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25 DISTRICT COURT

26 CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA

27 JAMES PARSONS, individually and as Special
28 Administrator of the Estate of Carolyn Lee Parsons,
and ANN-MARIE PARSONS,

Plaintiffs,

vs.

COLT'S MANUFACTURING COMPANY LLC; COLT
DEFENSE LLC; DANIEL DEFENSE INC.; PATRIOT
ORDNANCE FACTORY; FN AMERICA; FN
HERSTAL; HERSTAL GROUP; NOVESKE
RIFLEWORKS LLC; CHRISTENSEN ARMS; LEWIS
MACHINE & TOOL COMPANY; LWRC
INTERNATIONAL LLC; DISCOUNT FIREARMS
AND AMMO LLC; DF&A HOLDINGS LLC;
MAVERICK INVESTMENTS LP; SPORTSMAN'S
WAREHOUSE; and GUNS AND GUITARS INC.,

Defendants.

CASE NO.:

DEPT. NO.:

**COMPLAINT AND
JURY DEMAND**

**Exemption Requested:
Damages Exceed \$50,000
Per Plaintiff**

INTRODUCTION

1. On February 14, 1929, men associated with notorious gangster Al Capone fired 70 rounds from Thompson submachine guns into a Chicago garage, killing seven rival gang members.

2. It was a death toll that would barely register today. But 1929 was a different time. The Saint Valentine's Day Massacre, perpetrated with a weapon capable of spraying hundreds of rounds per minute, shocked the nation and galvanized Congress to address the scourge of automatic weapons.

3. The National Firearms Act (NFA) was enacted in 1934 to halt the proliferation of weapons like the so-called “Tommy Gun,” which were universally thought to pose an egregious threat to public safety and law enforcement.

4. At congressional hearings, Attorney General Homer Cummings articulated the sentiment shared by Congress, the public, the firearms industry, and the National Rifle Association: “A machine gun, of course, ought never to be in the hands of any private individual. There is not the slightest excuse for it, not the least in the world.”

5. The president of the NRA, Karl Frederick, helped Congress draft a definition of “machine gun” that was premised on its essential characteristic – the capacity to produce a ferocious rate of fire unlimited by the shooter’s ability to pull the trigger.

6. Colt, at the time the only manufacturer of machine guns, fully cooperated with the government. The Attorney General reported that Colt had "entered into a gentleman's agreement with the Department of Justice . . . because they have realized what a dreadful thing it has been for those deadly and dangerous weapons to be in the hands of those criminals."

7. That gentleman's agreement was eventually obliterated, along with the firearms industry's concern for public safety. In the post-Vietnam era, Colt and other firearm manufacturers took the AR-15, the U.S. military's superlative combat rifle, and sold it to civilians with minor changes that preserve the weapon's core design: a machine gun engineered for automatic fire.

1 8. Congress, together with the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms (ATF),
2 spent decades adapting the law in order to keep up with the industry and protect the public
3 from automatic weapons. That effort led to an explicit prohibition on the manufacture and sale
4 of weapons with design features that allow for automatic fire through simple modification.

5 9. Several manufacturers of the AR-15 rifle, including Defendants in this case,
6 were undeterred. Choosing profits over public safety, Defendants continued to design,
7 manufacture, and market AR-15 rifles that will shoot automatically with modifications that
8 require no technical expertise and can be completed within minutes, if not seconds.

9 10. The fact that the AR-15 can be so easily modified is not just known to
10 Defendants; it is intended by them and advertised to potential buyers.

11 11. In the last several years alone, scores of Americans have been gunned down
12 indiscriminately with AR-15 rifles in schools, places of worship, night clubs, office parties,
13 movie theaters, and dozens of other places.

14 12. America's mass shooters seek fame by death tally. It has been apparent for
15 years, and reported repeatedly, that even in semi-automatic mode AR-15s are the weapon of
16 choice for shooters looking to inflict maximum casualties.

17 13. It was not just possible – or even probable – that a gunman would take
18 advantage of the ease of modifying AR-15s to fire automatically in order to substantially
19 increase the body count during a mass shooting. It was inevitable.

20 14. The inevitable occurred on October 1, 2017.

21 15. On that day, eighty-eight years after the St. Valentine's Day Massacre, a man
22 unleashed 1,049 rounds into a crowd of concertgoers in Las Vegas in less than ten minutes,
23 killing 58 and injuring more than 400.

24 16. The scale of that crime was made possible by the shooter's arsenal: twelve AR-
25 15 machine guns. Each weapon had been modified with a "bump stock" – an easily installable
26 plastic device that the manufacturers knew would facilitate the weapon's ability to spray
27 automatic fire.

17. Carrie Parsons, aged 31, was killed in Las Vegas while fleeing for her life from a hailstorm of automatic fire.

18. Defendants' willful conduct in designing, manufacturing and marketing these weapons was craven, unconscionable, and flatly illegal under federal and Nevada law.

PARTIES AND JURISDICTION

19. Plaintiff James Parsons is a resident of Washington. He is the Special Administrator of the Estate of Carolyn Lee Parsons. He is the surviving father of Carolyn Lee Parsons, who was known to her family and friends as Carrie. Pursuant to NRS 41.085, Mr. Parsons has standing to pursue this claim as the Special Administrator and as an heir to Carrie.

20. Plaintiff Ann-Marie Parsons is a resident of Washington. She is the surviving mother of Carrie Parsons. Pursuant to NRS 41.085, she has standing to pursue this claim as an heir to Carrie.

21. Defendant Colt's Manufacturing Company LLC is the manufacturer of the Colt M4 Carbine, an AR-15 style assault rifle that is sold in the United States for personal use. Defendant Colt Defense LLC is the corporate parent of Defendant Colt's Manufacturing Company LLC.

22. Defendant Daniel Defense Inc. is the manufacturer of the Daniel Defense DDM4V11 and the Daniel Defense M4A1, which are both AR-15 style assault rifles that are sold in the United States for personal use.

23. Defendant Patriot Ordnance Factory (POF) is the manufacturer of the POF USA P-15, an AR-15 style assault rifle that is sold in the United States for personal use.

24. Defendant FN Herstal is the manufacturer of the FNH FN15, an AR-15 style assault rifle that is sold in the United States for personal use. Defendant FN America is the American subsidiary of Defendant FN Herstal. Defendant Herstal Group is the corporate parent of Defendants FN Herstal and FN America.

25. Defendant Noveske Rifleworks LLC is the manufacturer of the Noveske N4, an AR-15 style assault rifle that is sold in the United States for personal use.

1 26. Defendant Christensen Arms is the manufacturer of the Christensen Arms CA-
2 15, an AR-15 style assault rifle that is sold in the United States for personal use.

3 27. Defendant Lewis Machine & Tool Company (LMT) is the manufacturer of the
4 LMT Defender 2000, an AR-15 style assault rifle that is sold in the United States for personal
5 use.

6 28. Defendant LWRC International LLC is the manufacturer of the LWRC M6IC,
7 an AR-15 style assault rifle that is sold in the United States for personal use.

8 29. Defendants Colt's Manufacturing Company LLC, Colt Defense LLC, Daniel
9 Defense Inc., Patriot Ordnance Factory, FN Herstal, FN America, Herstal Group, Noveske
10 Rifleworks LLC, Christensen Arms, Lewis Machine & Tool Company, and LWRC
11 International LLC, are hereinafter collectively referred to as "Defendant Manufacturers."

12 30. Defendant Discount Firearms & Ammo LLC is a Nevada limited liability
13 company with its principal place of business in Las Vegas, Nevada. Defendant DF&A
14 Holdings LLC is a Nevada limited liability company with its principal place of business in Las
15 Vegas, Nevada. Defendant DF&A Holdings LLC is the manager of Defendant Discount
16 Firearms & Ammo LLC. Defendant Maverick Investments LP is a Nevada limited partnership
17 with its principal place of business in Las Vegas, Nevada. Defendant Maverick Investments,
18 LP is the manager of Defendant DF&A Holdings, LLC.

19 31. Defendant Guns and Guitars Inc. is a Nevada corporation with its principal
20 place of business in Mesquite, Nevada.

21 32. Defendant Sportsman's Warehouse is a Utah corporation with its principal place
22 of business in Midvale, Utah.

23 33. Discount Firearms and Ammo LLC, Sportsman's Warehouse, and Guns and
24 Guitars Inc., are hereinafter collectively referred to as "Defendant Dealers."

25 34. As alleged herein, the Defendants engaged in illegal and wrongful conduct
26 causing harm in Clark County, Nevada.

BACKGROUND

PART I

The Tommy Gun, Al Capone, and a National Consensus on Machine Guns

35. The Thompson machine gun, known as the "Tommy gun," was a weapon of war that missed its moment. It was developed as a military arm during World War I, but the war ended just a few days before the first prototypes were scheduled to be shipped to Europe. Its manufacturer, now in dire financial straits, tried to sell the weapon to the public.

36. Most Americans had no use for a machine gun. But the Tommy gun's lethality and light frame made it ideal for a very specific market: Prohibition-era organized crime.

37. The Tommy gun enabled many of the era's most notorious crimes. In addition to the Valentines' Day Massacre, it was tied to the 1926 murder of a Chicago prosecutor, William McSwiggin, and the killing of four law enforcement officers in what became known as the "Kansas City Massacre" of 1933.

38. By 1934, the country had witnessed enough carnage. Congress stepped in to address what was universally understood to be a serious threat to public safety.

39. A bill was introduced in the House that sought to impose a 100% tax on the sale of machine guns, putting the total cost at upwards of \$7,000 in today's dollars.

40. During debate, a Republican Representative from Minnesota asked why Congress was not simply banning the sale of machine guns to civilians: "Why should we permit the manufacture, that is, permit the sale of the machine guns to anyone outside of the several branches of the Government – for instance, the Federal Government, the sheriff's officers, and State constabularies?"

41. The answer was not a lack of political will or public support. Rather, at the time it was thought that the Constitution's Commerce Clause did not give Congress the authority to pass such a law, forcing Congress to proceed under its taxing power. The goal was a de facto ban by virtue of making machine guns prohibitively expensive.

42. In order to draft the law, Congress had to come up with a statutory definition of “machine gun” that identified and captured the weapon’s uniquely dangerous character.

1 43. In an early iteration of the bill, Congress planned to define a machinegun as
2 “any weapon designed to shoot automatically, or semi-automatically, 12 or more shots without
3 reloading.”

4 44. Representative Sumners from Texas expressed concern that tying the definition
5 to a particular number of rounds made the law too tempting to evade: “Would you anticipate
6 the possibility, if this bill should be passed, of some unscrupulous manufacturer of these
7 machine guns cutting it down to 11?”

8 45. The Attorney General dispelled those concerns, vouching for the industry’s –
9 and in particular, Colt’s – trustworthiness. “The Colt people have been very cooperative of
10 late and I would not believe for a moment that they would try to evade the law by any such
11 device.”

12 46. The issue was eventually rendered moot when the president of the NRA, Karl
13 Frederick, proposed a different definition of “machine gun,” one that Congress eventually
14 adopted and that endures today: the ability to fire “more than one shot, without manual
15 reloading, by a single function of the trigger.”

16 47. Tying the definition of automatic fire to the phrase “a single function of the
17 trigger” was intended to clarify that the “essence of a machinegun” (to use Mr. Frederick’s
18 words) is the ability to produce a rate of fire that is not limited by how quickly the shooter can
19 pull the trigger.

20 48. As Mr. Frederick explained in his testimony:

21 Other guns require a separate pull of the trigger for every shot fired, and such
22 guns are not properly designated as machine guns. . . . You must release the
23 trigger and pull it again for the second shot to be fired. You can keep firing that
24 as fast as you can pull the trigger. But that is not properly a machine gun and in
point of effectiveness any gun so operated will be very much less effective.

25 49. Echoing Representative Sumners, Mr. Frederick also urged Congress to avoid
26 enacting a law with a gaping loophole: “I should not like, if there is to be legislation with
27 respect to machine guns, to have machine guns capable of firing up to 12 shots exempted from
28 the operations of this bill.”

50. Persuaded by this testimony, Congress adopted Mr. Frederick's proposal and defined automatic fire accordingly. The NFA was passed, becoming effective in July of 1934.

51. In the decades that followed, Representative Sumners' comments proved strikingly prescient.

52. Beginning in the 1960s, the firearms industry underwent a dramatic shift, shedding the sense of responsibility to the public that had guided its prior cooperation with Congress and choosing instead to embark on a course driven solely by greed.

PART II

The AR-15, Vietnam, and the Firearms Industry's Gambit to Profit From "Civilian" Machine Guns

53. If the Tommy gun was a weapon of war that just missed its moment, the AR-15 was a weapon of war that arrived just in time.

54. After World War II, the U.S. Army's Operations Research Office (ORO) analyzed over three million casualty reports from World War I, World War II, and the ongoing Korean War. In its final 1952 report, ORO determined that, in the context of short range, highly mobile combat, the best predictor of casualties was the number of shots fired. The report also concluded, however, that "current models of fully automatic hand weapons . . . are valueless from the perspective of increasing the number of targets hit."

55. These findings led the U.S. Army to develop specifications for a new combat weapon: a lightweight firearm that would hold a large detachable magazine, expel ammunition with enough velocity to penetrate body armor and steel helmets, and deliver greater accuracy and lethality in automatic mode than current weaponry.

56. A company called Armalite designed the AR-15 in response. Lightweight, air-cooled, gas-operated, and magazine-fed, the AR-15 delivered. Its core design features enabled fully automatic fire that could be aimed and controlled, while also allowing for semi-automatic and three-round burst firing. This “selective fire” feature afforded soldiers flexibility to adapt to the exigencies of battle.

57. Prototypes were completed in time to arm soldiers headed to Vietnam. Reports of the AR-15's performance as an automatic weapon were glowing. According to the 1962

1 Field Test Report delivered to the Pentagon, an AR-15 in automatic mode was “superior in
2 virtually all respects” to the Thompson or Browning machine guns.

3 58. The military adopted the AR-15 as its standard-issue rifle, renaming it the M16.

4 59. One reported example, among many, of the weapon’s combat prowess is as
5 follows: “At a distance of approximately 15 meters, one Ranger fired an AR-15 full automatic,
6 hitting one VC [Viet Cong] with three rounds. One round in the head took it completely off.
7 Another in the right arm took it completely off too. One round hit him in the right side,
8 causing a hole about five inches in diameter. It cannot be determined which round killed the
9 VC but it can be assumed that any one of the three would have caused death.”

10 60. The AR-15 was designed and built for this purpose, and this purpose only. It
11 was made for those with the awesome power, and responsibility, to inflict mass casualties in
12 combat. The weapon’s superior capacity for lethality, above and beyond other firearms, is why
13 it has endured as the U.S. military’s weapon of choice for more than half a century.

14 61. When the Vietnam War wound down and then ended, military demand naturally
15 declined. Manufacturers responded to this not by manufacturing fewer military weapons, but
16 by seeking to expand the market for military weapons to U.S. civilians.

17 62. The problem with this plan was that every aspect of the AR-15’s design
18 reflected the weapon’s *raison d’être*: to serve as an effective combat weapon capable of fully
19 automatic fire. Transforming it into a truly civilian rifle would have required a different
20 design.

21 63. But AR-15 manufacturers were not interested in redesign, preferring instead to
22 make the fewest changes possible. This choice was not only cost-effective, it meant
23 manufacturers could use the weapon’s close approximation to military weaponry as a selling
24 point.

25 64. So manufacturers removed the selector switch that allowed the weapon to
26 toggle between automatic, three-round burst, and semi-automatic fire – but otherwise kept the
27 essential design of most internal parts so that they were interchangeable with M16 parts.

1 65. Exterior components like the stock, barrel and rail system were preserved as
2 easily removable and interchangeable.

3 66. The industry refers to these design features as “modularity” – a synonym for
4 “easily modifiable.”

5 67. Congress tried valiantly to keep up, returning repeatedly to the legislative
6 drafting table to effectuate the purpose of the NFA: to protect the public from automatic
7 weapons.

8 68. In 1968, Congress amended and re-codified the NFA as part of the Gun Control
9 Act of 1968. In doing do, it expanded the definition of “machinegun” in two ways.

10 69. First, Congress expanded the definition of a “machinegun” to include
11 machinegun frames and receivers, “conversion kits” that could transform semi-automatic
12 weapons into machineguns, and combinations of machinegun parts when in the possession of a
13 single person.

14 70. Congress further expanded the definition of a “machinegun” to include weapons
15 that presently fire semi-automatically but that “can be readily restored to shoot” automatically.

16 71. Firearm manufacturers did not heed this clear statement of legislative concern.
17 Selling semi-automatic weapons that could be easily converted into machine guns was too
18 good for business.

19 72. Sellers of conversion kits proliferated, and also found ways to skirt the law.

20 73. In 1981, the U.S. Attorney General convened a Task Force on Violent Crime,
21 which addressed the ongoing problem of easily convertible semi-automatic weapons.

22 74. In its report, the Task Force noted:

23 Another problem we wish to address is the ease of conversion of semi-automatic
24 guns into more lethal and more strictly regulated fully automatic guns.... Some
25 manufacturers are producing readily available semi-automatic weapons which can
26 easily be converted to fully automatic weapons by simple tool work or the
27 addition of readily available parts. Over an 18-month period, 20 percent of
28 machine guns seized or purchased by the ATF had been converted in this way.
[emphasis supplied.]

75. In 1982, ATF addressed the problem directly. It held that the phrase "designed to shoot" automatically in the NFA means "those weapons which have not previously functioned as machineguns but possess design features which facilitate full automatic fire by simple modification or elimination of existing component parts."

76. In other words, a weapon that is manufactured to fire in semi-automatic mode is nevertheless a machinegun if it can be converted to fire automatically through "simple modification."

77. This was a clear directive that responsibility for the scourge of automatic weapons did not lie solely with those selling gadgets or parts that did the work of conversion. By honing-in on the design features of semi-automatic weapons, ATF was explicitly calling out manufacturers for selling easily convertible weapons.

78. In 1986, Congress enacted the Firearms Owners' Protection Act (FOPA) and once again tinkered with the definition of machinegun.

79. Notably, Congress did not eliminate the “designed to shoot” language or otherwise indicate any disagreement with ATF’s determination that a weapon with “design features which facilitate full automatic fire by simple modification” is a machinegun.

80. Rather, FOPA once again expanded the definition of the term "machinegun" to address the persistent problem of conversion. This time, Congress clarified that "any part designed and intended to be used solely and exclusively for converting any weapon into a machinegun" is itself a machinegun under the NFA.

81. Again, Defendant Manufacturers chose to ignore these repeated legislative efforts to address the catastrophic danger posed by easily modifiable weapons.

PART III

Modifications, Bump Stocks, and the “Full Auto Experience”

82. Since 1986, the AR-15 has found an enthusiastic audience among those interested in owning a thinly disguised machine gun.

83. Hundreds of videos available online show the AR-15 being shot automatically in back yards and at shooting ranges with a shoe string, a rubber band, or with no tools at all.

1 84. One YouTube video, viewed more than a million times, shows a man “bump
2 firing” an AR-15 automatically by using only his shoulder to reset the stock and achieve
3 constant trigger activation.

4 85. These simple hacks make clear that the AR-15 has never strayed from its roots.
5 It has always been, and remains, a machine gun.

6 86. Over the last decade, devices have been developed that capitalize on the AR-
7 15’s powerful recoil and removeable stock to make it even easier to generate reliable and
8 continuous automatic fire.

9 87. These devices, known generically as “bump stocks,” replace the stock of the
10 AR-15 and use the weapon’s recoil mechanism to continually fire.

11 88. An AR-15 modified with a bump stock will continually fire rounds after a
12 single trigger pull, replicating the automatic fire it was designed for.

13 89. Indeed, an AR-15 modified with a bump stock will not continually fire rounds
14 unless the shooter’s trigger finger is immobilized.

15 90. The Akins Accelerator – an early iteration of the bump stock that came on the
16 market in 2006 – stated in its patent application: “The method of the present invention operates
17 by depressing the trigger with a shooter’s trigger finger in order to discharge the firearm. The
18 shooter’s finger is then immobilized in the position it has assumed to discharge the firearm.”

19 91. The Akins Accelerator was recalled after ATF found it was a machinegun. This
20 did not deter Mr. Akins, who made one (non-functional) modification and put the device back
21 on the market. The company with whom Mr. Akins partnered sold it online with the following
22 description:

23 Ever wonder what it would feel like to own a Machine Gun? Heck Yeah, who
24 doesn’t. . . . Well FosTech Outdoors has you covered. The Bumpski is the civilian
25 legal way to convert your semi-auto rifle to bump firing, lead throwing, brass
26 spitting rifle that you have always dreamed of owning. Simply replace your
existing stock with the FosTech kit that matches your rifle and away you go.

27 92. Despite the fact that bump stocks like the Akins Accelerator unequivocally
28 converted AR-15s into fully automatic machine guns, the Defendant Manufacturers did

1 nothing to change the design features of the weapon that rendered it susceptible to simple
2 modification.

3 93. In 2010, a bump stock from a company called Slide Fire came on the market.

4 94. Like the Akins Accelerator, the Slide Fire bump stock replaced the AR-15's
5 stock and allowed the shooter to cycle fire with a single trigger pull. As the Slide Fire website
6 advised customers having trouble with the device: "Make sure your finger is tightly seated on
7 the finger rest and that it does not move while you are shooting your firearm. After years of
8 shooting by moving your finger, it can be a hard habit to break."

9 95. But Slide Fire also "improved" upon the Akins Accelerator. It could be
10 installed in much less time with nothing more than a screwdriver and was compatible with a
11 greater number of AR-15 brands.

12 96. The inventor of Slide Fire, Jeremiah Cottle, stated in an interview that he
13 developed the bump stock because he "love[s] full auto."

14 97. Mr. Cottle said of his invention: "Slide Fire brings shooters the same full auto
15 experience" as a fully automatic firearm.

16 98. For several years prior to 2017, this "full auto experience" could be had by any
17 AR-15 with access to the internet and a few minutes to spare.

18 99. The simple steps necessary to remove the stocks of Defendant Manufacturers'
19 AR-15s and replace them with a bump stock or similar device can be learned from dozens of
20 videos readily accessible on the internet.

21 100. Defendant Manufacturers, with full knowledge of the market for automatic
22 weapons and the availability of bump stocks and similar devices, continued to manufacture
23 their respective AR-15 rifles so that the stock could be easily removed and replaced with a
24 bump stock.

25 101. Moreover, with a reckless lack of regard for public safety, Defendant
26 Manufacturers courted buyers by advertising their AR-15s as military weapons and signaling
27 the weapon's ability to be simply modified.

102. Defendants made these choices despite a decade's worth of evidence – including the more than one hundred deaths at Sandy Hook, Aurora, San Bernardino, and Orlando alone – proving that AR-15s were the weapon of choice for mass shooters looking to inflict maximum casualties.

103. It was only a question of when – not if – a gunman would take advantage of the ease of modifying AR-15s to fire automatically in order to substantially increase the body count during a mass shooting.

104. Having created the conditions that made a mass shooting with a modified AR-15 inevitable, Defendant Manufacturers continued conducting business as usual.

PART IV

The Road to Las Vegas

105. On November 23, 2016, Steven Paddock (“the shooter”) purchased a Daniel Defense M4V11 AR-15, serial number DDM4078072.

106. The Daniel Defense DDM4V11 is advertised as “Mil-Spec” [shorthand for military specifications], comes equipped with a “Daniel Defense Flash Suppressor,” and is touted as allowing the shooter “to drive the gun more precisely and prevent over travel when transitioning between multiple targets,” as well as allowing for “quick but precise rapid fire.”

107. Daniel Defense allows customers to order an AR-15 that is completely customized to their specifications. Its website has a section entitled “Build a Complete Rifle,” which walks the customer through each part and the various options, emphasizing repeatedly the weapon’s military bona fides. When selecting for gas system length, for example, the “Carbine Length” option reads: “Built for combat reliability in all conditions, the carbine length is the military standard for the M4 Carbine.”

108. On January 25, 2017, the shooter purchased a POF USA P15 AR-15, serial number PE-1600179.

109. POF USA, a company for “Fire-Breathing Patriots,” calls its “modular” AR-15s “the Ultimate Fighting Machines that just won’t quit,” engineered “to withstand the most rugged environments.”

1 110. On February 2, 2017, the shooter purchased a FNH FN15 AR-15, serial number
2 FNB024293.

3 111. FNH was originally known as Fabrique Nationale d'Armes de Guerre – French
4 for National Factory of Weapons of War. A Belgium company, it is famous for collaborating
5 with John Browning on early automatic weapons, manufacturing one of the firearms
6 confiscated from Archduke Ferdinand's assassins, and more recently, selling arms and
7 ammunition to Gaddafi's regime in Libya. The FN 15, available to civilians in the U.S., is
8 "built to withstand the varied and unrelentingly harsh conditions of battlefields around the
9 world."

10 112. On February 15, 2017, the shooter purchased another Daniel Defense AR-15,
11 the M4A1, serial number DDM4123629.

12 113. The Daniel Defense M4A1, also "Mil-Spec," is advertised as having a Rail
13 Interface System "which has been in use by US Special Operations Command."

14 114. On February 18, 2017, the shooter purchased a Noveske N4 AR-15, serial
15 number B15993.

16 115. Noveske touts its AR-15s as "built to mil-specs" and notes that its parts "should
17 interchange with other mil-spec components."

18 116. On March 2, 2017, the shooter purchased three weapons in the same day: a
19 Colt M4 AR-15, serial number LE564124; a LMT Defender 2000, serial number LMT81745;
20 and a Christensen Arms CA-15 AR-15, serial number CA04625.

21 117. Colt advertises its M4 Carbine as having the "reliability, performance, and
22 accuracy" that "provide[s] our Armed Forces the confidence required to accomplish any
23 mission." The M4 Carbine "shares many features of its combat-proven brother, the Colt M4."

24 118. Colt has a "Custom Shop" where customers can build the rifle of their choosing
25 "from many custom options."

26 119. The bump stock manufacturer, Slide Fire, specifically advertised the bump
27 stock's compatibility with the Colt AR-15 platform using the Colt trademark.

120. In August of 2016, as a result of an agreement between Slide Fire and Colt, a Colt Competition AR-15 was sold with a Slide Fire bump stock already “integrated.”¹

121. LMT was founded “to provide the US Military, law enforcement and government agencies with precision engineered, high quality weapons, components and modular weapon systems.” The Defender 2000, available to civilians, was “the progenitor of the many customization options” LMT now offers.

122. In 2014, LMT announced a new stock that was “designed to be able to replace current adjustable stocks in less than twenty seconds with no special tools.”

123. Christensen Arms not only touts its AR-15's "mil-spec" platform, it explicitly acknowledges the weapon's capability for automatic fire. Its AR-15 user manual notes that "any damage or malfunction due to fully automatic operation and any other modification to this firearm" voids the company's warranties.

124. On May 25, 2017, the shooter purchased another Colt M4 AR-15, serial number LE451984.

125. On June 30, 2017, the shooter purchased two weapons: a second POF USA P15 AR-15, serial number 03E-1603178; and a second FNH FN15 AR-15, serial number FNCR000383.

126. On either May 5, 2017 or July 5, 2017, the shooter purchased a LWRC M6IC AR-15, serial number 5P03902.

127. LWRC developed the “IC” rifle series to compete in the U.S. Army’s Individual Carbine Program, a competition to select the Army’s next standard-issue combat weapon. The competition was cancelled, but LWRC wasted no time making the weapon available to the public. Advertising boasts that the M6IC is “directly descended from the rifles developed by LWRCI to meet the requirements of the U.S. Army Individual Carbine Program” and are “available in a wide variety of configurations to meet any need or requirement.”

¹ The shooter purchased a Colt Competition AR-15 on May 25, 2017 and brought it to his suite at Mandalay Bay, but did not fire it on October 1.

1 128. At some time prior to October 1, 2017, the shooter purchased more than a dozen
2 bump stocks.

3 129. Every AR-15 in the shooter's arsenal was compatible with the bump stocks.

4 130. At some time prior to October 1, 2017, the shooter purchased dozens of high-
5 capacity magazines, including 100-round magazines.

6 131. In the days leading up to October 1, 2017, more than 20,000 people converged
7 on Las Vegas for the annual Route 91 Harvest Musical Festival, held at the Las Vegas Village.

8 132. One of those people was Carrie Parsons, aged 31.

9 133. Carrie was in Las Vegas to spend a girls' weekend with friends on her way
10 home to Seattle after a business trip. Carrie loved country music, almost as much as she loved
11 her hometown sports teams, the Seahawks and the Mariners.

12 134. A graduate of Arizona State University, Carrie was working at a staffing agency
13 in downtown Seattle – a job that had sent her to New York the week before the music festival.

14 135. Carrie had recently become engaged and by October 1 was in full wedding-
15 planning mode. She had already selected her bridal bouquet. After the stopover in Vegas,
16 Carrie had plans to spend the weekend with her sister visiting venues and discussing wedding
17 plans.

18 136. On October 1, Carrie and her friend, Kelly, arrived at Las Vegas Village well
19 before the concert was set to begin in order to secure spots close to the stage.

20 137. Meanwhile, at some point prior to 10:00 PM on October 1, the shooter removed
21 the stocks of the Christensen Arms CA-15, the two Colt M4 carbines, the Daniel Defense
22 M4A1 and M4V11, the two FNH FN15s, the LMT Defender 2000, the LWRC M6IC, the
23 Noveske N4, and the two POF USA P15s, and installed bump stocks in their place.

24 138. Replacing the stocks of all twelve AR-15s with bump stocks would likely have
25 taken the shooter no more than 15 minutes.

26 139. The shooter attached 100-round magazines to the Christensen Arms CA-15, the
27 two Colt M4 Carbines, the Daniel Defense M4A1 and M4V11, the two FNH FN15s, the LMT
28 Defender 2000, the LWRC M6IC, and the two POF USA P15s.

1 140. The shooter attached a 40-round magazine to the Noveske N4.

2 141. The shooter's arsenal in his Mandalay Bay hotel suites also included several
3 AR-10s and a revolver.

4 142. The shooter used one or more of the AR-10s for the sole purpose of firing eight
5 rounds at a fuel tank bordering the Las Vegas Village.

6 143. The shooter used the revolver to kill himself.

7 144. The shooter used Defendant Manufacturers' AR-15 machine guns, and only
8 Defendant Manufacturers' AR-15 machine guns, to fire at, kill, maim, wound, and terrorize the
9 thousands of innocent civilians gathered below for the concert.

10 145. At approximately 10:05 PM, the shooter began using Defendant Manufacturers'
11 AR-15 machine guns to fire from 32 stories above ground, through a hole in the window of his
12 hotel suite, at the crowd some 300 yards away.

13 146. At such a distance, and without sophisticated scopes, precise aim would have
14 been nearly impossible. The ferocious firepower enabled by Defendant Manufacturers' AR-15
15 machine guns made aim unnecessary.

16 147. When the first shots were fired, most people assumed they were fireworks.
17 Carrie's friend, Kelly, who happened to be reading a book where a character initially thinks
18 gunfire is fireworks, was alarmed. She grabbed Carrie and told her they needed to leave.

19 148. Carrie and Kelly, holding hands to avoid being separated, wove through the
20 crowd toward the bleachers along the side of the Village. They exited the venue and ran
21 through a large parking lot to an adjacent street.

22 149. Carrie and Kelly encountered two fences as they tried to escape. One was
23 knocked down by the force of the crowd. They were able to climb over the other.

24 150. As Kelly and Carrie ran, the shooter moved through his arsenal, unleashing
25 automatic fire from each of Defendant Manufacturers' AR-15 machine guns.

26 151. 21 rounds were fired automatically from the Christensen Arms CA-15, serial
27 number CA04625.

1 152. 100 rounds were fired automatically from the Colt M4 Carbine, serial number
2 LE451984.

3 153. 96 rounds were fired automatically from the Colt M4 Carbine, serial number
4 LE564124.

5 154. 95 rounds were fired automatically from the Daniel Defense M4A1, serial
6 number DDM4123629.

7 155. 100 rounds were fired automatically from the Daniel Defense M4V11, serial
8 number DDM4078072.

9 156. 144 rounds were fired automatically from the FNH FN15, serial number
10 FNCR000383.

11 157. 153 rounds were fired automatically from the FNH FN15, serial number
12 FNB024293.

13 158. 100 rounds were fired automatically from the LMT Defender 2000, serial
14 number LMT81745.

15 159. 12 rounds were fired automatically from the LWRC M6IC, serial number
16 5P03902.

17 160. 33 rounds were fired automatically from the Noveske N4, serial number
18 B15993.

19 161. 95 rounds were fired automatically from the POF USA P15, serial number PE-
20 1600179.

21 162. 100 rounds were fired automatically from the POF USA P15, serial number
22 03E-1603178.

23 163. In total, 1049 rounds were fired from Defendant Manufacturers' AR-15
24 machine guns in less than ten minutes.

25 164. Though they didn't know the source of the gun fire, Carrie and Kelly ran away
26 from Mandalay Bay, further from the shooter.

27 165. As they approached the street, where an ambulance was already parked, Carrie
28 was shot from behind in the shoulder.

166. Carrie was able to keep running until they reached the ambulance. The ambulance rushed her to a nearby hospital, but it was too late.

167. Carrie did not survive her wound.

168. From hundreds of yards away and 32 stories above ground, Defendant Manufacturers' AR-15 machine guns proved as lethal as they were in Vietnam.

169. Due to the high number of casualties, it was several days before Carrie's body could be identified. Later that week, Jim and Ann-Marie brought their daughter home.

170. On the day Carrie was supposed to visit wedding venues, she was buried with the bouquet she had chosen to carry down the aisle.

COUNT ONE

NRS 41.085 Action for Death by Wrongful Act

1-170. Plaintiffs incorporate the allegations of paragraphs 1 through 170 as if fully set forth herein.

171. Defendants knew, or should have known, of the facts alleged at paragraphs 1 through 170.

172. Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 922(b)(4), it is illegal for any licensed importer, licensed manufacturer, or licensed dealer to sell or deliver a machine gun to any individual, corporation or company.

173. Pursuant to NRS 202.350(1)(b), it is illegal for any person to manufacture or cause to be manufactured, or import into the State of Nevada, or keep, offer or expose for sale, or give, lend, possess or use a machine gun.

174. A weapon that shoots more than one round with a single pull of the trigger is a machine gun.

175. A weapon that possesses design features which facilitate full automatic fire by simple modification or elimination of component parts is a machine gun.

176. The AR-15s identified in this Complaint possessed design features that allowed them to be shot automatically without any modifications.

1 177. The AR-15s identified in this Complaint possessed design features that allowed
2 internal parts to be easily swapped out for M16 and/or M4 parts.

3 178. The AR-15s identified in this Complaint possessed design features that allowed
4 them to be shot automatically with simple modifications involving common household items.

5 179. The AR-15s identified in this Complaint possessed design features, including an
6 easily removable stock, that allowed modification with a bump stock without any special tools
7 and in less than five minutes.

8 180. The AR-15s identified in this Complaint, after modification with a bump stock,
9 allow a shooter to initiate a continuous firing cycle with a single pull of the trigger; in other
10 words, to fire automatically.

11 181. Defendants have known for years that their AR-15s could be easily modified to
12 fire automatically.

13 182. Defendants have known of the existence and availability of bump stock devices
14 since at least 2006, when the Akins Accelerator came on the market.

15 183. Defendants have known of the existence and availability of the Slide Fire bump
16 stock since 2010.

17 184. Christensen Arms knowingly designed the CA-15 with an easily removable
18 stock and chose design features that made the CA-15 capable of automatic fire through simple
19 modification.

20 185. Colt knowingly designed the M4 Carbine with an easily removable stock and
21 chose design features that made the M4 Carbine capable of automatic fire through simple
22 modification.

23 186. Daniel Defense knowingly designed the M4A1 and the M4V11 with an easily
24 removable stock and chose design features that made the M4A1 and the M4V11 capable of
25 automatic fire through simple modification.

26 187. FNH knowingly designed the FN15 with an easily removable stock and chose
27 design features that made the FN15 capable of automatic fire through simple modification.

1 188. LMT knowingly designed the Defender 2000 with an easily removable stock
2 and chose design features that made the Defender 2000 capable of automatic fire through
3 simple modification.

4 189. LWRC knowingly designed the M6IC with an easily removable stock and chose
5 design features that made the M6IC capable of automatic fire through simple modification.

6 190. Noveske knowingly designed the N4 with an easily removable stock and chose
7 design features that made the N4 capable of automatic fire through simple modification.

8 191. POF USA knowingly designed the P15 with an easily removable stock and
9 chose design features that made the P15 capable of automatic fire through simple modification.

10 192. Defendant Manufacturers' conduct as alleged above was wrongful and in
11 knowing violation of 18 U.S.C. § 922(b)(4) and NRS 202.350(1)(b).

12 193. Discount Firearms and Ammo knowingly made one of Defendant
13 Manufacturers' AR-15 machine guns available for sale and sold it to the shooter despite
14 knowledge that it possessed design features which facilitate full automatic fire by simple
15 modification.

16 194. Sportsman's Warehouse knowingly made four of Defendant Manufacturers'
17 AR-15 machine guns available for sale and sold them to the shooter despite knowledge that
18 they possessed design features which facilitate full automatic fire by simple modification.

19 195. Guns and Guitars made one of Defendant Manufacturers' AR-15 machine guns
20 available for sale and sold it to the shooter despite knowledge that it possessed design features
21 which facilitate full automatic fire by simple modification.

22 196. Defendant Dealers' conduct as alleged above was wrongful and in knowing
23 violation of 18 U.S.C. § 922(b)(4) and NRS 202.350(1)(b).

24 197. The sequential use of all twelve AR-15 machine guns modified with bumps
25 stocks created a torrent of continuous automatic fire that amplified the lethality and rapidity of
26 the assault and increased the risk that Carrie Parsons would be shot and seriously injured or
27 killed and was thus a substantial factor in causing her death.

1 198. The Defendants' conduct in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 922(b)(4) and NRS
2 202.350(1)(b) exposed Carrie Parsons to an unreasonable risk of harm.

3 199. One of Defendants' AR-15 machine guns fired the shot that killed Carrie
4 Parsons.

5 200. It is not known at this time which of Defendants' AR-15 machine guns fired the
6 shot that killed Carrie Parsons.

7 201. To the extent that information cannot be proved by plaintiffs, the burden should
8 shift to Defendant Manufacturers to prove, if they can, which weapon fired the shot that killed
9 Carrie Parsons, because all Defendants engaged in illegal conduct that contributed to the harm
10 on October 1, 2017.

11 202. The events of October 1 would not have occurred but for the Defendants' illegal
12 and wrongful conduct.

13 203. Each of the Defendants' conduct in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 922(b)(4) and NRS
14 202.350(1)(b) was a proximate cause of the injuries and death of Carrie Parsons.

15 204. Plaintiff James Parsons, as the Special Administrator of the Estate, has and is
16 incurring damages as specified in NRS 41.085(5) and the damages Carrie Parsons would have
17 recovered had she lived pursuant to NRS 41.100(3) in an amount to be determined at trial and in
18 excess of \$15,000.

19 205. As heirs of Carrie Parsons, Plaintiffs James Parsons and Ann-Marie Parsons have
20 and are incurring damages for their own grief, sorrow, loss of probable support, companionship,
21 society, and comfort in an amount to be determined at trial and in excess of \$15,000.

22 206. In engaging in the conduct described herein, Defendants have acted with fraud,
23 malice and oppression, entitling plaintiffs to punitive damages in an amount determined by the
24 jury, but in any event, in excess of \$15,000.

25 207. Plaintiff James Parsons, as the Special Administrator of the Estate, may recover
26 punitive damages pursuant to NRS 41.085(5) and NRS 41.100(3).

COUNT TWO

(Negligence Per Se)

1-170. Plaintiffs incorporate the allegations of paragraphs 1 through 170 as if fully set forth herein.

171-203. Plaintiffs incorporate the allegations of paragraphs 171 through 203 of Count One as if fully set forth herein.

204. 18 U.S.C. § 922(b)(4) and NRS 202.350(1)(b) are intended to protect members of the public from physical injury and death caused by machine guns.

205. Carrie Parsons is a member of the class of persons that 18 U.S.C. § 922(b)(4) and NRS 202.350(1)(b) were intended to protect.

206. Carrie Parsons suffered the type of injury that 18 U.S.C. § 922 and NRS 202.350(1)(b) were intended to prevent.

207. The Defendants are liable to plaintiffs in negligence per se for selling weapons that were designed to shoot automatically, which proximately caused the injuries and death of Carrie Parsons.

208. Plaintiff James Parsons, as the Special Administrator of the Estate, has and is incurring damages as specified in NRS 41.085(5) and the damages Carrie Parsons would have recovered had she lived pursuant to NRS 41.100(3) in an amount to be determined at trial and in excess of \$15,000.

209. As heirs of Carrie Parsons, Plaintiffs James Parsons and Ann-Marie Parsons have and are incurring damages for their own grief, sorrow, loss of probable support, companionship, society, and comfort in an amount to be determined at trial and in excess of \$15,000.

210. In engaging in the conduct described herein, Defendants have acted with fraud, malice and oppression, entitling plaintiffs to punitive damages in an amount determined by the jury, but in any event, in excess of \$15,000.

211. Plaintiff James Parsons, as the Special Administrator of the Estate, may recover punitive damages pursuant to NRS 41.085(5) and NRS 41.100(3).

COUNT THREE

(Negligent Entrustment)

1-170. Plaintiffs incorporate the allegations of paragraphs 1 through 170 as if fully set forth herein.

171-203. Plaintiffs incorporate the allegations of paragraphs 171 through 203 of Count One as if fully set forth herein.

204. The Defendants knew, or should have known, of all the foregoing information alleged. Based on this and similar information, the Defendants knew, or should have known, that the sale of their easily modifiable AR-15s posed an unreasonable and egregious risk of physical injury to others.

205. A mass casualty event, such as the shooting at Las Vegas Village on October 1, 2017, was within the scope of the risk created by the Defendant Manufacturers' design, marketing and sale of their AR-15 rifles.

206. A mass casualty event, such as the shooting at Las Vegas Village on October 1, 2017, was within the scope of the risk created by the Defendant Dealers' sale of the Defendant Manufacturers' AR-15 rifles.

207. The Defendants, as those who deal in firearms, are required to exercise the closest attention and the most careful precautions in the conduct of their business.

208. The Defendant Manufacturers' sale of the Christensen Arms CA-15, serial number CA04625; the Colt M4 Carbine, serial number LE451984; the Colt M4 Carbine, serial number LE564124; the Daniel Defense M4A1, serial number DDM4123629; the Daniel Defense M4V11, serial number DDM4078072; the FNH FN15, serial number FNCR000383; the FNH FN15, serial number FNB024293; the LMT Defender 2000, serial number LMT81745; the LWRC M6IC, serial number 5P03902; the Noveske N4, serial number B15993; the POF USA P15, serial number PE-1600179; and the POF USA P15, serial number 03E-1603178 constituted entrustments that posed an unreasonable risk of physical harm to others, including the victims of a foreseeable mass shooting event perpetrated with simply modified AR-15s capable of automatic fire.

209. Discount Firearms and Ammo's sale of one of Defendant Manufacturers' AR-15s to the shooter constituted an entrustment that posed an unreasonable risk of physical harm to others, including the victims of a foreseeable mass shooting event perpetrated with simply modified AR-15s capable of automatic fire.

210. Sportsman's Warehouse's sale of four of Defendant Manufacturers' AR-15s to the shooter – including three on a single day – constituted an entrustment that posed an unreasonable risk of physical harm to others, including the victims of a foreseeable mass shooting event perpetrated with simply modified AR-15s capable of automatic fire.

211. Guns and Guitars' sale of one of Defendant Manufacturers' AR-15s constituted an entrustment that posed an unreasonable risk of physical harm to others, including the victims of a foreseeable mass shooting event perpetrated with simply modified AR-15s capable of automatic fire.

212. Plaintiff James Parsons, as the Special Administrator of the Estate, has and is incurring damages as specified in NRS 41.085(5) and the damages Carrie Parsons would have recovered had she lived pursuant to NRS 41.100(3) in an amount to be determined at trial and in excess of \$15,000.

213. As heirs of Carrie Parsons, Plaintiffs James Parsons and Ann-Marie Parsons have and are incurring damages for their own grief, sorrow, loss of probable support, companionship, society, and comfort in an amount to be determined at trial and in excess of \$15,000.

214. In engaging in the conduct described herein, Defendants have acted with fraud, malice and oppression, entitling plaintiffs to punitive damages in an amount determined by the jury, but in any event, in excess of \$15,000.

215. Plaintiff James Parsons, as the Special Administrator of the Estate, may recover punitive damages pursuant to NRS 41.085(5) and NRS 41.100(3).

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Plaintiffs pray for judgment against Defendants as follows:

1. Special, general and punitive damages, according to proof but in excess of Fifteen Thousand Dollars (\$15,000.00);

2. Pre- and post-judgment interest as provided by law;
3. An award of attorney's fees and costs of suit incurred; and
4. For such other and further relief as the Court deems just and proper.

AFFIRMATION

The undersigned does hereby affirm that the preceding document does not contain the Social Security number of any person.

DATED this 2nd day of July 2019.

MATTHEW L. SHARP, LTD.

/s/ Matthew L. Sharp
Matthew L. Sharp
Nevada State Bar No. 4746
432 Ridge Street
Reno, NV 89501
(775) 324-1500

JURY TRIAL DEMAND

Plaintiffs hereby demand trial by jury of all issues so triable.

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