	Case 4:22-cv-00472-RM Document	1 Filed 10/10/22 Page 1 of 138				
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4 5 6	Ryan O'Neal (AZ # 031919) roneal@dmyl.com Attorneys for Plaintiff					
7 8	DISTRICT OF A DIZONIA					
9 10	Estados Unidos Mexicanos,	NO.				
11	Plaintiff,	COMPLAINT				
12	VS.	JURY TRIAL DEMANDED				
13 14 15	Diamondback Shooting Sports, Inc., an Arizona corporation; SNG Tactical, LLC, an Arizona limited liability company; Loan Prairie,					
16 17	6 LLC D/B/A The Hub, an Arizona limited liability company; Ammo					
18	liability company; Sprague's Sports, Inc., an Arizona corporation,					
19						
20	Defendants.					
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I. **INTRODUCTION**

2 1. Defendants in this civil lawsuit are Arizona gun dealers that 3 systematically participate in trafficking military-style weapons and ammunition to 4 drug cartels in Mexico by supplying gun traffickers. Defendants know or should 5 6 know that their reckless and unlawful business practices – including straw sales, and 7 bulk and repeat sales of military-style weapons – supply dangerous criminals in 8 Mexico and the U.S. For decades U.S. law enforcement has tied these practices to 9 gun trafficking and called on the gun industry to institute safer sales practices. Most 10 gun dealers -80-90% – use safe sales practices and, as a result, sell no crime 12 guns. Defendants choose to sell guns using reckless and unlawful practices, despite 13 the foreseeability – indeed, virtual certainty – that they are thereby helping cause 14 15 deadly cartel violence across the border. Defendants engage in these reckless and 16 unlawful actions because it makes them money. This lawsuit intends to hold them 17 accountable, and make them stop. 18

Gun trafficking from the United States into Mexico, which is widely 2. 19 20 acknowledged to be the source of the cartels' arsenals, is a crisis of extraordinary 21 proportions. U.N. OFF. DRUGS & CRIME, Global Study on Firearms Trafficking 22 2020, (2020), https://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/firearms-protocol/firearms-23 study.html. Defendants have turned Arizona into an epicenter of this unlawful 24 25 trafficking. These five Defendants are among the worst gun-trafficking offenders in 26

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1 Arizona and the United States. Defendants have had that notorious distinction for 2 years. For instance, in September 2019 the United States arrested two men who 3 trafficked at least 40 guns, 25,000 rounds of ammunition, and 760 AK-type and AR-4 type 30-round magazines into Mexico. These included 15 pistols sold by Defendant 5 6 Ammo AZ; 3 pistols, 1 AK-47 assault rifle, and 60 assault-rifle magazines sold by 7 Defendant Diamondback Shooting Sports; and 4 pistols (including 2 AK-47 style 8 pistols) sold by Defendant SnG Tactical. 9

Similarly, the United States arrested four people who, in a 6-month period in 2018, bought from Defendant Sprague's Sports for trafficking into Mexico
 8 guns and several boxes of ammunition. During that same time period, another gun trafficker was making weekly visits to Sprague's which sold him almost two dozen guns in 15 different transactions, all bound for Mexico.

4. Defendant SnG Tactical sold a cartel buyer 6 pistols and 3 AK-47
assault rifles between January and April of this year. And, less than three weeks ago,
the United States indicted 11 individuals for trafficking more than 50 firearms to
Mexico: Diamondback Shooting Sports sold them 2 AK-47 assault rifles and an AR15 assault rifle; Defendant The Hub sold them 4 AK-47 assault rifles and 1 AR-15
assault rifle; and SnG Tactical sold them 11 AK-47 assault rifles and a pistol.

5. The guns that Defendants traffic into Mexico include .50 caliber sniper
 rifles that can shoot down helicopters and penetrate lightly armored vehicles and
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bullet-proof glass; AK-47 assault rifles (versions of the Russian Army's Kalashnikov rifle); and AR-15 assault rifles (versions of the U.S. Army's M-16 rifle). Defendants know that these military-style weapons are favorites of the cartels, and the cartels' agents have been shopping for them for years in Defendants' stores.

6 Plaintiff Estados Unidos Mexicanos (the "Government") brings this 6. 7 action on its own behalf to help stop this reckless and unlawful weapons trade and 8 stanch the massive damage that the Defendants cause to the Government, including 9 the death of and injury to its military personnel, National Guard, and police, as well 10 11 as vastly increased spending on a wide range of services to try to prevent and to 12 mitigate the effects of the gun-violence epidemic that Defendants have unleashed in 13 Mexico. The Government also brings this action in parens patriae on behalf of its 14 15 citizens. Defendants materially contribute to the nation's rate of gun-related 16 homicides (among the worst in the world), to a significant decrease in life 17 expectancy, and to the deterioration in the quality of life in Mexico, where more than 18 40% of young people hear or see frequent gunfire. 19

7. This lawsuit does not in any way challenge the right of law-abiding U.S.
citizens to bear arms, or the right of responsible gun dealers to operate a business of
selling guns to law-abiding U.S. citizens. This lawsuit concerns a common cause of
both Mexico and the United States, two sovereign nations whose citizens suffer when
gun dealers along our shared border illegally supply the criminal market in Mexico.

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8. The Government has deep sympathy with our neighbors in the United States whose residents also are victimized by identical reckless and unlawful gun sales, and who daily awaken to news of mass shootings in which isolated, disturbed individuals use semi-automatic weapons in random and unspeakable murderous rampages. Mexican citizens daily awaken to a similar horror in which pitiless drug cartels that, as part of their business model, use these same types of weapons to maim and kill activists, journalists, judges, police, citizens, children-anyone who happens to be in their way.

These Defendant gun dealers systematically participate in trafficking 9. these weapons of war to the cartels. This lawsuit is part of the Government's effort to 13 cut off the cartels' supply at its source.

15 10. The ongoing cartel violence in Mexico, fueled primarily by assault 16 weapons supplied by unscrupulous border-state dealers like the Defendants, is the 17 world's second-deadliest conflict this century. Seth Harp, Arming the Cartels: The 18 Inside Story of a Texas Gun-Smuggling Ring, Rolling Stone (Aug. 7, 2019), 19 20 https://www.rollingstone.com/culture/culture-features/arming-mexican-cartels-21 inside-story-of-a-texas-gun-smuggling-ring-866836/. With 28 people per every 22 100,000 being murdered every year, Mexico's homicide rate is over four-and-a-half 23 times the world average. This carnage occurs despite Mexico's strict controls on the 24 25 26

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1 lawful possession of guns, and despite the nation having only one gun store—located 2 on an Army base.

11. In participating in straw sales and trafficking of guns and ammunition 4 into Mexico, Defendants violate Mexican statutes on importing guns and on gun 5 6 possession, as well as Mexico's tort law. They also violate U.S. statutes that prohibit 7 selling guns without a license, exporting guns without a license, selling to ineligible 8 customers, selling to straw purchasers, falsifying sales records, selling machine guns, 9 and participating in cross-border gun trafficking, as well as state tort law and state 10 statutes applicable to selling and marketing guns.

12 Among the U.S. statutes that Defendants violate is the federal Racketeer 12. 13 Influenced and Corrupt Organizations Act ("RICO"), 18 U.S.C. § 1961, et seq. 14 15 Through their supply of firearms to traffickers who arm the cartels, each Defendant 16 regularly participates with one or more of the drug cartels in Mexico, including the 17 Sinaloa Cartel and Cartel Jalisco Nueva Generación, in gun trafficking to Mexico. 18 Repeatedly committing mail fraud, wire fraud, unlawful straw selling, unlawful 19 20 cross-border smuggling, and money laundering, each Defendant conducts and 21 participates in the affairs of an unlawful criminal enterprise whose purposes include 22 trafficking guns into Mexico. 23

24 13. To help put an end to the pernicious and pervasive gun trafficking, the 25 Government asks the Court to appoint monitors who, for a minimum of ten years, 26

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will have the authority to establish, modify, and closely oversee the sales practices of
each of the Defendants. Appointing these monitors will allow the gun dealers to sell
to law-abiding U.S. citizens in the United States, while preventing them from
continuing to supply the cartels in Mexico.

II. PARTIES

14. Plaintiff Estados Unidos Mexicanos (the "Government") is a sovereign nation that shares a border with the United States. The Government brings this action on its own behalf and on behalf of its citizens in *parens patriae*.

11 15. Defendant Diamondback Shooting Sports, Inc. ("Diamondback") is a 12 corporation organized and existing under the laws of Arizona, with its principal place 13 of business at 7030 East Broadway Boulevard, Tucson, Arizona. Diamondback 14 15 regularly conducts business in this district through its store located in Tucson. 16 Diamondback's participation in the gun trafficking alleged below resulted in guns 17 that it sold from its Tucson store being used in criminal activities in Mexico, causing 18 the harm about which the Government complains. 19

16. Defendant SnG Tactical, LLC ("SnG Tactical") is a corporation
organized and existing under the laws of Arizona, with its principal place of business
at 3441 South Palo Verde Road, Tucson, Arizona. SnG Tactical regularly conducts
business in this district through its Tucson store. SnG Tactical's participation in the
gun trafficking alleged below resulted in guns that it sold from its Tucson store being

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1 used in criminal activities in Mexico, causing the harm about which the Government 2 complains.

Loan Prairie, LLC, D/B/A Hub Target Sports ("The Hub") is a 17. 4 corporation organized and existing under the laws of Arizona, with its principal place 5 6 of business at 4501 W. Grand Rd, Tucson. The Hub regularly conducts business in 7 this district through its Tucson store. The Hub's participating in the gun trafficking 8 alleged below resulted in guns that it sold from its Tucson store being used in criminal activities in Mexico, causing the harm about which the Government 10 complains.

12 Defendant Ammo A-Z, LLC ("Ammo AZ") is a corporation organized 18. 13 and existing under the laws of Arizona, with its principal place of business at 2040 14 W. Deer Valley Rd # C, Phoenix, Arizona. Ammo AZ regularly conducts business in 15 16 this district through its Phoenix store. Ammo AZ's participation in the gun 17 trafficking alleged below resulted in guns that it sold from its Phoenix store being 18 used in criminal activities in Mexico, causing the harm about which the Government 19 20 complains.

21 Defendant Sprague's Sports, Inc. ("Sprague's Sports") is a corporation 19. 22 organized and existing under the laws of Arizona, with its principal place of business 23 at 1460 W 18th St., Yuma, Arizona. Sprague's Sports regularly conducts business in 24 25 this district through its Yuma store. Sprague's Sports' participation in the gun 26

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trafficking alleged below resulted in guns that it sold from its Yuma store being used
 in criminal activities in Mexico, causing the harm about which the Government
 complains.

20. All of the Defendants' wrongful actions described in this complaint are part of, and in furtherance of, the unlawful conduct alleged herein, and were authorized, ordered, and undertaken by the Defendants' various officers, agents, employees, or other representatives while actively engaged in the management of the Defendants' affairs (or that of their predecessors-in-interest) within the course and scope of their duties and employment, and with the Defendants' actual, apparent, and ostensible authority.

III. JURISDICTION AND VENUE

15 21. This action is between a foreign state as plaintiff and citizens of a State
or of different States, and the matter in controversy exceeds the sum or value of
\$75,000.00. The Court therefore has subject matter jurisdiction under U.S. Const.,
Art. III, § 2, cl. 1, and 28 U.S.C. § 1332(a)(4). This action also arises under RICO, 18
U.S.C. §§ 1961 et seq., and the Court therefore also has subject matter jurisdiction
under 18 U.S.C. §§ 1964, 1965, and 28 U.S.C. § 1331.

22. Venue is appropriate in this district under 28 U.S.C. §1391(b)(2)&(3),
and under 18 U.S.C. § 1965(a), in that each Defendant resides in this district, each
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Defendant regularly transacts business in this district, and a substantial part of the
 events or omissions giving rise to the claim occurred in this district.

IV. EACH DEFENDANT KNOWINGLY PARTICIPATES IN GUN TRAFFICKING TO MEXICO.

23. Each Defendant knowingly participates in trafficking guns into Mexico.
That participation violates all of the duties described in Section VII below and
materially contributes to the massive harm suffered by the Government and its
people as detailed in Section X below.

A. Defendants Have Made Arizona a Center of Gun-Trafficking to Mexico.

12 Defendants supply significant numbers of guns to the criminal market in 24. 13 Mexico. Defendants know that they engage in straw sales, multiple sales, repeat 14 sales, and other business practices that supply traffickers who arm the drug cartels. 15 16 A small minority of gun dealers—fewer than 10%—sell about 90% of 25. 17 crime guns. Defendants are part of the small percentage of dealers that sell virtually 18 all crime guns recovered in Mexico. Arizona is a hotbed of the unlawful gun 19 trafficking into Mexico; these Defendants made it so. 20

21 26. The U.S. Department of Justice has long recognized that the "Tucson
22 corridor"—Tucson, Arizona to Nogales, Mexico—is one of the three largest gun
23 smuggling corridors in the United States. U.S. Department of Justice, "Interim
25 Review of ATF's Project Gunrunner" September 2009, page 11-12.

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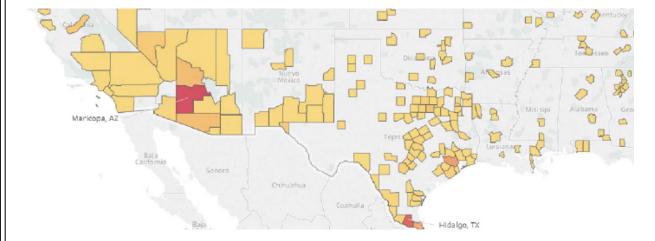
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27. An independent analysis of U.S. Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms 2 and Explosives ("ATF") trace data showed that Maricopa County was one of the two 3 largest sources of crime guns recovered in Mexico, with Pima County not far behind. 4



Stop US Arms to Mexico analysis of firearms recovered in Mexico, by county of purchase (based on 2007-2010 ATF traces); Stop US Arms to Mexico, Gross Human Rights Abuses: The Legal and Illegal Gun Trade to Mexico (Aug. 2018), https://stopusarmstomexico.org/gross-human-rights-abuses-the-legal-and-illegal-gun-tradeto-mexico/.

28. Gun dealers in Arizona retain that status today. In 2021, the U.S.

Government Accountability Office ("GAO") reported on ATF trace data for guns

recovered in Mexico. U.S. GOV'T ACCOUNTABILITY OFFICE, GAO-21-322, 18

19 Firearms Trafficking: U.S. Efforts to Disrupt Gun Smuggling into Mexico Would

20 Benefit from Additional Data and Analysis" (2021), https://www.gao.gov/assets/gao-

21-322.pdf. It revealed that of the 26,860 firearms recovered at crime scenes in 22

Mexico between 2014 and 2018 that were traceable to an initial U.S purchase, 4,444 23

24 of them were traced to Arizona. Id. at 18. This is by far the largest number per capita

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1 of the three principal states, nearly twice as large as Texas and well more than four
2 times larger than California.

29. The number of guns *traced* from gun dealers in Arizona to Mexico is
just a small fraction of the number of guns *trafficked* from those dealers into Mexico.
The vast majority of trafficked guns are never recovered—they stay in circulation in
Mexico continuing to cause death and destruction.

30. The Government, of course, does not challenge in any way the State of
 Arizona's gun laws or other policies. This lawsuit challenges only the action of
 private corporations that knowingly and systematically participate in the trafficking
 of guns from Arizona into Mexico.

B. Defendants Are Among the Worst Offenders in Arizona.

Arizona has extremely large number of gun dealers, as its dealers supply 31. 15 16 not just Arizona gun owners but illegal gun traffickers and criminals in Mexico. With 17 a population of only 7,276,316, Arizona is home to almost 1,500 gun dealerships. 18 Among this abundance of gun dealers and traffickers, the Defendants 32. 19 here are among the worst offenders in participating in the trafficking of guns into 20 21 Mexico. They are a trusted and reliable source of guns for traffickers and straw 22 purchasers, who go out of their way to visit Defendants' stores. 23 24

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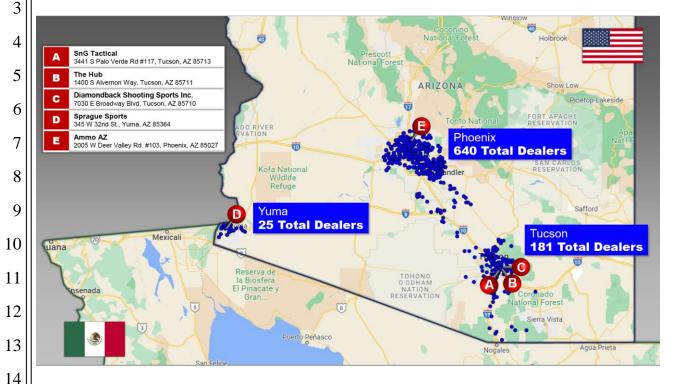
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33. The following maps¹ illustrate the central role that these Defendants play in the gun-trafficking:



34. These maps demonstrate that the cartels especially seek out these
Defendants' stores. For example, starting at the border in Nogales, Arizona and
traveling north on U.S. Interstate 19 to Tucson, i.e. "The Tucson Corridor," the
smuggler will travel about 70 miles and pass more than 100 gun dealers along the
way before reaching Defendants SnG Tactical or The Hub. And they would have to
drive past more than 160 gun dealers before reaching Defendant Diamondback.

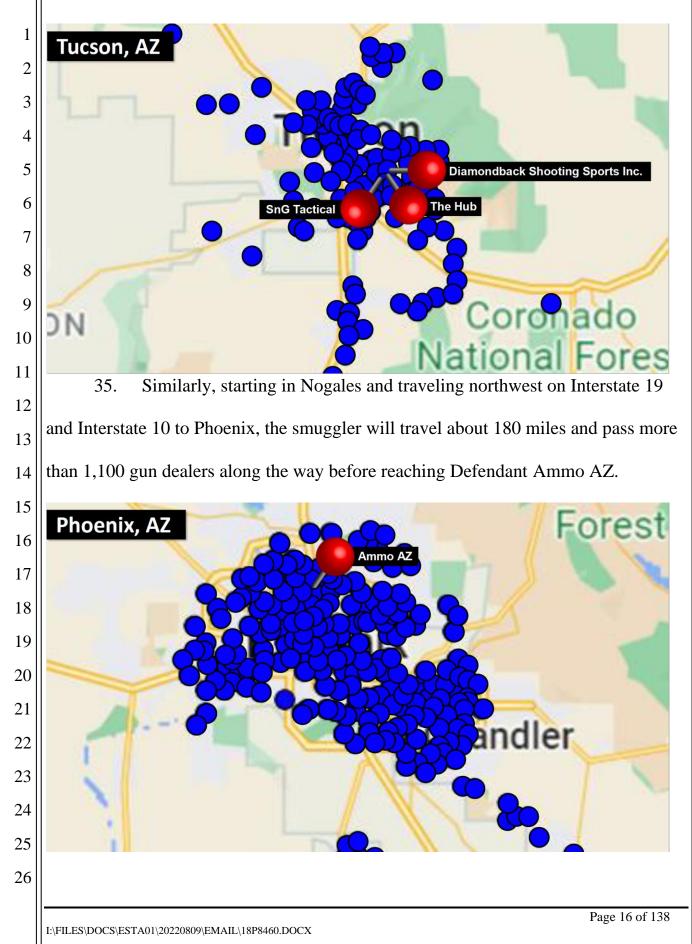
¹ These maps were constructed using the Listing of Federal Firearms Licensees reported by the ATF in 2015. Importer and manufacturer licensees are not included in the data set.

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36. The late federal judge Jack B. Weinstein found as a fact, in a U.S.
domestic trafficking case, that it is an indicator of sales to gun traffickers where the
buyer "bypasse[s] geographically closer dealers ... i.e., the purchaser for illegal use
goes out of his way geographically to buy from retailers with a poor record for crime
gun traces." *NAACP v. AcuSport, Inc.*, 271 F. Supp. 2d 435, 521-522 (E.D.N.Y.
2003).

37. Other data confirm that the cartels essentially go shopping for their 9 weapons of war at Defendants' stores. Over the last 5 years, each of these Defendants 10 11 is among the 10 dealers with the most crime guns recovered in Mexico and traced 12 back to a dealership in Arizona. The ATF has concluded that a high volume of crime 13 guns traced back to a particular dealership is a trafficking indicator, suggesting that 14 15 the dealer is engaged in unlawful sales such as straw sales. ATF, Commerce in 16 Firearms in the United States, 25 (2000). Judge Weinstein concurred, including on 17 his list of gun-trafficking indicators "[r]elatively excessive numbers of traces to 18 specific retailers" and "out of state traces." NAACP v. AcuSport, Inc., 271 F. Supp. 19 20 2d at 504, 521-522.

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C. Defendants Know the "Red Flags" that Indicate Unlawful Gun Trafficking.

38. For many years, each Defendant has sold countless guns that have been
obtained by unauthorized and irresponsible persons in Mexico through straw sales
and other of Defendants' unlawful and unreasonable sales practices. Many of these

sales have occurred in circumstances that clearly indicated to gun dealers that the transaction was a straw sale. Those sales would not have been made if Defendants properly trained their employees and committed to following the law and their obligations to safely and responsibly sell guns. As a result, unauthorized and 6 irresponsible persons, including convicted felons, have obtained thousands of guns from these sources, some of which thereafter have been used or will be used to injure the Government and its citizens.

Each Defendant knows the "red flags" that indicate that guns purchased 39. 10 11 at its stores are destined for the drug cartels in Mexico. These include straw 12 purchases, bulk purchases, and repeat purchases. Each Defendant's response to these 13 red flags has been to double down on the exact practices that it knows supply the 14 15 cartels with military-style arsenals. Each Defendant actively maximizes rather than 16 minimizes its sales to the criminal markets in Mexico.

40. Straw sales are the most common method of trafficking guns into 18 Mexico. Illegal diversion through straw sales has been common knowledge in the 19 20 industry, and known by Defendants, for many years. In one law enforcement study, 21 more than half of the guns subject to gun trafficking investigations had been acquired 22 as part of a straw sale. The unlawful practice has been the subject of numerous ATF 23 reports and newsletters and congressional hearings. 24

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1 41. A licensed dealer that knowingly makes a sale to a straw purchaser for 2 trafficking into Mexico violates the law of Mexico on imports, the U.S. law on 3 exports, and specific U.S. law on straw purchases. The straw purchaser fraudulently 4 certifies on the ATF Form 4473, required for almost all guns purchases at a licensed 5 6 dealer, that he or she is the actual purchaser of the gun. Knowing that the information 7 is false, the gun dealer participates in that falsification and completes the sale. The 8 many other violations that each Defendant commits in connection with straw sales are further detailed below in Section VIII. 10

11 The purchase of more than one handgun in a short period is an indicator 42. 12 that the purchaser might be involved in trafficking. Therefore, to monitor and deter 13 handgun trafficking, U.S. federal law requires a dealer to report all transactions in 14 15 which an unlicensed buyer buys two or more handguns within 5 days. See 18 U.S.C. 16 § 923(g)(3)(A); 27 C.F.R. § 478.126a.

For years U.S. law enforcement has recognized the special problem of 43. 18 straw purchasing and gun trafficking from Arizona and other border states into 19 20 Mexico, and for that reason requires gun dealers in this region alone to report 21 multiple sales of certain long guns as well, including assault rifles.

44. Guns are diverted to the illegal market in Mexico after being sold as part 23 of a "multiple sale" in which the gun dealer sells more than one gun at once over a 24 25 limited period to the same buyer. The buyer later transfers the guns to others who do 26

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not want to submit to a background check. Traffickers also prefer to buy guns in
bulk, buying 2, or 10, or even 20 or more guns at one time. Large multiple sales to
one person by a single dealer are a further source of guns for the illegal market in
Mexico, as are repeat sales in which traffickers return to stores for multiple
purchases.

7 45. Each Defendant regularly sells guns as part of multiple purchases that 8 are then diverted to the illegal market and subsequently trafficked into Mexico. Many 9 of the multiple sales have occurred under circumstances that indicated or should have 10 11 indicated to defendants that the guns were destined for the unlawful market. As a 12 result, unauthorized and irresponsible persons have obtained thousands of guns from 13 these sources, some of which thereafter have been used or will be used to injure the 14 15 Government and its citizens.

46. The U.S. Congress and ATF for years have warned that making large
volume sales is a high-risk practice and a means by which traffickers obtain guns to
sell in illegal markets, including in Mexico. Each Defendant's response has been to
rely more and more on repeat and bulk customers.

47. Judge Weinstein concluded as fact in *NAACP v. AcuSport, Inc.*, 271 F.
at 509, that "[f]irearms manufactured, imported or distributed by defendants were
acquired as part of a multiple purchase, [and] diverted to the illegal market."

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48. Each Defendant continues to use unrestricted multiple sales to sell their
guns. The trafficking of each Defendant's assault weapons and other guns into
Mexico, having been acquired through multiple purchases in the U.S., continues
unabated.

D. Each Defendant Knows that Military-Style Weapons Are the Cartels' Weapons of Choice.

49. Military-style weapons are useful for killing large numbers of people in a short amount of time, taking on well-armed military or police forces, and intimidating and terrorizing people. Each Defendant recklessly and unlawfully sells assault weapons that are effective people-killing machines.

50. Among the military-style weapons that each Defendant trafficks to the
 drug cartels in Mexico are AR-15s, which fire in semi-automatic rather than fully
 automatic mode but are otherwise essentially identical the U.S. military's M-16.
 Century Arms' WASR-10 is a variant of the Romanian AK-47 assault weapon.

51. These assault weapons have key features that distinguish them from
traditional sporting rifles, such as the capacity to lay down a high volume of fire over
a wide killing zone. This "hosing down" of an area is better suited for military
combat than sporting guns. And civilian assault weapons have much less recoil than
traditional sporting guns, facilitating quicker pulls of the trigger.

52. The assault weapons that each Defendant recklessly and unlawfully sells
are designed so they can accept large-capacity ammunition magazines that can hold

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20, 30, even 75 or 100 rounds that can then be fired without reloading. Each Defendant's assault rifles, especially when coupled with large capacity magazines, can enable military-style assaults in which many rounds can be fired in seconds.

The Barrett .50 caliber sniper rifle shoots rounds that are 5 to 10 times 53. 5 6 larger than those fired by semi-automatic models, including the AR-15 and AK-47. 7 Given the range and power of a .50 caliber Browning Machine Gun round, a rifle 8 chambered to fire this round can be used to take down slow- or low-flying aircraft, 9 punch holes in pressurized chemical tanks, or penetrate lightly armored vehicles— 10 11 such as those used by law enforcement and protective limousine services. The danger 12 posed by these weapons is compounded by the criminals using them. Numerous 13 officials noted that assault weapons are the "weapon of choice" for drug traffickers, 14 15 gangs, and terrorists. Each Defendant is well aware that assault rifles are preferred by 16 violent cartels in Mexico, that they are routinely trafficked over the U.S. border into 17 Mexico, and that both the Mexican and U.S. governments struggle to prevent the 18 diversion. 19

V. EXAMPLES OF SPECIFIC SALES ILLUSTRATE THAT DEFENDANTS' PARTICIPATION IN THE TRAFFICKING IS SYSTEMATIC AND KNOWING.

54. Authorities have repeatedly identified and recovered each Defendant's
 guns in connection with systematic trafficking to the cartels and other criminal
 organizations in Mexico. Each Defendant is fully aware of these incidents, having

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received notice of them through ATF trace requests, news reports, and court filings.

But each Defendant continues the same sales practices, because it intends to profit from sales to the cartels.

5 55. A handful of criminal indictments provides recent examples of the
 prominent roles played by each Defendant in trafficking guns from Arizona into
 Mexico. The Defendants' unlawful activity is not limited to these incidents—they are
 merely illustrative. The facts of these examples are summarized in this chart:

10	UNLAWFUL SALE	DATE	CRIMINAL BUYER
11	Diamondback		
11	Century Arms 7.62x39mm rifle	10/01/18	Denise Faye Burress
12			
13	Romarm Cugir WASR10		
13	7.62x39mm rifle	0.4.10.0.14.0	
14	1,030 rounds of 9mm	01/23/19	Leonid Cornejo
15	ammunition	01/02/10	
15	1,000 rounds of 10mm ammunition	01/23/19	Jesse Cortez-Arguelles
16	20 Croatian 30-round magazines	06/16/19	Francisco Dario Mora
17	CM Draco 7.62x39mm caliber	08/04/19	Francisco Dario Mora
	pistol	00/04/19	Trancisco Dario Mora
18			
19	AK-47 assault rifle		
20	10 Colt AR-15 30-round		
21	magazines		
22			
	75-round drum magazine	00/05/10	
23	30 Croatian AK-47 30-round	08/05/19	Francisco Dario Mora
24	magazines CM Micro Draco 7.62x39mm	08/17/19	Francisco Dario Mora
	caliber pistol	00/1//19	Francisco Dario Mora
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1	Century Arms Draco 7.62x39mm	07/19/19	Pedro Adan Sevilla
2	caliber pistol	02/20/10	
	Browning Buckmark .22 caliber	02/20/19	Daniel Pacheco
3	pistol		
4	Ruger LCP .380 caliber pistol		
5	Century Arms VSKA 7.62x39mm rifle	10/10/19	Kyle Rene Fazlollah
6	DPMS A15 5.56mm rifle	10/24/19	Fernando Palomares, Jr.
7	Riley Defense RAK47		
8	7.62x39mm rifle		
	Ruger AR-556 5.56 rifle	08/10/19	Kaleb Jacob Valencia
9	Del-Ton DTI-15 5.56 rifle	01/30/20	Kaleb Jacob Valencia
10	Glock 17 Gen5 9mm pistol	02/01/20	Kaleb Jacob Valencia
	Glock 17 9mm caliber pistol	03/01/22	Luis Fernando Cruz-
11	Slock 17 Shini culloci pistor	03/01/22	Valenzuela
12	Glock 22 .40 caliber pistol	03/01/22	Carlos Abel Cruz
13		Sa C Ta atta al	
14		SnG Tactical	Inco Montovo
14	Century Arms AK63DS rifle		Jose Montoya
15	Century Arms RAS47	09/18/18	Michael Anthony Sweigart
1.	7.62x39mm rifle		
16	Contumy Arms DAS47		
17	Century Arms RAS47 7.62x39mm rifle		
		09/19/18	Michael Anthony Sweigart
18	Century Arms RAS47 7.62x39mm rifle	09/19/10	Michael Anthony Sweigart
19	7.02x3911111111		
20	Romarm Cugir WASR10,		
20	7.62x39mm rifle		
21	Century Arms RAS47	09/25/18	Michael Anthony Sweigart
22	7.62x39mm rifle		
23	Century Arms RAS47		
	7.62x39mm rifle		
24	Century Arms RAS47	09/28/18	Denise Faye Burress
25	7.62x39mm rifle		·
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1	Century Arms RAS47		
	7.62x39mm rifle		
2	Century Arms RAS47	10/05/18	Tamra Michelle Potts
3	7.62x39mm rifle		
4	Century Arms RAS47		
5	7.62x39mm rifle		
_	Century RAS 7.62 caliber rifle	05/06/17	Isaias Delgado
6	Beretta pistol	10/26/18	Isaias Delgado
7	Smith & Wesson pistol	10/27/18	Isaias Delgado
	Smith & Wesson SD 9mm	12/17/18	Isaias Delgado
8	caliber pistol		
9			
10	Smith & Wesson SD 9mm		
10	caliber pistol		
11	Smith & Wesson SD .40 caliber		
12	pistol		
12	Romarm WASR-10	12/20/18	Isaias Delgado
13	Barrett .50 caliber rifle	02/19/19	Isaias Delgado
14			Ibulus D'olgudo
	Smith & Wesson 9mm pistol		
15	Beowulf .50 caliber rifle	02/24/19	Isaias Delgado
16	Multicaliber receiver	03/05/19	Isaias Delgado
1.7			
17	Multicaliber receiver		
18	Barrett .50 caliber BMG rifle	03/07/19	Isaias Delgado
10			
19	FN Model M249	02/15/10	
20	Beretta 9mm pistol	03/15/19	Isaias Delgado
21	Diamondback 5.56mm rifle		
21	Diamondback DB-15 5.56	03/28/19	Isaias Delgado
22	NATO caliber rifle	00/20/19	Isulus Deigudo
23	AK-47 style pistol	07/19/19	Pedro Adan Sevilla
24	AK-47 style pistol		
25	AK-47 style pistol	07/19/19	Francisco Dario Mora
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1	AK-47 style pistol		
2	Zastava ZPA P92 7.62x39mm caliber pistol	08/23/19	Francisco Dario Mora
3			
4	Pioneer Arms Corp. Hellpop 7.62x39mm caliber pistol		
5	Radom/Pioneer Arms Sporter 7.62x39mm rifle	11/27/19	Fernando Palomares, Jr.
6	7.02x39111111111		
7	Romarm/Cugir WASR 7.62x39mm rifle		
8	Century Arms VSKA	01/24/20	Fernando Palomares, Jr.
9	7.62x39mm rifle		
10	Radom/Pioneer Arms Sporter		
11	7.62x39mm rifle Century Arms M70AB2	02/16/20	Fernando Palomares, Jr.
12	7.62x39mm rifle	02/10/20	r emando r atomares, jr.
13	Contury Arms M70AP2		
14	Century Arms M70AB2 7.62x39mm rifle		
15	Radom/Pioneer Arms Sporter	01/24/20	Kyle Rene Fazlollah
	7.62x39mm rifle		
16	Radom/Pioneer Arms Sporter		
17	7.62x39mm rifle	06/04/20	Kula Dara Faglallah
18	FA Cugir M&M Inc. M10-762 7.62x39mm rifle	06/04/20	Kyle Rene Fazlollah
19	FA Cugir M&M Inc. M10-762	02/15/20	Elizar Olivares
20	7.62x39mm rifle		
21	Century Arms M70AB2		
22	7.62x39mm rifle Sig Sauer P320 9mm pistol	04/18/20	Ray Alberto Laborin
23	Century Arms-Romarm	02/03/20	Jose Gilberto Inzunza
24	WASR10 7.62 rifle	02/04/20	Kalah Jasah Valaraia
25	Century Arms-Romarm WASR10 7.62 rifle	02/04/20	Kaleb Jacob Valencia
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1	Century Arms-Romarm Mini	02/06/20	Kaleb Jacob Valencia
2	Draco 7.62 pistol	11/20/21	Richardo Caro
3	FN SCAR17s .308 caliber rifle	11/20/21 02/03/22	Luis Fernando Cruz-
5	Glock 22 Gen 5 .40 caliber pistol	02/03/22	Valenzuela
4	Glock pistol	01/18/22	Nicolas Meraz
5	1		
6	Glock pistol		
	Clock pistol		
7	Glock pistol Glock pistol	03/18/22	Nicolas Meraz
8	Pioneer Arms Hellpup	03/15/22	Omar Trujillo
9	7.62x39mm pistol		0
10	Zastava ZPAP M70 7.62x39mm		
11	rifle	04/18/22	
12	Century Arms VSKA 7.62x39mm rifle	04/18/22	Omar Trujillo
	1.02233111111110		
13	Century Arms VSKA		
14	7.62x39mm rifle		
15			
	Glock 19X 9mm pistol	The Hub	
16	Dedical Eincome DE 15 multi		Eamanda Dalamanaa Ju
17	Radical Firearms RF 15 multi- caliber rifle	10/17/19	Fernando Palomares, Jr.
18			
19	Riley Defense RAK47 7.62x39mm	1	
19	rifle Romarm/CUGIR RH10	10/22/19	Kyle Rene Fazlollah
20	7.62x39mm rifle	10/22/17	Ryle Rene i azionan
21	Romarm/Pioneer Arms WASR	05/06/20	Kyle Rene Fazlollah
22	7.62x39mm rifle		
	Riley Defense RAK47 7.62x39mm	n 02/15/20	Elizar Olivares
23	rifle	01/29/20	Kalah Jasah Valansia
24	Glock 17Gen5 9mm pistol Riley Defense RAK47 7.62 caliber	01/28/20	Kaleb Jacob Valencia Kaleb Jacob Valencia
25	rifle		
	Century Arms VSKA 7.62 rifle	12/18/20	Jose Gilberto Inzunza
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1	Barrett .50 caliber rifle	12/01/21	Anthony Ortiz		
2	A	Ammo AZ			
	Century Arm AK63DS rifle	01/16/18	Jose Montoya		
3	Glock pistol	07/02/19	Francisco Dario Mora		
4	CM Micro Draco pistol	07/17/19	Francisco Dario Mora		
5	American Tactical Imports (ATI) Omni Hybrid 5.56 pistol				
6	Pioneer Arms Corp. Hellpup 7.62 x	08/07/19	Francisco Dario Mora		
7	39mm caliber pistol				
8	Pioneer Arms Corp. Hellpup 7.62 x				
9	39mm caliber pistol				
10	Pioneer Arms Corp. Hellpup 7.62 x 39mm caliber pistol				
11	Century Arms Micro Draco pistol	07/02/19	Pedro Adan Sevilla		
12	CM Micro Draco	07/17/19	Pedro Adan Sevilla		
13	Glock pistol				
14	ATI pistol				
15	Pioneer Arms Corp. Hellpup 7.62 x 39mm caliber pistol	08/07/19	Pedro Adan Sevilla		
16					
17	Pioneer Arms Corp. Hellpup 7.62 x				
18	39mm caliber pistol				
19	Pioneer Arms Corp. Hellpup 7.62 x				
20	39mm caliber pistolPistol (unknown type)	08/13/19	Pedro Adan Sevilla		
21	Pistol (unknown type)				
22					
23	Pistol (unknown type)				
24	FN M249S 5.56 caliber rifle	04/16/19	Yibran Lopez-Rosales		
	Barrett M82A1 .50 caliber BMG rifle	08/28/19	Yibran Lopez-Rosales		
25		gue's Sports			
26	5,74	Suc 5 Sports			

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1	FN rifle	11/23/18	Rafael Palomares, Jr.
2	Several boxes of ammunition	12/27/18	Jose Rodrigo Felix-Quiroz
	Glock pistol	05/24/18	Daniel Langstaff Mirazo
3			
4	Glock pistol		
	Century Arms rifle	07/27/18	Daniel Langstaff Mirazo
5	IWI rifle	08/31/18	Daniel Langstaff Mirazo
6	Barrett .50 caliber rifle	09/22/18	Daniel Langstaff Mirazo
	Inland rifle	10/03/18	Daniel Langstaff Mirazo
7	FN rifle	11/23/18	Rafael Palomares, Jr.
8	FN rifle	11/27/18	Jesus Sanchez Vega
0	Firearm(s), unknown type	09/20/18	Juan Rafael Castaneda, Jr.
9	Century Arms AK-47 rifle	10/02/18	Juan Rafael Castaneda, Jr.
10	Beretta A300 12-gauge shotgun		
11	Firearm(s), unknown type	10/22/18	Juan Rafael Castaneda, Jr.
	Firearm(s), unknown type	10/25/18	Juan Rafael Castaneda, Jr.
12	Firearm(s), unknown type	11/10/18	Juan Rafael Castaneda, Jr.
13	Firearm(s), unknown type	11/19/18	Juan Rafael Castaneda, Jr.
15	Firearm(s), unknown type	11/20/18	Juan Rafael Castaneda, Jr.
14	Firearm(s), unknown type	11/21/18	Juan Rafael Castaneda, Jr.
15	Firearm(s), unknown type	12/01/18	Juan Rafael Castaneda, Jr.
15	Firearm(s), unknown type	12/08/18	Juan Rafael Castaneda, Jr.
16	Firearm(s), unknown type	12/28/18	Juan Rafael Castaneda, Jr.
17	Ruger LCPII firearm	01/07/19	Juan Rafael Castaneda, Jr.
18	Ruger LCPII firearm		
10	Firearm(s), unknown type	01/14/19	Juan Rafael Castaneda, Jr.
19	Firearm(s), unknown type	01/16/19	Juan Rafael Castaneda, Jr.
20	Glock 42 .380 pistol	09/03/19	Josue Isai Valdez-Reyes
21			(through unnamed straw
21			purchaser)
22	Glock 42 .380 pistol	09/05/19	Josue Isai Valdez-Reyes
			(through unnamed straw
23			purchaser)
24	300 rounds of .50 caliber	03/25/20	Noe Mendoza
25	ammunition		Marcos Balderas Millan
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DECONCINI MCDONALD YETWIN & LACY, P.C. 2525 East Broadway Blvd., Suite 200 Tucson, AZ 85716-5300 56. The details of these examples follow.

57. <u>2018—Sprague's Sports.</u> As outlined in an April 2019 superseding indictment and other court filings, Defendant Sprague's Sports straw sold to Jose Rodrigo Felix-Quiroz and eight accomplices at least 57 guns in the Yuma area over a six-month period in 2018. Eight codefendants pleaded guilty to straw purchasing guns in Arizona at Felix-Quiroz's direction. He recruited the straw purchasers, told them what guns to buy, supplied them with cash to buy the guns, and paid them for their work. He transported the guns to Mexico, where he sold them at a markup to multiple individuals after arranging deals via text and WhatsApp messages.

12 58. On December 27, 2018, Defendant Sprague's Sports also unlawfully
13 sold Jose Rodrigo Felix-Quiroz—at the height of his gun-trafficking operation—
15 several boxes of ammunition. Defendant Sprague's Sports could not lawfully sell the
16 ammunition to him because he was not a resident of the United States and did not
17 have any U.S. identification.

Investigation subsequently revealed that, at the direction of and on 59. 19 20 behalf of Felix-Quiroz, Daniel Langstaff Mirazo frequented Defendant Sprague's 21 Sports five times between May and October 2018 to straw purchase guns. On May 22 24, 2018, Defendant Sprague's Sports straw sold to Mirazo two Glock pistols. 23 60. 24 On July 27, 2018, Defendant Sprague's Sports straw sold to Mirazo a 25 Century Arms rifle; on August 31, 2018, straw sold to him an IWI rifle; on 26

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1 September 22, 2018 straw sold to him a Barrett .50-caliber rifle; and again on 2 October 3, 2018 straw sold to him an Inland rifle.

Defendant Sprague's Sports did similarly brisk business with others 61. 4 associated with Felix-Quiroz. On November 23, 2018, Defendant Sprague's Sports 5 6 straw sold to Rafael Palomares, Jr. an FN rifle.

7 62. Similarly, on November 27, 2018, Defendant Sprague's Sports initiated 8 a straw sale to Jesus Sanchez Vega of an FN rifle; it completed the sale when Vega returned a few days later. 10

11 The frequency of visits and the types of guns, such as a Barrett .50-63. 12 caliber rifle, were unmistakable signals to Defendant Sprague's Sports that it was 13 systematically making straw sales. Even the accomplices' criminal defense lawyer 14 15 admitted in a court filing that gun dealers are well aware of these illegal patterns: 16 "The unfortunate truth about the straw purchases that are typically made in border 17 towns like Yuma... is that the persons who supply the cartels actively recruit young, 18 naïve persons who are United States citizens, but who live in Mexico and are largely 19 20 Spanish-speaking and unfamiliar with how these schemes are run. The Federal 21 Firearms Licensees who operate in the area know what to look for in the form of 22 repeat purchases of certain specific classes of firearms for cash by young people 23 who clearly have little or no experience with firearms." U.S. v. Jose Rodrigo Felix-24 25

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Quiroz et al., (D. Ariz.), No. 2:19-cr-00089-JJT, Def. Sent. Memo., at 6 (D. Ariz.
 Mar. 31, 2021), ECF No. 432 (emphasis added).

64. From September 2018 to January 2019, Defendant Sprague's Sports was 4 also supplying trafficker Juan Rafael Castaneda, Jr. with an arsenal of powerful 5 6 firearms over 15 separate visits in less than 4 months, sometimes straw selling 7 multiple guns in one day. Castaneda admitted in his plea agreement that he knew the 8 guns were destined for Mexico. In one particularly fruitful week in November, 9 Sprague's sold him guns three days in a row. This pattern of returning to the store so 10 11 frequently, including back-to-back visits, was a clear signal to Sprague's that it was 12 making straw sales. 13

65. <u>2018—Ammo AZ and SnG Tactical.</u> In January 2018, Jose Montoya
 bought 10 semi-automatic rifles from various firearm dealers in the Phoenix area. He
 bought them for delivery to the Jalisco New Generation cartel in Mexico. One of the
 weapons was recovered in Mexico on August 15, 2018 in the aftermath of a shooting
 between Mexican federal police and military personnel and members of the Jalisco
 Cartel.

66. On January 16, 2018, Defendant Ammo AZ straw sold to Montoya a
Century Arms AK63DS rifle.

24 67. On January 21, 2018, Defendant SnG Tactical straw sold to Montoya a
 25 Century Arms AK63DS rifle.
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2018—SnG Tactical and Diamondback. On September 18, 2018, 1 68. 2 Defendant SnG Tactical straw sold to Michael Anthony Sweigart two Century Arms 3 RAS47 7.62x39 mm rifles. 4

When Sweigart returned to the store the next day, Defendant SnG 69. Tactical again unlawfully sold to him another Century Arms RAS47 7.62x39 mm rifle, plus a Romarm Cugir WASR10 7.62x39mm rifle.

70. Six days later, Defendant SnG Tactical again straw sold to Sweigart two 9 more Century Arms RAS47 7.62x39 mm rifles-meaning 5 of the 6 AK-47s sold to 10 Sweigart in just one week were the same exact model, which was a major signal to 12 Defendant SnG Tactical that it was making straw sales. 13

71. In pleading guilty to counts of making a false statement during the 14 acquisition of a firearm, Sweigart stated: "As I personally purchased six 7.62x39 mm 15 16 semi-automatic rifles for another person with cash from that other person within a 17 week, I had reason to believe that I was trafficking the firearms (on behalf of that 18 person) ... who intended to use the firearms unlawfully. In addition, I submit that one 19 20 of the firearms that I purchased has been already recovered by law enforcement 21 authorities in Mexico." U.S. v. Tamra Michelle Potts, et al., No.4:19-cr-01758-RM-22 MSA, Plea Agreement, at 13 (D. Ariz. Mar. 4, 2020), ECF No. 82. 23

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1 72. On September 28, 2018 Defendant SnG Tactical straw sold to another 2 accomplice, Denise Faye Burress the same type of weaponry it had sold to Sweigart: 3 two Century Arms RAS47 7.62x39 mm rifles. 4

73. On October 5, 2018, Defendant SnG Tactical straw sold to yet another 5 6 accomplice, Tamra Michelle Potts, two Century Arms RAS47 7.62x39mm rifles. In 7 its case against Potts, the United States stated that she "purchased two (2) 7.62x39 8 mm rifles, AK-47-type rifles, assault rifles, for a person she knew was a convicted felon... for money to sustain her drug-using lifestyle. Just four short months later, 10 one of those AK-47-type rifles was recovered by law enforcement officers in 12 Mexico... a very quick time to crime." U.S. v. Tamra Michelle Potts, et al., No.4:19-13 cr-01758-RM-MSA, Gov't's Obj. to the PSR and Sent. Memo., at 2, 4 (D. Ariz. Apr. 14 15 20, 2020), ECF No. 109.

16 74. Not to be left out, on October 1, 2018 Defendant Diamondback 17 Shooting Sports straw sold to Denise Faye Burress a Century Arms 7.62x39 mm rifle 18 and a Romarm Cugir WASR10 7.62x39mm rifle. The United States wrote in court 19 20 filings that "AR-15 and AK-47-type rifles are weapons of choice for Mexican drug 21 cartels." Id. at 2. They "are assault rifles which carry increased destructive and 22 deadly consequences... Innocent Mexican citizens are being killed as a result of 23 Mexican drug cartels using these weapons of choice to gain dominance and control 24 25 of Mexico's lucrative drug trade." Id. at 3. 26

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75. **2019—Diamondback.** On January 23, 2019, U.S. Customs and Border Protection ("CBP") officers conducting outbound inspections arrested Leonid Cornejo and Jesse Cortez-Arguelles at the Mariposa Port of Entry in Nogales, Arizona. They were charged with attempting to smuggle three firearms and over 2,000 rounds of ammunition into Mexico.

7 76. Earlier that day Defendant Diamondback unlawfully sold the 8 ammunition to Cornejo and Cortez-Arguelles. Defendant Diamondback could not lawfully sell the ammunition to them because Cornejo was a convicted felon and was then on probation for theft. Similarly, Cortez-Arguelles had an extensive criminal history with a felony and ten misdemeanor convictions, and at the time he was on 13 probation in four separate cases. Their lawyer admitted that the pair made the 15 purchases on behalf of cartels in Mexico.

16 2018-2019-SnG Tactical. Between May 6, 2017, and April 4, 2019, in 77. 17 and around Tucson, Isaias Delgado spent over \$80,000 on at least 39 firearms, 18 including many thousands of dollars worth of weapons straw sold to Delgado by 19 20 Defendant SnG Tactical. Included in Delgado's purchases were numerous high-21 value, large caliber firearms such as multiple Barrett .50 caliber BMG rifles, FNH 22 249 belt-fed rifles, .50 caliber Beowulf firearms, AR-15/M4 type rifles and pistols, 23 AK-47 type rifles, and numerous 9mm and .40 caliber handguns. In the two-week 24 25 period between March 14 and 27, 2019, alone, Defendant SnG Tactical straw sold to 26

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Delgado many of the 11 firearms he bought *in cash* for a total purchase price of
 approximately \$48,500. The many red flags raised by these sales left Defendant SnG
 Tactical in no doubt that it was participating in gun trafficking.

78. Delgado is a U.S. citizen but lived in Mexico with his wife and child. He provided a false Tucson address when making his gun buys. He trafficked most of the weapons into Mexico, and at least two of them were recovered at crime scenes in Mexico.

On May 6, 2017, Defendant SnG Tactical sold to Delgado a Century 79. 10 11 RAS 7.62 caliber rifle. On back-to-back visits on October 26 and 27, 2018, it sold 12 him a Beretta pistol and a Smith & Wesson pistol, respectively. On December 17, 13 2018, it sold him three more Smith & Wesson pistols—a multiple sale that should 14 15 have raised red flags for SnG Tactical. Three days later, it sold him a Romarm 16 WASR-10 rifle. On February 19, 2019, it sold him a Smith & Wesson 9mm pistol 17 and a Barrett .50 caliber rifle; he returned 5 days later to acquire a Beowulf .50 18 caliber rifle. On four separate dates in March 2019, Defendant SnG Tactical sold 19 20 Delgado a total of two multicaliber receivers and five guns: a Barrett .50 caliber 21 BMG rifle and FN M249 (on the 7th), a Beretta 9mm pistol and Diamondback 22 5.56mm rifle (on the 15th), and a Diamondback DB-15 5.56 NATO caliber rifle (on 23 the 28th). 24 25

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80. In its sentencing memorandum, the United States noted: "The correlation between the [Delgado's] border crossing records, financial records, and firearm purchases indicates he trafficked most or all of the firearms into Mexico, and the potential devastation that has been, is being, and will be caused by each of these as-yet unrecovered firearms – as a direct result of the defendant's crime – is beyond measure. Of note, all of the firearms the defendant bought and sold are considered 'weapons of choice' preferred and sought after by criminal organizations in Mexico. . . . While every firearm is a deadly weapon with the capacity to cause an immense amount of harm, the firearms the defendant illegally trafficked are particularly alarming." *U.S. v. Isaias Delgado*, No. 4:19-cr-01094-JGZ-JR-1, Gov't's Sent. Memo., at 4, 5 (D. Ariz. May 26, 2022), ECF No. 179.

81. 2019—Diamondback, SnG Tactical, and Ammo AZ. In September 2019, the ATF started investigating firearm purchases from several dealers, including Diamondback Shooting Sports, SnG Tactical, and Ammo AZ by Francisco Dario Mora of Tucson and Pedro Adan Sevilla of Phoenix, on information that three of their guns had been recovered in Mexico by Mexican law enforcement. ATF agents discovered that from June 2019 through September 2019, Mora and Sevilla and their coconspirators smuggled 40 guns into Mexico, including AK-type rifles and AR-type pistols, in addition to 25,000 rounds of ammunition, and 760 AK-type and AR-type magazines, each with a capacity of 30 rounds.

DECONCINI MCDONALD YETWIN & LACY, P.C. 2525 East Broadway Blvd., Suite 200 Tucson, AZ 85716-5300 82. Mora bought at least 19 guns, one of which was recovered in Mexico just 27 days after he purchased it. Sevilla bought at least 21 guns, two of which were recovered in Mexico, also a short time after they were bought. Collectively, Mora and Sevilla—who both earned low wages as store clerks in Arizona—paid approximately \$45,000 in cash to several dealers, including Defendants Diamondback, SnG Tactical, and Ammo AZ for the guns and ammunition over the course of a three-month period. They crossed into Mexico from the United States dozens of times to deliver the guns and munitions.

11 U.S. prosecutors wrote in a court filing that "[t]he deadly violence being 83. 12 spread by the drug cartels in Mexico has had a devastating impact on the innocent 13 civilians in Mexico." U.S. v. Francisco Dario Mora et al., No. 4:19-cr-03289-SHR-14 15 MSA, Gov't Sent. Memo., at 4 (D. Ariz. Apr. 29, 2021), ECF No. 91. Mora, who had 16 close contacts in Mexico, "was essentially arming a Mexican drug cartel army," the 17 prosecutors wrote. Id. at 3. They emphasized the hundreds of magazines that Mora 18 and Sevilla bought, noting that "[t]he deadly and devastating impact of 760 30-round 19 20 magazines cannot be ignored nor justified." Id.

84. At a detention hearing, an ATF agent testified that "[a] lot of the
calibers that they (Mora and Sevilla) were purchasing were those calibers that are
typically highly sought after by Mexican cartels... Primarily they were like AK-47
style rifles or pistols, AR-15 style pistols, 9mm caliber handguns." U.S. v. Francisco

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1 Dario Mora, et al., No. 4:19-cr-03289-SHR-MSA, Det. Hrg. Tr. At 6 (D. Ariz. Apr. 2 29, 2021), ECF No. 18. He further testified that he had never seen customers lawfully 3 buy these makes and models of guns for themselves in "that kind of quantity." Id. at 4 38. Moreover, the massive number of 30-round magazines acquired by Mora and 5 6 Sevilla was a clear indication of gun trafficking.

7 85. The Court concluded that it was impossible to overlook the dangers to 8 Mexican citizens that the traffickers had caused: "Because the pattern of conduct 9 involving the trafficking of firearms... you can't draw a blind eye of what's 10 happening in Mexico. Huge numbers of people being murdered. These are people 12 who are, through their own conduct, taking the firearms to Mexico and giving them 13 to the people that... are contributing to this violent activity... I can't turn a blind eye 14 15 to the fact that these firearms were destined for use in a drug war in Mexico... These 16 firearms have been able to penetrate deep into Mexico and pose a real danger to the 17 people living down there." Id. at 66-67. 18

86. The Tucson branch of this unlawful scheme included Defendants 19 20 Diamondback and SnG Tactical. On June 16, 2019, Defendant Diamondback sold 20 21 Croatian 30-round magazines to Mora. In August 2019, Diamondback increased its 22 volume of sales: a CM Draco 7.62 x39mm caliber pistol, an AK-47 assault rifle, 10 23 Colt AR-15 30-round magazines, and a 75-round drum magazine sold to Mora on 24 25 August 4, 2019; the next day it sold to him 30 Croatian AK-47 30-round magazines. 26

1 On August 17, 2019 Diamondback sold to Mora another CM Micro Draco, 7.62 x 2 39mm caliber pistol, and made a straw sale to Sevilla of a Century Arms Draco, 7.62 3 x. 39mm caliber pistol. 4

87. Defendant SnG Tactical sold to each of Mora and Sevilla two AK-47 5 6 style pistols on July 19, 2019. One of each of their weapons was recovered 27 days later at a residence near Guadalajara, Mexico.

88. Defendant SnG Tactical went on to make another same-day, multiple 9 sale to Mora on August 23, 2019, including a Zastava ZPA P92, 7.62 x. 39mm 10 11 caliber pistol and a Pioneer Arms Corp. Hellpup, 7.62x39mm caliber pistol.

12 Defendant Ammo AZ was also in on the action. Mora made repeated 89. 13 trips to Defendant Ammo AZ on days in close proximity, with Defendant Ammo AZ 14 15 making multiple sales to him in most of these transactions. Both patterns are highly 16 indicative of straw sales and a gun trafficking operation. Defendant Ammo AZ sold 17 to Mora a Glock pistol on July 2, 2019, and on July 17, 2019 sold him a CM Micro 18 Draco pistol and an American Tactical Imports (ATI) Omni Hybrid 5.56 pistol. On 19 20 August 7, 2019, Defendant Ammo AZ sold him three Pioneer Arms Corp. Hellpup, 21 7.62 x 39mm caliber pistols—another blatant red flag of trafficking given the same 22 makes and models of gun. 23

90. 24 Defendant Ammo AZ's sales to Sevilla showed similar patterns 25 suggestive of gun trafficking. Sevilla frequented Defendant Ammo AZ on some of 26

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the same days that Mora did. Defendant Ammo AZ sold to Sevilla a Century Arms Micro Draco pistol on July 2, 2019, a CM Micro Draco, a Glock pistol and an ATI pistol, in a multiple sale, on July 17, 2019, and three Pioneer Arms Corp. Hellpup, 7.62 x 39mm caliber pistols on August 7, 2019—the same type guns that Defendant 6 Ammo AZ sold to Mora on that same day. Defendant Ammo AZ sold to Sevilla three more pistols on August 13, 2019.

91. On November 3, 2020, Yibran Lopez-Rosales was indicted in Arizona 9 federal court on charges of making false statements in the acquisition of firearms. 10

11 Upon further investigation, the ATF found three additional similar straw 92. 12 sales to Rosales. These included Defendant Ammo AZ's straw sale on April 16, 2019 13 of an FN M249S 5.56 caliber rifle and its August 28, 2019 straw sale of a Barrett 14 15 M82A1 .50 caliber BMG rifle. As stated in court filings, Rosales was paid a total of 16 approximately \$2,000 to buy these guns and pass them on to his "director."

2019—SnG Tactical and Diamondback. On September 21, 2022, 11 93. 18 individuals were indicted in Arizona federal court for conspiracy to illegally 19 20 transport more than 50 firearms to Mexico, including six Barrett 82A1 .50 caliber 21 rifles and other high-powered assault rifles they readily acquired from Tucson gun 22 stores. 23

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DECONCINI MCDONALD YETWIN & LACY, P.C. 2525 East Broadway Blvd., Suite 200 Tucson, AZ 85716-5300 1

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94. The accomplices individually circulated among selected gun stores favored by other traffickers of firearms to Mexico and straw purchased the type of assault weapons widely known in the industry to be in great demand by the cartels.

95. Victor Coronado provided the straw buyers with the direction and funds to purchase the firearms. The buyers then immediately transferred the guns to Coronado and others, and the arms were smuggled into Mexico.

96. On November 27, 2019 Defendant SnG Tactical straw sold to Fernando 9 Palomares, Jr. a Radom/Pioneer Arms Sporter 7.62x39mm rifle and a Romarm/Cugir 10 11 WASR 7 .62x39mm rifle; on January 24, 2020 straw sold to him, in another multiple 12 sale, a Century Arms VSKA 7.62x39mm rifle and a Radom/Pioneer Arms Sporter 13 7.62x39mm rifle; and on February 16, 2020 straw sold to him two more assault 14 15 rifles, both Century Arms M70AB2 7.62x39mm rifles. On or about September 22, 16 2020, one of the Century Arms M70AB2 7.62x39mm rifles was recovered in 17 Mexico. 18

97. Palomares' buying patterns—specifically both the number of visits to
 Defendant SnG Tactical and the make and models of guns he bought—were obvious
 red flags of a Mexican gun smuggling scheme in action. Yet Defendant SnG Tactical
 never turned him away.

24 98. Defendant Diamondback was not to be left out. On October 10, 2019 it
 25 straw sold to Kyle Rene Fazlollah a Century Arms VSKA 7.62x39mm rifle. On
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1 October 24, 2019 it straw sold to accomplice Fernando Palomares, Jr. a DPMS A15 2 5.56mm rifle and a Riley Defense RAK47 7.62x39mm rifle.

99. **2019-2020—The Hub.** The Hub also supplied the smuggling ring with 4 multiple assault rifles. Fernando Palomares, Jr. acquired both an AR-15 and an AK-5 6 47 on the same day, October 17, 2019, when The Hub sold him a Radical Firearms 7 RF 15 multiple caliber rifle and a Riley Defense RAK47 7.62x39mm rifle. Five days 8 later, it straw sold co-conspirator Kyle Rene Fazlollah a Romarm/Cugir RH10 7.62x39mm rifle—which was later seized at a crime scene in Mexico. It straw sold 10 Fazlollah a Romarm/Pioneer Arms WASR10 7.62x39mm rifle on May 6, 2020, and 12 sold co-conspirator Elizar Olivares a Riley Defense RAK47 7.62x39mm rifle on 13 February 15, 2020, providing the cartel with 5 assault rifles in under 6 months. 14

15 **2020—SnG Tactical.** The pattern continued when Fazlollah walked 100. 16 into Defendant SnG Tactical on January 24, 2020, and it straw sold to him two 17 Radom/Pioneer Arms Sporter 7.62x39mm rifles on behalf of Victor Coronado. On 18 June 4, 2020, Fazlollah returned to Defendant SnG Tactical, which again straw sold 19 20 to him a FA Cugir M&M Inc M10-762 7.62x39mm rifle.

21 101. On February 15, 2020 Defendant SnG Tactical made straw sales to 22 accomplice Elizar Olivares, in yet another multiple sale: a FA Cugir M&M Inc. 23 M10-762 7.62x39mm rifle and a Century Arms M70AB2 7.62x39mm rifle. 24

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102. On April 18, 2020 Defendant SnG Tactical straw sold to accomplice Ray Alberto Laborin a Sig Sauer P320 9mm pistol.

103. Defendant SnG Tactical had quite a week in early February 2020. It started on February 3 by making an unlawful straw sale to the ringleader of another smuggling ring—Jose Gilberto Inzunza—of a Century Arms-Romarm WASR10 7.62 rifle, a military style weapon that Defendant SnG Tactical knows is a favorite of the cartels in Mexico. The following day, Defendant SnG Tactical straw sold the same model assault rifle to Inzunza's coconspirator Kaleb Jacob Valencia. After taking a day off, on February 6 Defendant SnG Tactical made another straw sale to their affiliate Jacob Valencia, this time of a Century Arms-Romarm Mini Draco 7.62 pistol—another known cartel favorite.

15 2019-2020—Diamondback. Defendant Diamondback also made a 104. 16 straw sale of a Ruger AR-556 to Kaleb Jacob Valencia on August 10, 2019. He was 17 back at the store on January 30, 2020 and Defendant Diamondback delivered a Del-18 Ton DTI-15 5.56 rifle to him in another straw sale; two days later Defendant 19 20 Diamondback sold him a Glock 17 Gen5 9mm pistol in another straw sale. The 21 proximity of the latter two sales indicated that Valencia was staggering them to 22 evade ATF multiple-sales reporting requirements—a standard tactic of gun 23 traffickers with which Defendant Diamondback is very familiar. 24

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1 105. **2020—The Hub.** Defendant The Hub also made multiple illegal sales to 2 Kaleb Jacob Valencia and his coconspirator Jose Gilberto Inzunza in early 2020. On 3 January 28, 2020 it straw sold Valencia a Glock 17 Gen5 9mm pistol, and the very 4 next day it straw sold him a Century Arms RH10 7.62 rifle. One week later, it straw 5 6 sold Valencia a second AK-47—a Riley Defense RAK47 7.62 caliber rifle—to be 7 smuggled into Mexico by Inzunza. Inzunza visited Defendant The Hub on December 8 18, 2020 and it sold him a third AK-47—a Century Arms VSKA 7.62 rifle. 9

2020—Sprague's Sports. In another incident, On March 25, 2020, Noe 106. 10 11 Mendoza and Marcos Balderas Millan applied for entry from Mexico into the United 12 States at the San Luis Port of Entry in Arizona. They then traveled to Yuma, Arizona 13 where Defendant Sprague's Sports sold to them 300 rounds of .50 caliber 14 15 ammunition. Then, the two men drove to the desert, removed the .50 caliber 16 ammunition from the boxes and hid it in the floorboard, dash compartment, and 17 under the hood of their vehicle. 18

19 107. They discarded the ammunition boxes as they traveled to the San Luis
 20 Port of entry. Mendoza and Millan then re-entered Mexico. While at the port of
 21 entry, they were subject to secondary inspection revealing the 300 rounds of
 22 ammunition hidden in the vehicle.

24 108. Defendant Sprague's Sports sold the several hundred rounds of
 ammunition to Mendoza and Millan even though they may not have been American
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citizens or residents; one or both were teenagers (Mendoza was 19 years old at the
time of the offense); and they were buying ammunition for .50-caliber rifles—heavy
artillery in demand by the cartels and not used by civilians for self-protection or
hunting.

109. <u>2021—SnG Tactical</u>. On or about November 20, 2021 Defendant SnG Tactical straw sold to Richardo Caro a F.N. SCAR17s .308 caliber, semi-automatic rifle. The rifle was smuggled or intended to be smuggled into Mexico.

110. <u>**2021**—**The Hub.**</u>Less than two weeks later, Richardo Caro's accomplice Anthony Ortiz visited The Hub, which sold him a Barrett .50 caliber rifle—a gun notorious for its armor-piercing capability.

111. 2022—Diamondback and SnG Tactical. Another very recent case 14 15 confirms the same pattern of unlawful conduct by these same corrupt Defendants. 16 The criminal complaint in United States v. Luis Fernando Cruz-Valenzuela et al., 17 No. 4:22-cr-00596 (D. Ariz. Mar. 2, 2022), ECF No. 1, alleges that on March 1, 18 2022, a vehicle driven by Luis Fernando Cruz-Valenzuela was stopped by CBP 19 20 officers who were conducting outbound inspections at the Mariposa Port of Entry in 21 Nogales, Arizona. At inspection, Cruz-Valenzuela denied having any currency over 22 \$10,000 or firearms to declare. CBP officers discovered four firearms and eight 23 firearm magazines hidden in his car. These included two Glock 17 9mm handguns, 24 25 one Glock 19 9mm handgun, one Glock 22 .40 caliber handgun, six 9mm caliber 26

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1 magazines, and two .40 caliber magazines. A further search revealed a receipt for a 2 Glock 17s purchased earlier that day from Defendant Diamondback in Tucson with 3 Cruz-Valenzuela's name. A subsequent indictment filed on March 30, 2022 (ECF 4 No. 9) filled out the following details. 5

6 Defendant SnG Tactical straw sold a Glock 22 Gen 5.40 caliber pistol 112. to Cruz-Valenzuela on February 3, 2022. Defendant Diamondback straw sold a Glock 17 9mm caliber pistol to Cruz-Valenzuela on March 1, 2022. The same day, Diamondback straw sold a Glock 22 .40 caliber pistol to another accomplice, Carlos Abel Cruz.

12 2022—SnG Tactical. From October 2021 through May 2022 Arizona 113. 13 gun dealers—the same stores that repeatedly show up as the favored shopping stops 14 15 of the cartels-made straw sales of dozens of rifles and pistols to be smuggled into 16 Mexico.

114. Among the weapons cited in an indictment filed on September 15, 2022 18 in Arizona federal court: 16 Glock pistols; nine Century Arms assault rifles and 19 20 pistols; three Colt assault rifles; one Barrett 50-caliber rifle; one Smith & Wesson 21 assault rifle.

115. One of the primary suppliers of this smuggling ring was Defendant SnG 23 Tactical, which on January 18, 2022 straw sold to Nicolas Meraz three Glock pistols 24 25 26

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1 in the same transaction; on March 18, 2022, it straw sold to him a fourth Glock
2 pistol.

116. On March 15, 2022 Defendant SnG Tactical straw sold to Trujillo a
Pioneer Arms Hellpup 7.62x39mm pistol and a Zastava ZPAP M70 7.62x39mm
rifle; on April 18, 2022 it straw sold to him two Century Arms VSKA 7.62x39mm
rifles and a Glock 19X 9mm pistol. All of these weapons were destined for the
cartels in Mexico.

10 117. These examples illustrate that each Defendant knowingly sells its
11 military-style weapons to gun traffickers in straw sales, multiple sales, and repeat
12 sales. The above are provided simply as illustrative examples; they do not even begin
13 to catalogue all instances in which each Defendant has participated in gun trafficking
15 to Mexico. Such a list would be almost incomprehensible in scope.

VI. DATA CONFIRM THAT DEFENDANTS' PARTICIPATION IN THE TRAFFICKING IS SYSTEMATIC AND KNOWING.

18 118. Each Defendant's knowing and systematic participation in gun
19 trafficking into Mexico is also confirmed by looking beyond the specific examples to
20 the broader data.

119. Every year authorities traced substantial number of guns to these
Defendants from crime scenes in Mexico. And the number of guns *recovered* (and
therefore traced) is just a small fraction of the guns that Defendants have participated
in *trafficking* into Mexico. It is the guns trafficked into Mexico, not just those that are

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1 recovered at crime scenes, that allow the drug cartels to wreak havoc in Mexican
2 society.

120. Estimates of the number of guns trafficked from the U.S. to Mexico, to the number of guns traced from the U.S. to Mexico, range from 18:1 to 45:1. Based on those estimates, and the annual traces from Mexico to each of these Defendants, the range of the number of guns that each Defendant participates in trafficking into Mexico annually is:

a.	Diamondback: 140 - 352
b.	SnG Tactical: 55 -137
c.	Ammo AZ: 227 - 567
d.	The Hub: 90 - 225
e.	Sprague's Sports: 328 - 822

15 121. Each Defendant participates in this trafficking for the extra profits that it 16 brings. For each of these Defendants, as for many gun dealers, the unlawful flow of 17 arms into Mexico is their economic lifeblood. Researchers have estimated that 18 19 without the demand for weapons trafficking to Mexico, roughly 47% of licensed gun 20 dealers would go out of business. Topher McDougal et al., The Way of the Gun: 21 Estimating Firearms Traffic Across the U.S.-Mexican Border, Igarapè Institute, 17 22 (March 2013), https://catcher.sandiego.edu/items/peacestudies/way_of_the_gun.pdf. 23 24 That percentage is almost certainly significantly higher for dealers in border states 25 that arm cross-border traffickers like Defendants. 26

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122. Each Defendant sells firearms to straw purchasers and gun traffickers even though it knows, based on the circumstances of these transactions and its own training, that these "customers" are not making bona fide purchases for themselves. By disregarding its legal obligations, each Defendant gains access to the lucrative 6 criminal secondary market for firearms in Mexico and profits from the sale of firearms to criminals and other prohibited persons.

These profits come primarily from aggressive sales of military-style 123. 9 assault weapons. The sales of these weapons have skyrocketed since the expiration of 10 11 the U.S. assault weapons ban in 2005. In the last decade alone, gun manufacturers 12 have made more than \$1 billion selling assault-style weapons to civilians, with gun 13 dealers riding the wave of exponential profits. 14

15 124. Border-state gun dealers, such as Defendants, sell twice as many 16 firearms as dealers in other areas of the country. Catherine R. Dooley and Ariadne 17 Medler, A Farewell to Arms: Managing Cross-border Weapons Trafficking, 18 HEMISPHERE FOCUS (Ctr. for Strategic & In't Studies, Wash, D.C.) (Sept. 9, 19 20 2008), https://csis-website-prod.s3.amazonaws.com/s3fs-21 public/legacy_files/files/media/csis/pubs/hf_v16_02.pdf. Participating in the illicit 22 trafficking to Mexico, and partaking in the immense profits to be made, has swelled 23 the number of dealers in the border states. In 2010, there were 8,354 gun dealers 24 25 (including pawn shops) in California, Texas, New Mexico, and Arizona. By 2019, 26

1 more than 1,569 new gun dealers set up shop in those states, in contrast to the

2 nationwide number of gun dealers, which is actually decreasing. Devika Agrawal,

Combating U.S. Gun Trafficking to Mexico, U.C. Berkeley, 25 (2019),

5 https://stopusarmstomexico.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/10/U.S.-Guns-to-Mexico-

⁶ Final.pdf.

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VII. EACH DEFENDANT HAS VIOLATED ITS LEGAL DUTIES TO SELL ITS GUNS SAFELY AND AVOID ARMING CRIMINALS IN MEXICO.

125. The flow of guns from each Defendant's stores to the streets of Mexico is the foreseeable and intended result of its decision to participate in gun trafficking to Mexico for profit.



126. Gun dealers have a duty to act as agents of enforcement of U.S. federal 17 18 and state gun laws, and play an important role on the front lines in keeping guns out 19 of dangerous hands. Federally licensed firearms dealers have "the responsibility to 20 [e]nsure that, in the course of sales or other dispositions ..., weapons [are not] 21 22 obtained by individuals whose possession of them would be contrary to the public 23 interest." Abramski v. United States, 573 U.S. 169, 190 (2014). 24 25 26

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1 127. Each Defendant knows it has an obligation to help enforce the gun laws, 2 and not to circumvent them. But each Defendant continually violates and actively 3 undermines these laws in order to profit from the criminal market in Mexico. 4

The cartels that cause such bloodshed and terror in Mexico are able to 128. 5 6 do so only because of each Defendant's deliberate decisions made in Arizona.

7 129. Guns are restricted, lethal weapons, sought by persons who cannot 8 legally possess them. Therefore U.S. law allows only persons who commit to fully comply with all applicable laws, and to act as agents of law enforcement, to engage in the gun business at any level.

12 130. Each Defendant chose to apply for and obtain a U.S. federal license to 13 engage in the gun business. When it did so, it effectively took an oath to the United 14 15 States that, to obtain the privilege of selling guns, it would fully comply with and 16 help enforce the law to prevent its guns from being obtained by criminals. Each 17 Defendant voluntarily assumed a duty to market and sell guns while carefully 18 adhering to all relevant law in the U.S., as well as the law in Mexico where it knows 19 20 its guns are routinely trafficked and used to maximize violence.

21 131. By engaging in the conduct alleged above, each Defendant violated its 22 legal obligations summarized below. 23

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1 A. Each Defendant violated U.S. Federal Prohibitions on Straw Sales. 132. U.S. federal laws and regulations closely regulate commercial sales of 2 firearms. Lawful dealers, known as "licensees," must get a U.S. federal license to 3 4 operate a business that manufactures, distributes, or sells firearms. A person is categorically prohibited from "engag[ing] in the business of importing, manufacturing, or dealing in firearms" without a federal firearms license. 18 U.S.C. §§ 922(a)(1)(A), 923(a). Persons must be licensed if they "devote [] time, attention, 8 and labor to dealing in" the selling of firearms with the purpose of making a profit. 10 See 18 U.S.C. § 921(a)(21)(C). Even a person who deals in guns part-time is required to obtain a license. See 27 C.F.R. § 478.11. 12

13 133. U.S. federal law also prohibits dealers and anyone else from assisting an 14 individual's unlawful dealing in firearms: it is illegal to aid and abet or conspire with 15 another to deal in firearms without a license. See 18 U.S.C §§ 2, 3. Concealing an 16 individual's unlawful dealing in firearms is also prohibited: dealers or other persons 17 18 violate 18 U.S.C. § 4 when they know of the commission of a felony firearms offense 19 but conceal it rather than report it to law enforcement.

These statutory offenses are designed to prevent crime by keeping guns 134. 21 out of the hands of certain persons who have a heightened risk of misusing guns or 22 23 are not otherwise entitled to possess them, such as persons who have a felony 24 conviction or are not U.S. citizens. See generally 18 U.S.C. § 921 et seq. 25

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1 135. The U.S. Congress designed federal law to achieve this aim by 2 channeling firearms commerce through licensees. Regulating the distribution of guns 3 is intended to prevent trafficking and reduce access to firearms by persons prohibited 4 from possessing them. Gun dealers are trained on how to spot traffickers and straw 5 6 purchasers through multiple publications and programs sponsored by the the ATF 7 and the gun industry, including the "Don't Lie for the Other Guy" program, 8 newsletters, reference guides, regulatory updates, and ATF seminars.

136. As the National Shooting Sports Foundation's standards as part of 10 11 "Don't Lie for the Other Guy" make clear, "If suspicions arise, it is more prudent to 12 follow the precautionary principle of politely refusing the sale to protect yourself 13 from the risk of contributing to a possible illegal transaction. It's not just good 14 15 business. It's your responsibility." (Bold emphasis theirs; italics emphasis added).

16 137. Before transferring a gun to any person who is not a licensed dealer, a 17 licensed dealer must conduct a background check, examine the individual's 18 identification, and record the transaction on a firearms transaction record ("ATF 19 20 Form 4473"). See 18 U.S.C. § 922(t)(1), 27 C.F.R. §§ 478.102, 478.124(a).

21 138. Before completing a purchase of a gun from a licensee, a buyer must fill 22 out ATF Form 4473, which asks the following question with the following bolded 23 24 warning:

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Are you the actual transferee/buyer of the firearm(s) listed on this form? . . . Warning: You are not the actual transferee/buyer if you

are acquiring the firearm(s) on behalf of another person. If you are not the actual transferee/buyer, the dealer cannot transfer the firearm(s) to you.

139. This warning puts the buyer and the dealer on notice: the buyer is prohibited from buying a gun on someone else's behalf while falsely claiming that it is for the buyer. Correspondingly, the dealer is prohibited from selling the gun in these circumstances. Such an unlawful transaction is known as a "straw purchase" or a "straw sale," and the transferee is known as a "straw purchaser." On ATF Form 4473, buyers must certify that their answers on the form are true, correct, and complete. The buyer violates U.S. federal law by filling out the form inaccurately.

12 140. The dealer violates U.S. federal law by selling the gun while knowing or
13 14 having reason to know that the form is filled out inaccurately. Dealers certify on ATF
15 Form 4473 that it is their "belief that it is not unlawful [] to sell, deliver, transport, or
16 otherwise dispose of the firearm(s) listed on this form to the person identified in
17 Section B." Dealers must truthfully complete this portion of the form.

141. ATF Form 4473 makes clear that the dealer must do more than simply
run a background check. The notices and instructions on the form explain that "[t]he
transferor/seller of a firearm must determine the lawfulness of the transaction and
maintain proper records of the transaction." The form also explains that a dealer
"must stop the transaction if there is reasonable cause to believe that the

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transferee/buyer is prohibited from receiving or possessing a firearm[.]" The form
contains a clear admonition:

WARNING: Any person who transfers a firearm to any person he/she knows or has reasonable cause to believe is prohibited from receiving or possessing a firearm violates the law, even if the transferor/seller has complied with the Federal background check requirements.

142. The dealer must keep a record of all transactions with unlicensed persons in an acquisition and disposition book. 27 C.F.R. §§ 478.123(b), 478.125(e). A dealer violates U.S. federal law by knowingly making false statements or misrepresentations, failing to make appropriate entries in, or failing to properly maintain acquisition and disposition records, firearms transaction records, or reports of multiple sales of handguns. 18 U.S.C. §§ 922(m), 924(a)(3); *see also* 18 U.S.C. § 924(a)(1)(A).

143. Effective June 25, 2022, 18 U.S.C. § 932(b) made it a separate, defined 16 criminal offense for persons to make straw purchases. The statute defines a straw 17 18 purchase as one made on behalf of a person who the nominal purchaser "know[s] or 19 ha[s] reasonable cause to believe ... intends to use, carry, possess, or sell or 20 otherwise dispose of the firearm in furtherance of a felony." Id. 933(a)(1). The statute 21 also specifically criminalizes the "transfer ... of any firearm to another person ... if 22 23 [the transferor] knows or has reasonable cause to believe that the use, carrying, or 24 possession of a firearm by the recipient would constitute a felony" It is also a 25

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1 criminal offense for a gun dealer to conspire with anyone to commit either of those 2 crimes. Id. §§ 932(b), 933(a)(3).

144. U.S. federal law also enlists dealers in working to detect illegal 4 transactions and trafficking *after* a gun is used unlawfully. When a law enforcement 6 agency recovers a gun at a crime scene or in the course of a criminal investigation, the agency may request a trace report from ATF's National Tracing Center. The National Tracing Center tracks the path of the gun from its manufacturer through the distribution chain to the last retail purchaser. Dealers must provide information from their records about crime guns that the dealer sold. See 18 U.S.C. § 923(g)(7); 27 12 C.F.R. § 478.25a. 13

145. Dealers are required to know the U.S. federal firearms laws and 14 15 regulations. ATF agents review the applicable laws and regulations with dealers 16 when they initially receive their license and during ATF audits. At the conclusion of 17 an audit, the ATF requires dealers to certify acknowledgement of U.S. federal laws 18 and regulations. The acknowledgement form includes certification that the dealer has 19 20 reviewed laws and regulations regarding: (i) completing and maintaining firearm 21 transaction records; (ii) conducting transfers between licensees; (iii) engaging in the 22 business of firearms dealing; and (iv) straw purchasing. 23

24 146. By engaging in the conduct alleged above, each Defendant 25 systematically violated the foregoing legal obligations. 26

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B. Each Defendant Violated Mexican and U.S. Federal Prohibitions on Gun Trafficking to Mexico.

147. Mexico has stringent gun laws, enacted at the federal level, that closely monitor, regulate, and restrict private gun ownership. *See Ley Federal de Armas de Fuego y Explosivos* ("LFAFE") *Artículo 20, Diario Oficial de la Federación* [DOF] 11-1-1972, *últimas reformas* DOF 19-02-2021 (Mex.). The United Nations has called these laws among the most restrictive in the world.

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148. LFAFE prohibits gun traffickers—and those aiding and abetting them—
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11 149. LFAFE provides that importing *any* gun into Mexico without a permit is
12 unlawful and carries a prison term of up to 10 years. LFAFE, Article 84bis. And
13 importing without a permit guns classified as exclusively for military use carries a
15 prison term of up to 30 years. LFAFE, Article 84bis.

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150. Gun traffickers do not have the required permits, and Defendants are
prohibited from aiding and abetting their importing guns into Mexico.

151. In addition, applicants for gun permits must prove their need to carry
weapons as well as their prior history of honesty and prudence, with the testimony of
five persons well-known to the authority. Citizens who pass the background check
receive a one-year permit. Applicants must be members of a "shooting club" and are
limited to purchasing and owning one handgun. This handgun is available for selfdefense only and must be kept inside the home.

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1 Guns are available from only one dealer and store in the entire 152. 2 country—the UCAM (Unidad de Comercialización de Armamento y Municiones). 3 The store is located in Mexico City and is owned, operated, and heavily guarded by 4 the Mexican military. The gun store sells on average just 38 guns a day to civilians. 5 6 153. LFAFE, Article 11 reserves for the exclusive use of the Army, Navy, 7 and Air Force numerous types of handguns, rifles, and shotguns. LFAFE prohibits, 8 for example, semi-automatic pistols with a caliber greater than .380 and all guns 9 using the .223 caliber round, commonly used in AR-style rifles. 10 11 154. The United States also prohibits exporting guns to Mexico without an 12

export license.

155. The Export Control Reform Act of 2018 ("ECRA") provides that "the 14 15 national security and foreign policy of the United States require that the export ... of 16 items, and specific activities of United States persons, wherever located, be 17 controlled " 50 U.S.C. § 4811. The ECRA therefore grants to the President of the 18 United States the authority "(1) to control the export, reexport, and in-country 19 20 transfer of items subject to the jurisdiction of the United States, whether by United 21 States persons or by foreign persons; and (2) the activities of United States persons, 22 wherever located, relating to" specific categories of items and information. 50 U.S.C. 23 § 4812(a). 24

1 156. The U.S. Department of Commerce implements ECRA through the
2 Export Administration Regulations ("EAR"), 15 C.F.R. §§ 730-774. Those
3 regulations impose licensing and other requirements for regulated items to be
4 lawfully exported from the United States. The most sensitive items subject to these
6 controls are identified on the Commerce Control List, or "CCL," published at 15
7 C.F.R. part 774, Supp. No. 1, and are known as "dual-use items."

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157. It is unlawful to export dual-use items to certain nations, including
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Mexico, without first getting a license or authorization from the Department of
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Commerce. Semi-automatic guns (other than shotguns), such as AR-15s and AK12
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157. It is unlawful to export dual-use items to certain nations, including
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Mexico, without first getting a license or authorization from the Department of
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Commerce. Semi-automatic guns (other than shotguns), such as AR-15s and AK18
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16 158. Exporting these guns without a license, or aiding and abetting such 17 export, is a crime. Pursuant to ECRA, "[i]t shall be unlawful for a person to violate, 18 attempt to violate, conspire to violate, or cause a violation of this part or of any 19 20 regulation, order, license, or other authorization issued under this part," and, "[a] 21 person who willfully commits, willfully attempts to commit, or willfully conspires to 22 commit, or aids or abets in the commission of, an unlawful act described in 23 subsection (a) shall" be guilty of a crime. 50 U.S.C. § 4819. 24

159. Effective June 25, 2022, U.S. federal law made it a separate, defined criminal offense to participate in smuggling guns into Mexico. Gun dealers, among others, are prohibited from "smuggl[ing] or knowingly tak[ing] out of the United States a firearm or ammunition, or attempt[ing] or conspir[ing] to do so, with intent to engage in or to promote conduct that . . . would constitute a felony" if the conduct had occurred in the United States. 18 U.S.C. § 924(k)(2).

160. The drug cartels in Mexico systematically engage in conduct—murder, 9 drug dealing, extortion, and much else—that would constitute a felony if it had 10 occurred in the United States. So the statute prohibits smuggling or conspiring to 12 smuggle guns to the drug cartels in Mexico. 13

161. By engaging in the conduct alleged above, each Defendant 14 15 systematically violated the foregoing legal obligations.

C. Each Defendant Violated Applicable Tort Law.

17 162. By marketing and selling highly dangerous products, each Defendant 18 assumed a duty to ensure that its guns are sold lawfully and carefully, in full 19 compliance with all applicable laws, and not to circumvent those laws through their 20 21 business practices.

22 163. Mexico's Federal Civil Code regulates tort liability (responsabilidad 23 civil extra-contractual) and wrongful acts, in articles 1910 to 1934bis. Under the 24

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Code, each Defendant has a duty not to create any risk that harms a person or entity
in Mexico.

164. The Code imposes on each Defendant an obligation not to engage in any unlawful, negligent, or harmful conduct that causes injury to another. Specifically, Article 1910 of the Code provides:

Whoever acting illicitly or against good customs causes damage to another, is obliged to repair it, unless they prove that the damage was produced as a consequence of inexcusable fault or negligence of the victim.

165. Article 1910 requires each Defendant to act with the greatest possible

12 skill and care, taking necessary precautions to avoid causing any damage to others.

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166. Each Defendant must also comply with applicable U.S. state tort law
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17 167. By selling guns in circumstances in which it is foreseeable that they will
 18 be transported into Mexico, each Defendant assumed an obligation to refrain from
 19 knowingly or recklessly supplying the criminal market in Mexico.

21 168. Aspects of this duties imposed by the tort law of Mexico and of U.S.
22 states include, but are not limited to:

a. adopting protocols and safety standards to prevent the unlawful or
negligent diversion of guns to bad actors in Mexico;

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monitoring and disciplining employees where trace data or other b. indicators suggest that they are likely engaging in reckless or unlawful practices supplying the criminal market;

where it appears that a Defendant's guns are being trafficked into c. Mexico, creating special point-of-sale restrictions on the relevant classes of guns;

d. employing safe and reasonable business practices to enforce and adhere 8 to legal obligations, including but not limited to asking screening questions of customers to identify purchasers likely to illegally sell or misuse guns or transport them into Mexico;

requiring that purchasers show multiple forms of state identification e. beyond those necessitated by federal or state law;

f. limiting bulk, multiple, and repeat sales and imposing other limitations 16 17 designed to prevent illicit gun trafficking into Mexico;

obtaining, retaining, and analyzing relevant information to determine if g. 19 20 Defendant's business practices are supplying criminals in Mexico with guns, and 21 taking appropriate responsive action to prevent that continued supply, including but 22 not limited to: 23

> providing timely information to law enforcement, distributors, and manufacturers regarding Defendant's business practices including alleged or proven violations of law, straw purchasing, or trafficking incidents at

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their stores, "missing" guns, trace requests, inspections and audits, sales of assault weapons and sniper rifles, multiple and bulk sales, and repeat purchasers;

- noting and recording all instances of federal or state law enforcement officials tracing guns recovered during criminal investigations in Mexico back to Defendant;
- noting and recording all connections between any of Defendant's guns and criminal misuse in Mexico identified in the media or other sources; conducting continuous, routine analyses of trace or other data so as to determine, among other things, whether Defendant's sales are associated with diversion of guns to the criminal market in Mexico; whether certain types of a Defendant's guns (such as semi-automatic assault rifles and sniper rifles) appear to be disproportionately used by criminals in Mexico; and whether there are any patterns in the manner in which a Defendant's guns are being diverted to the criminal market in Mexico.

169. By engaging in the conduct alleged above, each Defendant

14 systematically violated the foregoing legal obligations.

D. Defendants Cannot Avoid Their Duties by Being Willfully Blind to the Facts.

170. The statutes, regulations, and law identified above reflect a standard of 17 conduct and care below which reasonably prudent gun dealers may not lawfully fall. 18 19 Together, these requirements make clear that each Defendant is required to possess 20 and exercise specialized and sophisticated knowledge, skill, information, and 21 understanding of the market for guns. Each Defendant must also be aware of, and 22 23 prevent, the risks and dangers of gun trafficking that arise when it chooses to use 24 standardless sales and distribution practices without proper monitoring and 25 discipline. 26

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1 171. Further, these proscriptions make clear that each Defendant has a duty 2 and responsibility to exercise its specialized and sophisticated knowledge, 3 information, skill, and understanding to prevent the diversion of its guns into 4 Mexico. 5

172. Prominent among each Defendant's obligations is the duty to be aware of the reality of how its guns are sold and used, to take that reality into account when it decides how to sell and market its guns, and not to be willfully blind to the facts.

173. Each Defendant also has, and is required to have, access to specialized 10 and detailed knowledge of suspicious sales activities. ATF traces, extensive public 12 reports of unlawful trafficking activity, and sophisticated sales data allow each 13 Defendant to monitor the volume and type of sales that would alert it to suspicious 14 15 sales activity. These information points enable and require each Defendant to stop 16 the supply of its guns to the cartels in Mexico.

174. Each Defendant's sales of dangerous products make it an accessory or 18 co-conspirator to illicit conduct by gun traffickers where the Defendant continues to 19 20 supply, support, or assist the traffickers and has actual or constructive knowledge of 21 the illicit conduct.

175. "Willful blindness" to clear indicators of unlawful conduct constitutes 23 constructive knowledge of it. "Red flags," when assessed in the aggregate, can render 24 25 it obvious that a purchaser is engaging in criminal or unlawful activity. A gun dealer 26

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that continues to supply, support, or assist purchasers, despite the red flags, is a
culpable and intentional participant in that unlawful conduct.

176. The flags that put each Defendant on notice that it was facilitating unlawful trafficking of guns into Mexico were blazingly red and astoundingly numerous. No Defendant can shield itself from responsibility by claiming to be ignorant of the fact that it routinely supplies, and profits from, trafficking to criminals in Mexico.

177. Nor can any Defendant justly complain that the United States and 10 11 Mexico have been unable to stop the Defendant's unlawful conduct. The two nations 12 have undertaken many measures to try to stem the flow of illegal weapons into 13 Mexico, including, for example: the 2007, Mérida Initiative in which the U.S. 14 government pledged to address domestic drug demand and the illicit trafficking of 15 16 guns to Mexico; the 2009 "Binational Conference on Arms Trafficking between 17 Mexico and the United States;" coordinated law enforcement efforts in gun cases; 18 U.S. training of Mexican law enforcement officials to identify gun traffickers; ATF 19 20 tracing of all U.S. guns recovered in Mexico, to identify traffickers, trends, patterns, 21 and networks; "mirror operations" conducted jointly by CBP, the Mexican Federal 22 Police, and the Secretary of National Defense; regular meetings between Mexican 23 officials and representatives from ATF, the U.S. Department of Homeland Security, 24 25 CBP, the U.S. Department of State, and the International Narcotics and Law 26

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1 Enforcement Bureau, within the framework of the Arms Trafficking Subgroup of the 2 U.S.-Mexico High-Level Security Group; the October 2019, Mexico-US Bilateral Workshop entitled "Dismantling the Tools of Transnational Crime-Arms Trafficking and Money Laundering"; a joint strategy (publicly revealed in January 2020) 6 between Mexico and the United States to seal the borders and reduce arms trafficking; and many other joint efforts.

178. What has been missing is reasonable and responsible efforts by these 9 Defendants and other gun dealers to avoid fueling violence in Mexico by 10 11 participating in straw sales and other unlawful practices.

VIII. EACH DEFENDANT KNOWINGLY PARTICIPATES IN **RACKETEERING ACTIVITIES.**

14 179. U.S. federal law also prohibits Defendants from participating in criminal 15 enterprises, including gun-trafficking rings. The Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt 16 Organizations Act ("RICO"), 18 U.S.C. § 1961, et seq., prohibits persons, including 17 18 gun dealers, from conducting the affairs of an enterprise through a pattern of 19 racketeering activity. The "predicate violations" that can comprise a pattern of 20racketeering activity include: 21

22 18 U.S.C. §§ 1341 and 1343 (mail and wire fraud), which a gun dealer a. 23 violates by participating in making false entries in gun-transaction records in 24 connection with straw sales; 25

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1 18 U.S.C. § 1956 (money laundering), which a gun dealer violates by b. 2 participating in gun trafficking to the cartels in Mexico, knowing that the purchase 3 funds for the guns is money that the cartels make through drug trafficking. 4

180. Notably, the U.S. recently designated two additional "predicate 5 6 violations" under RICO, specifically directed to the problem of gun trafficking to Mexico.

181. Effective June 25, 2022, it is a predicate violation under RICO for a 9 person, including a gun dealer, to violate 18 U.S.C. § 932, which prohibits straw 10 11 sales of firearms. Likewise, it is now a predicate violation under RICO for a gun 12 dealer to violate 18 U.S.C. § 933, which prohibits gun trafficking. See 18 U.S.C. 13 §§ 1961(1)(B). The same legislation also designated violations of the prohibition on 14 15 straw sales (18 U.S.C. § 932) and gun trafficking (18 U.S.C. § 933) as "specified 16 unlawful activity" for purposes of defining prohibited money laundering. See 18 17 U.S.C. § 1956(c)(7)(D). 18

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A. Each Defendant Systematically Commits Mail and Wire Fraud—18 U.S.C. §§ 1341, 1343.

21 182. Each Defendant has knowingly devised or knowingly participated in a 22 scheme or artifice to defraud the United States or to obtain the money or property (e.g., 23 the profits from illegal guns sales) by means of false or fraudulent pretenses, 24 representations, or promises. 25

183. U.S. federal law implements a series of checks to, first, try to prevent gun trafficking and, second, try to identify the traffickers when it does occur. All of those checks depend upon gun dealers accurately identifying the persons to whom the dealer has sold guns. Each of the Defendants systematically undermines these checks by providing false information to U.S. authorities about the identities of those purchasers. Each Defendant falsely identifies as purchasers the persons who fill out Form 4473 as the buyers while knowing that in fact the true buyer was an agent of the cartels or other criminal organizations in Mexico.

11 184. For example, specifically in order to try to prevent gun trafficking to 12 Mexico, U.S. federal law requires gun dealers in the border states, including Arizona, to 13 submit ATF Form 3310.12 and ATF Form 3310.4 to report the sale of multiple rifles 14 15 that are semiautomatic, have a caliber greater than .22, or have the ability to accept 16 detachable magazines. Each Defendant knows that "ATF uses the information gathered 17 from multiple sales transactions to investigate possible trafficking cases." ATF, 18 "Reporting Multiple Firearms Sales" https://www.atf.gov/firearms/reporting-multiple-19 20 firearms-sales.

185. Each Defendant systematically misrepresents the identity of the
purchasers when submitting these forms to the ATF. Each Defendant submits these
false forms via U.S. Mail, facsimile, or email.

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For each sale of a firearm, U.S. federal law requires the dealer to conduct 186. an NCIS background check to ensure that the buyer is eligible to make the purchase. Each Defendant systematically misrepresents the identity of the purchasers when submitting the information for the background checks. Each Defendant submits the 6 false information for these background checks by phone or online.

7 187. When U.S. authorities trace guns that are recovered at crime scenes in Mexico, they contact the gun dealer to determine the identity of the person to whom the dealer sold the gun. When contacted by U.S. authorities in connection with these trace requests, each Defendant again systematically misrepresents the identity of the purchasers. Each Defendant submits the false information for these trace requests by phone or online.

15 Each Defendant could foresee that the U.S. Postal Service and interstate 188. 16 wires would be used "for the purpose of" advancing, furthering, executing, concealing, conducting, participating in or carrying out the scheme, within the meaning of 18 18 U.S.C. §§ 1341 and 1343. 19

20 189. In particular, each Defendant knew or could foresee that the U.S. Postal 21 Service and interstate wires would be used to receive and/or deliver communications 22 between the Defendant and federal agencies (including but not limited to the ATF) for 23 the purpose of obtaining and maintaining the dealer's federal license and for the 24 25 purpose of appearing to comply with U.S. law regarding the sale of guns. 26

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Each Defendant, personally or through its agents, used the U.S. Postal 1 190. 2 Service and interstate wires or caused the U.S. Postal Service or interstate wires to be 3 used "for the purpose of" advancing, furthering, executing, concealing, conducting, 4 participating in, or carrying out a scheme to defraud the United States and others, 5 6 within the meaning of 18 U.S.C. §§ 1341 and 1343.

7 191. By way of example, upon information and belief, each Defendant used the 8 U.S. Postal Service or interstate wires or caused the U.S. Postal Service or interstate wires to deliver to ATF certain forms required for reporting the sales of multiple firearms, included but not limited to those described below, for the purpose of advancing, furthering, executing, and concealing the scheme to defraud. The 13 Defendants' individual acts of wire fraud are not limited to these incidents-they are 15 merely illustrative:

	Type of	Date	To/From	Description
	Communication			
	Email, Fax, or U.S Mail ²	10/01/18	ATF/Diamondback	ATF Form 3301.12 reporting the sale of multiple
				rifles [Century Arms
				7.62x39mm rifle & Romarm Cugir WASR 10
				7.62x39mm rifle] to Denise
				Faye Burress on October 1, 2018, knowing or having
ļ				reason to know that the ATF
		•	bmitted to the National Tr	acing Center via email at

multiplelonggunssalesforms@atf.gov, fax to (877 283-0288, or U.S. Mail to the U.S. Department 25 of Justice, NTC, 244 Needy Road, Martinsburg WV 25405. See https://www.atf.gov/resourcecenter/docs/guide/gas-report-multiple-sale-or-other-disposition-certain-rifles/download 26

1				Form 4473 falsely stated and
2				represented that Denise Faye Burress was the actual buyer
3				of the rifles and was not
4				buying them on behalf of another person.
5	Email, Fax, or	10/17/19	ATF/The Hub	ATF Form 3301.12
6	U.S Mail	10/1//19		reporting the sale of multiple
7				rifles [Radical Firearms RF 15 multi-caliber rifle
8				& Riley Defense RAK47 7.62x39mm rifle] to
9				Fernando Palomares, Jr. on
10				October 17, 2019, knowing or having reason to know
11				that the ATF Form 4473
12				falsely stated and represented that Fernando
13				Palomares, Jr. was the actual buyer of the rifles and was
14				not buying them on behalf of
15 16				another person.
17	Email, Fax, or U.S Mail	9/18/18	ATF/SnG Tactical	ATF Form 3301.12 reporting the sale of multiple
18				rifles [2 Century Arms
19				RAS47 7.62x39mm rifles] to Michael Anthony
20				Sweigart on September 18, 2018, knowing or having
21				reason to know that the ATF
22				Form 4473 falsely stated and represented that Michael
23				Anthony Sweigart was the
24				actual buyer of the rifles and was not buying them on
25				behalf of another person.
26		1	1	1

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1	Email, Fax, or	9/19/18	ATF/SnG Tactical	ATF Form 3301.12
2	U.S Mail			reporting the sale of multiple
3				rifles [Century Arms RAS47 7.62x39mm rifle &
3				Romarm Cugir WASR10,
4				7.62x39mm rifle] to
5				Michael Anthony Sweigart
6				on September 10, 2018, knowing or having reason to
7				know that the ATF Form
-				4473 falsely stated and
8				represented that Michael Anthony Sweigart was the
9				actual buyer of the rifles and
10				was not buying them on
11				behalf of another person.
12	Email, Fax, or	9/25/18	ATF/SnG Tactical	ATF Form 3301.12
	U.S Mail	,,,,		reporting the sale of multiple
13				rifles [2 Century Arms
14				RAS47 7.62x39mm rifles] to Michael Anthony
15				Sweigart on September 25,
16				2018, knowing or having
				reason to know that the ATF
17				Form 4473 falsely stated and represented that Michael
18				Anthony Sweigart was the
19				actual buyer of the rifles and
20				was not buying them on behalf of another person.
21				benan of another person.
	Email, Fax, or	9/28/18	ATF/SnG Tactical	ATF Form 3301.12
22	U.S Mail			reporting the sale of multiple
23				rifles [2 Century Arms RAS47 7.62x39mm rifles]
24				to Denise Faye Burress on
25				September 28, 2018,
				knowing or having reason to know that the ATF Form
26		<u> </u>		

1 2 3 4 5				4473 falsely stated and represented that Denise Faye Burress was the actual buyer of the rifles and was not buying them on behalf of another person.
6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	Email, Fax, or U.S Mail	10/5/18	ATF/SnG Tactical	ATF Form 3301.12 reporting the sale of multiple rifles [2 Century Arms RAS47 7.62x39mm rifles] to Tamra Michelle Potts on October 5, 2018, knowing or having reason to know that the ATF Form 4473 falsely stated and represented that Tamra Michelle Potts was the actual buyer of the rifles and was not buying them on behalf of another person.
 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 	Email, Fax, or U.S Mail	11/27/19	ATF/SnG Tactical	ATF Form 3301.12 reporting the sale of multiple rifles [Radom/Pioneer Arms Sporter 7.62x39mm rifle & Romarm/Cugir WASR 7.62x39mm rifle] to Fernando Palomares, Jr. on November 27, 2019, knowing or having reason to know that the ATF Form 4473 falsely stated and represented that Fernando Palomares, Jr. was the actual buyer of the rifles and was not buying them on behalf of another person.
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1	Email, Fax, or	1/24/20	ATF/SnG Tactical	ATF Form 3301.12
2	U.S Mail			reporting the sale of multiple rifles [Century Arms VSKA
3				7.62x39mm rifle &
4				Radom/Pioneer Arms Sporter 7.62x39mm rifle] to
5				Fernando Palomares, Jr. on
6				January 24, 2020, knowing or having reason to know
7				that the ATF Form 4473
8				falsely stated and
9				represented that Fernando Palomares, Jr. was the actual
				buyer of the rifles and was
10				not buying them on behalf of another person.
11				-
12	Email, Fax, or U.S Mail	2/16/20	ATF/SnG Tactical	ATF Form 3301.12 reporting the sale of multiple
13				rifles [] to Fernando
14				Palomares, Jr. on February 16, 2020, knowing or having
15				reason to know that the ATF
16				Form 4473 falsely stated and represented that Fernando
17				Palomares, Jr. was the actual
18				buyer of the rifles and was not buying them on behalf of
19				another person.
20	Email, Fax, or	1/24/20	ATF/SnG Tactical	ATF Form 3301.12
21	U.S Mail	1/24/20	ATT/SIIO Tactical	reporting the sale of multiple
22				rifles [2 Radom/Pioneer
22				Arms Sporter 7.62x39mm rifles] to Kyle Rene
				Fazlollah. on January 24,
24				2020, knowing or having reason to know that the ATF
25				Form 4473 falsely stated and
26				represented that Kyle Rene

1 2				Fazlollah was the actual buyer of the rifles and was not buying them on behalf of
3				another person.
4	Email, Fax, or	02/15/20	ATF/SnG Tactical	ATF Form 3301.12
5	U.S Mail			reporting the sale of multiple rifles [FA Cugir M&M Inc.
6				M10-762 7.62x39mm rifle
7				& Century Arms M70AB2 7.62x39mm rifle] to Elizar
8				Olivares. on February 15,
9				2020, knowing or having
10				reason to know that the ATF Form 4473 falsely stated and
11				represented that Elizar
				Olivares was the actual buyer of the rifles and was
12				not buying them on behalf of
13				another person.
14	Fax, Email, or	05/24/18	ATF/Sprague's	ATF Form 3301.4 reporting
15	U.S. Mail		Sports	the sale of multiple pistols
16				and revolvers [2 Glock Pistols] to Daniel Langstaff
17				Mirazo on May 24, 2018,
18				knowing or having reason to
				know that the ATF Form 4473 falsely stated and
19				represented that Daniel
20				Langstaff Mirazo was the
21				actual buyer of the rifles and
22				was not buying them on behalf of another person.
23	Fax, Email, or	2/20/19	ATF/Diamondback	ATF Form 3301.4 reporting
	U.S. Mail			the sale of multiple pistols
24				and revolvers [Browning Buckmark .22 caliber pistol
25				& Ruger LCP .380 caliber
26				pistol] to Daniel Pacheco on

1 2 3				February 20, 2019, knowing or having reason to know that the ATF Form 4473 falsely stated and
4				represented that x was the actual buyer of the rifles and
5				was not buying them on behalf of another person.
6				behan of another person.
7	Fax, Email, or U.S. Mail	1/18/22	ATF/SnG Tactical	ATF Form 3301.4 reporting the sale of multiple pistols
8				and revolvers [3 Glock
9				Pistols] to Nicholas Meraz on January 18, 2022,
10				knowing or having reason to
11				know that the ATF Form 4473 falsely stated and
12				represented that Nicolas
13				Meraz was the actual buyer of the rifles and was not
14				buying them on behalf of another person.
15				

16 On information and belief, some of the wire communications described 192. 17 above occurred between persons in the same state but crossed interstate borders by reason 18 of the technology and other mechanisms used to transmit the communication. 19 20 Each and every use of the U.S. Postal Service or interstate wires described 193. 21 above was committed by each Defendant with the specific intent to defraud the U.S. 22 Government or for obtaining the money or property (e.g., the profits from illegal guns 23 sales) by means of false or fraudulent pretenses or representations. 24 25 26

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It is not possible for the Government to plead with particularity all 194.

instances of mail and wire fraud that advanced, furthered, executed, and concealed the scheme because the particulars of many such communications are within the exclusive control and within the exclusive knowledge of Defendants.

195. Each Defendant's acts of mail and wire fraud in violation of 18 U.S.C. §§ 1341 and 1343 constitute racketeering activity as defined by 18 U.S.C. § 1961(1)(B).

196. The Government suffered, continues to suffer, and will suffer substantial 9 injures by reason of each Defendant's acts of mail and wire fraud.

B. Each Defendant Systematically Makes Straw Sales of Firearms-18 U.S.C. § 932.

13 197. For many years each Defendant's policy has been to knowingly 14 participate in straw sales of weapons favored by the cartels and in circumstances in 15 which Mexico was the likely destination of the guns. Each Defendant has continued 16 17 that policy from and after June 25, 2022.

18 198. Each Defendant violated 18 U.S.C. § 932(b) by knowingly participating in 19 gun traffickers' purchases of firearms in or otherwise affecting interstate or foreign 20 21 commerce. Each Defendant knowingly participated in those transactions knowing or 22 having reasonable cause to believe that the straw purchasers: 23

a. met one or more of the criteria listed in 18 U.S.C. § 922(d),

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1 2	 b. intended to use, carry, possess, or sell, or otherwise dispose of the firearm in furtherance of a felony, a federal crime of terrorism, or a drug trafficking crime, or 					
3 4	 c. intended to sell or otherwise dispose of the firearm to a person described in 18 U.S.C. § 932(b)(1) or (2). 					
5	199. Each Defendant's acts of straw selling of firearms in violation of 18					
6 7	U.S.C. § 932(b) constitute racketeering activity as defined by 18 U.S.C. § 1961(1)(B).					
8	200. The Government suffered, continues to suffer, and will suffer substantial					
9	injures by reason of each Defendant's acts of straw selling of firearms.					
10	C Fach Defendent Systematically Deuticinates in Trafficking					
11	C. Each Defendant Systematically Participates in Trafficking Firearms—18 U.S.C. § 933(a).					
12	201. Each Defendant violated 18 U.S.C. § 933(a) by shipping, transporting,					
13 14	causing to be transported, or otherwise disposing of any firearm to another person in or					
15	otherwise affecting interstate or foreign commerce with knowledge or reasonable cause					
16	to believe that the use, carrying, or possession of the firearm by the recipient would					
17 18	constitute a felony as defined in 18 U.S.C. § 933(a).					
10	202. Each Defendant's conduct in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 933 includes, but is					
20	not limited to, the conduct set forth in detail above.					
21	203. Each Defendant's acts of trafficking of firearms in violation of 18 U.S.C.					
22						
23	§ 933(a) constitute racketeering activity as defined by 18 U.S.C. § 1961(1)(B).					
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The Government suffered, continues to suffer, and will suffer substantial 204. injures by reason of each Defendant's acts of participation in straw purchasing of firearms.

D. Each Defendant Systematically Engages in Money Laundering-18 U.S.C. § 1956(a)(3).

205. As set forth above, each Defendant violated the following federal statutes: 18 U.S.C. §§ 1341 (mail fraud), and 1343 (wire fraud), 932 (straw purchasing of firearms), and 933 (trafficking in firearms). All of these violations constitute "specified unlawful activity," and the transactions concerning these activities are regulated by the federal money laundering statute. 18 U.S.C. § 1956(c)(7)(A).

13 Each Defendant violated 18 U.S.C. § 1956(a)(3)(A) by intending to 206. 14 promote the carrying on of its specified unlawful activities and by conducting or 15 attempting to conduct financial transactions involving property represented to be the 16 17 proceeds of specified unlawful activities or property used to conduct or facilitate 18 specified unlawful activities. 19

207. Each Defendant violated 18 U.S.C. § 1956(a)(3)(B) by intending to 20 21 conceal or disguise the nature, location, source, ownership, or control of property 22 believed to be the proceeds of specified unlawful activity and by conducting or 23 attempting to conduct financial transactions involving property represented to be the 24

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1 proceeds of specified unlawful activities or property used to conduct or facilitate 2 specified unlawful activities.

Each Defendant's conduct in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 1956(a)(3) includes, 208. 4 but is not limited to, the conduct set forth in detail above. 5

6 209. Not all of each Defendant's sales prices for its unlawful sales are known at this time, each Defendant likely laundered in the tens of thousands of dollars, if not hundreds of thousands, of drug cartel money. For example, a Barrett .50 BMG caliber rifle, like the one SnG Tactical sold Isaias Delgado on March 7, 2019, currently retails online at SnG Tactical's website for between \$8,852.70 and \$12,414.00. See https://www.sngtactical.com/s/barrett. As noted in detail above, Defendants Ammo AZ, 13 The Hub, and Sprague's Sports have also made unlawful sales of Barrett .50 caliber 15 rifles.

16 Each Defendant decided to make a part of its operating business plan to 210. 17 sell guns as a means of laundering criminal proceeds-that is, to sell guns to and 18 through criminal organizations and to accept criminal proceeds in payment for guns. 19 20 Each Defendant created and participated in a circuitous and clandestine 211. 21 distribution chain to sell its guns to organizations engaged in illicit activities and to 22 receive unlawful proceeds as payment for its products, while concealing its activities 23 from U.S. law enforcement. 24

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212. Each Defendant money launderer uses the money from its unlawful straw sales to purchase more guns to sell to the straw purchasers, who in turn use the guns to run their criminal organizations and obtain more money to buy guns— and the cycle repeats itself. In the end, each Defendant received—and continues to receive—the proceeds of narcotics sales in U.S. and Mexico in exchange for its guns. And they know it.

213. Each Defendant created and operates this enterprise because participation in the money laundering enterprise allows Defendants to sell into a huge market. Each Defendant's operations allow the cartels and other criminals to buy large quantities of guns which are then smuggled into and used to devastating effect in Mexico.

15 214. Each Defendant knows that its customers are involved in the drug trade—
16 because this has been revealed to them repeatedly by U.S. law enforcement agencies. In
17 the end, Defendants are not simply innocent bystanders at a gun smuggling scene.
18 They are the directors of and active participants in the money laundering enterprises,
20 and are themselves money launderers.

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215. Each Defendant's acts of money laundering in violation of 18 U.S.C. §
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256(a)(3) constitute racketeering activity as defined by 18 U.S.C. § 1961(1)(B).

24 216. The Government suffered, continues to suffer, and will suffer substantial
 25 injures by reason of Defendants' acts of straw purchasing of firearms.
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IX. EACH DEFENDANT VIOLATES THE CONSUMER FRAUD STATUTE.

217. Each Defendant's marketing and sales of these weapons of war is also independently unlawful under Arizona state law. Each Defendant violated Arizona's Consumer Fraud Act ("CFA"), by selling guns into the commercial market while characterizing and promoting them as military-style weapons. CFA applies to such false and reckless marketing even where the resulting harm occurs outside of the state but the marketing originated from within the state.

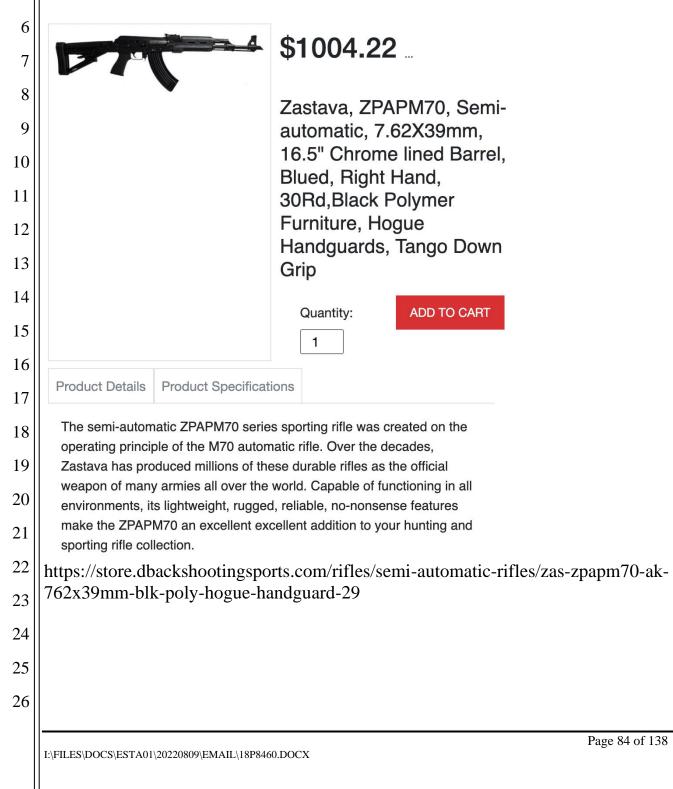
10 The tort law of Mexico and of U.S. states, independent of obligations 218. 11 under CFA, also requires Defendants to avoid inflammatory or reckless marketing 12 13 tactics likely to attract and motivate criminals or other dangerous users of their guns. 14

1. Diamondback

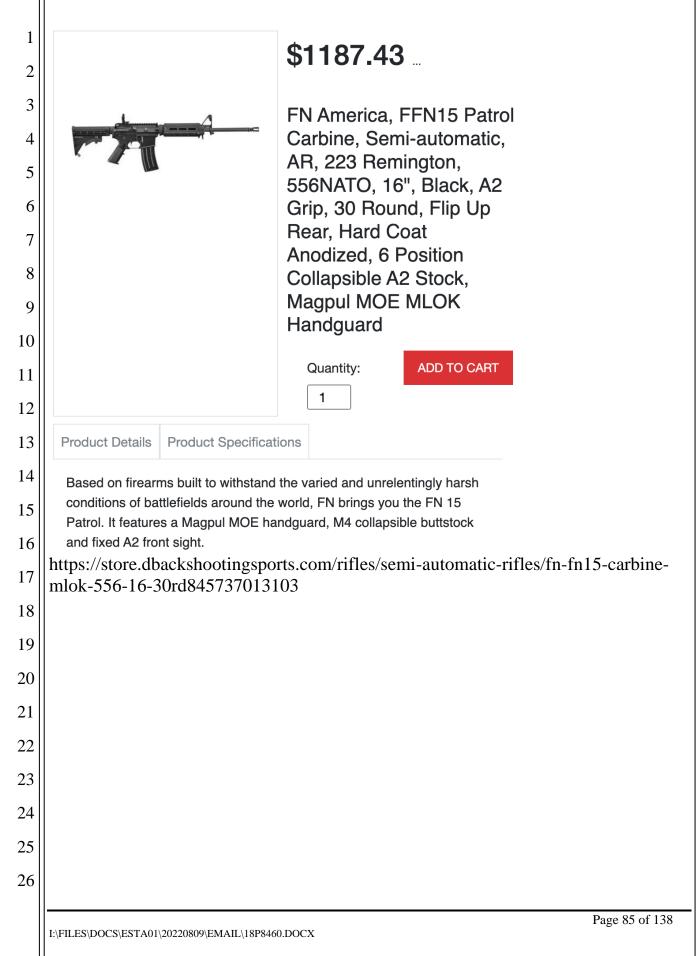
15 Defendant Diamondback markets and sells assault rifles like the Zastava 219. 16 ZPAPM70 semi-automatic assault rifle, the FN America FFN15 Patrol Carbine AR-17 15 style rifle, and the MAUSER MP-40 semi-automatic assault rifle from its base of 18 19 operations in Tucson, Arizona. It is thus subject to Arizona's CFA, which prohibits 20 "any deception, deceptive or unfair act or practice, fraud, false pretense, false 21 promise, misrepresentation, or concealment, suppression or omission of any material 22 23 fact." A.R.S. 44-1522.

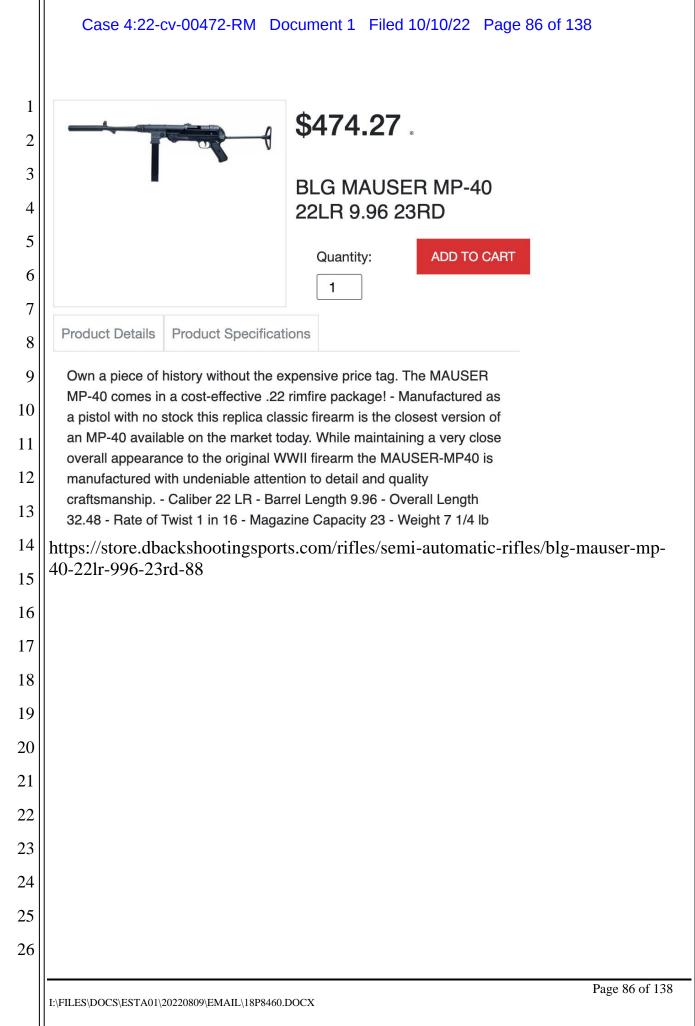
24 220. On its website, Defendant Diamondback advertises these assault 25 weapons using war imagery, for example by directly comparing them to "the official 26

weapon of many armies all over the world," "firearms built to withstand the varied
and unrelenting harsh conditions of battlefields around the world," or "the original
WII firearm the MAUSER-MP40" machine gun—or by encouraging shoppers to
"add something special to your arsenal." Here are examples:

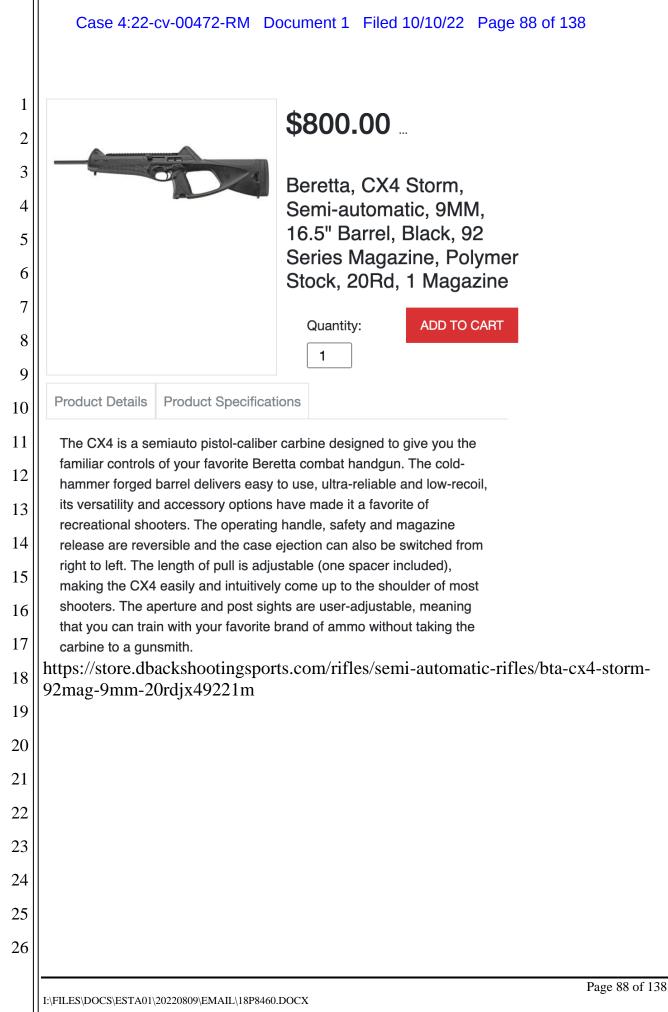


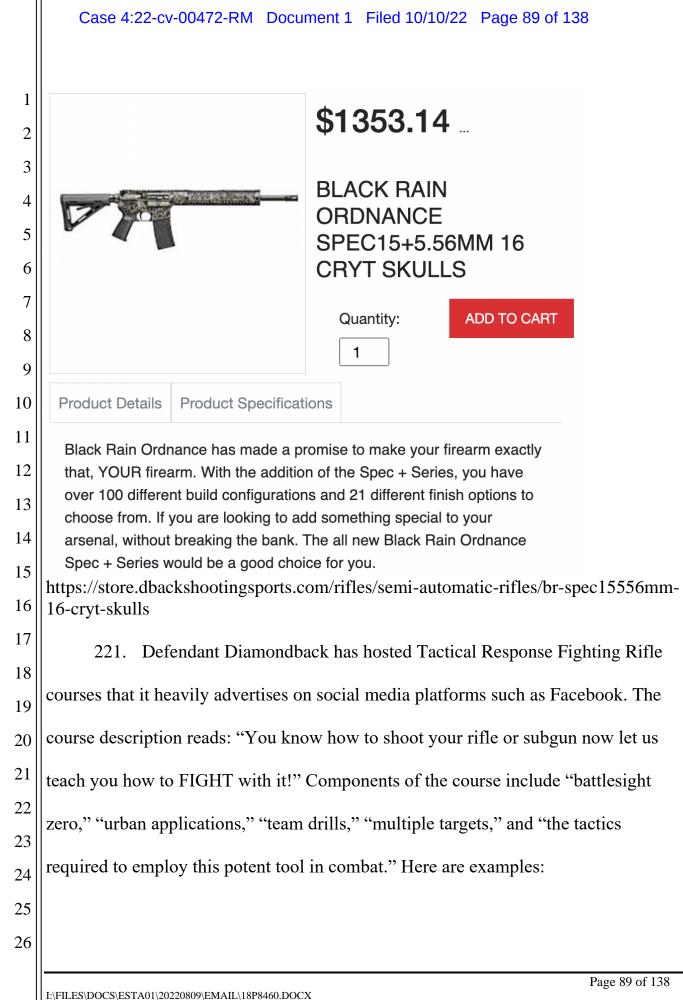




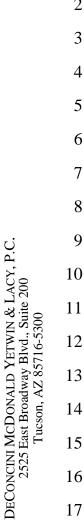








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Diamondback Shooting Sports 131 May 15 . 🕥

We are hosting Tactical Response's Fighting Rifle, Advanced Fighting Rifle, and Immediate Action Medical this Oct!

We believe mindset and training saves lives! Always add as many tools into the tool box as possible!

https://www.tacticalresponse.com/.../fighting-rifle...

https://www.tacticalresponse.com/.../advanced-fighting...

https://www.tacticalresponse.com/.../immediate-action...



TACTICALRESPONSE.COM

Fighting Rifle®

Tactical Response does not allow the recording of any video or audio during...

You know how to shoot your rifle or subgun now let us teach you how to FIGHT with it! This course is far more advanced than any other rifle course you can attend (with the exception of our advanced course) and covers trajectory, battlesight zero, gear set-up, sling configurations, transitions to pistol, use of cover and concealment, practical ready and firing positions, close- and medium-range snap shooting, weapons handling, urban applications, team drills, firing while moving, multiple targets, plus the tactics required to employ this potent tool in combat. Every student leaves this class with empty mags, a red hot rifle, and a smile from ear to ear! This is one of our most popular courses.

https://www.tacticalresponse.com/collections/training/products/fightingrifle?variant=39937432584281&fbclid=IwAR0_JEUYajsyUeK2Uyko76q_yQdOpTtdfvBdXX4P5p6xgWUMZnvdOHEZeY

- 222. Defendant Diamondback also hosts its own monthly training courses
- 14 which it advertises on social media and on its website. It markets the courses in
- militaristic terms—they teach shooters how to "set[] a proper battle sight zero;"
- 17 "introduction to small team tactics;" "CQB [close quarter battle] drills;" and "battle
- 18 drills." Here are examples:

COURSE INFORMATION

The Introduction to Carbine Level 1 course is 3-4 hours of ALL range
instruction. Covering our safe gun handling procedures for a cold range,
we then move into slow fire for accuracy and setting a proper battle sight
zero. Then we move out to the firing line to cover all loading and
unloading procedures, manipulation, malfunctions, and defensive
shooting skills with carbines.

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COURSE INFORMATION

Our **Carbine level 2 courses** focus on utilization of modern rifle platforms (AR/AK) as a primary and handguns as a secondary.

6 Combative Carbine 2; Our level 2 carbine course focuses on utilizing a
7 carbine as a primary weapon system, with a handgun as a secondary
8 weapon. We cover malfunction drills, transitioning to/from the handgun,
8 turn and shoot drills, moving while shooting, speed v accuracy, utilization
9 of cover and concealment, and introduction to small team tactics. .

10 http://dbacktraining.com/courses/combative-carbine/

WHAT THIS COURSE COVERS

- Gear use and set up
- Fundamentals revisited (handgun and carbine)
- Several Fast-n-Slow drills
- Utilizing handheld flashlight methods
- Utilizing weapon mounted lights
- Using darkness as cover
- 18 Multiple Target engagements
 - How to manipulate a gun in darkness
 - Vehicle Ops
 - CQB Drills
 - Team Drills
 - Low-Light/No-Light operations

23 http://dbacktraining.com/courses/combatative-carbine-handgun-night-shoot/

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 Combative Carbine 3; Our most intensive all around course. Students run and gun on our 180 degree range, utilizing many techniques to stress the shooter as much as possible, your skills will be challenged to either bend or break. Our main focus in this course is small team tactics, battle drills,
 communication, physical stresses and cognitive processing ability, moving while shooting, cover and concealment, and close quarter combat tactics.

http://dbacktraining.com/courses/combative-carbine-lvl-3/

2. SnG Tactical

9 223. Defendant SnG Tactical markets and sells assault rifles like the Zastava
 10 Arms USA ZPAPM70 AK-47 rifle from its base of operations in Tucson, Arizona. It
 11 is thus subject to Arizona's CFA, which prohibits the unethical, oppressive, immoral,
 12 and unscrupulous manner in which Defendant SnG Tactical advertises its weapons.

224. On its website, Defendant SnG Tactical advertises this rifle using

military imagery, likening it to "the main battle rifle for many country's [sic]." Here
are examples:

DECONCINI MCDONALD YETWIN & LACY, P.C. 2525 East Broadway Blvd., Suite 200 Tucson, AZ 85716-5300 7

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Zastava Arms USA ZPAPM70 AK 47 Rifle with Zhukov Stock from Magpul. Over the past few decades, 1 Zastava Arms factory has built millions Kalashnikov patterned rifles and has been adopted as the main 2 battle rifle for many country's. Zastava Arms USA was formed in 2018 as the US wing of the famous Zastava Arsenal. Zastava Arms was founded in 1853 & is proud to be one of the few companies in the world that can provide 165 years of experience in making firearms. They have been able to combine Old 3 school experience with new modern technology to provide a variety of quality rifles and pistols. With this new US location they can extend factory service and parts for the US shooting community. The 4 ZPAP M70 1.5mm rifle has all of the hard working features you are looking for on the AK 47 sporting 5 rifle. This ZPAP model has an impressive list of features like Hammer Forged Chrome Lined barrel, Forged barrel trunnions, properly heat treat matched fire control & bolt carrier groups and more. This rifle also has the thicker 1.5 mm receiver with Bulged Trunnion that the Serbian rifles are well know for. 6 All of this in a beautifully finished rifle backed up by the Zastava Arsenal name. Capable of functioning in all environments, its lightweight, rugged, reliable, no-nonsense features make the ZPAPM70 an 7 excellent addition to your hunting and sporting rifle collection. Comes with 1-30 round magazine. 7.62x39 Semi Automatic 1.5MM Receiver Buldged Trunnion Threaded 14x1 LH Slant Brake Barrel 16.3" 8 Cold Hammer Forged, Chrome-Lined Bolt hold open notch on safety selector Accepts detachable AK-47 type mags and drums Hogue Handguard Magpul Zhukov Stock Magpul MOE AK Grip Overall 9 Length: 37" Weight: 7.9 lbs One Year Zastava Arms USA Warranty 30 Round Capacity 10 https://www.sngtactical.com/cproduct/10737/ZPAPM70762X39BKMAGPUL30RD 11 225. Defendant SnG Tactical promoted its business on social media by 12 advertising military surplus items to customers and using the war-related hashtags 13 #wwi, #wwii, #vietnam, and #desertstorm: 14 15 sngtactical · Follow 16 sngtactical Old-School Military Surplus! You don't See this 17 Every Day! NOVEMBER 20th 9am-3pm is our WAREHOUSE SALE! This is 18 only a small TEASER of the great items that will be available! SAVE THE DATE! #militarycollectibles #militarysurplus #wwi #wwii #vietnam 19 #desertstorm #comblock #ak47 #ar15 #tucson #arizona 46w 20 21 22 \square 23 69 likes NOVEMBER 14, 2021 24 25 26

3. Ammo AZ

2 226. Defendant Ammo-AZ markets and sells assault rifles like the Zastava ZPAPM70 AK-47 rifle, the FN 15 Patrol, and the Steyr AUG A3 M1 from its base of operations in Phoenix, Arizona. It is thus subject to Arizona's CFA, which prohibits the unethical, oppressive, immoral, and unscrupulous manner in which Defendant 6 Ammo AZ advertises its weapons.

8 227. On its website, Defendant Ammo AZ advertises these assault weapons 9 using war imagery by, for instance, directly comparing them to "the official weapon 10 of many armies all over the world," "firearms built to withstand the varied and 11 12 unrelenting harsh conditions of battlefields around the world." Here are examples: 13 The semi-automatic ZPAPM70 series sporting rifle was created on the operating principle of the 14 M70 automatic rifle. Over the decades, Zastava has produced millions of these durable rifles as the official weapon of many armies all over the world. Capable of functioning in all 15 environments, its lightweight, rugged, reliable, no-nonsense features make the ZPAPM70 an excellent excellent addition to your hunting and sporting rifle collection. 16 https://www.ammoaz.com/rifles/semi-automatic-rifles/zas-zpapm70-ak-762x39mm-17 blk-poly-hogue-handguard-29 18 Based on firearms built to withstand the varied and unrelentingly harsh conditions of battlefields 19 around the world, FN brings you the FN 15 Patrol. It features a Magpul MOE handguard, M4 collapsible buttstock and fixed A2 front sight. 20 https://www.ammoaz.com/rifles/semi-automatic-rifles/fn-fn15-carbine-mlok-556-16-21 30rd845737013103 22 23 24 25 26 Page 95 of 138 I:\FILES\DOCS\ESTA01\20220809\EMAIL\18P8460.DOCX

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1 The iconic bullpup-style Stevr AUG has been one of the most recognizable rifles in the world since its adoption by the Austrian army in 1977 and is now available for civilian use as the Steyr 2 AUG A3 M1. The short-stroke gas-piston operation of the AUG runs exceptionally cleaner by nature because all of the operational exhaust gas vents out of the front of the rifle. The AUG A3 3 M1 has all the classic features and benefits that established it as the pinnacle of modern rifle design. It also features a quick-change barrel with a collapsible forward grip as well as a two-4 position cross-bolt safety that locks the trigger. This firearm is chambered in 223 Rem/5.56 NATO, has a 16" barrel with a black metal finish, a black synthetic stock, and has a extended 5 rail for optics. https://www.ammoaz.com/rifles/semi-automatic-rifles/steyr-augm1blkext-aug-a3-6 m1-with-extended-rail-223-rem556-nato-16-301-black-fixed-bullpup-stock 7 The CX4 is a semiauto pistol-caliber carbine designed to give you the familiar controls of your 8 favorite Beretta combat handgun. The cold-hammer forged barrel delivers easy to use, ultrareliable and low-recoil, its versatility and accessory options have made it a favorite of 9 recreational shooters. The operating handle, safety and magazine release are reversible and 10 the case ejection can also be switched from right to left. The length of pull is adjustable (one spacer included), making the CX4 easily and intuitively come up to the shoulder of most 11 shooters. The aperture and post sights are user-adjustable, meaning that you can train with your favorite brand of ammo without taking the carbine to a gunsmith. 12 https://www.ammoaz.com/rifles/semi-automatic-rifles/bta-cx4-storm-92mag-9mm-13 20rdjx49221m 14 228. On its website, Defendant Ammo AZ advertises and sells semi-15 automatic assault rifles and receivers bearing violent markings such as "War," "God 16 Wills It," and "LET IT RAIN." Here are examples: 17 18 The Crusader is a great choice for tactical response or competition. This light weight modern sporting rifle features the Crusader shield in place of the normal spider. Fire control markings 19 read "Peace", "War", and "God Wills It". This rifle features a 12" M-LOK rail system over a free floating 14.5" barrel with pinned and welded Spikes Tactical Dynacomp to satisfy legal length 20 restrictions. The rifle has a soft-shooting mid length gas system and enhanced lower parts kit with the Spikes Tactical Battle Trigger. 21 https://www.ammoaz.com/rifles/semi-automatic-rifles/spikes-tactical-crusader-semi-22 automatic-rifle-223-rem556nato-16-145-with-pinned-brake-black-finish-magpul-ctrstock-30rd-w12-mlok-rail-and-dynacomp-2-str5525-m2d 23 24 25 26 Page 96 of 138 I:\FILES\DOCS\ESTA01\20220809\EMAIL\18P8460.DOCX

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 The Black Rain Fission rifle features aa aluminum receiver with a Flat Dark Earth Battleworn Cerakote finish, "LET IT RAIN" engraved on the dust cover, Salt Bath Nitride Coated Spec15
 BCG, Direct Impingement gas system 750 Non-Adjustable Gas Block, Spec15 Forged Charge Handle, 15" M-LOK Slim aluminum hand-guard and a Magpul MOE black grip and stock.
 https://www.ammoaz.com/rifles/semi-automatic-rifles/bro-bross2020frfde-556fission-16-battleworn-fde

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DECONCINI MCDONALD YETWIN & LACY, P.C. 2525 East Broadway Blvd., Suite 200 Tucson, AZ 85716-5300

4. Sprague's Sports

6 229. Defendant Sprague's Sports markets and sells assault rifles like the 7 Springfield Armory M1A Scout Squad rifle, Daniel Defense M4A1, Zastava M90, 8 and FN 15 Patrol from its base of operations in Yuma, Arizona. It is thus subject to 9 10 Arizona's CFA, which prohibits the unethical, oppressive, immoral, and 11 unscrupulous manner in which Defendant Sprague's Sports advertised its weapons. 12 230. Defendant Sprague's Sports advertises these assault weapons using war 13 and law enforcement imagery—for example, marketing the firearm as "a law 14 15 enforcement favorite;" "the same high-performance firearm we offer the U.S. 16 Military;" "created on the operating principle of the M70 automatic rifle;" and "built 17 to withstand the varied and unrelenting harsh conditions of battlefields around the 18 19 world." Here are examples: 20 Fast becoming a law enforcement favorite, the M1A Scout Squad rifle with forward mounted optical 21 sight base provides an excellent platform for the aimpoint military sight. Benefits are vastly improved target acquisition and unobstructed access to the receiver mechanism. Additional 22 features include a quick handling 18" barrel, proprietary muzzle stabilizer blue and black matte 23 finish, and black and mossy oak camouflage fiberglass or American walnut stock. https://shop.spragues.com/rifles/semi-automatic-rifles/springfield-armory-m1a-scout-24 squad-sa-308-win-18-101-walnut-stk-blue-3767821 25 26

This combat-proven, fast-handling rifle is the same high-performance firearm we offer the U.S. 1 Military. It features a 14.5" barrel inside the M4A1 RIS II Rail System that's been trusted for use by 2 U.S. Special Operations Command (SOCOM) since 2006. -LOWER RECEIVER: Mil-Spec with Enhanced Flared Magazine Well and Rear Receiver QD Swivel Attachment Point. CNC Machined 3 of 7075-T6 Aluminum, Type III Hard Coat Anodized-UPPER RECEIVER: Mil-Spec with Indexing 4 Marks and M4 Feed Ramps. CNC Machined of 7075-T6 Aluminum, Type III Hard Coat Anodized-BARREL: Chrome Moly Vanadium Steel, Cold Hammer Forged, 1:7 Twist, 14.5" M4 Profile, 5 Chrome Lined, Mil-Spec Heavy Phosphate Coated, and HP/MPI Tested-GAS SYSTEM: Pinned 6 Low Profile Gas Block CNC Machined of 4140 hardened steel with Mil-Spec Heavy Phosphate Coating, Carbine length, Direct Impingement-MUZZLE DEVICE: Pinned and Welded Daniel 7 Defense Flash Suppressor, 17-4 PH Stainless Steel, Salt Bath Nitride Finished-BOLT CARRIER 8 GROUP: M16 Profile, Mil-Spec MP Tested, Chrome Lined, Properly Staked Gas Key-BUFFER: H Buffer-SIGHTS: Sold Separately-HANDGUARD: Daniel Defense M4A1 Rail Interface System (RIS) 9 II, CNC Machined of 6061-T6 Aluminum, Type III Hard Coat Anodized FDE-RECEIVER 10 EXTENSION: 6 Position Mil-Spec 7075-T6 Aluminum-BUTTSTOCK: Daniel Defense Buttstock, Glass Filled Polymer with Soft Touch Overmolding-PISTOL GRIP: Daniel Defense Pistol Grip, 11 Glass Filled Polymer with Soft Touch Overmolding-RAIL PANELS: Daniel Defense Rail Panels made from Santoprene, heat resistant to 300 Degrees Fahrenheit-Made in the USA! 12 https://shop.spragues.com/rifles/semi-automatic-rifles/daniel-defense-m4a1-3770524 13 14 The semi-automatic PAP M90 series sporting rifle was created on the operating principle of the M70 automatic rifle. Chambered in the popular 5.56×45/.223 caliber, the PAP M90 is an accurate, 15 easy to control rifle platform for shooters of all types. It comes standard with an adjustable gas system to tune the rifle to various extreme environments. Capable of functioning in all 16 environments, its lightweight, rugged, reliable, no-nonsense features make the PAP M90 an 17 excellent excellent addition to your hunting and sporting rifle collection. 18 https://shop.spragues.com/rifles/semi-automatic-rifles/zast-pap-m90-556-zhukov-stk-30rd273312 19 Based on firearms built to withstand the varied and unrelentingly harsh conditions of battlefields 20 around the world, FN brings you the FN 15 Patrol. It features a Magpul MOE handguard, M4 21 collapsible buttstock and fixed A2 front sight. https://shop.spragues.com/rifles/semi-automatic-rifles/fn-fn15-carbine-mlok-556-16-22 30rd845737013103 23 24 25 26 Page 98 of 138 I:\FILES\DOCS\ESTA01\20220809\EMAIL\18P8460.DOCX

5. The Hub

231. Defendant The Hub markets and sells assault rifles like the Romarm/Pioneer Arms WASR 7.62x39mm rifle, Radical Firearms RF 15 multicaliber rifle, and Riley Defense RAK47 7.62x39mm rifle from its base of operations in Tucson, Arizona. It is thus subject to Arizona's CFA, which prohibits the unethical, oppressive, immoral, and unscrupulous manner in which Defendant The Hub advertises its weapons.

232. Defendant The Hub frequently uses military, law enforcement, and 10 11 violent imagery while marketing its products. Visitors to its website are immediately 12 greeted with the law enforcement phrase "What's your 20?" and its home page 13 prominently features its simulation-based shooting range where a customer can 14 "shoot zombies or act out real-life scenarios that law enforcement and the military 15 16 use" or "duel" one's friends for "entertainment." It also invites customers to visit and 17 practice shooting fully automatic weapons that are illegal for civilian ownership. 18 Here are examples: 19

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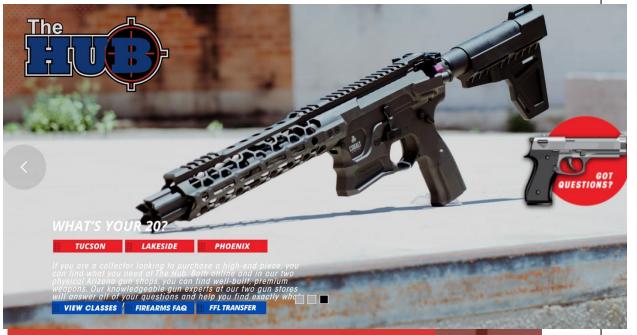
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HOW DOES MILO WORK?

The MILO system projects high-quality video or CGI scenarios onto the wall of our training room. You can choose which situations you prefer from our extensive library. You can shoot zombies or act out real-life scenarios that law enforcement and the military use to hone their decision-making skills. You will use a laser pistol to interact with the simulation and the system will directly react to the choices you make. This means that every outcome is different and depends directly on your decisions.

ENTERTAINMENT SESSIONS

The Hub's MILO simulator can be a great option for a fun activity to try in Tucson. You and your friends may find yourself in a rut of predictable outings. Our MILO Range is a great way to break out of this. An entertainment session allows you to choose from our selection of VR scenarios. You can fight off zombies or duel one another in a fun and lively MILO entertainment session. Our system allows up to four individuals at one time.

The Hub was live.

Check out another cool full-auto gun you can see and fire at The Hub



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August 31 · 🕥

Not only was the TANGO6T selected by the U.S. Army for both the Squad Designated Marksman Rifle System and for U.S. Special Forces, but it is also the optic of choice for Team SIG World Champion competitive shooters. It is the IDEAL optic for CQB/mid-range tactical engagements, 3 Gun competitions and hunting on bolt action and AR platforms.

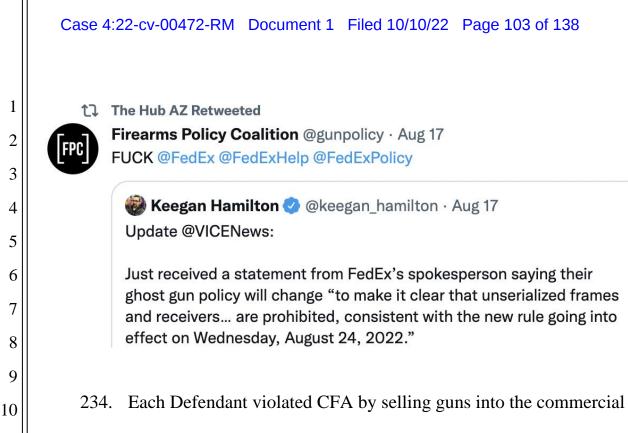
#SIG #SIGSAUER #TANGO6T #NEVERSETTLE



followers saying "Fuck FedEx" for ensuring its policies do not enable the criminal
 trafficking in illegal unserialized assault weapons parts.

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market while characterizing and promoting them as military-style weapons. 11

X. EACH DEFENDANT HAS INFLICTED MASSIVE HARM ON THE **GOVERNMENT AND ITS CITIZENS.**

Each Defendant has done the opposite of what it knows is needed to 235. 15 16 minimize the flow of guns to criminals in Mexico. Among other things, each 17 Defendants has increased sales of military-style assault weapons and high-capacity 18 magazines; increased marketing attractive to criminals; and continued to use 19 unlawful practices such as straw sales that arm criminals in Mexico. 20

21 The nature and magnitude of each Defendant's unlawful conduct has 236. 22 materially and foreseeably contributed to massive injuries to the Government and its 23 citizens. 24

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237. Each Defendant's deliberate conduct that floods Mexico with its guns causes untold harm to the Government. Were it not for Defendants' wrongful conduct, there would be far fewer guns in Mexico, and far fewer guns in the hands of the cartels.

238. Life in Mexico would be a far different place if that were so—a safer place, a place in which fewer tax dollars would be spent on preventing and responding to violence and drug trafficking, and more could be spent on education, social services, and other efforts to positively improve lives.

239. Everyday existence for the Mexican people would be far different if life could be led without dangers and threats from the armed cartels—less fear, more freedom to gather together and enjoy life.

15 240. And without the Defendants' supply of crime guns, the less-armed
16 cartels could be controlled and stopped far more easily and effectively. That would
17 help stem the drug trade that kills not only Mexicans but people in other nations,
18 including the United States. And it would reduce the violence that the cartels spread
20 north of the border.

21 241. Defendants' wrongful conduct also ends lives, extraordinary and
22 wonderful lives of Mexicans from every walk of life.

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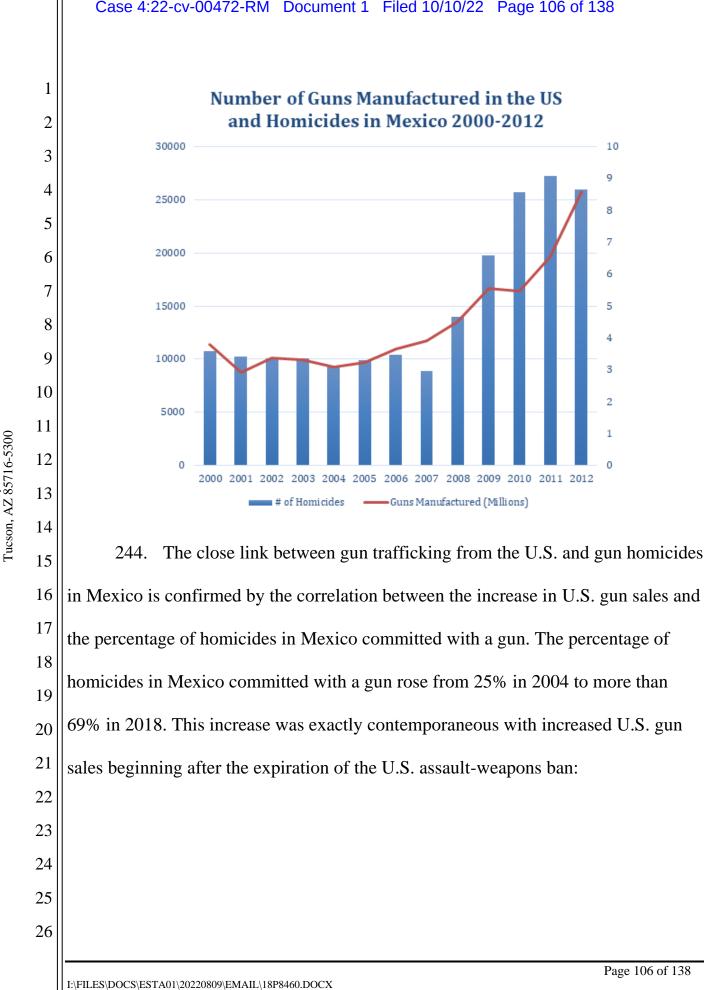
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A. Gun Trafficking from the United States Causes Death and Destruction in Mexico.

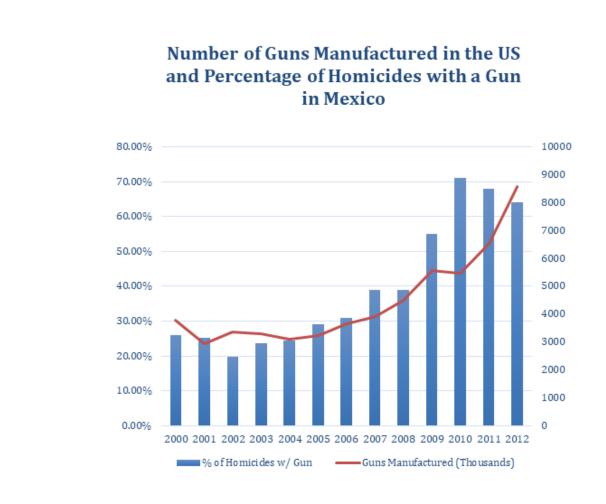
242. Gun trafficking from the United States is undeniably linked to predictable but horrendous consequences in Mexico. U.S.-based gun dealers took advantage of the expiration of the U.S. assault-weapons ban in 2004 to significantly increase their sales of guns, particularly of assault weapons. Contemporaneously, illegal gun ownership per capita in Mexico increased tenfold and the homicide rate increased accordingly. From 2004 to 2008 the homicide rate in Mexico increased by 45%.

243. The chart below shows these two intertwined trends—sales of gun in the U.S. and the concomitant increased gun-homicide rate in Mexico:

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15 245. The overwhelming majority of these deaths were caused by guns
16 trafficked from the U.S.—including many weapons sold by Defendants. A gun
17 manufactured in the U.S. is more likely to be used to murder a Mexican citizen
18 (17,000 in 2019) than an American citizen (14,000 in 2019). And Mexico has only
20 40% of the population of the U.S. and only one gun store.

21 246. Other empirical and qualitative measures also confirm the strong
22 connection between U.S.-origin gun trafficking and the devastating effects in
24 Mexico.

B. Each Defendant's Gun Trafficking Causes Measurable and Compensable Harm to the Government and Its Citizens.

247. The epidemic of violence to which each Defendant has materially contributed has strained the Government's resources, including substantial and unusual costs for providing, for example, extraordinary health care, law enforcement and military and services, criminal justice administration, public assistance, and other social services and public programs.

248. The Government's injuries include, but are not limited to:

a. Losses caused by the decrease in funding available for other public
 services because the funds were diverted to services designed to address the effects
 of Defendants' conduct;

b. Costs of providing healthcare and medical care;

c. Costs of additional and specialized training for military and police;

18 d. Costs associated with the deaths of and substantial injuries to police and
19 military personnel;

e. Costs of mental-health services, treatment, counseling, rehabilitation
 services, and social services to victims and their families;

f. Costs of law enforcement and public safety relating to the gun-violence
 epidemic, including but not limited to attempts to stop the flow of trafficked guns, to

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arrest and prosecute the criminals who use those guns, to prevent the epidemic from
 spreading and worsening, and to deal with the escalating levels of crimes caused by
 the increased availability of trafficked guns;

g. Costs of the increased burden on the Government's judicial system, including increased security, increased staff, and the increased cost of adjudicating criminal matters due to the escalating levels of crime caused by Defendants' conduct;

h. Costs of providing care for children whose parents were victims of Defendants' conduct;

i. Losses from the decreased efficiency and size of the working population in Mexico;

j. Losses from the diminished property values in the communities affected by Defendants' conduct;

18 k. Losses from decreased business investment and economic activity;
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1. Losses incurred by the Government acting in its commercial capacity,
21 including from armed attacks on employees of state-owned enterprises and
22 compensation paid to such victims.

24 249. The magnitude of these deaths is so extensive that, beginning in 2005, it
 25 significantly affected the life expectancy of all Mexicans. While life expectancy
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increased by approximately .5 years throughout Mexico from 2000 to 2005, it decreased by about the same amount from 2005 to 2010. Since 2010, in this age of technical and medical progress, life expectancy in Mexico has continued to decrease.

250. The federal police and military in Mexico have been among the victims in the horror story that Defendants have written. From 2006 to 2021, guns were used to kill at least 415 members of the Mexican Federal Police or National Guard, and to wound at least 840 more. The vast majority of these guns were trafficked from the U.S.

11 251. From March 2009 to March 2021, U.S.-origin guns were used to kill 25
 12 members of the Mexican military and to wound another 84.

Each Defendant's conduct has also materially contributed to the massive
 economic harm suffered by the Government and its citizens. In 2019 more than 3.9
 million crimes in Mexico were committed with a U.S.-origin gun. About 161,000 of
 those crimes were committed against businesses.

19 253. The Institute for Economics & Peace's *Mexico Peace Index 2020* 20 estimates that the economic impact of violence in Mexico in 2019 was 4.7 trillion
 21 pesos, or \$238 billion. This is equivalent to 21.3% of Mexico's gross domestic
 22 product (GDP); on a per capita basis, it is approximately five times the average
 24 monthly salary in Mexico.

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254. These costs include: direct costs incurred by the victim, the government, and the perpetrator; indirect costs, including physical and psychological trauma, lost future income, and the impact of fear; and a multiplier effect that calculates the additional economic activity that would have accrued if the direct costs of violence had been avoided.

255. Homicides comprised 48% of this impact (\$114 billion), the vast majority of which (69.3%) were due to gun violence; violent assaults with a firearm imposed significant additional costs. The report documents that "[t]he rise in gun violence has . . . been driven by the illegal import and sale of firearms from the United States."

Another study estimates the Government's costs of trying to prevent the
escalating gun violence to be more than an additional 1.5% of GDP.

16 257. In addition, although immigration from Mexico to the U.S. has declined
17 substantially over the last decade, the drug violence perpetrated with trafficked
19 weapons nevertheless causes Mexicans to leave their homes to seek out security in
20 the United States.

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 258. Even beyond all of these losses, each Defendant's unlawful conduct has
 materially contributed to reduced overall quality of life in Mexico. Living with the
 fear of fire from Defendants' guns, and hearing and experiencing that gun violence,
 diminishes countless aspects of Mexican life—psychological, educational, social,

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and cultural, as well as economic. To take only one example, in 2020 more than 40%
of people in Mexico under the age of 18 heard or saw frequent gunfire.

259. If Defendants used reasonable care or chose to fully comply with and enforce the law, Defendants would not sell their guns without reasonable measures, and the trafficking of Defendants' guns into Mexico would be significantly reduced or largely eliminated. But each Defendant's response to this knowledge has been to continue to use the sales practices that put guns into the hands of the cartels. Each Defendant unlawfully supplies the criminal market in Mexico because it makes additional sales and profit.

12 260. Each Defendant has materially contributed to undermining the social
13 policy, in addition to the aspirations, of the Government of Mexico and its people.
15 The Government and its citizens bear many direct and indirect costs from these
16 harms, including those identified above.

XI. CLAIMS FOR RELIEF

"It is time to say 'enough' to the indiscriminate trafficking of weapons. Let us all make a commitment so that tragedies like this cannot happen again."

-Pope Francis

COUNT ONE (NEGLIGENCE)

24 261. The Government hereby repeats and incorporates by reference each
 25 preceding and succeeding paragraph as though fully set forth herein.
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1 262. Each Defendant has a duty to exercise ordinary and reasonable care in 2 selling and marketing its guns in order to reduce the risk that its guns would be 3 trafficked into Mexico. 4

263. Each Defendant knew or chose to be willfully blind to the fact that its sales and marketing of guns posed a serious risk of harm to people in Mexico and to the Government, but it nevertheless continued to sell and market its guns without exercising reasonable care.

264. Each Defendant's negligence caused the actual injuries alleged above. 10 That negligence is the material and proximate cause of the epidemic of guntrafficking into, and gun violence within, Mexico.

265. As a foreseeable and proximate result of each Defendant's negligence, 14 15 the Government has suffered actual injury and damages including, but not limited to, 16 significant expenses for police, emergency, health, prosecution, corrections, and 17 other services, as well as other extensive economic losses, and its citizens have 18 suffered the losses described above. 19

COUNT TWO (PUBLIC NUISANCE)

22 The Government hereby repeats and incorporates by reference each 266. 23 preceding and succeeding paragraph as though fully set forth herein. 24

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267. Each Defendant's conduct arms criminals, constituting a dangerous threat to the public in Mexico.

268. Each Defendant sells and markets guns with reckless disregard for 4 human life and for the peace, tranquility, and economic well-being of the Mexican 5 6 public. Each Defendant has knowingly refused to monitor and modify its sales 7 practices, making its guns easily available to anyone intent on crime. Each Defendant 8 knew or chose to be willfully blind to the fact that it facilitates and encourages easy 9 access by persons intent on murder, mayhem, or other crimes, including illegal 10 11 purchasers who foreseeably traffic the guns into Mexico. Each Defendant's conduct 12 has thereby created and contributed to a public nuisance by unreasonably interfering 13 with public safety and health and undermining Mexico's gun laws, resulting in the 14 specific and particularized injuries suffered by the Government and its citizens. 15

16 269. The Government and its citizens have a common right to be free from
17 conduct that creates unreasonable risk to the public health, welfare, and safety, and to
19 be free from conduct that creates a disturbance and reasonable apprehension of
20 danger to person and property.

21 270. Each Defendant intentionally and recklessly markets and sells guns that
22 270. Each Defendant intentionally and recklessly markets and sells guns that
23 Defendant knows, or reasonably should know, will be obtained by persons for
24 criminal purposes, causing hundreds or thousands of its guns to be possessed and
25 used in Mexico illegally. Each Defendant materially contributes to an elevated level
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1 of crime, death, and injuries to Mexican citizens, and a higher level of fear, 2 discomfort, and inconvenience to the citizens of Mexico.

271. As a result of the continued use and possession of many of these guns, citizens of Mexico will continue to be killed and injured by these guns, and the 6 public will continue to fear for their health, safety, and welfare, and will be subjected to conduct that creates a disturbance and reasonable apprehension of danger to person and property.

272. Each Defendant's conduct materially contributes to a public nuisance 10 11 and, if unabated, will continue to threaten the health, safety, and welfare of the 12 citizens of Mexico, creating an atmosphere of fear that tears at citizens' sense of 13 well-being and security. The Government and its citizens have a clearly ascertainable 14 right to abate conduct that perpetuates this nuisance. 15

16 273. As a material, foreseeable, and proximate result of each Defendant's 17 conduct, the Government and its citizens have suffered actual injury and damages 18 including, but not limited to, significant expenses for police, emergency, health, prosecution, corrections, and other services, as well as other extensive economic losses.

COUNT THREE (NEGLIGENT ENTRUSTMENT)

The Government hereby repeats and incorporates by reference each 274. 25 preceding and succeeding paragraph as though fully set forth herein. 26

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275. As alleged in detail above, each of the Defendants knew or reasonably 1 2 should have known that the purchasers to whom it sold its guns were engaged in 3 unlicensed dealing in firearms. Each Defendant knew or reasonably should have 4 known that these individuals were coconspirators in trafficking the guns to Mexico. 5 6 276. Each Defendant knew or reasonably should have known that these 7 purchasers' unlicensed dealing created an unreasonable risk of harm to third parties, 8 including the Government and its citizens, because gun violence is a foreseeable and 9 likely consequence of unlicensed dealing of firearms. 10 11 277. Each Defendant acted with complete indifference or with reckless 12

disregard for the rights of others in transferring firearms to the traffickers and their
 coconspirators. These transfers were made under circumstances indicating a known
 risk that the guns would be possessed by persons prohibited from possessing firearms
 and used in gun violence incidents.

278. Each Defendant had possession and control of guns that it transferred or
caused to be transferred to the gun traffickers and their coconspirators.

20 279. Each Defendant knew or should have known that its employees and
21 agents who transferred firearms or caused firearms to be transferred to the
22 coconspirators and traffickers was obliged to use its judgment to refuse to transfer
24 firearms to a transferee whom the employees and agents knew or should have known
25 was involved in unlicensed dealing in firearms.

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280. Each Defendant knowingly transferred guns to straw purchasers, including but not limited to those identified and discussed in detail above. Each Defendant knew or should have known that transferring these guns to the coconspirators and traffickers posed a risk that the guns would be possessed by 6 persons prohibited from possessing the guns and used in gun violence incidents.

281. Guns negligently entrusted by each Defendant have been, and will likely continue to be, found at crime scenes and recovered by law enforcement agents in Mexico.

By transferring guns to the coconspirators and traffickers, each 282. Defendant materially and proximately caused harm to the Government and its citizens.

15 283. As a material, foreseeable, and proximate result of each Defendant's 16 conduct, the Government and its citizens have suffered actual injury and damages 17 including, but not limited to, significant expenses for police, emergency, health, 18 prosecution, corrections, and other services, as well as other extensive economic 19 20 losses.

COUNT FOUR (NEGLIGENCE PER SE)

23 The Government hereby repeats and incorporates by reference each 284. 24 preceding and succeeding paragraph as though fully set forth herein. 25

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1 285. Each Defendant violated statutory duties, the Government and its citizens are within the class intended to be protected by the statutes, the statutory violations are a proximate cause of the injuries to the Government and its citizens, and the injuries are of the type against which the statutes are designed to protect.

286. Each Defendant breached the duties it owes to the Government and its citizens by, among other things, failing to monitor and modify the Defendant's sales practices so as to prevent or reduce the trafficking of its guns into Mexico. In so doing, all Defendants acted with actual malice.

11 287. As a material, foreseeable, and proximate result of Defendant's conduct, 12 the Government and its citizens have suffered actual injury and damages including, 13 but not limited to, significant expenses for police, emergency, health, prosecution, 14 15 corrections, and other services, as well as other extensive economic losses.

COUNT FIVE (GROSS NEGLIGENCE)

18 The Government hereby repeats and incorporates by reference each 288. 19 preceding and succeeding paragraph as though fully set forth herein. 20

289. Each Defendant was negligent as described in detail above.

22 290. Each Defendant's active participation in the trafficking of guns into 23 Mexico, and its other reckless and unlawful conduct described in detail above, 24 materially contributed to the epidemic of gun violence in Mexico and has 25 strengthened the cartels. Each Defendant's reckless and unlawful conduct has 26

1 materially contributed to thousands of deaths and cost hundreds of millions of dollars 2 in harm—circumstances that constituted an imminent or clear and present danger 3 amounting to more than normal and usual peril. 4

291. Each Defendant in fact knew of the imminent danger that its conduct 5 6 posed to the Government and its citizens.

7 292. Each Defendant was aware of the devastating and dangerous 8 consequences of failing to monitor and modify its sales practices, of facilitating the unlawful trafficking of guns into Mexico, and of engaging in the other unlawful 10 conduct described in detail above. Each Defendant nevertheless continued, and continues today, to engage in all of that conduct, demonstrating its conscious 13 disregard of the consequences of its actions. Each Defendant's conduct was so 14 reckless and wanting in care that it constituted a conscious disregard of and 15 16 indifference to the life, safety, and rights of persons in Mexico and of the Government. 18

293. As a material, foreseeable, and proximate result of each Defendant's 19 20 gross negligence, the Government and its citizens have suffered actual injury and 21 damages including, but not limited to, significant expenses for police, emergency, 22 health, prosecution, corrections, and other services, as well as other extensive 23 economic losses. 24

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COUNT SIX (UNJUST ENRICHMENT AND RESTITUTION)

The Government hereby repeats and incorporates by reference each 294. preceding and succeeding paragraph as though fully set forth herein.

295. Each Defendant has reaped enormous profits and gains from the sale of its guns that have foreseeably been trafficked into Mexico.

296. Those sales have resulted in enormous increases in the Government's 8 expenditures, including but not limited to the following areas: medical care, police investigations, emergency personnel, public health resources, human services, courts, prisons, and related expenses.

The Government has also been negatively affected by each Defendant's 13 297. 14 sales due to the decrease in property values throughout Mexico, loss of businesses, 15 difficulty in developing the economy and society of Mexico, and loss of substantial 16 productivity. 17

18 298. Each Defendant undertook the wrongful conduct for the purpose of 19 increasing its sales and profits, while at the same time avoiding responsibility for the 20 massive costs caused by those sales, shifting those costs to the Government and its 21 citizens. 22

23 Each Defendant has, without justification, unjustly refused and failed to 299. 24 pay for the consequences of its unreasonable conduct and, as a result, the 25

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1 Government and its citizens have been required to pay for the associated costs 2 resulting from each Defendant's reckless and unlawful conduct.

300. The Government's expenditure of substantial sums to pay for the associated costs resulting from the use of guns that each Defendant sold for enormous profit has unjustly benefited and enriched each Defendant at the expense of the Government and its citizens, to their detriment.

301. By virtue of the foregoing, the Government and its citizens have 9 incurred expenses that, in law, equity and fairness, ought to have been borne by each 10 Defendant. Each Defendant has unjustly enriched itself at the expense of the 12 Government and its citizens. 13

302. As a material, foreseeable, and proximate result of each Defendant's 14 15 conduct, the Government and its citizens have suffered actual injury and damages 16 including, but not limited to, significant expenses for police, emergency, health, 17 prosecution, corrections, and other services, as well as other extensive economic 18 losses. 19

COUNT SEVEN (VIOLATION OF ARIZONA'S CONSUMER FRAUD ACT)

303. The Government hereby repeats and incorporates by reference each preceding and succeeding paragraph as though fully set forth herein.

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304. Each Defendant violated Arizona's Consumer Fraud Act ("CFA"), A.R.S. § 44-1522 by marketing that emphasized the ability of civilians to use assault rifles in unlawful, military-style attacks.

305. Each Defendant knowingly violated Arizona's CFA by marketing products like its semi-automatic assault rifles to the civilian market in ways that highlighted their efficacy for civilians wanting to carry out unlawful military-style combat missions and that encouraged and promoted that misuse.

306. Each Defendant knew that its marketing and advertising would attract persons and organizations that intended to use the Defendant's products to battle against the military and police, including the military and police in Mexico.

307. Each Defendant further knew that its products would be trafficked into
 Mexico for use by the drug cartels there. Each Defendant knew that its marketing of
 those products created an unreasonable risk of physical injury to persons in Mexico.

308. Each Defendant's conduct in marketing its military-style assault
weapons is a knowing violation of Arizona's CFA, and those violations were a
substantial factor in causing the injuries that the Government and its citizens have
sustained.

309. As a material, foreseeable, and proximate result of each Defendant's
 conduct, the Government and its citizens have suffered actual injury and damages
 including, but not limited to, significant expenses for police, emergency, health,

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1 prosecution, corrections, and other services, as well as other extensive economic 2 losses.

COUNT EIGHT (PUNITIVE DAMAGES)

The Government hereby repeats and incorporates by reference each 310. preceding and succeeding paragraph as though fully set forth herein.

311. All of each Defendant's acts and omissions stated above were willful 8 and malicious, evidenced a conscious disregard for the rights and safety of other 10 persons, and had a great probability of causing substantial harm.

312. As a direct and proximate result of each Defendant's conduct, the 12 Government and its citizens have suffered actual injury and damages including, but 13 14 not limited to, significant expenses for police, emergency, health, prosecution, 15 corrections, and other services, as well as other extensive economic losses. 16

313. Each Defendant's unconscionable conduct warrants an assessment of 17 18 exemplary and punitive damages in an amount appropriate to punish the Defendant 19 and set an example that will deter similar conduct in the future.

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<u>COUNT NINE</u> (RACKETEER INFLUENCED AND CORRUPT ORGANIZATION ACT) 18 U.S.C. § 1962(c)

(Defendant SnG Tactical)

314. The Government hereby repeats and incorporates by reference each preceding and succeeding paragraph as though fully set forth herein.

(Defendant Persons / Enterprises)

The cartels' straw purchasers, including Michael Anthony Sweigart, 8 315. 9 Denise Faye Burress, Tamra Michelle Potts, Isaias Delgado, Fernando Palomares, Jr., 10 Kyle Rene Fazlollah, Elizar Olivares, Ray Alberto Laborin, Jose Gilberto Inzunza, 11 Kaleb Jacob Valencia, Richardo Caro, and Luis Fernando Cruz-Valenzuela (among 12 13 MANY others), and SnG Tactical constituted an "enterprise," within the meaning of 18 14 U.S.C. §§ 1961(4) & 1962(c), in that they are "a group of individuals associated in 15 fact" (hereinafter referred to as the "SnG Tactical Straw Sale Enterprise"). 16 a. The members of the SnG Tactical Straw Sale Enterprise share the 17 18 common purpose, among others, of advancing, facilitating, and 19 furthering the cartel's efforts to acquire firearms in the United States. 20 b. The members of the SnG Tactical Straw Sale Enterprise are related in that 21 22 they, among other things, have engaged in numerous transactions 23 involving the purchase and sale of firearms. 24 c. The SnG Tactical Straw Sale Enterprise possesses sufficient longevity for 25 its members to carry out their purpose(s) in that through the SnG 26

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Tactical Straw Sale Enterprise the cartels have succeeded illegally acquiring a multitude of firearms in the United States.

316. Defendant SnG is a "person," within the meaning of 18 U.S.C. \$\$ 1961(3) & 1962(c), that individually conducted, participated in, engaged in, and operated and managed the affairs of SnG Tactical Straw Sale Enterprise through a pattern of racketeering activity within the meaning of 18 U.S.C. \$\$ 1961(1), 1961(5) & 1962(c). The pattern of racketeering activity consisted of, but was not limited to, the acts of straw purchasing of firearms, trafficking in firearms, mail fraud, wire fraud, and money laundering in detail above.

(Pattern of Racketeering Activity)

All of the acts of racketeering described in detail above were related so as 317. 14 15 to establish a pattern of racketeering activity, within the meaning of 18 U.S.C. § 16 1962(c). The actions of Defendant SnG Tactical and the cartels, personally or through 17 their agent or agents, directly or indirectly, shared a common purpose to unlawfully sell 18 and purchase firearms in the United States. The common result of their actions was the 19 20 unlawful sale and purchase of military-style weapons in the United States that were 21 then trafficked to drug cartels in Mexico. Defendant SnG Tactical and the cartels, 22 personally or through their agent or agents, directly or indirectly participated in all of 23 the acts and employed the same or similar methods of commission; the straw sale and 24 25 purchase of firearms made through and facilitated by some of the most notorious gun 26

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1 dealers in Arizona, along the southern U.S. border. The Government of Mexico and the 2 citizens of Mexico were the victims of the acts of racketeering.

318. All of the acts of racketeering described in detail above were continuous so as to form a pattern of racketeering activity in that Defendant SnG Tactical has engaged in the predicate acts since January 2018 (at a minimum) and/or the acts of racketeering threaten to continue indefinitely because the acts of racketeering are the regular way in which Defendant SnG Tactical does business.

319. Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 1964(a), the Court should restrain Defendant SnG 10 Tactical from further violating 18 U.S.C. § 1962(c), order it to disgorge all ill-gotten profits earned by its violation of 18 U.S.C. § 1962(c), appoint a monitor to oversee its sales practices, and provide other appropriate relief.

COUNT TEN (RACKETEER INFLUENCED AND CORRUPT ORGANIZATION ACT) 18 U.S.C. § 1962(c)

(Defendant Diamondback)

The Government hereby repeats and incorporates by reference each 320. 19 20 preceding and succeeding paragraph as though fully set forth herein.

(Defendant Persons / Enterprises)

321. The cartels' straw purchasers, including Denise Faye Burress, Leonid 22 23 Cornejo, Jesse Cortez-Arguelles, Francisco Dario Mora, Pedro Adan Sevilla, Fernando 24 Palomares, Jr., Kyle Rene Fazlollah, Kaleb Jacob Valencia, and Luis Fernando Cruz-25 Valenzuela (among others), and Diamondback constituted an "enterprise," within the 26

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meaning of 18 U.S.C. §§ 1961(4) & 1962(c), in that they are "a group of individuals
associated in fact" (hereinafter referred to as the "Diamondback Straw Sale
Enterprise").

a. The members of the Diamondback Straw Sale Enterprise share the common purpose, among others, of advancing, facilitating, and furthering the cartel's efforts to acquire firearms in the United States.
b. The members of the Diamondback Straw Sale Enterprise are related in that they, among other things, have engaged in numerous transactions involving the purchase and sale of firearms.

 c. The Diamondback Straw Sale Enterprise possesses sufficient longevity for its members to carry out their purpose(s) in that through the Diamondback Straw Sale Enterprise the cartels have succeeded illegally acquiring a multitude of firearms in the United States.

322. Defendant Diamondback is a "person," within the meaning of 18 U.S.C.
§§ 1961(3) & 1962(c), that individually conducted, participated in, engaged in, and
operated and managed the affairs of Diamondback Straw Sale Enterprise through a
pattern of racketeering activity within the meaning of 18 U.S.C. §§ 1961(1), 1961(5)
& 1962(c). The pattern of racketeering activity consisted of, but was not limited to,
the acts of straw purchasing of firearms, trafficking in firearms, mail fraud, wire
fraud, and money laundering described in detail above.

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DECONCINI MCDONALD YETWIN & LACY, P.C. 2525 East Broadway Blvd., Suite 200

Tucson, AZ 85716-5300

(Pattern of Racketeering Activity)

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323. All of the acts of racketeering described in detail above were related so as to establish a pattern of racketeering activity, within the meaning of 18 U.S.C. § 1962(c). Defendant Diamondback and the cartels, personally or through their agent or agents, directly or indirectly, shared a common purpose to unlawfully sell and purchase firearms in the United States. The common result of their actions was the unlawful sale and purchase of military-style weapons in the United States that were then trafficked to drug cartels in Mexico. Defendant Diamondback and the cartels, personally or through their agent or agents, directly or indirectly, participated in all of the acts and employed the same or similar methods of commission; the straw sale and purchase of firearms made through and facilitated by some of the most notorious gun dealers in Arizona, along the southern U.S. border. The Government of Mexico and the citizens of Mexico were the victims of the acts of racketeering.

324. All of the acts of racketeering described in detail above were continuous
 so as to form a pattern of racketeering activity in that Defendant Diamondback has
 engaged in the predicate acts since October 2018 (at a minimum) and/or the acts of
 racketeering threaten to continue indefinitely because the acts of racketeering are the
 regular way in which Defendant Diamondback does business.

325. Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 1964(a), the Court should restrain Defendant
 Diamondback from further violating 18 U.S.C. § 1962(c), order it to disgorge all ill-

gotten profits earned by its violation of 18 U.S.C. § 1962(c), appoint a monitor to
oversee its sales practices, and provide other appropriate relief.

<u>COUNT ELEVEN</u> (RACKETEER INFLUENCED AND CORRUPT ORGANIZATION ACT) 18 U.S.C. § 1962(c)

(Defendant Sprague's Sports)

8 The Government hereby repeats and incorporates by reference each 326. 9 preceding and succeeding paragraph as though fully set forth herein. 10 (Defendant Persons / Enterprises) 11 The cartels' straw purchasers, including Rafael Palomares, Jr., Jose 327. 12 Rodrigo Felix-Quiroz, Daniel Langstaff Mirazo, Jesus Sanchez Vega, Juan Rafael 13 Casteneda, Jr., Josue Isai Valdez-Reyes, Noe Mendoza, Marcos Balderas Millan 14 15 (among others), and Defendant Sprague's Sports constituted an "enterprise," within the 16 meaning of 18 U.S.C. §§ 1961(4) & 1962(c), in that they are "a group of individuals 17 associated in fact" (hereinafter referred to as the "Sprague's Sports Straw Sale 18 Enterprise"). 19 20

a. The members of the Sprague's Sports Straw Sale Enterprise share the common purpose, among others, of advancing, facilitating, and furthering the cartel's efforts to acquire firearms in the United States.

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b. The members of the Sprague's Sports Straw Sale Enterprise are related in that they, among other things, have engaged in numerous transactions involving the purchase and sale of firearms. c. The Sprague's Sports Straw Sale Enterprise possesses sufficient longevity for its members to carry out their purpose(s) in that through the Sprague's Sports Straw Sale Enterprise the cartels have succeeded illegally acquiring a multitude of firearms in the United States. 328. Defendant Sprague's Sports is a "person," within the meaning of 18 U.S.C. §§ 1961(3) & 1962(c), that individually conducted, participated in, engaged in, and operated and managed the affairs of Sprague's Sports Straw Sale Enterprise through a pattern of racketeering activity within the meaning of 18 U.S.C. §§ 1961(1), 1961(5) & 1962(c). The pattern of racketeering activity consisted of, but was not limited to, the acts of straw purchasing of firearms, trafficking in firearms,

mail fraud, wire fraud, and money laundering described in detail above.

(Pattern of Racketeering Activity)

329. All of the acts of racketeering described in detail above were related so as
to establish a pattern of racketeering activity, within the meaning of 18 U.S.C. §
1962(c). Defendant Sprague's Sports and the cartels, personally or through their agent
or agents, directly or indirectly, share a common purpose to unlawfully sell and
purchase firearms in the United States. The common result of their actions was the

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unlawful sale and purchase of military-style weapons in the United States that were then trafficked to drug cartels in Mexico. Defendant Sprague's Sports and the cartels, personally or through their agent or agents, directly or indirectly, participated in all of the acts and employed the same or similar methods of commission; the straw sale and purchase of firearms made through and facilitated by some of the most notorious gun dealers in Arizona, along the southern U.S. border. The Government of Mexico and the citizens of Mexico were the victims of the acts of racketeering.

330. All of the acts of racketeering described in detail above were continuous so as to form a pattern of racketeering activity in that Defendant Sprague's Sports has engaged in the predicate acts since May 2018 (at a minimum) and/or the acts of racketeering threaten to continue indefinitely because the acts of racketeering are the regular way in which Defendant Sprague's Sports does business.

16 331. Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 1964(a), the Court should restrain Defendant Sprague's Sports from further violating 18 U.S.C. § 1962(c), order it to disgorge all ill-gotten profits earned by its violation of 18 U.S.C. § 1962(c), appoint a monitor to oversee its sales practices, and provide other appropriate relief.

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COUNT TWELVE RACKETEER INFLUENCED AND CORRUPT ORGANIZATION ACT 18 U.S.C. § 1962(c)

(Defendant Ammo AZ)

The Government hereby repeats and incorporates by reference each 332. preceding and succeeding paragraph as though fully set forth herein.

(Defendant Persons / Enterprises)

The cartels' straw purchasers, including Jose Montoya, Francisco Dario 8 333. Mora, Pedro Adan Sevilla, and Yibran Lopez-Rosales (among others), and Defendant 10 Ammo AZ constituted an "enterprise," within the meaning of 18 U.S.C. §§ 1961(4) & 1962(c), in that they are "a group of individuals associated in fact" (hereinafter referred 12 13 to as the "Ammo AZ Straw Sale Enterprise"). 14

a. The members of the Ammo AZ Straw Sale Enterprise share the common purpose, among others, of advancing, facilitating, and furthering the cartel's efforts to acquire firearms in the United States.

b. The members of the Ammo AZ Straw Sale Enterprise are related in that they, among other things, have engaged in numerous transactions involving the purchase and sale of firearms.

c. The Ammo AZ Straw Sale Enterprise possesses sufficient longevity for its members to carry out their purpose(s) in that through the Ammo AZ Straw Sale Enterprise the cartels have succeeded illegally acquiring a multitude of firearms in the United States.

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1 334. Defendant Ammo AZ is a "person," within the meaning of 18 U.S.C. 2 §§ 1961(3) & 1962(c), that individually conducted, participated in, engaged in, and 3 operated and managed the affairs of Ammo AZ Straw Sale Enterprise through a 4 pattern of racketeering activity within the meaning of 18 U.S.C. §§ 1961(1), 1961(5) 5 6 & 1962(c). The pattern of racketeering activity consisted of, but was not limited to, 7 the acts of straw purchasing of firearms, trafficking in firearms, mail fraud, wire 8 fraud, and money laundering described in detail above. 9

(Pattern of Racketeering Activity)

11 All of the acts of racketeering described in detail above were related so as 335. 12 to establish a pattern of racketeering activity, within the meaning of 18 U.S.C. § 13 1962(c). Defendant Ammo AZ and the cartels, personally or through their agent or 14 agents, directly or indirectly shared a common purpose to unlawfully sell and purchase 15 16 firearms in the United States. The common result of their actions was the unlawful sale 17 and purchase of military-style weapons in the United States that were then trafficked to 18 drug cartels in Mexico. Defendant Ammo AZ and the cartels, personally or through 19 20 their agent or agents, directly or indirectly, participated in all of the acts and employed 21 the same or similar methods of commission; the straw sale and purchase of firearms 22 made through and facilitated by some of the most notorious gun dealers in Arizona, 23 along the southern U.S. border. The Government of Mexico and the citizens of Mexico 24 25 were the victims of the acts of racketeering.

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336. All of the acts of racketeering described in detail above were continuous
so as to form a pattern of racketeering activity in that Defendant Ammo AZ has
engaged in the predicate acts since January 2018 (at a minimum) and/or the acts of
racketeering threaten to continue indefinitely because the acts of racketeering are the
regular way in which Defendant Ammo AZ does business.

337. Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 1964(a), the Court should restrain Defendant Ammo AZ from further violating 18 U.S.C. § 1962(c), order it to disgorge all illgotten profits earned by its violation of 18 U.S.C. § 1962(c), appoint a monitor to oversee its sales practices, and provide other appropriate relief.

<u>COUNT THIRTEEN</u> RACKETEER INFLUENCED AND CORRUPT ORGANIZATION ACT 18 U.S.C. § 1962(c)

(Defendant The Hub)

The Government hereby repeats and incorporates by reference each 17 338. 18 preceding and succeeding paragraph as though fully set forth herein. 19 (Defendant Persons / Enterprises) 20 The cartels' straw purchasers, including Fernando Palomares, Jr., Kyle 339. 21 Rene Fazlollah, Elizar Olivares, Kaleb Jacob Valencia, Jose Gilberto Inzunza, and 22 Anthony Ortiz (among others), and Defendant The Hub constituted an "enterprise," 23 within the meaning of 18 U.S.C. §§ 1961(4) & 1962(c), in that they are "a group of 24 25 26

individuals associated in fact" (hereinafter referred to as the "The Hub Straw Sale Enterprise").

- a. The members of The Hub Straw Sale Enterprise share the common purpose, among others, of advancing, facilitating, and furthering the cartel's efforts to acquire firearms in the United States.
- b. The members of The Hub Straw Sale Enterprise are related in that they, among other things, have engaged in numerous transactions involving the purchase and sale of firearms.
- c. The Hub Straw Sale Enterprise possesses sufficient longevity for its members to carry out their purpose(s) in that through The Hub Straw
 Sale Enterprise the cartels have succeeded illegally acquiring a multitude of firearms in the United States.

16 Defendant The Hub is a "person," within the meaning of 18 U.S.C. 340. 17 §§ 1961(3) & 1962(c), that individually conducted, participated in, engaged in, and 18 operated and managed the affairs of The Hub Straw Sale Enterprise through a pattern 19 20 of racketeering activity within the meaning of 18 U.S.C. §§ 1961(1), 1961(5) & 21 1962(c). The pattern of racketeering activity consisted of, but was not limited to, the 22 acts of straw purchasing of firearms, trafficking in firearms, mail fraud, wire fraud, 23 and money laundering described in detail above. 24

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2 341. All of the acts of racketeering described in detail above were related so as 3 to establish a pattern of racketeering activity, within the meaning of 18 U.S.C. § 4 1962(c). Defendant The Hub and the cartels, personally or through their agent or 5 6 agents, directly or indirectly, shared a common purpose to unlawfully sell and purchase 7 firearms in the United States. The common result of their actions was the unlawful sale 8 of military-style weapons in the United States that were then trafficked to drug cartels 9 in Mexico. Defendant The Hub and the cartels, personally or through their agent or 10 11 agents, directly or indirectly, participated in all of the acts and employed the same or 12 similar methods of commission; the straw sale and purchase of firearms made through 13 and facilitated by some of the most notorious gun dealers in Arizona, along the 14 15 southern U.S. border. The Government of Mexico and the citizens of Mexico were the 16 victims of the acts of racketeering. 17

342. All of the acts of racketeering described in detail above were continuous
 so as to form a pattern of racketeering activity in that The Hub has engaged in the
 predicate acts since October 2019 (at a minimum) and/or the acts of racketeering
 threaten to continue indefinitely because the acts of racketeering are the regular way in
 which Defendant The Hub does business.

24 343. Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 1964(a), the Court should restrain Defendant The
 25 Hub from further violating 18 U.S.C. § 1962(c), order it to disgorge all ill-gotten
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1 profits earned by its violation of 18 U.S.C. § 1962(c), appoint a monitor to oversee

its sales practices, and provide other appropriate relief.

XII. DEMAND FOR JUDGMENT

WHEREFORE, the Government respectfully demands that this Court:

- a. Enter joint and several judgments against each Defendant and in favor of the Government;
- b. For each Defendant, appoint a monitor who shall have full authority to oversee and direct that Defendant's sales practices, with the costs to be borne by the Defendant;
- c. Enter injunctive and equitable relief against each Defendant requiring it to:
 - 1. Abate and remedy the public nuisance it has created in Mexico;
 - 2. Create and implement standards sufficient to reasonably monitor and modify its sales practices; and
 - 3. Fund studies, programs, advertising campaigns, and other events focused on preventing unlawful trafficking of guns;
- d. Enter an injunction against each Defendant requiring it to take all necessary action to abate the current and future harm that its conduct is causing and would otherwise cause in the future in Mexico;
- e. Award damages to the Government in an amount to be determined at trial;
- f. Award civil penalties to the Government as permitted by law;
- g. Award punitive damages to the Government in an amount to be determined at trial, and sufficient to punish each Defendant or deter it and others from continuing or repeating its unlawful conduct;
- h. Require each Defendant to disgorge the revenue and profits that it has unjustly obtained from its unlawful conduct;
- i. Award to the Government pre-and post-judgment interest as permitted by law;
 - j. Award the Government its costs of suit, including reasonable attorneys' fees, as provided by law; and

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1 2 3 4	 k. Award such further and additional relief as the case may require and the Court may deem just and proper. DATED this 10th day of October, 2022. DECONCINI MCDONALD YETWIN & LACY, P.C. 						
5							
6	By: /s/ <i>Ryan O'Neal</i> Ryan O'Neal						
7 8	2525 E. Broadway Blvd., Suite 200 Tucson, AZ 85716-5300 Attorneys for Plaintiff						
9							
10	<u>s/ Steve D. Shadowen</u> Steve D. Shadowen (<i>pro hac vice</i>	<u>s/ Jonathan E. Lowy</u> Jonathan E. Lowy (<i>pro hac vice</i>					
11	forthcoming)	<i>forthcoming</i>) Global Action on Gun Violence					
12	Nicholas W. Shadowen (<i>pro hac vice</i> <i>forthcoming</i>)	1025 Connecticut Avenue NW					
13	Tina J. Miranda (<i>pro hac vice forthcoming</i>)	#1210 Washington, DC 20036					
14	Deirdre R. Mulligan (pro hac vice forthcoming)	Phone: (202) 415-0691 jlowy@actiononguns.org					
15	SHADOWEN PLLC	jie wy e aerononganorong					
16 17	1135 W. 6th Street, Suite 125 Austin, TX 78703						
18	Phone: 855-344-3298 sshadowen@shadowenpllc.com						
19	nshadowen@shadowenpllc.com tmiranda@shadowenpllc.com						
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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT DISTRICT OF ARIZONA

Civil Cover Sheet

This automated JS-44 conforms generally to the manual JS-44 approved by the Judicial Conference of the United States in September 1974. The data is required for the use of the Clerk of Court for the purpose of initiating the civil docket sheet. The information contained herein neither replaces nor supplements the filing and service of pleadings or other papers as required by law. This form is authorized for use <u>only</u> in the District of Arizona.

The completed cover sheet must be printed directly to PDF and filed as an attachment to the Complaint or Notice of Removal.

Plaintiff (s):	Estados Unidos Mexicanos		Defendant (s):	Diamondback Shooting Sports, Inc. ; SNG Tactical, LLC ; Loan Prairie LLC D/B/A The Hub ; Ammo A-Z, LLC ; Sprague's Sports, Inc.	
County of Residence: Outside the State of Arizona			County of Residence: Pima		
County Where	Claim For Relief Arose: Pima				
Plaintiff's Atty(s):			Defendant's Atty(s):		
	Donald Yetwin and Lacy, P.C. DWAY BLVD #200				
II. Basis of Juris	diction:	3. Federal Question (U.S. not a	party)		
III. Citizenship Cases Only)	of Principal Parties (Diversity				
	Plaintiff:-	N/A			
	Defendant:-	N/A			
<u>IV. Origin</u> :		1. Original Proceeding			
V. Nature of Sui	<u>t</u> :	470 RICO			
		TEER INFLUENCED AND CORRUPT ORGANIZATION ACT - enterprise and a pattern of racketeering activity within the meaning of 18 1962(c).			
VII. Requested	n Complaint				
	Class Action:				
	Dollar Demand:				
	Jury Demand:	Yes			
VIII This ages	a not valated to another acco				

<u>VIII. This case</u> is not related to another case.

Signature: Ryan O'Neal

Date: 10/10/2022

If any of this information is incorrect, please go back to the Civil Cover Sheet Input form using the *Back* button in your browser and change it. Once correct, save this form as a PDF and include it as an attachment to your case opening documents.

Revised: 01/2014