



## INFORMATION ACTUALLY RELEASED IN 2022 INFORMATION LEAK

The following is a listing of all of the information we have been able to confirm was included in the leaked spreadsheets. Please pay careful attention to the inherent danger that can arise from criminals cross-referencing this data to identify who may own a registered assault weapon.

- 1) **CCW record information for all CCW licenses applied for or issued between 2011 through 2021 including:**
  - a. County Code
  - b. Age Group (e.g. "50-59"; "60+", etc.)
  - c. Gender
  - d. Race Description
  - e. "Status Code"
  - f. Address Type (e.g., home, work, etc.)
  - g. Category Code
  - h. CCW Record ID
  - i. CCW Type (e.g. "judge," "custodial officer," "reserve officer," "place of employment," or "standard")
  - j. Criminal Identification and Information (CII) Number
  - k. City
  - l. Date of Birth
  - m. First Issue Date
  - n. First Name
  - o. "gag"
  - p. Last Name
  - q. Last Review Date
  - r. License Number
  - s. Middle Name
  - t. Notice Confirmation Date
  - u. Notice Sent Date
  - v. ORI Number
  - w. "Primary Dob Txt"
  - x. Prohibit Reason Code
  - y. Queue Record ID
  - z. "Reset Filters"
  - aa. Status Eff. Date
  - bb. Status Expiration Date
  - cc. Street Address
  - dd. Zip Code
  - ee. Ages
  - ff. CII Number (again)
  
- 2) **Firearm Safety Certificate (FSC) record information containing:**
  - a. Year of Issue
  - b. Age Group (e.g. "50-59"; "60+", etc.)



- c. The FSC holder's date of birth;
- d. FSC holder identification number;
- e. California Driver's License Number; and
- f. Date of issuance of the FSC.
- g. Exact Age

This spreadsheet did not include names.

**3) Dealer Record of Sale (DROS) information for over 1,000,000 transactions including:**

- a. Year of Transaction
- b. Gun type
- c. Age Group (e.g. "50-59"; "60+", etc.)
- d. The buyer's date of birth
- e. Race
- f. Gender
- g. Whether the firearm transferred was new or used
- h. Type of Transaction
- i. Date of the transaction
- j. Dealer ID
- k. Firearm type, make, and model
- l. Originating Agency Identifier (ORI) Number.
- m. Sale transaction date
- n. Transaction type ("dealer sale" "non-roster peace officer transfer," "private party transfer" "pawn redemption," "storage return," or "curio and relic transfer");
- o. Transaction dates
- p. Exact Age
- q. Whether the gun is a handgun, shotgun, or rifle

This spreadsheet did not include names.

**4) Gun Violence Restraining Order information for roughly 1,185 GVRO requests, including:**

- a. County of issuance;
- b. Procedural classification of the order issued ("emergency," "temporary," or "order after hearing").
- c. Classification of the requestor ("family," employer," "coworker," "school," or "law enforcement"); and
- d. Year of issuance;
- e. County (again)
- f. Classification of the Requestor (again)
- g. Number of counts

This database did not include names. Further, it is not possible to discern from this information whether or not the requested GVRO was actually issued or not. This could be a list of requests, not merely granted GVROs.

5) **“Assault weapon” registration information including:**

- a. The county of residence of the registrant;
- b. Age Group (e.g. “50-59”; “60+”, etc.)
- c. Gender
- d. Gun Type
- e. Weapon Status Code
- f. Assault Weapon Registration (AWR) Number
- g. County Code
- h. Date of birth;
- i. Model Name of Firearm
- j. Registration Type Code
- k. Status Code
- l. Status Eff Date
- m. Exact Age

This spreadsheet did not include names.

It is possible to determine whether someone owns a registered “assault weapon” based on this release data with fairly high, but not total certainty.

For example, if someone named “John Smith” is on the CCW list and someone wants to determine whether Mr. Smith has a registered assault weapon, they would start with Mr. Smith’s date of birth, gender, and address from the CCW list. Then sort the “assault weapon” list by those three fields to narrow it down. While the AWR list doesn’t have exact addresses, it does have counties. Few people with CCW permits are likely to live in John Smith’s same county *and* also have his exact date of birth and gender. To add another layer of verification, a criminal could sort by date of birth, gender, and race in the DROS data (race is not in the AWR data). If the county also matches up for a candidate, then the odds that John Smith owns an assault weapon are quite high.