

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**  
**DISTRICT OF NEVADA**

DEVAN PRESCOTT, individually and on )  
behalf of all those similarly situated, et al., )

Plaintiffs, )

vs. )

SLIDE FIRE SOLUTIONS, LP, )

Defendant. )

Case No.: 2:18-cv-00296-GMN-BNW

**ORDER**

Pending before the Court is the Motion to Dismiss, (ECF No. 34), filed by Defendant Slide Fire Solutions, LP (“Slide Fire”). Plaintiffs Devan Prescott and Brooke Freeman (collectively “Plaintiffs”) filed a Response, (ECF No. 35), and Slide Fire filed a Reply, (ECF No. 36). For the reasons discussed herein, Slide Fire’s Motion to Dismiss is **DENIED in part and GRANTED in part**.<sup>1</sup>

**I. BACKGROUND**

This case arises from the tragic mass shooting that occurred during the Route 91 Harvest Music Festival (the “Route 91 Festival”) on October 1, 2017, in Las Vegas, Nevada. That day, an individual opened fire on concertgoers from the thirty-second floor of his hotel room at the Mandalay Bay Resort and Casino. (Am. Compl. ¶¶ 1–2, 9, ECF No. 29). In approximately eleven minutes, the shooter killed fifty-eight people, and injured hundreds more. (Id. ¶ 12). Plaintiffs and their loved ones attended that Route 91 Festival.

According to Plaintiffs, this “military-style assault” could not have happened with a conventional handgun, rifle, or shotgun. (Id. ¶ 2). Rather, Plaintiffs allege that because the

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<sup>1</sup> Also before the Court is Plaintiffs’ Motion to Strike, (ECF No. 46), which the Court **GRANTS** with respect to Slide Fire’s filing styled as an “Errata,” (ECF No. 42).

1 shooter's rifles were equipped with sliding rifle stocks, commonly known as "bump stocks," he  
2 was able to fire upon the concertgoers "at a rate comparable or equivalent to that of a fully  
3 automatic weapon." (Id. ¶ 11). Slide Fire designed, manufactured, marketed, and sold these  
4 bump stocks, and it holds itself out to be the "sole patent holder of bump fire technology." (Id.  
5 ¶¶ 53, 56).

6 Plaintiffs allege that Slide Fire obtained a favorable evaluation from the Bureau of  
7 Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives (the "ATF") by representing bump stocks as  
8 intended to assist persons with limited mobility in their hands. (Id. ¶ 15). Based upon this  
9 misrepresentation, according to Plaintiffs, the ATF concluded that bump stocks are not subject  
10 to regulation as firearm devices under the Gun Control Act or the National Firearms Act. (Id.).

11 Notwithstanding Slide Fire's alleged statement that bump stocks are intended for use by  
12 disabled persons, Plaintiffs state that Slide Fire took no action to limit its marketing to such a  
13 class of customer. (Id. ¶¶ 21, 26). Plaintiffs continue that "Slide Fire's own marketing  
14 materials and advertisements belie any notion that bump stock devices are intended for use of  
15 persons with limited mobility." (See id. ¶ 22). For example, Slide Fire's promotional catalogue  
16 states, "[r]apid fire capabilities can add fun to your shooting sessions, and can really take your  
17 rifle to the next level." (Id.).

18 Plaintiffs also point to statements made by Slide Fire's inventor, Jeremiah Cottle  
19 ("Cottle"), which suggest that bump stocks are intended for consumers who seek a firearm that  
20 mimics a fully automatic weapon. (Id. ¶ 64); (see also id. ¶ 65) (quoting Cottle discussing how  
21 bump stocks are geared toward "people like me, [who] love full auto."). Cottle allegedly made  
22 public comments promoting bump stocks as providing the "full auto experience but without the  
23 prohibitive price tag." (Id. ¶ 66).

24 Similarly, Plaintiffs allege that Slide Fire's various bump stock patents are silent as to  
25 the purported benefits for persons with limited mobility in their hands. (Id. ¶ 24). Instead, the

1 patents identify bump stocks’ “primary advantages” as “increas[ing] the ‘enjoyment and  
2 excitement’ of shooting firearms” and “enhanc[ing] the firing rate of a semi-automatic  
3 weapon.” (Id. ¶ 25).

4 Plaintiffs contend that Slide Fire promoted and sold bump stocks “to the general public,  
5 without any reasonable measures or safeguards,” and despite “indicia that it would be used,  
6 with firearms and ammunition, for unlawful purposes.” (Id. ¶¶ 2–3). By marketing bump  
7 stocks as a “military-grade accessory for civilians,” and not limiting such promotion to persons  
8 with disabilities, Slide Fire’s acts and omissions, according to Plaintiff, foreseeably caused the  
9 carnage that took place at the Route 91 Festival. (Id. ¶¶ 2–3, 68–69).

10 Plaintiffs initially filed their class action complaint in state court on October 6, 2017;  
11 and Slide Fire subsequently removed the case to this Court. (See Pet. for Removal, ECF No. 1).  
12 On September 17, 2018, the Court granted Slide Fire’s motion to dismiss without prejudice,  
13 giving Plaintiffs leave to file an amended complaint.

14 Plaintiffs filed their Amended Complaint on October 8, 2018, bringing the following  
15 claims against Slide Fire: (1) negligence; (2) negligence per se; (3) negligent infliction of  
16 emotional distress under a theory of bystander liability; (4) negligent infliction of emotional  
17 distress under a theory of direct liability; (5) negligent entrustment; (6) negligent products  
18 liability; (7) strict products liability; (8) public nuisance; (9) private nuisance; (10) false  
19 advertising in violation of § 43(a) of the Lanham Act; and (11) deceptive trade practices under  
20 Nevada Revised Statute (“NRS”) 598.0915. (Am. Compl. ¶¶ 121–266).

21 Slide Fire now moves to dismiss each of Plaintiffs’ claims in that Amended Complaint.  
22 (See Def.’s Mot. to Dismiss (“MTD”), ECF No. 34).

## 23 **II. LEGAL STANDARD**

24 Dismissal is appropriate under Rule 12(b)(6) where a pleader fails to state a claim upon  
25 which relief can be granted. Fed. R. Civ. P. 12(b)(6); Bell Atl. Corp. v. Twombly, 550 U.S. 544,

1 555 (2007). A pleading must give fair notice of a legally cognizable claim and the grounds on  
2 which it rests, and although a court must take all factual allegations as true, legal conclusions  
3 couched as a factual allegations are insufficient. *Twombly*, 550 U.S. at 555. Accordingly, Rule  
4 12(b)(6) requires “more than labels and conclusions, and a formulaic recitation of the elements  
5 of a cause of action will not do.” *Id.* “To survive a motion to dismiss, a complaint must contain  
6 sufficient factual matter, accepted as true, to ‘state a claim to relief that is plausible on its  
7 face.’” *Ashcroft v. Iqbal*, 556 U.S. 662, 678 (2009) (quoting *Twombly*, 550 U.S. at 570). “A  
8 claim has facial plausibility when the plaintiff pleads factual content that allows the court to  
9 draw the reasonable inference that the defendant is liable for the misconduct alleged.” *Id.* This  
10 standard “asks for more than a sheer possibility that a defendant has acted unlawfully.” *Id.*

11 “Generally, a district court may not consider any material beyond the pleadings in ruling  
12 on a Rule 12(b)(6) motion.” *Hal Roach Studios, Inc. v. Richard Feiner & Co.*, 896 F.2d 1542,  
13 1555 n.19 (9th Cir. 1990). “However, material which is properly submitted as part of the  
14 complaint may be considered.” *Id.* Similarly, “documents whose contents are alleged in a  
15 complaint and whose authenticity no party questions, but which are not physically attached to  
16 the pleading, may be considered in ruling on a Rule 12(b)(6) motion to dismiss.” *Branch v.*  
17 *Tunnell*, 14 F.3d 449, 454 (9th Cir. 1994). On a motion to dismiss, a court may also take  
18 judicial notice of “matters of public record.” *Mack v. S. Bay Beer Distrib.*, 798 F.2d 1279, 1282  
19 (9th Cir. 1986). Otherwise, if a court considers materials outside of the pleadings, the motion  
20 to dismiss is converted into a motion for summary judgment. Fed. R. Civ. P. 12(d).

21 If the court grants a motion to dismiss for failure to state a claim, leave to amend should  
22 be granted unless it is clear that the deficiencies of the complaint cannot be cured by  
23 amendment. *DeSoto v. Yellow Freight Sys., Inc.*, 957 F.2d 655, 658 (9th Cir. 1992). Pursuant  
24 to Rule 15(a), the court should “freely” give leave to amend “when justice so requires,” and in  
25 the absence of a reason such as “undue delay, bad faith or dilatory motive on the part of the

1 movant, repeated failure to cure deficiencies by amendments previously allowed, undue  
2 prejudice to the opposing party by virtue of allowance of the amendment, futility of the  
3 amendment, etc.” *Foman v. Davis*, 371 U.S. 178, 182 (1962).

### 4 **III. DISCUSSION**

5 Slide Fire moves to dismiss Plaintiffs’ Amended Complaint on the following grounds:

6 (1) Plaintiffs’ common-law claims are barred by the Protection of Lawful Commerce in Arms  
7 Act, 15 U.S.C. §§ 7901–7903 (“PLCAA”); (2) the amended allegations fail to plausibly  
8 demonstrate how an exception to the PLCAA applies, warranting dismissal of all claims; and  
9 (3) even if the PLCAA is not a bar to this action, Plaintiffs’ claims are not cognizable under  
10 Nevada law. (MTD at 9–24, ECF No. 34).

#### 11 **A. Scope of Amendment**

12 As a preliminary matter, Slide Fire contends that the Court granted Plaintiffs leave to  
13 amend their complaint for the limited purpose of pleading additional facts to support an  
14 exception to the PLCAA. (*Id.* at 8). By incorporating five “unrelated new causes of action,”  
15 and not pleading additional facts to support an exception to the PLCAA, Slide Fire claims that  
16 Plaintiffs have exceeded the scope of the Court’s Order. (*Id.*). The Court disagrees.

17 First, Slide Fire’s argument is factually misplaced. Plaintiffs’ Amended Complaint does  
18 include new facts to establish an exception to the PLCAA. (See Am. Compl. ¶¶ 93–102). Also,  
19 the new claims are not “unrelated” as Slide Fire argues; they are premised upon the same acts  
20 and omissions alleged in the initial complaint. (See *id.* ¶¶ 133–153, 186–199, 239–266).

21 Secondly, the Court’s prior Order permitted Plaintiffs to plead facts in support of “an  
22 exception to the PLCAA.” *Prescott v. Slide Fire Sols., LP*, 341 F. Supp. 3d 1175, 1192 (D.  
23 Nev. 2018) (emphasis added). The Court did not limit Plaintiffs’ amendment to the predicate  
24 exception, as Slide Fire asserts. (MTD at 8). With one exception, Plaintiffs’ new causes of  
25 action—for negligent entrustment, negligence per se, false advertising, and consumer fraud—

1 are pleaded to establish that an exception to the PLCAA applies in this case.<sup>2</sup> Indeed, by  
2 arguing that these claims do not fit within a PLCAA exception, Slide Fire has implicitly  
3 acknowledged these claims are being advanced to demonstrate an exception to the PLCAA,  
4 consistent with the Court’s Order.

5 Finally, even if Plaintiffs’ Amended Complaint exceeded the scope of this Court’s  
6 Order, this would not, in and of itself, warrant striking portions of the pleading. See, e.g.,  
7 *Sapiro v. Encompass Ins.*, 221 F.R.D. 513, 518 (N.D. Cal. 2004) (declining to strike complaint  
8 that had been amended without leave from the court); *Beavers v. New Penn Fin. LLC*, No.  
9 1:17-cv-00747-JLT, 2018 WL 385421, at \*3 (E.D. Cal. Jan. 11, 2018) (refusing to strike an  
10 amended complaint that disputedly exceeded the scope of the court’s order given the absence of  
11 prejudice to the opposing parties and the infancy of the case); see also *Allen v. Cty. of Los*  
12 *Angeles*, No. CV 07-102-R (SH), 2009 WL 666449, at \*2 (C.D. Cal. Mar. 12, 2009) (collecting  
13 cases). Slide Fire has not made any argument to establish prejudice, and the Court cannot  
14 discern any conceivable harm. Given this case’s procedural posture, particularly the Court’s  
15 imposition of a stay pending resolution of the present Motion to Dismiss, any prejudice  
16 resulting from Plaintiffs’ addition of new claims is significantly mitigated.

17 **B. PLCAA**

18 Congress enacted the PLCAA upon finding that manufacturers and sellers of firearms  
19 “are not, and should not, be liable for the harm caused by those who criminally or unlawfully  
20 misuse firearm products . . . that function as designed and intended.” *Ileto v. Glock, Inc.*, 565  
21 F.3d 1126, 1135 (9th Cir. 2009) (quoting 15 U.S.C. § 7901(a)(5)). To that end, the PLCAA  
22 provides that federal courts must “immediately dismiss[]” any case meeting the definition of a  
23 “qualified civil liability action.” 15 U.S.C. § 7902(b). A qualified civil liability action  
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25 <sup>2</sup> Plaintiffs’ appear to have abandoned their claim for private nuisance, see *infra* Section III.D.5.

1 encompasses, among other things, civil actions “brought by any person against a manufacturer  
2 or seller of a qualified product . . . for damages . . . or other relief, resulting from the criminal or  
3 unlawful misuse of a qualified product by the person or a third party, but shall not include  
4 [specified enumerated exceptions.]” Id. § 7903(5)(A).

5 The Court previously determined that bump stocks are component parts of firearms,  
6 rendering them qualified products under the PLCAA. See Prescott, 341 F. Supp. 3d at 1187–  
7 90; see also 15 U.S.C. § 7903(4) (defining “qualified product” as “a firearm . . . or a component  
8 part of a firearm or ammunition . . .”). Further, it is undisputed that this is a “civil action” for  
9 damages against a manufacturer and seller of a qualified product arising from the “misuse of a  
10 qualified product by . . . a third party.” See id. § 7903(5)(A).

11 Consequently, the PLCAA bars Plaintiffs from asserting their general tort claims<sup>3</sup>  
12 unless an exception to the PLCAA applies here. Iieto, 565 F.3d at 1136.

### 13 **C. Exceptions to the PLCAA**

14 In enacting the PLCAA, Congress codified six exceptions to the definition of “qualified  
15 civil liability action,” pursuant to which a seller or manufacturer of qualified products may be  
16 liable for a third party’s unlawful misuse of its products. 15 U.S.C. § 7903(5)(A).

17 Of those six exceptions, Plaintiffs point to two that may apply here, thus permitting the  
18 case to proceed: (a) “an action brought against a seller for negligent entrustment or negligence  
19 per se;” and (b) “an action in which a manufacturer or seller of a qualified product knowingly  
20 violated a State or Federal statute applicable to the sale or marketing of the product, and the  
21 violation was a proximate cause of the harm for which relief[.]” Id.

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22  
23 <sup>3</sup> Because the Ninth Circuit has expressly addressed the scope of immunity provided by the PLCAA, and the  
24 PLCAA’s preemption of “general tort theories of liability” in particular, Iieto, 565 F.3d at 1135, the Court rejects  
25 Plaintiffs’ argument in favor of a narrower construction of the PLCAA. (Pls.’ Resp. 14:7–16:12, ECF No. 35).  
See Iieto, 565 F.3d at 1135 n.6 (explaining that the PLCAA’s preemption of common-law tort claims is  
consistent with the PLCAA’s exception for negligence per se and negligent entrustment actions, which  
“demonstrates that Congress consciously considered how to treat tort claims.”).

1 §§ 7903(5)(A)(ii)–(iii); (Pls.’ Resp. to MTD (“Resp.”) 2:19–24, 3:12–14:2, ECF No. 35). The  
2 Court addresses each exception in turn.<sup>4</sup>

### 3 **1. Negligent Entrustment and Negligence Per Se**

4 The PLCAA does not bar actions against sellers of qualified products for negligent  
5 entrustment or negligence per se. 15 U.S.C. § 7903(5)(A)(ii). The PLCAA defines negligent  
6 entrustment as “the supplying of a qualified product by a seller for use by another person when  
7 the seller knows, or reasonably should know, the person to whom the product is supplied is  
8 likely to, and does, use the product in a manner involving unreasonable risk of physical injury  
9 to the person or others.” Id. § 7903(5)(B). Because the PLCAA does not “create a public or  
10 private cause of action or remedy,” id. § 7903(5)(C), courts look to state law.

#### 11 **a) Negligent Entrustment**

12 Under Nevada law, “[t]he key elements are whether an entrustment actually occurred,  
13 and whether the entrustment was negligent.” *Zugel by Zugel v. Miller*, 688 P.2d 310, 313 (Nev.  
14 1984). Negligent entrustment applies “where one who has the right to control [an  
15 instrumentality] permits another to use it in circumstances where he knows or should know that  
16 such use may create an unreasonable risk of harm to others.” *Goggin v. Enter. Leasing Co.-W.,*  
17 *LLC*, 324 F. Supp. 3d 1179, 1182 (D. Nev. 2018) (quoting *Mills v. Continental Parking Corp.*,  
18 *475 P.2d 673, 674 (1970)*).

19 Slide Fire argues that this claim fails because there is no allegation that Slide Fire sold,  
20 or otherwise entrusted the shooter with, a bump stock. (MTD at 14–15). Plaintiffs respond that  
21 the negligent entrustment theory is cognizable under a theory of indirect entrustment and,  
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23 <sup>4</sup> Slide Fire argues that an additional enumerated exception to the PLCAA, concerning products liability, has no  
24 application to this case. (MTD at 12–13); see 15 U.S.C. § 7903(5)(A)(v). Plaintiffs do not appear to rely upon  
25 this exception in the Amended Complaint; nor do they advance any argument in favor of its application in their  
Response. Pursuant to this District’s local rules, the Court construes Plaintiffs’ failure to support this exception  
as consenting to the Court’s dismissal of claims insofar as they are premised upon this exception. See D. Nev.  
LR 7-2(d).



1 therefore, they need not plead a direct sale to demonstrate this claim’s plausibility. (Resp.  
2 10:20–26, ECF No. 35).

3 The Court agrees with Slide Fire that the entrustment element is lacking from this claim.  
4 Even under Plaintiffs’ indirect entrustment theory, the allegations tying Slide Fire to the shooter  
5 are too attenuated to constitute entrustment.

### 6 **b) Negligence Per Se**

7 To prevail under a negligence per se claim, a plaintiff must prove that (1) he or she  
8 belongs to a class of persons that a statute is intended to protect, (2) the plaintiff’s injuries are  
9 the type the statute is intended to prevent, (3) the defendant violated the statute, (4) the  
10 violation was the legal cause of the plaintiff’s injury, and (5) the plaintiff suffered damages.  
11 *Anderson v. Baltrusaitis*, 944 P.2d 797, 799 (Nev. 1997).

12 Plaintiffs assert that Slide Fire violated NRS 104.2314, which codifies the implied  
13 warranty of merchantability in Nevada, and NRS 598.0915(5), which counts knowingly false  
14 representations as to the characteristics of goods and services as a deceptive trade practice  
15 under Nevada law. See Nev. Rev. Stat. 104.2314; Nev. Rev. Stat. 598.0915(5). Slide Fire  
16 argues that these statutes do not support a claim for negligence per se under Nevada law, and  
17 that Plaintiffs otherwise fail to satisfy the remaining elements of negligence per se. (MTD at  
18 15–18).

19 The Nevada Supreme Court has endorsed negligence per se actions arising from  
20 violations of Nevada statutes in limited situations including, inter alia, building code violations,  
21 municipal code violations, and traffic statute violations. See *Del Piero v. Phillips*, 769 P.2d 53,  
22 54 (Nev. 1989) (holding a jury may be instructed on negligence per se based upon a violation  
23 of the Reno Municipal Code governing pedestrians’ right of way); *Barnes v. Delta Lines, Inc.*,  
24 669 P.2d 709, 710–11 (Nev. 1983) (“[T]he two traffic statutes in question were clearly enacted  
25 to protect motorists such as appellant Barnes from other motorists who negligently proceed

1 onto a roadway without yielding the right of way to moving traffic.); Vega v. E. Courtyard  
2 Assocs., 24 P.3d 219, 221 (Nev. 2001) (“[A]n alleged violation of a provision of the [Uniform  
3 Building Code] may be utilized as part of a plaintiff’s negligence per se theory.”). These  
4 decisions underscore the requirement that the statute in question must have been intended to  
5 protect against the type of injury asserted and the class of persons who suffer the injury.

6 Here, the Court concludes that the statutes at issue, governing breach of implied  
7 warranty of merchantability and deceptive trade practices, are not intended to protect against  
8 the injuries Plaintiffs assert. These statutes do not have the requisite specificity to meet the  
9 requirements of negligence per se. Cf. Atikson v. MGM Grand Hotel, 98 P.3d 678, 680 (Nev.  
10 2004) (holding that NRS 455.010, which requires that excavators erect physical safeguards  
11 around excavations, applies to the plaintiff who fell into an excavation pit).

## 12 **2. The PLCAA’s Predicate Exception**

13 Plaintiffs’ next proffered exception to the PLCAA arises under 15 U.S.C.  
14 § 7903(5)(A)(iii), which provides that the PLCAA does not bar actions in which a manufacturer  
15 or seller of qualified products “knowingly violated a State or Federal statute applicable to the  
16 sale or marketing of the product, and the violation was a proximate cause of the harm for which  
17 relief is sought.” The PLCAA provides examples where this exception applies, such as when a  
18 “manufacturer or seller knowingly made any false entry in, or failed to make appropriate entry  
19 in, any record required to be kept under Federal or State law with respect to the qualified  
20 product.” Id. 7903(5)(A)(iii)(I). As the PLCAA does not confer any private rights of action,  
21 see id. § 7903(5)(C), this “exception has come to be known as the ‘predicate exception,’  
22 because a plaintiff . . . must allege a knowing violation of a ‘predicate statute.’” Iletto, 565 F.3d  
23 at 1132.

24 Here, Plaintiffs argue in favor of three avenues to establish a predicate statutory  
25 violation: (1) Slide Fire’s alleged false entry on its application for a federal firearms license

1 (“FFL”); (2) Slide Fire’s alleged misrepresentations to the ATF about bump stocks being  
2 intended for persons with limited mobility; and (3) Slide Fire’s alleged misrepresentations to  
3 the public at large concerning the safety and lawful status of bump stocks. (Resp. 3:12–9:5)  
4 (citing Am. Compl. ¶¶ 15–19, 91–103, 250–66, ECF No. 29). As explained below, the Court  
5 finds that only the third avenue—misrepresentations to the public concerning the safety and  
6 lawful status of bump stocks—plausibly alleges an applicable predicate statutory violation.

7 **a) False Entry on FFL Application**

8 With its first avenue to establish a predicate statutory violation, Plaintiffs claim that  
9 Slide Fire violated 18 U.S.C. § 923(d)(1)(D) by knowingly and falsely representing itself to the  
10 ATF as a “manufacturer” of firearms in order to obtain a Type 7 FFL.<sup>5</sup> (Resp. 4:1–17). A Type  
11 7 FFL application (“ATF Form 7”) requires certification that the applicant is a “Manufacturer  
12 of Firearms Other than Destructive Devices,” and, according to Plaintiffs, Slide Fire’s bump  
13 stocks do not fall into the definition of “firearm” as provided on the ATF Form 7. (Id. 4:7–17).<sup>6</sup>  
14 Plaintiffs thus contend that Slide Fire must have misrepresented itself as a “manufacturer”  
15 because Slide Fire only sells third-party manufacturers’ firearms after “merely add[ing] bump  
16 stocks.” (Id. 4:18–28).

17 Slide Fire argues that, as a matter of law, it correctly represented itself as a  
18 manufacturer. Citing relevant ATF opinions, Slide Fire explains that attaching bump stocks to  
19 existing firearms and offering them for sale qualifies as manufacturing within the meaning of  
20 the relevant statutes and regulations. (Reply 3:24–4:6). Therefore, Slide Fire contends, “it is  
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23 <sup>5</sup> 18 U.S.C. § 923(d)(1)(D) prohibits firearm license applicants from “willfully fail[ing] to disclose any material  
24 information required,” or making a “false statement as to any material fact.”

25 <sup>6</sup> The Gun Control Act of 1968 defines a firearms “manufacturer” as “any person engaged in the business of  
manufacturing firearms or ammunition for purposes of sale or distribution.” 18 U.S.C. § 921(a)(10). That statute  
does not, however, provide a further explanation.

1 pure speculation that [it] made any misrepresentations or false entries on its FFL application.”  
2 (Reply 3:13–14).

3 Slide Fire further contends that whether it acquired a Type 7 manufacturer’s license or a  
4 Type 1 dealer’s license is immaterial to the allegations in the Amended Complaint. (Id. 4:10–  
5 15). Consequently, Slide Fire argues that, even taking Plaintiffs’ allegations as true, Plaintiffs  
6 cannot show how any purported false entry on the ATF Form 7 proximately caused the harm  
7 giving rise to their claims. (Id.).

8 The Court agrees with Slide Fire: applicable ATF rulings and regulations confirm a  
9 firearms “manufacturer” can encompass entities, such as Slide Fire, who obtain firearms from  
10 third-party manufacturers, reassemble or alter them to change their function or utility, and offer  
11 them for further distribution. For example, ATF Ruling 2009-2 found that a person who  
12 installs “drop in” replacement parts—meaning a part that can be installed in or on an existing,  
13 fully assembled firearm without drilling, cutting, or machining—does not need to be licensed as  
14 a manufacturer. See Ruling, Definitions Licenses Required, 2009 WL 10633416, at \*2 (ATF  
15 Jan. 12, 2009). Essential to that Ruling was how a drop-in replacement part “has the same  
16 design, function, substantially the same dimensions, and does not otherwise affect the manner  
17 in which the weapon expels a projectile by the action of an explosive.” Id. In line with the  
18 2009-2 decision, the ATF’s 2009-1 Ruling found that a person who “primarily adds to or  
19 changes a firearm’s appearance by camouflaging the firearm by painting, dipping, or applying  
20 tape does not need to be licensed as a manufacturer under the Gun Control Act.” Ruling,  
21 Definitions Licenses Required, 2009 WL 10633415, at \*2 (ATF Jan. 12, 2009). The 2009-1  
22 Ruling explained how, “[u]nlike manufacturing processes that primarily enhance a firearm’s  
23 durability, camouflaging is primarily cosmetic.” Id.

24 In light of these ATF Rulings, Plaintiffs’ allegations do not plausibly reveal that Slide  
25 Fire knowingly made a false statement by applying as a “Manufacturer of Firearms Other than

1 Destructive Devices.” Plaintiffs’ claims depend on alleging that bump stocks significantly alter  
2 the function of semi-automatic weapons. (Am. Compl. ¶¶ 11–15, 25). Because the allegations  
3 show how a bump stock alters a rifle’s function and rate in which it fires bullets, (Id. ¶ 25), and  
4 given the broad interpretation of “manufacturer” under federal firearms laws, Slide Fire would  
5 not have violated the law by applying for a Type 7 FFL as a manufacturer of firearms as  
6 alleged in the Amended Complaint. See, e.g., *Broughman v. Carver*, 624 F.3d 670, 676 (4th  
7 Cir. 2010) (“The manner in which Broughman conducts his gun business; i.e., ‘build[ing]  
8 custom bolt action rifles’ by threading and chambering barrels to fit firearms actions, bluing the  
9 actions, and making and fitting stocks to the actions and barrels; undoubtedly places him within  
10 the statutory category of a firearms ‘manufacturer.’”).

#### 11 **b) Misrepresentations to the ATF**

12 Plaintiffs’ second avenue to escape the PLCAA’s restrictions arises from allegations that  
13 Slide Fire provided false information to the ATF in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 1001(a)(2). (Am  
14 Compl. ¶ 89). Section 1001(a)(2) criminalizes the making of any “materially false, fictitious,  
15 or fraudulent statement or representation” in “any matter within the jurisdiction of the [federal  
16 government].” “[A] concealment or misrepresentation is material if it ‘has a natural tendency  
17 to influence, or was capable of influencing, the decision of’ the decisionmaking body to which  
18 it was addressed.” *Kungys v. United States*, 485 U.S. 759, 770 (1988) (citation omitted).

19 According to Plaintiffs, in 2010 Slide Fire sent a letter to the ATF explaining that bump  
20 stocks are intended to assist “persons whose hands have limited mobility.” (Id. ¶¶ 16, 89–91).  
21 ATF then reviewed the bump stock device in view of Slide Fire’s letter and concluded that this  
22 device did not need to be regulated as a firearm under the National Firearms Act or Gun  
23 Control Act. Plaintiffs allege that, had Slide Fire represented the true purpose behind bump  
24 stocks—“to convert a semi-automatic weapon into one with the capability of a fully automatic  
25 weapon”—the ATF would have subjected bump stocks to greater regulatory restrictions. (Id.

1 ¶ 92). And with the ATF’s unrestricted approval, according to the Amended Complaint, Slide  
2 Fire created a false, misleading impression that the ATF approved the legality of the bump  
3 stock device, and “enticed users” like the shooter at the Route 91 Festival. (Id.).

4 Slide Fire, in response, argues that its marketing of bump stocks was not a consideration  
5 in ATF’s 2010 letter approving its sale and manufacture. (Reply 5:3–4, ECF No. 36). Slide  
6 Fire contends that Plaintiffs have not come forward with any statute or regulation that would  
7 make it illegal to sell the bump stock device unless it was useful or beneficial to persons with  
8 disabilities. (Id. 4:19–22).

9 The Court finds that Plaintiffs have not plausibly alleged how Slide Fire could have  
10 violated 18 U.S.C. § 1001(a)(2) by making materially false statements or representations to the  
11 ATF in its 2010 Letter. (Order 20:14–21:16). Slide Fire recently produced the 2010 letter it  
12 sent to the ATF. (Letter to ATF Requesting Evaluation, Ex. A to MTD, ECF No. 34-1).<sup>7</sup> That  
13 Letter states that the bump stock device has the “added benefit of allowing someone with  
14 limited mobility in their fingers the ability to use their off-hand to assist them in firing the  
15 rifle.” (Letter to ATF Requesting Evaluation, Ex. A to MTD). The Amended Complaint does  
16 not, however, allege that this language about the device’s “added benefit” was false. Rather, it  
17 imputes the ATF’s statement that the device was intended to “assist persons whose hands have  
18 limited mobility” as Slide Fire’s purpose for the device. (Am. Compl. ¶ 15).

19 Because the Amended Complaint does not allege or reveal falsity of Slide Fire’s  
20 statement that its bump stocks had the “added benefit” of assisting those with limited mobility  
21 in their fingers, Plaintiffs have not plausibly alleged that Slide Fire violated 18 U.S.C.  
22 § 1001(a)(2) by making this statement to the ATF. Moreover, Plaintiffs do not identify a  
23

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24  
25 <sup>7</sup> The Court considers Slide Fire’s 2010 Letter at this stage without converting the Motion to Dismiss, (ECF No. 34), into a motion for summary judgment because neither party challenges its authenticity and it is referenced within Plaintiffs’ Amended Complaint. (Am. Compl. ¶ 89); *Branch v. Tunnell*, 14 F.3d 449, 454 (9th Cir. 1994).

1 regulation, statute, or legal duty that required Slide Fire to correct the ATF’s advisory  
2 evaluation and clarify its intent.

3 Even if Plaintiffs could plausibly plead that Slide Fire violated 18 U.S.C. § 1001(a)(2),  
4 that statute still must be a “Federal statute applicable to the sale or marketing” of a “qualified  
5 product” to invoke the PLCAA’s predicate exception pursuant to 15 U.S.C. § 7903(5)(A)(iii).  
6 Based on the Ninth Circuit’s decision in *Ileto v. Glock, Inc.*, 565 F.3d 1126 (9th Cir. 2009), the  
7 Court finds that § 1001(a)(2) would not fit within § 7903(5)(A)(iii)’s limited language.

8 The *Ileto* court provided guidance as to what statutes can serve as those “applicable to  
9 the sale or marketing” of a firearm, thus within the reach of the PLCAA’s predicate exception.  
10 The specific holding in *Ileto* was “that Congress intended to preempt general tort law claims  
11 such as [the plaintiffs’], even though [a state] has codified those claims in its civil code.” *Id.* at  
12 1138. Thus, California’s Civil Code sections 1714, 3479, and 3480—which codified common  
13 law rights of action for negligence and nuisance—were preempted by the PLCAA. *Id.* at 1133,  
14 1138–39. Aside from that specific holding, the circuit did not identify a list of statutes that  
15 would fall within the PLCAA’s predicate exception, see *id.* at 1138 n.9; but it provided brief  
16 guidance. That is, the *Ileto* court stated, based on the text and purpose of the PLCAA, “[w]e  
17 find it more likely that Congress had in mind [for the scope of the predicate exception] only  
18 these types of statutes—statutes that regulate manufacturing, importing, selling, marketing, and  
19 using firearms or that regulate the firearms industry—rather than general tort theories that  
20 happened to have been codified by a given jurisdiction.” *Id.* at 1136.

21 The legal backdrop explained in *Ileto* steers the Court to find that 18 U.S.C. § 1001(a)(2)  
22 cannot serve as a predicate statute for purposes of the PLCAA. First, § 1001(a)(2) is not  
23 specific to regulating “manufacturing, importing, selling, marketing, and using firearms or . . .  
24 the firearms industry.” See *Ileto*, 565 F.3d at 1136. It, instead, is a broad statute prohibiting  
25 false statements “in any matter within the jurisdiction of the executive, legislative, or judicial

1 branch of the Government of the United States” even when the underlying statement is not  
2 required to be made or kept under another statute or regulation. See 18 U.S.C. § 1001(a);  
3 United States v. Facchini, 832 F.2d 1159, 1161 (9th Cir. 1987), on reh ’g, 874 F.2d 638 (9th  
4 Cir. 1989) (explaining how § 1001(a)(2) does not require the government to prove falsifications  
5 concerned a matter which another statute or a regulation required the defendant to provide).

6 Although the PLCAA provides an example of a predicate statute involving false  
7 statements (15 U.S.C. § 7903(5)(A)(iii)), that example is substantially different from 18 U.S.C.  
8 § 1001(a)(2). The PLCAA’s false statement example applies when a manufacturer or seller  
9 “knowingly made any false entry in, or failed to make appropriate entry in, any record required  
10 to be kept under Federal or State law with respect to the qualified product . . . .” 15 U.S.C.  
11 § 7903(5)(A)(iii)(I) (emphasis added). Section 1001(a)(2), by contrast, prohibits falsification  
12 irrespective of statutory record-keeping requirements and irrespective of qualified products  
13 under the PLCAA. See 15 U.S.C. § 7903(4) (defining a “qualified product” as “a firearm . . . or  
14 ammunition . . . or a component part of a firearm or ammunition . . . .”). Section 1001(a)(2),  
15 consequently, is not a predicate statute.

### 16 **c) Misrepresentations to the Public**

17 The third avenue that Plaintiffs pursue to establish a predicate exception arises through  
18 allegations that Slide Fire knowingly violated Nevada’s Deceptive Trade Practices Act  
19 (“NDTPA”), specifically, NRS 598.0915(5), through the manner in which it conducted its sale  
20 and marketing of bump stocks.<sup>8</sup> (Am. Compl. ¶¶ 103). NRS 598.0915(5) creates a right of  
21 action against a person who “[k]nowingly makes a false representation to the characteristics . . .  
22 of goods . . . for sale . . . or a false representation as to the sponsorship, approval, status,  
23  
24

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25 <sup>8</sup> Plaintiffs also point to Section 43(a) of the Lanham Act, 15 U.S.C. § 1125(a), as capable of serving as a  
predicate statute. Because the Court finds that the NDTPA can serve a predicate statute, it need not presently  
address the potential for Section 43(a) of the Lanham Act to serve the same function.



1 affiliation or connection of a person therewith.” Nev. Rev. Stat. 598.0915(5); Nev. Rev. Stat.  
2 41.600.

3 Plaintiffs allege that Slide Fire violated the NDTPA, by making several false or  
4 misleading statements in connection with the sale of its bump stocks. First, Slide Fire  
5 apparently made the false representation that the ATF approved the legality of its bump stocks  
6 by displaying “ATF Approved” on the legend of its website’s homepage. (Am. Compl. ¶ 146).  
7 Slide Fire also provided a link on its website’s “Frequently Asked Questions” page to a letter  
8 from the ATF, which stated that bump stocks are not subject to regulation as a firearm. (Id.  
9 ¶¶ 17–19, 262). Plaintiffs last allege that Slide Fire made a false or misleading statement to the  
10 public by representing that purchasers could lawfully acquire bump stocks without submitting  
11 to a background check. (Id. ¶ 252).

12 Slide Fire makes two arguments in response. First, Slide Fire argues that under the  
13 Ninth Circuit’s *Ileto* decision, the Nevada Deceptive Trade Practices Act cannot serve as a  
14 predicate statute because it generally applies to any and all advertisements and products rather  
15 than firearms specifically. (MTD at 19–20). Alternatively, Slide Fire argues that any alleged  
16 violation of the NDTPA cannot serve as a predicate statute because Plaintiffs cannot establish  
17 any alleged violation proximately caused the harm for which Plaintiffs seek relief. (Id.).

18 The Court again turns to the circuit’s decision in *Ileto* for guidance and finds that neither  
19 this decision nor the PLCAA’s language, purpose, and legislative history foreclose the NDTPA  
20 from serving as a predicate statutory violation.

21 As detailed above in the Court’s discussion about 15 U.S.C. § 1001(a)(2), the *Ileto* court  
22 held that statutes codifying general tort theories of negligence and public nuisance may not  
23 serve as predicate statutes. *Ileto*, 565 F.3d at 1138. In making that decision, however, the  
24 circuit noted that the defendant’s proposed interpretation of the predicate exception—as arising  
25 only with statutes “that pertained exclusively to the sale or marketing of firearms”—was “too

1 narrow.” Id. at 1134. The circuit rejected such a narrow interpretation in part because not all  
2 the examples in the PLCAA’s predicate exception, § 7903(5)(A)(iii), are limited to firearm  
3 regulations. Rather, “[t]he illustrative predicate statutes pertain specifically to sales and  
4 manufacturing activities, and most also target the firearms industry specifically.” Id.

5 Finding that the text precluded the defendant’s proposed definition of “applicable,” the  
6 Iletto court turned to the statute’s purpose and legislative history. Id. at 1135-37. The court  
7 highlighted the PLCAA’s legislative history, noting that “all of the congressional speakers’  
8 statements concerning the scope of the PLCAA reflected the understanding that manufacturers  
9 and sellers of firearms would be liable only for statutory violations concerning firearm  
10 regulations or sales and marketing regulations.” Id. at 1136–37 (emphasis added).

11 Here, unlike the general common law tort theories of negligence and nuisance at issue in  
12 Iletto, which can apply to any private conduct capable of being tortious, the NDTPA specifically  
13 regulates the sale and marketing of goods. Consequently, the circuit’s decision in Iletto does not  
14 foreclose the NDTPA from serving as a predicate statute, and instead appears to permit it. See  
15 *Soto v. Bushmaster Firearms Int’l, LLC*, 202 A.3d 262, 321 (Conn. 2019) (“Because [the  
16 Connecticut Unfair Trade Practices Act] specifically regulates commercial sales and marketing  
17 activities such as those at issue in the present case . . . it falls squarely within the predicate  
18 exception, as Iletto construed the legislative history.”).

19 Because the Court finds that the NDTPA may serve as predicate statute, the Court now  
20 turns to the allegations in Plaintiffs’ Amended Complaint. To survive Slide Fire’s Motion to  
21 Dismiss, the Amended Complaint must plausibly allege that Slide Fire knowingly violated this  
22 statute and that the violation proximately caused Plaintiffs’ alleged harm. 15 U.S.C.  
23 § 7903(5)(A)(iii).

24 The Court finds that the Amended Complaint plausibly alleges how Slide Fire violated  
25 the NDTPA for purposes of the predicate exception. Specifically, according to the Amended

1 Complaint, Slide Fire indicated in two locations on its website that the ATF approved the bump  
2 stock: the legend on the homepage said “ATF approved” and the FAQs section stated, in  
3 response to the question “ARE SLIDE FIRE® STOCK SYSTEMS LEGAL IN MY STATE,”  
4 that its products “have been approved by the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and  
5 Explosives (BATFE) and we provide a copy of the approval letter on our website  
6 www.slidefire.com to any interested individual.” (Am. Compl. ¶¶ 17–19, 262). The Amended  
7 Complaint alleges that the ATF did not approve the bump stock as being officially legal for any  
8 use, nor did the letter state that the ATF had done so. (Id. ¶¶ 15, 146, 262). Rather, the letter  
9 states that “the ‘bump-stock’ is a firearm part and is not regulated as a firearm under the Gun  
10 Control Act or the National Firearms Act.” (Id.); (Letter from ATF Dated June 10, 2010, Ex. C  
11 to MTD, ECF No. 8-4). Thus, Plaintiffs have plausibly alleged that Slide Fire knowingly made  
12 the false statement that the bump stock was “approved” by the ATF in violation of the  
13 NDTPA.<sup>9</sup>

14 Finally, the Court concludes that, when viewing the facts alleged in the light most  
15 favorable to Plaintiffs, the Amended Complaint plausibly alleges that designating the bump  
16 stock as “ATF approved” proximately caused Plaintiffs’ harm as required by 15 U.S.C.

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17  
18 <sup>9</sup> The Court’s below-discussion addressing the merits of Plaintiffs’ claims finds that Plaintiffs’ current  
19 allegations do not support standing for a private cause of action under the NDTPA. However, Slide Fire has not  
20 demonstrated, and the PLCAA’s language does not appear to state, that a lack of standing to pursue a private  
21 cause of action under the NDTPA would then bar the NDTPA from serving as a predicate statute under 15  
22 U.S.C. § 7903(5)(A)(iii). Moreover, Plaintiffs’ claimed injuries based on Slide Fire’s alleged knowing violation  
23 of a predicate statute extend to emotional damage, distress, and medical treatment, which are much broader than  
24 the commercial injuries for which Plaintiffs’ NDTPA claim seeks to recover and assert for standing. (See Am.  
25 Compl. ¶¶ 102–113, 259–266) (Resp. 8:25–27, ECF No. 35) (“Plaintiffs have alleged all elements [to bring their  
NDTPA claim]: a commercial injury caused by Defendant’s violation of N.R.S. § 598.0195.”). Additionally, the  
PLCAA’s examples of available predicates are illustrative on this issue. For instance, a civil plaintiff would not  
have a cause of action for a manufacturer knowingly making a false entry into a record required to be kept with  
respect to firearms. See 15 U.S.C. § 7903(5)(A)(iii); 15 U.S.C. § 7903(5)(C) (“[N]o provision of this chapter  
shall be construed to create a public or private cause of action.”). However, such a violation would open the  
door for civil liability on other claims as long as the violation of the predicate statute proximately caused the  
plaintiff’s harm. 15 U.S.C. § 7903(5)(A).

1 § 7903(5)(A)(iii). The Amended Complaint alleges that the shooter bought a bump stock from  
2 Slide Fire “in reliance on Defendants’ misrepresentations that their methods of sale of the bump  
3 stocks were lawful.” (Am. Compl. ¶ 255). Specifically, they argue that “declaring Slide Fire’s  
4 ‘bump stock’ to be ‘legal’ enticed users like [the shooter] (who only used legally purchased  
5 firearms during the October 1, 2017 massacre in Las Vegas) to purchase ‘bump stock’ devices  
6 from Slide Fire.” (Id. ¶ 92). Moreover, the Amended Complaint alleges how Slide Fire  
7 promoted the bump stock device for its high rate-of-fire capabilities, (Id. ¶¶ 66, 92); and later  
8 states that Slide Fire could then “foresee how [bump-stocks] would be misused” in the manner  
9 resulting in Plaintiffs’ injuries. (Id. ¶¶ 69). Cf. *United States v. Henry*, 688 F.3d 637, 640 (9th  
10 Cir. 2012) (“Short of bombs, missiles, and biochemical agents, we can conceive of few  
11 weapons that are more dangerous than machine guns.”). While the allegations are tenuous to  
12 establish proximate causation, they are sufficient to establish a predicate exception at the  
13 motion to dismiss stage. The Court thus turns to the merits of Plaintiff’s asserted claims below.

#### 14 **D. Claims for Relief<sup>10</sup>**

##### 15 **1. Negligence**

16 To state a claim for negligence, a plaintiff must plead: (1) the existence of a duty of care;  
17 (2) breach of that duty; (3) legal causation; and (4) damages. *Sanchez v. Wal-Mart Stores, Inc.*,  
18 221 P.3d 1276, 1280 (Nev. 2009).

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19  
20 <sup>10</sup> Plaintiffs bring claims for negligent entrustment and negligence per se, both as independent claims for relief  
21 and to demonstrate that an exception to the PLCAA applies to this case. Having decided these claims do not  
22 support an exception to the PLCAA because they are not cognizable under the facts of this case, these claims  
23 independently fail for the same reason.

24 Additionally, Plaintiffs appear to have abandoned, as a stand-alone cause of action, their sixth claim for negligent  
25 products liability because Plaintiffs do not provide a distinct response to Slide Fire’s Motion seeking dismissal.  
Rather, Plaintiffs seem to address their theory underlying this claim in their discussion on negligence per se,  
negligence, and strict products liability. (See Resp. 17:13–18:2, 20:20–21:12, 14:23–15:19, ECF No. 17); (Resp.  
23:10–14, ECF No. 35). The Court thus addresses the merits of the underlying theory as discussed in Plaintiffs’  
Responses, but dismisses this claim without prejudice to the extent it is a stand-alone claim. Cf. *Nebab v. Bank of  
Am., N.A.*, No. 2:10-cv-01865-KJD, 2012 WL 2860660, at \*3 (D. Nev. July 11, 2012) (“Plaintiff consents to  
granting the Motion to Dismiss by offering no response to Defendants’ argument on this matter.”).

1                                    **a) Duty**

2            In determining whether a duty exists, courts rather than juries possess “the ultimate  
3 responsibility to define the scope of duty in relation to particular circumstances and to define  
4 the legal standard of reasonable conduct in light of the apparent risk.” *Dow Chem. Co. v.*  
5 *Mahlum*, 970 P.2d 98, 133 (Nev. 1998). “[T]he foreseeability of harm is a predicate to  
6 establishing the element of duty.” *Dakis v. Scheffer*, 898 P.2d 116, 118 (Nev. 1995) (quoting  
7 *Merluzzi v. Larson*, 610 P.2d 739, 742 (Nev. 1980)). “A negligent defendant is responsible for  
8 all foreseeable consequences proximately caused by his or her negligent act.” *Id.* (quoting  
9 *Taylor v. Silva*, 615 P.2d 970, 971 (Nev. 1980)). Whether a particular harm is foreseeable is  
10 generally a question for the trier of fact. *Id.*; *Merluzzi*, 610 P.2d at 742.

11            Slide Fire argues there is no legal basis to establish it “had a duty to market a bump  
12 stock solely as a device to help individuals with limited mobility.” (MTD at 23). Slide Fire  
13 further contends that because Plaintiffs’ injuries were caused by the intentional criminal actions  
14 of a third party, Plaintiffs’ cannot establish foreseeability without demonstrating that the parties  
15 enjoyed a special relationship. (*Id.*).

16            While Slide Fire is correct that it is under no duty to control the dangerous conduct of  
17 another, *Sanchez*, 221 P.3d at 1280, Plaintiffs’ allegations center upon Slide Fire’s duty to  
18 reasonably and safely sell and market bump stocks given its alleged knowledge that customers  
19 would purchase them seeking an inexpensive alternative to a fully automatic machine gun.  
20 (*Am. Compl.* 122–23). “[A] negligent defendant is not relieved of liability,” when a “third  
21 party’s intervening intentional act is reasonably foreseeable.” *Dakis v. Scheffer*, 898  
22 P.2d 116, 118 (Nev. 1995). “In such a scenario, the negligent party will only be liable if he  
23 knew or should have known at the time of the negligent conduct that he was creating such a  
24 situation and that a third party ‘might avail himself of the opportunity to commit such a tort or  
25

1 crime.” Bower v. Harrah’s *Laughlin, Inc.*, 215 P.3d 709, 725 (Nev. 2009) (quoting  
2 Restatement (Second) of Torts § 448 (1965)).

3 Plaintiffs argue that Slide Fire was best situated to control who had access to bump  
4 stocks and therefore could have taken reasonable precautions to limit their sale and distribution.  
5 According to the Amended Complaint, while Slide Fire manufactures bump stocks purportedly  
6 for use by disabled gun owners, Slide Fire took no action to limit its sales or marketing efforts  
7 to such persons. (Am. Compl. ¶ 26). On the contrary, Slide Fire promoted bump stocks as  
8 inexpensive alternatives to machine guns, thus permitting others and the shooter in this case to  
9 “circumvent federal law in obtaining fully automatic weapons.” (Id. ¶¶ 20–22, 123).<sup>11</sup>

10 In support, Plaintiffs cite authority for the proposition that a firearm manufacturer’s  
11 affirmative conduct in marketing and distributing a product may create a foreseeable risk of  
12 harm notwithstanding the absence of a special relationship. See *Ileto v. Glock, Inc.*, 349 F.3d  
13 1191, 1201 (9th Cir. 2003) (holding that California law recognizes a duty arising from a firearm  
14 manufacturer’s “affirmative actions in distributing their products to create an illegal secondary  
15 market for guns that targets illegal purchasers.”); *City of Cincinnati v. Beretta U.S.A. Corp.*,  
16 768 N.E.2d 1136, 1144 (Ohio 2002) (“[T]he issue is whether appellees are themselves  
17 negligent by manufacturing, marketing, and distributing firearms in a way that creates an illegal  
18 firearms market that results in foreseeable injury.”).

19 While the Nevada Supreme Court has not squarely addressed a firearm manufacturer’s  
20 duty in analogous contexts, the Court has recognized that a negligent party may be liable for  
21 knowingly creating, at the time of the negligent conduct, “such a situation . . . that a third party  
22 ‘might avail himself of the opportunity to commit such a tort or crime.’” Bower v. Harrah’s

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23  
24 <sup>11</sup> On January 29, 2019, Plaintiffs submitted a Notice of Regulatory Action, (ECF No. 38), notifying the Court  
25 that, after the commencement of this case, the Department of Justice amended the regulations of the Bureau of  
Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives to clarify that bump-stock-type devices “are ‘machineguns’ as  
defined by the National Firearms Act of 1934 and the Gun Control Act of 1968,” though this does not factor into  
the Court’s analysis for purposes of this Order.

1 Laughlin, Inc., 215 P.3d 709, 725 (Nev. 2009) (quoting Restatement (Second) of Torts § 448  
2 (1965)); see, e.g., Price v. Blaine Kern Artista, Inc., 893 P.2d 367, 369–70 (Nev. 1995). In  
3 those scenarios, and contrary to Slide Fire’s arguments, a special relationship is not a  
4 prerequisite to demonstrating a duty. See, e.g., Dobson v. Sprint Nextel Corp., No. 2:13-cv-  
5 00816-GMN-GWF, 2014 WL 553314, at \*7 (D. Nev. Feb. 10, 2014) (holding a duty may arise  
6 on the part of a manufacturer notwithstanding the lack of a special relationship between the  
7 parties).

8         Assuming Plaintiffs’ allegations are true, as the Court must at this stage, then Slide  
9 Fire’s purposeful campaign to promote bump stocks as akin to machine guns establishes a  
10 foreseeable risk that third-party criminals may use bump stocks in furtherance of a military-  
11 style assault. Because of the potential for harm attendant to the sale of machine guns,<sup>12</sup> and  
12 given Plaintiffs’ allegations that Slide Fire marketed bump stocks to “circumvent” the federal  
13 prohibition on machine guns, the Court cannot say as a matter of law that Slide Fire owed no  
14 duty to Plaintiffs. (Am. Compl. ¶ 123).

#### 15                   **b) Breach**

16         Slide Fire argues that even if it owed Plaintiffs a duty of care, “there is no evidence that  
17 [Slide Fire] breached any such duty. (MTD at 23). Slide Fire explains that “the ATF expressly  
18 found that [its] product did not circumvent the law,” leaving no basis for a finding of a breach.  
19 (Id.).

20         The problem with Slide Fire’s argument here is that the breaches identified in the  
21 Amended Complaint concern Slide Fire’s acts and omissions after the ATF’s evaluation, when  
22 Slide Fire is alleged to have negligently marketed and promoted the bump stock. (See Am.

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23  
24 <sup>12</sup> See United States v. Hale, 978 F.2d 1016, 1018 (8th Cir. 1992) (“The legislative history of section 922(o)  
25 indicates that Congress considered the relationship between the availability of machine guns, violent crime, and  
narcotics trafficking.”).

1 Compl. ¶ 123). Specifically, Slide Fire allegedly breached its duty of reasonable care by (a)  
2 failing to limit advertisement and promotion of bump stocks to only persons with disabilities,  
3 for whom bump stocks are purportedly designed; and (b) marketing bump stocks as  
4 “inexpensive device[s] to circumvent federal law in obtaining fully automatic weapons.” (Id.).  
5 Whether or not the ATF concluded that the bump stock is legal under federal law, Nevada  
6 common law imposes stand-alone duties upon manufactures in the context of marketing and  
7 selling their products.

### 8 **c) Causation**

9 Next, Slide Fire argues that the shooter’s intentional conduct “constitutes a superseding  
10 and intervening act,” such that Plaintiffs cannot establish proximate cause. (MTD 20:6–7).  
11 Plaintiffs respond that because the shooter’s actions were foreseeable, his unlawful acts do not  
12 supersede causation. (Resp. 16:10–11).

13 While “unlawful conduct can interrupt and supersede the causation between a negligent  
14 act and injury, an unlawful act will not supersede causation if it was foreseeable.” *Anderson v.*  
15 *Mandalay Corp.*, 358 P.3d 242, 248 (Nev. 2015). Plaintiffs point the Court to other cases in  
16 which courts have held a firearm manufacturer or seller may be liable in negligence for  
17 allegedly enabling criminal acts of third parties. (Resp. 16:17–21). See, e.g., *Ileto v. Glock Inc.*,  
18 349 F.3d 1191, 1209 (9th Cir. 2003); *James v. Arms Tech., Inc.*, 820 A. 2d 27, 44 (N.J. Super.  
19 Ct. App. Div. 2003); *Williams v. Beemiller, Inc.*, 100 A.D. 3d 143, 152 (N.Y. App. Div. 2012).  
20 Because Plaintiffs have adequately pleaded that the shooter’s actions were a foreseeable  
21 consequence of Slide Fire’s negligent marketing, distribution, and sales, the Court is satisfied,  
22 at this stage, that he did not break the chain of causation. Further, Slide Fire has not  
23 established, as a matter of law, that Plaintiffs’ allegations are insufficient to establish causation.  
24 Such a determination will ultimately be left to the fact finder.



1                                   **2. Negligent Infliction of Emotional Distress**

2                   Slide Fire moves to dismiss Plaintiffs’ claims for negligent infliction of emotional  
3                   distress (“NIED”) under theories of direct liability and bystander liability. (MTD 21–22).  
4                   According to Slide Fire, the bystander claim should be dismissed because Plaintiffs fail to  
5                   allege a close relationship to any victim of the shooting. (MTD at 22). With respect to direct  
6                   liability, Slide Fire contends that Nevada does not recognize such a theory of NIED. (Id. at 21–  
7                   22). The Court agrees on both points.

8   **a) Bystander Liability**

9                   “A bystander who witnesses an accident may recover for emotional distress” provided  
10                  the bystander-plaintiff can prove that he or she “(1) was located near the scene; (2) was  
11                  emotionally injured by the contemporaneous sensory observance of the accident; and (3) was  
12                  closely related to the victim.” *Grotts v. Zahner*, 989 P.2d 415, 416 (Nev. 1999). Under Nevada  
13                  law, the closeness of the relationship between victim and bystander member is determined  
14                  “upon family membership, either by blood or marriage.” *Id.*

15                  Here, Plaintiffs have not alleged the relation between the victims and themselves.  
16                  Because Nevada law imposes strict limitations on the relationships that may give rise to a claim  
17                  of NIED bystander liability, this claim, as presently pleaded, will be dismissed with leave to  
18                  amend. See, e.g., *King v. United States*, No. 5:15-cv-00753-CAS-DTBX, 2016 WL 146424, at  
19                  \*9 (C.D. Cal. Jan. 11, 2016).

20   **b) Direct Liability**

21                  “Nevada law does not provide a cause of action for plaintiffs to allege direct infliction of  
22                  emotional distress from conduct that was merely negligent.” *Garcia v. Nevada Prop. 1, LLC*,  
23                  No. 2:14-cv-1707-JCM-GWF, 2015 WL 67019, at \*3 (D. Nev. Jan. 6, 2015); See *Kennedy v.*  
24                  *Carriage Cemetery Serv., Inc.*, 727 F. Supp. 2d 925, 935 (D. Nev. 2010) (discussing *Schoen v.*  
25                  *Amerco, Inc.*, 896 P.2d 469, 477 (Nev. 1995)).

1 In Schoen, which Plaintiffs cite in support of their direct NIED theory, the Nevada  
2 Supreme Court noted that “[i]f a bystander can recover for the negligent infliction of emotional  
3 distress, it is only logical that the direct victim be permitted the same recovery.” Schoen, 896  
4 P.2d at 477. However, the Court made this observation in service of its conclusion that “the  
5 direct victim should be able to assert a negligence claim that includes emotional distress as part  
6 of the damage suffered as well as an intentional tort cause of action.” Id.

7 Rather than recognizing a new cause of action for direct NIED, the Schoen Court merely  
8 held that emotional distress is a category of damages recoverable under existing tort theories of  
9 liability. Other courts in this District are in accord with this reading of Schoen. See, e.g.,  
10 Peterson v. Miranda, 57 F. Supp. 3d 1271, 1279 (D. Nev. 2014) (“[T]he recovery for emotional  
11 distress by a direct victim does not change the basic requirement that only a bystander may  
12 bring a claim for negligent infliction of emotional distress.”); Carriage Cemetery Servs., 727 F.  
13 Supp. 2d at 935 (“Shoen permits a direct victim of a defendant’s negligence to recover  
14 emotional damages, but there still must be an underlying injury separate from the emotional  
15 harm.”); Pitti v. Albertsons, LLC, No. 2:11-cv-00280-MMD-CWH, 2012 WL 1931243, at \*4  
16 (D. Nev. May 29, 2012).

17 In light of this authority establishing that Nevada does not recognize an NIED claim  
18 based upon a theory of direct liability, the Court dismisses this claim with prejudice, though  
19 this does not foreclose recovery of emotional damages with Plaintiffs’ negligence claim.

### 20 **3. Strict Products Liability**

21 According to Slide Fire, Plaintiffs’ strict products liability claim is premised upon bump  
22 stocks being unreasonably dangerous solely because of the potential for third-party misuse,  
23 which Slide Fire argues is a theory unsupported by any legal authority. (MTD at 24). In  
24 response, Plaintiffs make clear that they are not proceeding under a “no defect” form of strict  
25 products liability. (Resp. 21:1–2, ECF No. 17); (Resp. 23:11–14, ECF No. 35). Consequently,

1 for Plaintiffs to adequately support a claim for strict products liability under Nevada law, they  
2 must allege an injury “caused by a defect in the product, and that such defect existed when the  
3 product left the hands of the defendant.” *Allison v. Merck & Co.*, 110 Nev. 762, 767 (Nev.  
4 1994). A product is defective “when it fails to perform in the manner reasonably to be  
5 expected in light of its nature and intended function,” which generally means that the product  
6 “malfunctions” as an “incident of normal handling.” *Id.*; *Van Duzer v. Shoshone Coca Cola*  
7 *Bottling Co.*, 741 P.2d 811, 813 (Nev. 1987);

8 Here, Plaintiffs provide only a conclusory allegation that Slide Fire’s product is  
9 “defective.” (Am. Compl. ¶¶ 213–25). Plaintiffs do not explain how Slide Fire’s bump stock  
10 device failed to perform in the manner reasonably expected or malfunctioned under normal  
11 handling conditions. Nor do Plaintiffs identify applicable legal authority that removes this  
12 pleading requirement and permits their theory of strict products liability to proceed under  
13 Nevada law as currently pleaded. The Court thus dismisses this claim, but does so without  
14 prejudice because it is not certain that Plaintiffs are entirely unable to provide factual  
15 allegations that can support a claim for strict products liability. See *DeSoto*, 957 F.2d at 658.

#### 16 **4. Public Nuisance**

17 With respect to Plaintiffs’ public nuisance cause of action, Plaintiffs’ have not stated a  
18 claim upon which relief may be granted. In Nevada, “there is no private right of action for a  
19 public nuisance.” *Diamond X Ranch LLC v. Atlantic Richfield Co.*, No. 3:13-cv-00570-MMD-  
20 *WGC*, 2017 WL 4349223, at \*11 (D. Nev. Sept. 29, 2017); *Coughlin v. Tailhook Ass’n, Inc.*,  
21 818 F. Supp. 1366, 1371–72 (D. Nev. 1993), *aff’d by Coughlin v. Tailhook Ass’n*, 112 F.3d  
22 1052 (9th Cir. 1997). Accordingly, the Court dismisses this claim with prejudice.

#### 23 **5. Private Nuisance**

24 Slide Fire argues that dismissal is warranted on the private nuisance claim because NRS  
25 40.140 limits such claims to those implicating an interference with the use and enjoyment of

1 real property. Because firearm use is neither a nuisance per se nor an activity that concerns use  
2 and enjoyment of real property, Slide Fire contends that Nevada law does not recognize a  
3 private nuisance claim in this context. (MTD at 23–24). Plaintiffs have not responded to Slide  
4 Fire’s Motion as to private nuisance. The Court construes the lack of response as Plaintiffs  
5 consenting to dismissal of this claim. See D. Nev. LR 7-2(d).

#### 6 **6. False Advertising in Violation of Section 43(a) of the Lanham Act**

7 A cause of action under Section 43(a) of the Lanham Act extends to a plaintiff that  
8 alleges “an injury to a commercial interest in reputation or sale.” *Lexmark Int’l, Inc. v. Static*  
9 *Control Components, Inc.*, 572 U.S. 118, 131–32 (2014). Moreover, a plaintiff suing under  
10 Section 43(a) must show “economic or reputational injury flowing directly from the deception  
11 wrought by the defendant’s advertising;” which “occurs when deception of consumers causes  
12 them to withhold trade from the plaintiff.” *Id.* at 133.

13 Here, Plaintiffs’ alleged injuries do not support a claim under Section 43(a) of the  
14 Lanham Act as currently pleaded because they are not to a “commercial interest in reputation  
15 and sale.” See *id.* at 131–32. Rather, the alleged injuries are to “[Plaintiffs’] ability to carry on  
16 their commercial business.” (Am. Compl. ¶ 255). Further, that inability to carry on their  
17 commercial business is not from a withholding of trade by consumers due to Slide Fire’s  
18 deception of customers, but is instead from “the emotional trauma [Plaintiffs] experienced as a  
19 result of defendants’ sale of the bump stock device and its subsequent use by the shooter.”  
20 (Am. Compl. ¶ 255). The Court thus dismisses this claim without prejudice.

#### 21 **7. Deceptive Trade Practices Pursuant to NRS 598.0915(5)**

22 Pursuant to NRS 598.0915(5), a defendant engages in a “deceptive trade practice” if, “in  
23 the course of his or her business or occupation,” the defendant “knowingly makes a false  
24 representation as to the characteristics, ingredients, uses, benefits, alterations or quantities of  
25 goods or services for sale or lease or a false representation as to the sponsorship, approval,

1 status, affiliation or connection of a person therewith.” Nev. Rev. Stat. 598.0915. NRS 41.600  
2 governs standing to bring a claim under NRS 598.0915(5), and it states that “an action may be  
3 brought by any person who is a victim of consumer fraud.” NRS 41.600 does not define who  
4 qualifies as a “victim,” but Courts interpreting NRS 41.600’s language have determined  
5 standing by cross-referencing the sections defining deceptive trade practices named in NRS  
6 41.600. In doing so, courts have found standing under NRS 41.600 beyond just “business  
7 competitors” of a defendant or “consumers” of a defendant’s goods or services. Del Webb, Del  
8 Webb Communities, Inc. v. Partington, 652 F.3d 1145, 1153 (9th Cir. 2011). Moreover, the  
9 circuit in Del Webb found that NRS 41.600 generally limits standing to those who were  
10 “directly harmed” by a defendant’s deceptive trade practices. Id.

11 Here, Plaintiffs allege that Slide Fire violated NRS 598.0915(5) and caused them  
12 commercial injury by: (1) creating the “false and misleading impression that the bump stock  
13 device could be used by members of the public for a lawful, safe purpose”; and (2) “displaying  
14 the ‘ATF approved’ legend on its homepage . . . [thereby] knowingly creat[ing] the false and  
15 misleading impression that the ATF letter was an official approval of the legality of the bump  
16 stock.” (Am. Compl. ¶¶ 261–62) (Resp. 8:25–27, ECF No. 29) (clarifying that their claim under  
17 the NDTPA concerns “a commercial injury”). These allegations do not, however, reveal a  
18 direct harm of commercial injury by Slide Fire’s actions. According to the Amended  
19 Complaint, it was not the false statement about the lawfulness of a bump stock device or ATF’s  
20 approval that “deprived Plaintiffs of their commercial business”; it was the “emotional trauma  
21 they experienced as a result of defendants’ sale of the bump stock device and its subsequent use  
22 by the shooter.” (Id. ¶ 255) (emphasis added). Thus, while NRS 598.0915(5) is not limited to  
23 only consumers or competitors of a defendant, Plaintiffs’ alleged commercial injuries here are  
24 too attenuated to establish standing for this claim. Nevertheless, the Court is not certain that  
25

1 Plaintiffs would be unable to cure this deficiency; and thus, dismissal is without prejudice. See  
2 DeSoto, 957 F.2d at 658.

### 3 **E. Constitutionality of the PLCAA**

4 Finally, Plaintiffs contend the PLCAA is unconstitutional because it violates the Tenth  
5 Amendment, the Fifth's Amendment's Due Process Clause, and the Fifth Amendment's Equal  
6 Protection Clause. (Resp. 18:16–23:9). According to Slide Fire, the Court must reject  
7 Plaintiffs' constitutional arguments because each federal and state court to address these precise  
8 contentions has rejected them in favor of upholding the PLCAA. (Reply 9:22–12:17). In line  
9 with the decisions of other courts that have dealt with this issue, the Court agrees with Slide  
10 Fire. See *Ileto v. Glock*, 565 F.3d 1126, 1138–42 (9th Cir. 2009), cert denied, 560 U.S. 924  
11 (2010); *City of New York v. Beretta*, 524 F.3d 384, 392–98 (2nd Cir. 2008), cert denied, 556  
12 U.S. 1104 (2009); *Phillips v. Lucky Gunner, LLC*, 84 F. Supp. 3d 1216, 1222 (D. Colo. 2015);  
13 *District of Columbia v. Beretta*, 940 A.2d 163, 172–82 (D.C. 2008), cert denied, 556 U.S. 1104  
14 (2009); *Delana v. CED Sales, Inc.*, 486 S.W.3d 316, 323–25 (Mo. 2016).

### 15 **V. CONCLUSION**

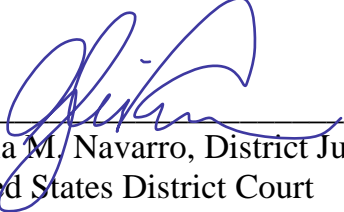
16 **IT IS HEREBY ORDERED** that Slide Fire's Motion to Dismiss, (ECF No. 34), is  
17 **DENIED in part** and **GRANTED in part**. Plaintiffs have plausibly alleged a claim for  
18 negligence against Slide Fire. By contrast, Plaintiffs have not plausibly alleged the following  
19 claims, and they are dismissed without prejudice with leave to amend: negligent infliction of  
20 emotional distress under a theory of bystander liability; negligent products liability; strict  
21 products liability; false advertising in violation of Section 43(a) of the Lanham Act; deceptive  
22 trade practices pursuant to Nev. Rev. Stat. 598.0915; and private nuisance. Last, the following  
23 claims alleged by Plaintiffs are dismissed with prejudice: public nuisance; negligent infliction  
24 of emotional distress (direct); negligence per se pursuant to NRS 104.2314 and NRS 598.0915;  
25 and negligent entrustment of a dangerous instrument.

1           **IT IS FURTHER ORDERED** that if Plaintiffs elect to amend their claims that are  
2 dismissed without prejudice, Plaintiffs shall have twenty-one days from the date of this Order  
3 to do so.

4           **IT IS FURTHER ORDERED** that Plaintiffs' Motion to Strike, (ECF No. 46), is  
5 **GRANTED.**

6           **IT IS FURTHER ORDERED** that the stay of discovery previously authorized by the  
7 Court, (ECF No. 27), is lifted. This action shall return to the normal litigation track.

8           **DATED** this 26 day of September, 2019.

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12 Gloria M. Navarro, District Judge  
13 United States District Court  
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