keep a registry of all licensed ammunition vendors. Law enforcement agencies shall be

provided access to the registry for law enforcement purposes.

(c) An ammunition vendor license is subject to forfeiture for a breach of any of the prohibitions and requirements of Article 2 (commencing with Section 30300) or Article 3 (commencing with Section 30342).

SEC. 9. Nothing in this Act shall preclude or preempt a local ordinance that imposes additional penalties or requirements in regard to the sale or transfer of ammunition.

SEC. 10. Securing Firearms From Prohibited Persons.

SEC. 10.1. Section 1524 of the Penal Code is amended to read:

1524. (a) A search warrant may be issued upon any of the following grounds:

(1) When the property was stolen or embezzled.

(2) When the property or things were used as the means of committing a felony.

(3) When the property or things are in the possession of any person with the intent to use them as a means of committing a public offense, or in the possession of another to whom he or she may have delivered them for the purpose of concealing them or preventing them from being discovered.

(4) When the property or things to be seized consist of an item or constitute evidence that tends to show a felony has been committed, or tends to show that a particular person has committed a felony.

(5) When the property or things to be seized consist of evidence that tends to show that sexual exploitation of a child, in violation of Section 311.3, or possession of matter depicting sexual conduct of a person under 18 years of age, in violation of Section 311.11, has occurred or is occurring.

(6) When there is a warrant to arrest a person.

(7) When a provider of electronic communication service or remote computing service has records or evidence, as specified in Section 1524.3, showing that property was stolen or embezzled constituting a misdemeanor, or that property or things are in the possession of any person with the intent to use them as a means of committing a misdemeanor public offense, or in the possession of another to whom he or she may have delivered them for the purpose of concealing them or preventing their discovery.

(8) When the property or things to be seized include an item or evidence that tends to show a violation of Section 3700.5 of the Labor Code, or tends to show that a particular person has violated Section 3700.5 of the Labor Code.

(9) When the property or things to be seized include a firearm or other deadly weapon at the scene of, or at the premises occupied or under the control of the person arrested in connection with, a domestic violence incident involving a threat to human life or a physical assault as provided in Section 18250. This section does not affect warrantless seizures otherwise authorized by Section 18250.

(10) When the property or things to be seized include a firearm or other deadly weapon that is owned by, or in the possession of, or in the custody or control of, a person described in subdivision (a) of Section 8102 of the Welfare and Institutions Code.

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(11) When the property or things to be seized include a firearm that is owned by, or in the possession of, or in the custody or control of, a person who is subject to the prohibitions regarding firearms pursuant to Section 6389 of the Family Code, if a prohibited firearm is possessed, owned, in the custody of, or controlled by a person against whom a protective order has been issued pursuant to Section 6218 of the Family Code, the person has been lawfully served with that order, and the person has failed to relinquish the firearm as required by law.

(12) When the information to be received from the use of a tracking device constitutes evidence that tends to show that either a felony, a misdemeanor violation of the Fish and Game Code, or a misdemeanor violation of the Public Resources Code has been committed or is being committed, tends to show that a particular person has committed a felony, a misdemeanor violation of the Fish and Game Code, or a misdemeanor violation of the Public Resources Code, or is committing a felony, a misdemeanor violation of the Fish and Game Code, or a misdemeanor violation of the Public Resources Code, or will assist in locating an individual who has committed or is committing a felony, a misdemeanor violation of the Fish and Game Code, or a misdemeanor violation of the Public Resources Code. A tracking device search warrant issued pursuant to this paragraph shall be executed in a manner meeting the requirements specified in subdivision (b) of Section 1534.

(13) When a sample of the blood of a person constitutes evidence that tends to show a violation of Section 23140, 23152, or 23153 of the Vehicle Code and the person from whom the sample is being sought has refused an officer's request to submit to, or has failed to complete, a blood test as required by Section 23612 of the Vehicle Code, and the sample will be drawn from the person in a reasonable, medically approved manner. This paragraph is not intended to abrogate a court's mandate to determine the propriety of the issuance of a search warrant on a case-by-case basis.

(14) Beginning January 1, 2016, the property or things to be seized are firearms or ammunition or both that are owned by, in the possession of, or in the custody or control of a person who is the subject of a gun violence restraining order that has been issued pursuant to Division 3.2 (commencing with Section 18100) of Title 2 of Part 6, if a prohibited firearm or ammunition or both is possessed, owned, in the custody of, or controlled by a person against whom a gun violence restraining order has been issued, the person has been lawfully served with that order, and the person has failed to relinquish the firearm as required by law.

(15) Beginning January 1, 2018, the property or things to be seized include a firearm that is owned by, or in the possession of, or in the custody or control of, a person who is subject to the prohibitions regarding firearms pursuant to Section 29800 or 29805, and the court has made a finding pursuant to paragraph (3) of subdivision (c) of Section 29810 that the person has failed to relinquish the firearm as required by law.

(15) (16) When the property or things to be seized are controlled substances or a device, contrivance, instrument, or paraphernalia used for unlawfully using or administering a controlled substance pursuant to the authority described in Section 11472 of the Health and Safety Code.

(16) (17) (A) When all of the following apply:

(i) A sample of the blood of a person constitutes evidence that tends to show a violation of subdivision (b), (c), (d),

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(e), or (f) of Section 655 of the Harbors and Navigation Code.

(ii) The person from whom the sample is being sought has refused an officer's request to submit to, or has failed to complete, a blood test as required by Section 655.1 of the Harbors and Navigation Code.

(iii) The sample will be drawn from the person in a reasonable, medically approved manner.

(B) This paragraph is not intended to abrogate a court's mandate to determine the propriety of the issuance of a search warrant on a case-by-case basis.

(b) The property, things, person, or persons described in subdivision (a) may be taken on the warrant from any place, or from any person in whose possession the property or things may be.

(c) Notwithstanding subdivision (a) or (b), no search warrant shall issue for any documentary evidence in the possession or under the control of any person who is a lawyer as defined in Section 950 of the Evidence Code, a physician as defined in Section 990 of the Evidence Code, a psychotherapist as defined in Section 1010 of the Evidence Code, or a member of the clergy as defined in Section 1030 of the Evidence Code, and who is not reasonably suspected of engaging or having engaged in criminal activity related to the documentary evidence for which a warrant is requested unless the following procedure has been complied with:

(1) At the time of the issuance of the warrant, the court shall appoint a special master in accordance with subdivision (d) to accompany the person who will serve the warrant. Upon service of the warrant, the special master shall inform the party served of the specific items being sought and that the party shall have the opportunity to provide the items requested. If the party, in the judgment of the special master, fails to provide the items requested, the special master shall conduct a search for the items in the areas indicated in the search warrant.

(2) (A) If the party who has been served states that an item or items should not be disclosed, they shall be sealed by the special master and taken to court for a hearing.

(B) At the hearing, the party searched shall be entitled to raise any issues that may be raised pursuant to Section 1538.5 as well as a claim that the item or items are privileged, as provided by law. The hearing shall be held in the superior court. The court shall provide sufficient time for the parties to obtain counsel and make motions or present evidence. The hearing shall be held within three days of the service of the warrant unless the court makes a finding that the expedited hearing is impracticable. In that case, the matter shall be heard at the earliest possible time.

(C) If an item or items are taken to court for a hearing, any limitations of time prescribed in Chapter 2 (commencing with Section 799) of Title 3 of Part 2 shall be tolled from the time of the seizure until the final conclusion of the hearing, including any associated writ or appellate proceedings.

(3) The warrant shall, whenever practicable, be served during normal business hours. In addition, the warrant shall be served upon a party who appears to have possession or control of the items sought. If, after reasonable efforts, the party serving the warrant is unable to locate the person, the special master shall seal and return to the court, for

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determination by the court, any item that appears to be privileged as provided by law.

(d) (1) As used in this section, a "special master" is an attorney who is a member in good standing of the California State Bar and who has been selected from a list of qualified attorneys that is maintained by the State Bar particularly for the purposes of conducting the searches described in this section. These attorneys shall serve without compensation. A special master shall be considered a public employee, and the governmental entity that caused the search warrant to be issued shall be considered the employer of the special master and the applicable public entity, for purposes of Division 3.6 (commencing with Section 810) of Title 1 of the Government Code, relating to claims and actions against public entities and public employees. In selecting the special master, the court shall make every reasonable effort to ensure that the person selected has no relationship with any of the parties involved in the pending matter. Information obtained by the special master shall be confidential and may not be divulged except in direct response to inquiry by the court.

(2) In any case in which the magistrate determines that, after reasonable efforts have been made to obtain a special master, a special master is not available and would not be available within a reasonable period of time, the magistrate may direct the party seeking the order to conduct the search in the manner described in this section in lieu of the special master.

(e) Any search conducted pursuant to this section by a special master may be conducted in a manner that permits the party serving the warrant or his or her designee to accompany the special master as he or she conducts his or her search. However, that party or his or her designee may not participate in the search nor shall he or she examine any of the items being searched by the special master except upon agreement of the party upon whom the warrant has been served.

(f) As used in this section, "documentary evidence" includes, but is not limited to, writings, documents, blueprints, drawings, photographs, computer printouts, microfilms, X-rays, files, diagrams, ledgers, books, tapes, audio and video recordings, films, and papers of any type or description.

(g) No warrant shall issue for any item or items described in Section 1070 of the Evidence Code.

(h) Notwithstanding any other law, no claim of attorney work product as described in Chapter 4 (commencing with Section 2018.010) of Title 4 of Part 4 of the Code of Civil Procedure shall be sustained where there is probable cause to believe that the lawyer is engaging or has engaged in criminal activity related to the documentary evidence for which a warrant is requested unless it is established at the hearing with respect to the documentary evidence seized under the warrant that the services of the lawyer were not sought or obtained to enable or aid anyone to commit or plan to commit a crime or a fraud.

(i) Nothing in this section is intended to limit an attorney's ability to request an in-camera hearing pursuant to the holding of the Supreme Court of California in People v. Superior Court (Laff) (2001) 25 Cal.4th 703.

(j) In addition to any other circumstance permitting a magistrate to issue a warrant for a person or property in another county, when the property or things to be seized consist of any item or constitute evidence that tends to show a violation of Section 530.5, the magistrate may

issue a warrant to search a person or property located in another county if the person whose identifying information was taken or used resides in the same county as the issuing court.

(k) This section shall not be construed to create a cause of action against any foreign or California corporation, its officers, employees, agents, or other specified persons for providing location information.

SEC. 10.2. Section 27930 of the Penal Code is amended to read:

27930. Section 27545 does not apply to deliveries, transfers, or returns of firearms made pursuant to any of the following:

(a) Sections 18000 and 18005.

(b) Division 4 (commencing with Section 18250) of Title 2.

(c) Chapter 2 (commencing with Section 33850) of Division 11.

(d) Sections 34005 and 34010.

(e) Section 29810.

SEC. 10.3. Section 29810 of the Penal Code is amended to read:

29810. (a) For any person who is subject to Section 29800 or 29805, the court shall, at the time judgment is imposed, provide on a form supplied by the Department of Justice, a notice to the defendant prohibited by this chapter from owning, purchasing, receiving, possessing, or having under custody or control, any firearm. The notice shall inform the defendant of the prohibition regarding firearms and include a form to facilitate the transfer of firearms. If the prohibition on owning or possessing a firearm will expire on a date specified in the court order, the form shall inform the defendant that he or she may elect to have his or her firearm transferred to a firearms dealer licensed pursuant to Section 29830.

(b) Failure to provide the notice described in subdivision (a) is not a defense to a violation of this chapter.

(c) This section shall be repealed effective January 1, 2018.

SEC. 10.4. Section 29810 is added to the Penal Code, to read:

29810. (a) (1) Upon conviction of any offense that renders a person subject to Section 29800 or Section 29805, the person shall relinquish all firearms he or she owns, possesses, or has under his or her custody or control in the manner provided in this section.

(2) The court shall, upon conviction of a defendant for an offense described in subdivision (a), instruct the defendant that he or she is prohibited from owning, purchasing, receiving, possessing, or having under his or her custody or control, any firearms, ammunition, and ammunition feeding devices, including but not limited to magazines, and shall order the defendant to relinquish all firearms in the manner provided in this section. The court shall also provide the defendant with a Prohibited Persons Relinquishment Form developed by the Department of Justice.

(3) Using the Prohibited Persons Relinquishment Form, the defendant shall name a designee and grant the designee power of attorney for the purpose of transferring or disposing of any firearms. The designee shall be either a local law enforcement agency or a consenting third party

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who is not prohibited from possessing firearms under state or federal law. The designee shall, within the time periods specified in subdivisions (d) and (e), surrender the firearms to the control of a local law enforcement agency, sell the firearms to a licensed firearms dealer, or transfer the firearms for storage to a firearms dealer pursuant to Section 29830.

(b) The Prohibited Persons Relinquishment Form shall do all of the following:

(1) Inform the defendant that he or she is prohibited from owning, purchasing, receiving, possessing, or having under his or her custody or control, any firearms, ammunition, and ammunition feeding devices, including but not limited to magazines, and that he or she shall relinquish all firearms through a designee within the time periods set forth in subdivision (d) or (e) by surrendering the firearms to the control of a local law enforcement agency, selling the firearms to a licensed firearms dealer, or transferring the firearms for storage to a firearms dealer pursuant to Section 29830.

(2) Inform the defendant that any cohabitant of the defendant who owns firearms must store those firearms in accordance with Section 25135.

(3) Require the defendant to declare any firearms that he or she owned, possessed, or had under his or her custody or control at the time of his or her conviction, and require the defendant to describe the firearms and provide all reasonably available information about the location of the firearms to enable a designee or law enforcement officials to locate the firearms.

(4) Require the defendant to name a designee, if the defendant declares that he or she owned, possessed, or had under his or her custody or control any firearms at the time of his or her conviction, and grant the designee power of attorney for the purpose of transferring or disposing of all firearms.

(5) Require the designee to indicate his or her consent to the designation and, except a designee that is a law enforcement agency, to declare under penalty of perjury that he or she is not prohibited from possessing any firearms under state or federal law.

(6) Require the designee to state the date each firearm was relinquished and the name of the party to whom it was relinquished, and to attach receipts from the law enforcement officer or licensed firearms dealer who took possession of the relinquished firearms.

(7) Inform the defendant and the designee of the obligation to submit the completed Prohibited Persons Relinquishment Form to the assigned probation officer within the time periods specified in subdivisions (d) and (e).

(c) (1) When a defendant is convicted of an offense described in subdivision (a), the court shall immediately assign the matter to a probation officer to investigate whether the Automated Firearms System or other credible information, such as a police report, reveals that the defendant owns, possesses, or has under his or her custody or control any firearms. The assigned probation officer shall receive the Prohibited Persons Relinquishment Form from the defendant or the defendant's designee, as applicable, and ensure that the Automated Firearms System has been properly updated to indicate that the defendant has relinquished those firearms.

(2) Prior to final disposition or sentencing in the case, the assigned probation officer shall report to the court whether

the defendant has properly complied with the requirements of this section by relinquishing all firearms identified by the probation officer's investigation or declared by the defendant on the Prohibited Persons Relinquishment Form, and by timely submitting a completed Prohibited Persons Relinquishment Form. The probation officer shall also report to the Department of Justice on a form to be developed by the department whether the Automated Firearms System has been updated to indicate which firearms have been relinquished by the defendant.

(3) Prior to final disposition or sentencing in the case, the court shall make findings concerning whether the probation officer's report indicates that the defendant has relinquished all firearms as required, and whether the court has received a completed Prohibited Persons Relinquishment Form, along with the receipts described in paragraph (1) of subdivision (d) or paragraph (1) of subdivision (e). The court shall ensure that these findings are included in the abstract of judgment. If necessary to avoid a delay in sentencing, the court may make and enter these findings within 14 days of sentencing.

(4) If the court finds probable cause that the defendant has failed to relinquish any firearms as required, the court shall order the search for and removal of any firearms at any location where the judge has probable cause to believe the defendant's firearms are located. The court shall state with specificity the reasons for and scope of the search and seizure authorized by the order.

(5) Failure by a defendant to timely file the completed Prohibited Persons Relinquishment Form with the assigned probation officer shall constitute an infraction punishable by a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars (\$100).

(d) The following procedures shall apply to any defendant who is a prohibited person within the meaning of paragraph (1) of subdivision (a) who does not remain in custody at any time within the five-day period following conviction:

(1) The designee shall dispose of any firearms the defendant owns, possesses, or has under his or her custody or control within five days of the conviction by surrendering the firearms to the control of a local law enforcement agency, selling the firearms to a licensed firearms dealer, or transferring the firearms for storage to a firearms dealer pursuant to Section 29830, in accordance with the wishes of the defendant. Any proceeds from the sale of the firearms shall become the property of the defendant. The law enforcement officer or licensed dealer taking possession of any firearms pursuant to this subdivision shall issue a receipt to the designee describing the firearms and listing any serial number or other identification on the firearms at the time of surrender.

(2) If the defendant owns, possesses, or has under his or her custody or control any firearms to relinquish, the defendant's designee shall submit the completed Prohibited Persons Relinquishment Form to the assigned probation officer within five days following the conviction, along with the receipts described in paragraph (1) of subdivision (d) showing the defendant's firearms were surrendered to a local law enforcement agency or sold or transferred to a licensed firearms dealer.

(3) If the defendant does not own, possess, or have under his or her custody or control any firearms to relinquish, he or she shall, within five days following conviction, submit the completed Prohibited Persons Relinquishment Form to the assigned probation officer, with a statement affirming that he or she has no firearms to be relinquished.

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(e) The following procedures shall apply to any defendant who is a prohibited person within the meaning of paragraph (1) of subdivision (a) who is in custody at any point within the five-day period following conviction:

(1) The designee shall dispose of any firearms the defendant owns, possesses, or has under his or her custody or control within 14 days of the conviction by surrendering the firearms to the control of a local law enforcement agency, selling the firearms to a licensed firearms dealer, or transferring the firearms for storage to a firearms dealer pursuant to Section 29830, in accordance with the wishes of the defendant. Any proceeds from the sale of the firearms shall become the property of the defendant. The law enforcement officer or licensed dealer taking possession of any firearms pursuant to this subdivision shall issue a receipt to the designee describing the firearms and listing any serial number or other identification on the firearms at the time of surrender.

(2) If the defendant owns, possesses, or has under his or her custody or control any firearms to relinquish, the defendant's designee shall submit the completed Prohibited Persons Relinquishment Form to the assigned probation officer, within 14 days following conviction, along with the receipts described in paragraph (1) of subdivision (e) showing the defendant's firearms were surrendered to a local law enforcement agency or sold or transferred to a licensed firearms dealer.

(3) If the defendant does not own, possess, or have under his or her custody or control any firearms to relinquish, he or she shall, within 14 days following conviction, submit the completed Prohibited Persons Relinquishment Form to the assigned probation officer, with a statement affirming that he or she has no firearms to be relinquished.

(4) If the defendant is released from custody during the 14 days following conviction and a designee has not yet taken temporary possession of each firearm to be relinquished as described above, the defendant shall, within five days following his or her release, relinquish each firearm required to be relinquished pursuant to paragraph (1) of subdivision (d).

(f) For good cause, the court may shorten or enlarge the time periods specified in subdivisions (d) and (e), enlarge the time period specified in paragraph (3) of subdivision (c), or allow an alternative method of relinquishment.

(g) The defendant shall not be subject to prosecution for unlawful possession of any firearms declared on the Prohibited Persons Relinquishment Form if the firearms are relinquished as required.

(h) Any firearms that would otherwise be subject to relinquishment by a defendant under this section, but which are lawfully owned by a cohabitant of the defendant, shall be exempt from relinquishment, provided the defendant is notified that the cohabitant must store the firearm in accordance with Section 25135.

(i) A law enforcement agency shall update the Automated Firearms System to reflect any firearms that were relinquished to the agency pursuant to this section. A law enforcement agency shall retain a firearm that was relinquished to the agency pursuant to this section for 30 days after the date the firearm was relinquished. After the 30-day period has expired, the firearm is subject to destruction, retention, sale or other transfer by the agency, except upon the certificate of a judge of a court of record, or of the district attorney of the county, that the retention of the firearm is necessary or proper to the ends of justice,

or if the defendant provides written notice of an intent to appeal a conviction for an offense described in subdivision (a), or if the Automated Firearms System indicates that the firearm was reported lost or stolen by the lawful owner. If the firearm was reported lost or stolen, the firearm shall be restored to the lawful owner, as soon as its use as evidence has been served, upon the lawful owner's identification of the weapon and proof of ownership, and after the law enforcement agency has complied with Chapter 2 (commencing with Section 33850) of Division 11 of Title 4. The agency shall notify the Department of Justice of the disposition of relinquished firearms pursuant to Section 34010.

(*j*) A city, county, or city and county, or a state agency may adopt a regulation, ordinance, or resolution imposing a charge equal to its administrative costs relating to the seizure, impounding, storage, or release of a firearm pursuant to Section 33880.

(k) This section shall become operative on January 1, 2018.

SEC. 11. Theft of Firearms.

SEC. 11.1. Section 490.2 of the Penal Code is amended to read:

(a) Notwithstanding Section 487 or any other provision of law defining grand theft, obtaining any property by theft where the value of the money, labor, real or personal property taken does not exceed nine hundred fifty dollars (\$950) shall be considered petty theft and shall be punished as a misdemeanor, except that such person may instead be punished pursuant to subdivision (h) of Section 1170 if that person has one or more prior convictions for an offense specified in clause (iv) of subparagraph (C) of paragraph (2) of subdivision (e) of Section 667 or for an offense requiring registration pursuant to subdivision (c) of Section 290.

(b) This section shall not be applicable to any theft that may be charged as an infraction pursuant to any other provision of law.

(c) This section shall not apply to theft of a firearm.

SEC. 11.2. Section 29805 of the Penal Code is amended to read:

29805. Except as provided in Section 29855 or subdivision (a) of Section 29800, any person who has been convicted of a misdemeanor violation of Section 71, 76, 136.1, 136.5, or 140, subdivision (d) of Section 148, Section 171b, paragraph (1) of subdivision (a) of Section 171c, 171d, 186.28, 240, 241, 242, 243, 243.4, 244.5, 245, 245.5, 246.3, 247, 273.5, 273.6, 417, 417.6, 422, 626.9, 646.9, or 830.95, subdivision (a) of former Section 12100, as that section read at any time from when it was enacted by Section 3 of Chapter 1386 of the Statutes of 1988 to when it was repealed by Section 18 of Chapter 23 of the Statutes of 1994, Section 17500, 17510, 25300, 25800, 30315, or 32625, subdivision (b) or (d) of Section 26100, or Section 27510, or Section 8100, 8101, or 8103 of the Welfare and Institutions Code, any firearm-related offense pursuant to Sections 871.5 and 1001.5 of the Welfare and Institutions Code, Section 490.2 if the property taken was a firearm, or of the conduct punished in subdivision (c) of Section 27590, and who, within 10 years of the conviction, owns, purchases, receives, or has in possession or under custody or control, any firearm is guilty of a public offense, which shall be punishable by imprisonment in a county jail not exceeding one year or in the state prison, by a fine not

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exceeding one thousand dollars (\$1,000), or by both that imprisonment and fine. The court, on forms prescribed by the Department of Justice, shall notify the department of persons subject to this section. However, the prohibition in this section may be reduced, eliminated, or conditioned as provided in Section 29855 or 29860.

SEC. 12. Interim Standards.

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Notwithstanding the Administrative Procedure Act (APA), and in order to facilitate the prompt implementation of the Safety for All Act of 2016, the California Department of Justice may adopt interim standards without compliance with the procedures set forth in the APA. The interim standards shall remain in effect for no more than two years, and may be earlier superseded by regulations adopted pursuant to the APA. "Interim standards" means temporary standards that perform the same function as "emergency regulations" under the Administrative Procedure Act (Chapter 3.5 (commencing with Section 11340) of Part 1 of Division 3 of Title 2 of the Government Code), except that in order to provide greater opportunity for public comment on permanent regulations, the interim standards may remain in force for two years rather than 180 days.

SEC. 13. Amending the Measure.

This Act shall be broadly construed to accomplish its purposes. The provisions of this measure may be amended by a vote of 55 percent of the members of each house of the Legislature and signed by the Governor so long as such amendments are consistent with and further the intent of this Act.

SEC. 14. Conflicting Measures.

(a) In the event that this measure and another measure on the same subject matter, including but not limited to the regulation of the sale or possession of firearms or ammunition, shall appear on the same statewide ballot, the provisions of the other measure or measures shall be deemed to be in conflict with this measure. In the event that this measure receives a greater number of affirmative votes than a measure deemed to be in conflict with it, the provisions of this measure shall prevail in their entirety, and the other measure or measures shall be null and void.

(b) If this measure is approved by voters but superseded by law by any other conflicting measure approved by voters at the same election, and the conflicting ballot measure is later held invalid, this measure shall be self-executing and given full force and effect.

SEC. 15. Severability.

If any provision of this measure, or part of this measure, or the application of any provision or part to any person or circumstance, is for any reason held to be invalid or unconstitutional, the remaining provisions, or applications of provisions, shall not be affected, but shall remain in full force and effect, and to this end the provisions of this measure are severable.

SEC. 16. Proponent Standing.

Notwithstanding any other provision of law, if the State, government agency, or any of its officials fail to defend the constitutionality of this Act, following its approval by the voters, any other government employer, the proponent, or in their absence, any citizen of this State shall have the authority to intervene in any court action challenging the constitutionality of this Act for the purpose of defending its constitutionality, whether such action is in trial court, on appeal, or on discretionary review by the Supreme Court

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of California or the Supreme Court of the United States. The reasonable fees and costs of defending the action shall be a charge on funds appropriated to the Department of Justice, which shall be satisfied promptly.

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This initiative measure is submitted to the people in accordance with the provisions of Section 8 of Article II of the California Constitution.

This initiative measure amends, repeals, and adds sections to the Business and Professions Code, the Food and Agricultural Code, the Health and Safety Code, the Labor Code, the Revenue and Taxation Code, and the Water Code; therefore, existing provisions proposed to be deleted are printed in strikeout type and new provisions proposed to be added are printed in *italic type* to indicate that they are new.

PROPOSED LAW

SECTION 1. Title.

This measure shall be known and may be cited as the Control, Regulate and Tax Adult Use of Marijuana Act ("the Adult Use of Marijuana Act").

SEC. 2. Findings and Declarations.

A. Currently in California, nonmedical marijuana use is unregulated, untaxed, and occurs without any consumer or environmental protections. The Control, Regulate and Tax Adult Use of Marijuana Act will legalize marijuana for those over 21 years old, protect children, and establish laws to regulate marijuana cultivation, distribution, sale and use, and will protect Californians and the environment from potential dangers. It establishes the Bureau of Marijuana Control within the Department of Consumer Affairs to regulate and license the marijuana industry.

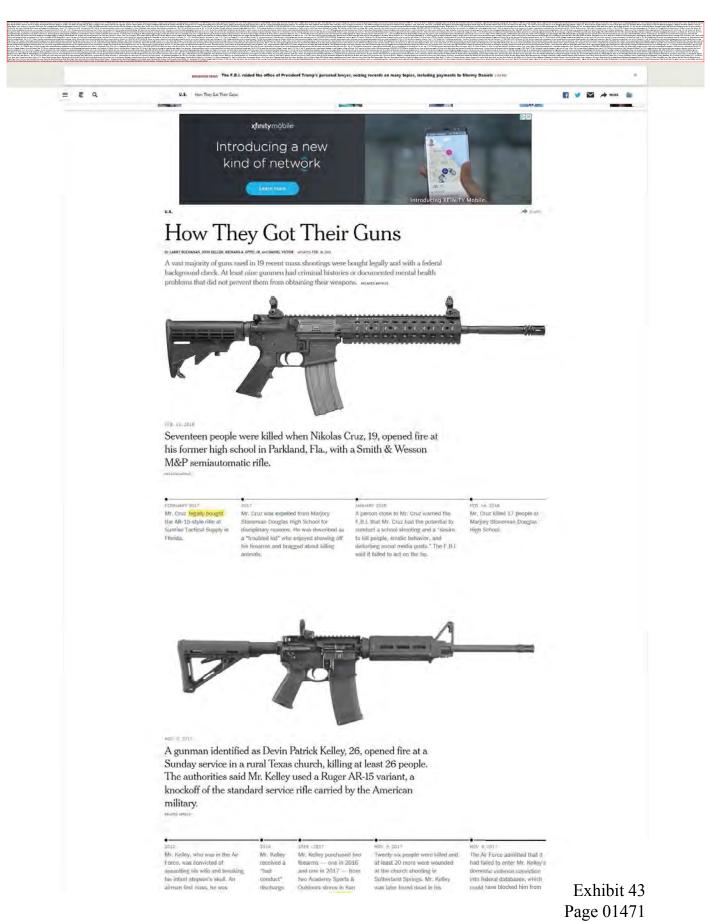
B. Marijuana is currently legal in our state for medical use and illegal for nonmedical use. Abuse of the medical marijuana system in California has long been widespread, but recent bipartisan legislation signed by Governor Jerry Brown is establishing a comprehensive regulatory scheme for medical marijuana. The Control, Regulate and Tax Adult Use of Marijuana Act (hereafter called the Adult Use of Marijuana Act) will consolidate and streamline regulation and taxation for both nonmedical and medical marijuana.

C. Currently, marijuana growth and sale is not being taxed by the State of California, which means our state is missing out on hundreds of millions of dollars in potential tax revenue every year. The Adult Use of Marijuana Act will tax both the growth and sale of marijuana to generate hundreds of millions of dollars annually. The revenues will cover the cost of administering the new law and will provide funds to: invest in public health programs that educate youth to prevent and treat serious substance abuse; train local law enforcement to enforce the new law with a focus on DUI enforcement; invest in communities to reduce the illicit market and create job opportunities; and provide for environmental cleanup and restoration of public lands damaged by illegal marijuana cultivation.

D. Currently, children under the age of 18 can just as easily purchase marijuana on the black market as adults can. By legalizing marijuana, the Adult Use of Marijuana Act will incapacitate the black market, and move marijuana purchases into a legal structure with strict safeguards against children accessing it. The Adult Use of Marijuana Act prohibits the sale of nonmedical marijuana to those

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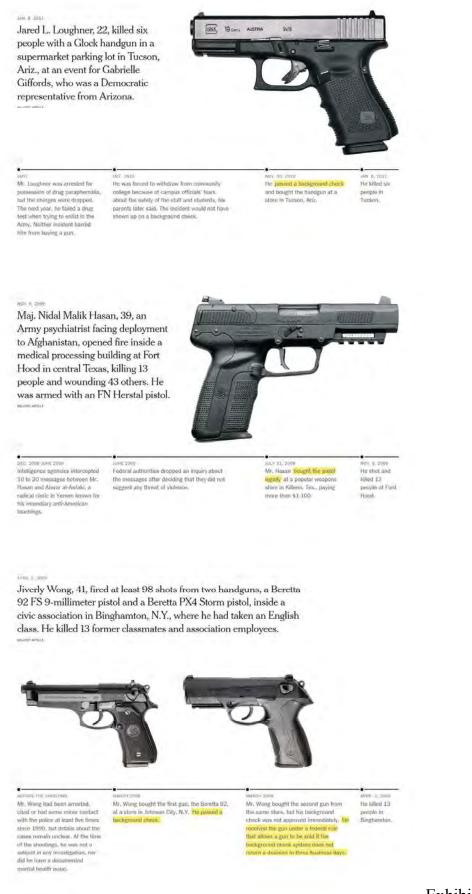
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