### Exhibit 59

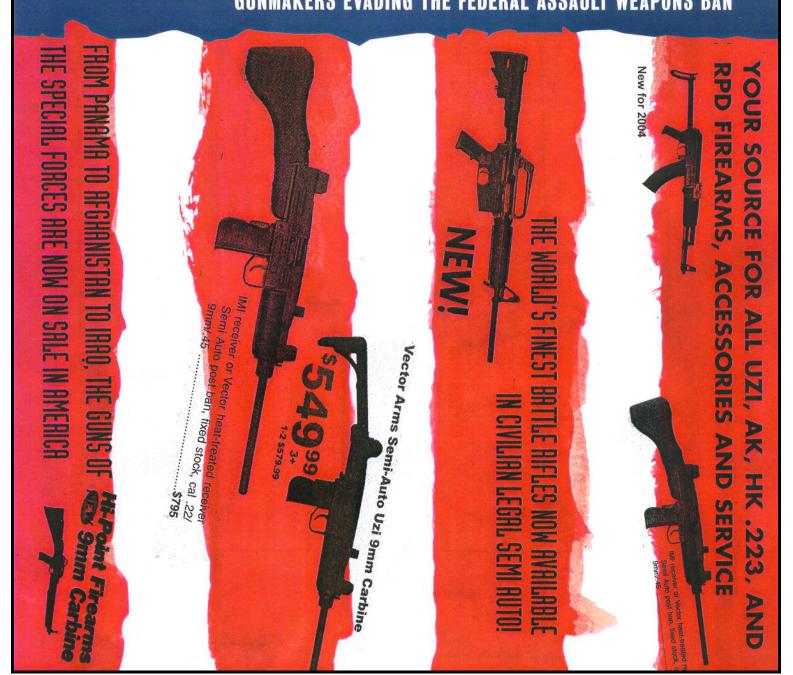
## To Defendants' Memorandum in Support of Motion for

## Summary Judgment

Case 1:13-cv-02841-CCB Document 44-59 Filed 02/14/14 Page 2 of 61



# United States of Assault Weapons gunmakers evading the federal assault weapons ban



## Case 1:13-cv-02841-CCB Document 44-59 Filed 02/14/14 Page 3 of 61 Introduction

On September 13, 2004, the federal ban on assault weapons is scheduled to end. As this date approaches, increasing attention has focused on the gun industry's almost complete success in evading the ban. Based on the research conducted for this report, the Violence Policy Center (VPC) estimates that <u>there are more assault</u> weapon manufacturers and assault weapons available for sale in America than ever <u>before</u>.

Contained in this study are more than 40 companies that are currently marketing new assault weapons for sale legally in the United States. Many of these companies either did not exist, or did not manufacture assault weapons, prior to the 1994 ban.<sup>a</sup>

Semiautomatic assault weapons manufactured by these gunmakers include: "copycat" AK-47s, AR-15s, UZIs, Galils, MP5s, and FN/FALs; semiautomatic versions of "classic" weapons such as the Tommy Gun and Sten; and, various hybrids.<sup>b</sup> New AK-47s equipped with high-capacity ammunition magazines that can hold 20, 30, 40, or more rounds are common and can be purchased for less than \$300.

At the same time, new assault weapon models that did not exist when the 1994 law was passed, such as the \$199 Hi-Point Carbine used in the 1999 Columbine massacre, have been introduced and are selling briskly.

The VPC estimates that <u>more than one million new assault weapons have been</u> <u>manufactured for sale in the United States since passage of the 1994 law</u>.<sup>c</sup>

If the 1994 ban is simply renewed, and not strengthened, every single one of the assault weapons pictured in this study will remain on the market, legal for sale to the American public. Simple renewal of the ban will do absolutely nothing to address the threat posed by these weapons.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>a</sup> Estimate taken from Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives (ATF) production figures, analysis of gun industry trade publications and general readership gun magazines, and annual attendance at the S.H.O.T. (Shooting, Hunting, and Outdoor Trade) Show, the annual trade show for the gun industry.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>b</sup> Because of the transient nature of the gun industry and the lack of reliable, comprehensive information on firearms manufacturing in the United States, it is impossible to offer an exact number of manufacturers currently producing "copycat" assault weapons as well as the actual number of such guns manufactured. For this study, the Violence Policy Center collected information from manufacturers attending the 2004 S.H.O.T. Show, reviewed advertisements by gunmakers in industry trade publications and consumer gun publications, and surveyed the Internet for manufacturer web sites.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>c</sup> The VPC estimate is taken from ATF production data, 1995 to 2001, and relies primarily on gunmakers who are known to manufacture only, or primarily, assault weapons. This is an extremely conservative estimate and does not take into account the large numbers of assault weapons imported into the U.S. since 1994. Production data from ATF is extremely limited. Long guns are reported only as rifles or shotguns. In addition, in 2004 the U.S. Congress banned for at least one year the future release of firearms production data to the general public.

This study contains four sections.

**Section One:** A Flawed Law details how virtually from the inception of the 1994 law America's firearms industry has easily evaded the ban's intent and bragged of its success in manufacturing "copycat" or "sporterized" assault weapons. The section also briefly details the findings of a 2003 Violence Policy Center analysis of Federal Bureau of Investigation data which found that from 1998 through 2001, one out of five law enforcement officers slain in the line of duty were killed with an assault weapon, including "copycat" versions of banned weapons and assault weapons not covered by the original law.

Section Two: Legislation That Would Effectively Ban All Assault Weapons offers a brief summary of federal legislation—the "Assault Weapons Ban and Law Enforcement Protection Act of 2003"—that has been introduced in the U.S. Senate and House that would strengthen current law and address the industry's subversion of the 1994 ban. The legislation is based on California's 1999 state assault weapons ban, which, unlike federal law, addresses the "copycat" issue.

**Section Three:** Assault Weapon Manufacturers contains brief profiles of 42 gunmakers that currently market post-ban, "copycat" assault weapons as well as new assault weapon types. Each profile contains available company contact information (address, telephone, fax, and web address) as well as examples of the assault weapons sold by the gunmaker.

*Section Four: A Listing of Assault Weapon Manufacturers by State* is a chart listing the state and city of each of the 42 current assault weapon manufacturers.

#### Section One: A Flawed Law

The 1994 law banned specific assault weapons by name-e.g. UZI, Avtomat Kalashnikov (AK-47), AR-15as well as their "copies or duplicates." The law also classifies as assault weapons semiautomatic firearms that can accept a detachable ammunition magazine and have two additional assault weapon design characteristics. But immediately after the 1994 law was enacted, the gun industry evaded it by making slight, cosmetic design changes to banned weapons-including those banned by name in the law-and continued to manufacture and sell these "post-ban" or "copycat" guns.

"...the Kalashnikov [AK-47], in various forms and guises, has flourished. Today there are probably more models, accessories and parts to choose from than ever before." Gun World, August 2001

Changes that allow an assault weapon to stay on the market can be as minor as removing a flash suppressor at the end of a gun's barrel. The gun industry dubbed this process "sporterization." Gunmakers' quick and successful evasion of the law was no secret. In February 1995, just five months after the ban's enactment, lead sponsor Senator Dianne Feinstein (D-CA), in a *60 Minutes* interview, charged that the industry was violating both "the spirit and intent of the law" and promised, "I can assure you if I can figure a way to stop it, I'll try to do that."<sup>1</sup>

In the nearly 10 years following that interview, the situation has gone from bad to worse. Today, of the nine assault weapon brand/types banned by name and manufacturer in the law,<sup>2</sup> six of the brand/types are still marketed in post-ban,

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> *60 Minutes*, CBS News Transcripts, Sunday, February 5, 1995. "Does this violate the spirit and intent of the law? Absolutely. Should they be doing this? No. And I think it does say that there are craven interests out there who simply want to use this legislation to profiteer wherever they possibly can. And I can assure you if I can figure a way to stop it, I'll try to do that."

The law states, "The term `semiautomatic assault weapon' means—(A) any of the firearms, or copies or duplicates of the firearms in any caliber, known as—(i) Norinco, Mitchell, and Poly Technologies Avtomat Kalashnikovs (all models); (ii) Action Arms Israeli Military Industries UZI and Galil; (iii) Beretta Ar70 (SC-70); (iv) Colt AR-15; (v) Fabrique National FN/FAL, FN/LAR, and FNC; (vi) SWD—10, M-11/9, and M-12; (vii) Steyr AUG; (viii) INTRATEC TEC-9, TEC-DC9 and TEC-22; and (ix) revolving cylinder shotguns, such as (or similar to) the Street Sweeper and Striker 12...."

#### Guns Banned by the 1994 Law<sup>3</sup> and Their Legal Counterparts<sup>4</sup>



3

First horizontal row of chart.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> Second and third horizontal rows of chart.

"copycat" configurations.<sup>5</sup> In fact, gunmakers openly boast of their ability to circumvent the ban. Their success is described in an August 2001 *Gun World* magazine article about the Vepr II assault rifle, a "sporterized" version of the AK-47:

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

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

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

Just such a post-ban AR-type assault rifle, the Bushmaster XM15 M4 A3, was used by the Washington, DC-area snipers to kill 10 and injure three in October 2002. The snipers' Bushmaster is even marketed as a "Post-Ban Carbine."

In addition to the threat assault weapons pose to the general public, they continue to pose a unique threat to law enforcement. The May 2003 Violence Policy Center study *"Officer Down"—Assault Weapons and the War on Law Enforcement* (http://www.vpc.org/studies/officecont.htm) revealed that, according to Federal Bureau of Investigation data, one in five law enforcement officers (41 of 211) slain in the line of duty from January 1998 through December 2001 were slain with an assault weapon, many of which were "post-ban" models that will remain untouched by a renewal of current law.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> Assault weapons that have not been reintroduced are the Beretta AR70, Street Sweeper and Striker 12 assault shotguns (the latter two guns were re-classified by ATF as subject to the strict regulations of the National Firearms Act of 1934), and Steyr AUG.

#### Section Two: Legislation That Would Effectively Ban All Assault Weapons

Legislation to address the industry's subversion of the 1994 ban has been introduced in the 108<sup>th</sup> Congress by Representatives Carolyn McCarthy (D-NY) and John Conyers (D-MI) in the U.S. House of Representatives (H.R. 2038) and Senator Frank Lautenberg (D-NJ) in the U.S. Senate (S. 1431). The legislation is based on California's 1999 state assault weapons ban, which, unlike federal law, addresses the "copycat" issue. The "Assault Weapons Ban and Law Enforcement Protection Act of 2003" would:

- **Expand the list of named, banned assault weapons**. The limited list of banned assault weapons contained in the original law is expanded to address new, post-ban weapons marketed by the industry as well as assault weapons not covered by the 1994 law.
- Improve the definition of "assault weapon" to cover all assault weapons. The definition is refined to include firearms that accept a detachable ammunition magazine and incorporate *one* other assault weapon characteristic such as a pistol grip or folding stock. Current law requires the presence of two such characteristics before a gun is labeled an "assault weapon." The narrowness of this definition has resulted in a proliferation of post-ban assault weapons, including legal versions of guns—such as the MAC-10 and AR-15—banned by name in the 1994 law.
- Revise the list of assault weapon characteristics to delete some extraneous characteristics and better define others. Some "assault weapon" characteristics used to define such weapons in current law actually have no bearing on whether the firearm functions as an assault weapon. For example, the ability to attach a bayonet to the barrel of a gun has no bearing on whether the firearm functions. In addition, the term "pistol grip" is clarified to include so-called "thumbhole stocks" or other design features that perform the same function.
- Clarify the term "firearm" as used in the assault weapons ban to include the frame or receiver of a prohibited gun. The "receiver" of any firearm is its major working part. Receivers and frames are defined by the Gun Control Act of 1968 as "firearms." The Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives (ATF), however, has adopted a different interpretation of this basic federal gun law in the case of assault weapons, determining that the term "firearm" as applied to assault weapons does not include receivers or frames. This interpretation allows gun dealers and wholesalers to sell new receivers of otherwise banned guns. Furthermore, all of the other parts necessary to make an assault weapon are readily available, often sold as "parts kits."

Compounding this problem is the fact that it is legal for an individual to manufacture a firearm for personal use.

- Prohibit manufacturers from using pre-ban, high-capacity ammunition magazines in post-ban assault weapons. Under the 1994 law, no new firearm may be manufactured or sold in the United States with an ammunition magazine that has a capacity greater than 10 rounds. Assault weapon manufacturers are circumventing the law by equipping new guns with "grandfathered" highcapacity magazines of 10 rounds or more.
- **Ban the Importation of high-capacity ammunition magazines.** Currently, ATF regulations allow for the importation of foreign-made, high-capacity magazines manufactured prior to the 1994 ban. This not only ensures that there will always be a supply of high-capacity magazines available for sale in the United States, but also dramatically increases the possibility that the manufacture date of new high-capacity magazines can be falsified.

As seen by the product lines of these manufacturers, the firearms industry has successfully evaded the 1994 ban. Therefore, simple renewal of the existing ban will do nothing to address the severe danger that assault weapons pose to public safety. Reauthorization of the ban must include substantial improvements to prevent the gun industry from continuing to flood America's streets with these deadly weapons.

#### Section Three: Assault Weapon Manufacturers

This section contains brief profiles of gunmakers that currently market post-ban, "copycat" assault weapons as well as new assault weapon types. Each profile contains available company contact information (address, telephone, fax, and web address) as well as examples of the assault weapons sold by the gunmaker. Alexander Arms, LLC www.alexanderarms.com



US Army, Radford Arsenal P.O. Box 1 Radford, VA 24143 540-639-8356 phone 540-639-8353 fax



50 Beowulf Entry



21 Genghis Entry

American Spirit Arms, Corp. www.gunkits.com

15001 N. Hayden Road Suite 112 Scottsdale, AZ 85260 888-486-5487 phone 480-483-5301 fax





ASA C.A.R. 16" Rifle .223 cal



ASA 16" M4 Rifle .223 cal

Arizona Expert Arms www.azexarms.com

AZEX 723 W. Commerce Unit Bay 2 Gilbert, AZ 85233 480-507-0200 phone





FAL





ArmaLite, Inc. www.armalite.com

745 South Hanford Street Geneseo, IL 61254 309-944-6939 phone 309-944-6949 fax





#### AR 10-A4 Carbine



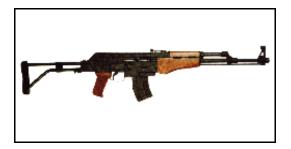
M15A2 Carbine

Armscor Precision Inc. www.armscor.com.ph

5329 South Cameron Suite 110 Las Vegas, NV 89119 702-362-7750 phone 702-362-5019 fax







MAK22

MAK22FS





M1600

M1600R

#### Arsenal Inc. www.arsenalinc.com

5015 W. Sahara Avenue #125 Las Vegas, NV 89146 888-539-2220 phone 702-643-2088 fax



Also available with our standard type US I SA M-7 style stock sets in several configu

Double Stack magazine type SLR 101 SB (black) and SLR 101 SG (00 Green) Single Stack magazine (ype SLR 101 SB1 (black) and SLR 101 SG1 (00 Green)



#### B & K Custom Firearms www.bandkcustomfirearms.com

P.O. Box 17445 Jacksonville, FL 32245 904-727-9580 phone



Barrett Firearms Manufacturing, Inc. www.barrettrifles.com



P.O. Box 1077 Murfreesboro, TN 37133 615-896-2938 phone 615-896-7313 fax



Barrett M468

Beretta U.S.A. Corp. www.berettausa.com



17601 Beretta Drive Accokeek, MD 20607 301-283-2191 phone



Bobcat Weapons Inc. www.bobcatweapons.com



P.O. Box 21017 Mesa, AZ 85277-1017 480-832-0844 phone 206-350-5274 fax



BW-5 9mm Standard Sporting Rifle

Bushmaster Firearms, Inc. www.bushmaster.com

P.O. Box 1479 Windham, ME 04062 800-998-7928 phone 207-892-8068 fax





Carbon 15 Type 21 Pistol



XM15 E2S M4 Type Post-Ban Carbine



XM15 E2S Dissipator Carbine

Cavalry Arms Corp. www.cavalryarms.com

929 E. Juanita Avenue Suite 101 Mesa, AZ 85204 480-833-9685 phone





CAV-15 Rifleman



CAV-15 Trooper

Century International Arms Inc. www.centuryarms.com

1161 Holland Drive Boca Raton, FL 33487 561-998-1997 phone 561-998-1993 fax







Case 1:13-cv-02841-CCB Document 44-59 Filed 02/14/14 Page 26 of 61

Colt's Manufacturing Company LLC www.colt.com

P.O. Box 1868 Hartford, CT 06144-1868 860-236-6311 phone 860-244-1442 fax





Match Target M4

DoubleStar Corp. www.star15.com

Box 430 Winchester, KY 40391 859-745-1757 phone 859-745-4638 fax





DSC STAR-15 Rifle



DSC STARCAR Carbine

DPMS (Defense Procurement Manufacturing Services, Inc.) www.pantherarms.com

3312 12th Street SE St. Cloud, MN 56304 320-258-4448 phone 320-258-4449 fax





Panther 16" AP4 Post Ban w/Miculek Comp (RFA2-AP4PMC)



Panther AP4 Training Rifle .22LR Post Ban (RFA2-AP422P)

DS Arms, Inc. www.dsarms.com

P.O. Box 370 Barrington, IL 60011 847-277-7258 phone 847-277-7259 fax





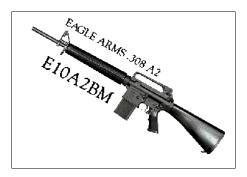
SA58 Tactical Rifle

Eagle Arms www.eagle-arms.com

P.O. Box 146 Geneseo, IL 61254 309-944-6977 phone 309-944-6978 fax









Entréprise Arms www.entreprise.com



15861 Business Center Drive Irwindale, CA 91706-2062 626-962-8712 phone 626-962-4692 fax



Imbel Rifle



STG 58C Carbine

Feather USA www.featherusa.com

P.O. Box 247 Eaton, CO 80615 800-519-0485 phone





Rav-22LR



Rav-45ACP

Fulton Armory www.fulton-armory.com

8725 Bollman Place, #1 Savage, MD 20763 301-490-9485 phone 301-490-9547 fax





Liberator FAR-15 Rifle (aka "Guardian II")

Heckler & Koch www.hk-usa.com

21480 Pacific Blvd. Sterling, VA 20166-8903 703-450-1900 phone 703-450-8160 fax





Hi-Point Firearms www.mkssupply.com

8611-A North Dixie Drive Dayton, OH 45414 877-425-4867 phone 937-454-0503 fax





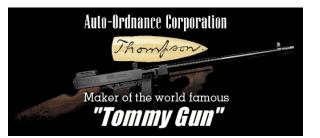
9mm Carbine



40 S&W Carbine

Kahr Arms/Auto-Ordnance www.tommygun.com

P.O. Box 220 Blauvelt, NY 10913 845-735-4500 phone 845-735-4610 fax





*Thompson* 1927A-1/1927A-1C



#### Thompson M1



Thompson 1927A-1 "Commando"

Knight's Manufacturing Company www.knightarmco.com

7750 9<sup>th</sup> Street S.W. Vero Beach, FL 32968 772-778-4643 phone





SR-15 M-4 Carbine



SR-15 M-5 Rifle

## L&G Weaponry www.faxworldcom.com/lgweap

Huntington Beach, CA 714-840-3772 phone 714-625-4631 fax



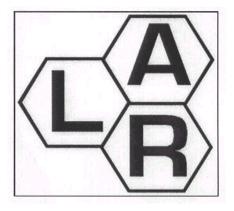
L&G AR-15 A2 16" Heavy Barrel Rifle



L&G AR-15 A2 20" Heavy Barrel Rifle

L.A.R. Manufacturing, Inc. www.largrizzly.com

4133 West Farm Road West Jordan, UT 84088 801-280-3505 phone 801-280-1972 fax





Grizzly 15

Les Baer Custom, Inc. www.lesbaer.com

29601 34th Avenue Hillsdale, IL 61257 309-658-2716 phone 309-658-2610 fax





Les Baer Custom Thunder Ranch Rifle

Ohio Ordnance Works www.ohioordnanceworks.com

310 Park Drive P.O. Box 687 Chardon, OH 44024 440-285-3481 phone 440-286-8571 fax





VZ 2000

## Olympic Arms, Inc.

#### www.olyarms.com

624 Old Pacific Highway SE Olympia, WA 98513 360-459-7940 phone 360-491-3447 fax





PCR-7 Eliminator<sup>4</sup>



0A-98 Pistol



CAR-97M4

4

<sup>&</sup>quot;PCR" stands for "politically correct rifle."

Rapid Fire www.ohiorapidfire.com



537 North Elm Street Troy, OH 45373 937-332-0833 phone



A2







AK



FN/FAL Carbine

Red Jacket Firearms<sup>5</sup> www.ronbr.com/redjacketfirearms.html

9378 S. Choctow Drive Baton Rouge, LA 70819 225-214-3707 phone





AMD65 7.62X39

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> Weapon manufactured by Red Jacket Firearms for sale by JoeKen Firearms. Photo taken from JoeKen Firearms (www.joeken.net).

Robinson Armament Company www.robarm.com

P.O. Box 16776 Salt Lake City, UT 84116 801-355-0401 phone 801-355-0402 fax





VEPR KTR-03



M96 Expeditionary Rifle

Rock River Arms, Inc. www.rockriverarms.com

1042 Cleveland Road Colona, IL 61241 309-792-5780 phone 309-792-5781 fax



CAR A2'S
NEWIE
CALIBER
WEIGHT
BARREL 16" Chrome Moly, 1:9 Twist   HANDGUARDS Mid Length or CAR Handguards   BUTTSTOCK A2 or Tactical A4 Non-collapsible Buttstock   OPTIONS Black or Green, Muzzle Brake
CAR A2 - CAR HANDGUARDS
With A2 Buttstock
CAR A2M - MID LENGTH HANDGUARDS
With A2 Buttstock

## Case 1:13-cv-02841-CCB Document 44-59 Filed 02/14/14 Page 47 of 61

RPB Industries www.rpbusa.com

P.O. Box 367 Avondale Estates, GA 30002 800-858-0809 phone







MPA20 SSA



Tactical Weapons Training Academy www.tactical-weapons.com



4613 E. Ivy Street Suite 102 Mesa, AZ 85205 480-830-5652 phone 928-396-1538 fax



SP10 9mm Sporting Rifle



SW 760 Sporting Rifle

## Tactical Weapons Training Academy



SW AR47 CAR 7.62\*39 Sporting Rifle



SW 32 Sporting Rifle

<u>\_\_\_</u>/

Tromix Corp. www.tromix.com

405 N. Walnut Avenue, #8 Broken Arrow, OK 74012 918-251-5640 phone





223 Tack-Hammer: FDR



.204 Ruger Tack-Hammer

Valkyrie Arms, Ltd. www.valkyriearms.com

120 State Avenue NE, #381 Olympia, WA 98501 360-482-4036 phone





Browning 1919 A4 .30 caliber



US M3-A1 Grease Gun



Sten Gun

Vector Arms, Inc. www.vectorarms.com

270 West 500 North North Salt Lake, UT 84054 801-295-1917 phone 801-295-9316 fax



Full-Size Post-Ban UZI



Mini Post-Ban UZI



**RPD Semi-Auto** 

Vector Arms, Inc.



V-53



AK-47



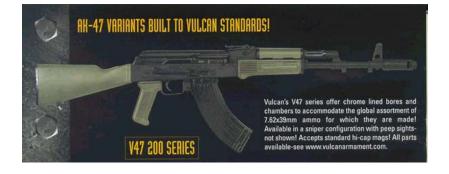


Vulcan Armament, Inc. www.vulcanarmament.com

P.O. Box 2473 Inver Grove Heights, MN 55076-8473









V15-100 Rifle

Vulcan Armament, Inc.



V94-100



V73-100 Rifle

Wilson Combat & Scattergun Technologies www.wilsoncombat.com

2234 CR 719 Berryville, AR 72616 870-545-3635 phone 870-545-3310 fax





UT-15 Urban Tactical Rifle



M-4T Tactical Carbine

Z-M Weapons www.zmweapons.com

203 South Street Bernardston, MA 01337 413-648-9501 phone 413-648-0219 fax





LR-300SRF Post Ban Compensated Fixstock

# Section Four: A Listing of Assault Weapon Manufacturers by State

State	Manufacturer	City
Arkansas	Wilson Combat & Scattergun Technologies	Berryville
Arizona	American Spirit Arms, Corp.	Scottsdale
	Arizona Expert Arms	Gilbert
	Bobcat Weapons Inc.	Mesa
	Cavalry Arms Corp.	Mesa
	Tactical Weapons Training Academy	Mesa
California	Entréprise Arms	Irwindale
	L&G Weaponry	Huntington Beach
Colorado	Feather USA	Eaton
Connecticut	Colt's Manufacturing Company LLC	Hartford
Florida	B & K Custom Firearms	Jacksonville
	Century International Arms Inc.	Boca Raton
	Knight's Manufacturing Company	Vero Beach
Georgia	RPB Industries	Avondale Estates
Illinois	ArmaLite, Inc.	Geneseo
	DS Arms, Inc.	Barrington
	Eagle Arms	Geneseo
	Les Baer Custom, Inc.	Hillsdale
	Rock River Arms, Inc.	Colona
Kentucky	DoubleStar Corp.	Winchester

State	Manufacturer	City
Louisiana	Red Jacket Firearms	Baton Rouge
Maine	Bushmaster Firearms, Inc.	Windham
Maryland	Beretta U.S.A. Corp.	Accokeek
	Fulton Armory	Savage
Massachusetts	Z-M Weapons	Bernardston
Minnesota	DPMS (Defense Procurement Manufacturing Services, Inc.)	St. Cloud
	Vulcan Armament, Inc.	Inver Grove Heights
Nevada	Armscor Precision Inc.	Las Vegas
	Arsenal Inc.	Las Vegas
New York	Kahr Arms/Auto-Ordnance	Blauvelt
Ohio	Hi-Point Firearms	Dayton
	Ohio Ordnance Works	Chardon
	Rapid Fire	Troy
Oklahoma	Tromix Corp.	Broken Arrow
Tennessee	Barrett Firearms Manufacturing, Inc.	Murfreesboro
Utah	L.A.R. Manufacturing, Inc.	West Jordan
	Robinson Armament Company	Salt Lake City
	Vector Arms, Inc.	North Salt Lake
Virginia	Alexander Arms, LLC	Radford
	Heckler & Koch	Sterling
Washington	Olympic Arms, Inc.	Olympia
	Valkyrie Arms, Ltd.	Olympia

### Case 1:13-cv-02841-CCB Document 44-59 Filed 02/14/14 Page 60 of 61

The Violence Policy Center (VPC) is a national non-profit educational organization that conducts research and public education on firearms violence and provides information and analysis to policymakers, journalists, advocates, and the general public. The Center examines the role of firearms in America, analyzes trends and patterns in firearms violence, and works to develop policies to reduce gun-related death and injury. This study was authored by VPC Executive Director Josh Sugarmann and VPC Policy Analyst Marty Langley, and was edited by VPC Publications Coordinator Aimée Newth. Research assistance was supplied by Sofia Checa. This study was funded in part with the support of The David Bohnett Foundation, The California Wellness Foundation, Richard and Rhoda Goldman Fund, The George Gund Foundation, The Joyce Foundation, and, The John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation. Past studies released by the VPC include:

- Vest Buster: The .500 Smith & Wesson Magnum—The Gun Industry's Latest Challenge to Law Enforcement Body Armor (June 2004)
- A Further Examination of Data Contained in the Study "On Target" Regarding Effects of the 1994 Federal Assault Weapons Ban (April 2004)
- Really Big Guns: Even Bigger Lies (March 2004)
- *Illinois: Land of Post-Ban Assault Weapons* (March 2004)
- When Men Murder Women: An Analysis of 2001 Homicide Data (September 2003)
- Bullet Hoses—Semiautomatic Assault Weapons: What Are They? What's So Bad About Them? (May 2003)
- "Officer Down"—Assault Weapons and the War on Law Enforcement (May 2003)
- Firearms Production in America 2002 Edition—A Listing of Firearm Manufacturers in America with Production Histories Broken Out by Firearm Type and Caliber (March 2003)
- *"Just Like Bird Hunting"—The Threat to Civil Aviation from 50 Caliber Sniper Rifles* (January 2003)
- Sitting Ducks—The Threat to the Chemical and Refinery Industry from 50 Caliber Sniper Rifles (August 2002)
- License to Kill IV: More Guns, More Crime (June 2002)
- American Roulette: The Untold Story of Murder-Suicide in the United States (April 2002)
- The U.S. Gun Industry and Others Unknown—Evidence Debunking the Gun Industry's Claim that Osama bin Laden Got His 50 Caliber Sniper Rifles from the U.S. Afghan-Aid Program (February 2002)
- *"A .22 for Christmas"—How the Gun Industry Designs and Markets Firearms for Children and Youth* (December 2001)
- *Kids in the Line of Fire: Children, Handguns, and Homicide* (November 2001)
- Unintended Consequences: Pro-Handgun Experts Prove That Handguns Are a Dangerous Choice For Self-Defense (November 2001)
- Voting from the Rooftops: How the Gun Industry Armed Osama bin Laden, Other Foreign and Domestic Terrorists, and Common Criminals with 50 Caliber Sniper Rifles (October 2001)
- Shot Full of Holes: Deconstructing John Ashcroft's Second Amendment (July 2001)
- Hispanics and Firearms Violence (May 2001)
- Where'd They Get Their Guns?—An Analysis of the Firearms Used in High-Profile Shootings, 1963 to 2001 (April 2001)
- A Deadly Myth: Women, Handguns, and Self-Defense (January 2001)
- Handgun Licensing and Registration: What it Can and Cannot Do (September 2000)
- Pocket Rockets: The Gun Industry's Sale of Increased Killing Power (July 2000)
- Guns For Felons: How the NRA Works to Rearm Criminals (March 2000)
- One Shot, One Kill: Civilian Sales of Military Sniper Rifles (May 1999)
- Cease Fire: A Comprehensive Strategy to Reduce Firearms Violence (Revised, October 1997)

Violence Policy Center, 1140 19th Street, NW, Suite 600, Washington, DC 20036 202-822-8200 phone, 202-822-8205 fax, www.vpc.org web

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Case 1:13-cv-02841-CCB Document 44-59 Filed 02/14/14 Page 61 of 61

### **About the Violence Policy Center**

The Violence Policy Center (VPC) is a national nonprofit educational organization working to reduce death and injury from firearms. As America's premier think tank on gun policy, the VPC studies current firearms issues and provides information to policymakers, journalists, public health professionals, and grassroots activists.

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