EXHIBIT 6

1	IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
2	CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA
3	WESTERN DIVISION
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5	MICHELLE FLANAGAN, SAMUEL GOLDEN, DOMINIC NARDONE,
6	JACOB PERKIO, and THE CALIFORNIA RIFLE & PISTOL
7	ASSOCIATION,
8	Plaintiffs,
9	vs. CASE NO. 2:16-cv-06164-JAK-AS
10	CALIFORNIA ATTORNEY GENERAL XAVIER BECERRA, in her
11	official capacity as Attorney General of the State of
12	California, SHERIFF JAMES McDONNELL, in his official
13	capacity as Sheriff of Los Angeles County, California,
14	and DOES 1-10,
15	Defendants.
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18	DEPOSITION OF KIM RANEY
19	
20	July 27, 2017 - 10:44 a.m.
21	
22	300 South Spring Street Los Angeles, California
23	Low inigotob, carrotina
24	Dawn Schetne, CSR No. 5140
25	



1	APPEARANCES OF COUNSEL
2	
3	For the Plaintiffs:
4	MICHEL & ASSOCIATES, P.C. SEAN A. BRADY, ESQ.
5	180 East Ocean Boulevard, Suite 200 Long Beach, California 90802
6	562.216.4464 562.216.4445 Fax
7	sbrady@michellawyers.com
8	For the Defendant Attorney General of the State of
9	California:
10	STATE OF CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
11	OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL P. PATTY LI, DEPUTY ATTORNEY GENERAL
12	455 Golden Gate Avenue, Suite 11000 San Francisco, California 94102-7004
13	415.703.1577 415.703.1234 Fax
14	patty.li@doj.ca.gov
15	
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July 27, 2017 **KIM RANEY** FLANAGAN vs CA ATTORNEY GENERAL

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1	DEPOSITION OF KIM RANEY
2	July 27, 2017
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4	KIM RANEY,
5	having been first duly sworn, testifies as follows:
6	EXAMINATION
7	BY MR. BRADY:
8	Q. Good morning. My name is Sean Brady. I am
9	counsel for the plaintiffs in the matter of Flanagan v
10	Becerra.
11	Can you state your name for the record, please.
12	A. Kim, K-i-m, Raney, R-a-n-e-y.
13	Q. May I call you Chief Raney?
14	A. Chief, Kim is fine. I'm retired.
15	Q. Okay. I'd like to mark as Exhibit 1.
16	(Exhibit 1 was marked.)
17	THE WITNESS: Thank you.
18	BY MR. BRADY:
19	Q. Have you seen this document before?
20	A. I have.
21	Q. I'm sorry. You have?
22	A. I believe I have.
23	Q. And it is a deposition notice with your name on
24	it asking that you appear today at this location at
25	9:00 A.M., although we agreed to 10:30 start time. Is

1	that	your	understanding	of	why	you're	here	today?
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- A. Yes, sir.
- Q. Have you ever been deposed before?
- 4 A. Yes.

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- 5 Q. As an expert or as a layman or police chief?
- 6 A. As a defendant.
- 7 Q. So never as an expert?
- 8 A. No.
- 9 Q. How many times have you been deposed?
- 10 A. Five to 10.
- 11 Q. Okay. So you are somewhat familiar with the 12 process?
- 13 A. Yes.
 - Q. Okay. I'd still like to go through just a few of the basic ground rules just so we're all clear, and it will make things go smoother.

Obviously you just took an oath, which means that this is the same as testimony you would give in a court. Not telling the truth is subject to penalty of perjury. I'm not suggesting you would. I'm just reminding you. Do you understand that?

- A. Yes.
- Q. So far you are doing great giving audible answers. No head shaking, no uh-huhs. It's much easier to say yes, no, and give audible answers for the court

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1 defendant's counsel provided it to you? 2 Α. No. 3 Did you consider it in preparing your report? 4 I considered it, I think, more just for the Α. 5 atmosphere and the environment that the police chief had 6 to deal with, kind of in a global perspective. 7 So did you rely on it in reaching any of your Ο. 8 conclusions about open carry? Not so much relied on it. I think it confirmed 9 my concerns about open carry, and I think I use an 10 11 excerpt from the LA Times from Chief Brown. 12 How do you think that this article confirms Ο. 13 your views? 14 Just in the situation that's fluid where you 15 have an active shooter in a community, you have a law 16 enforcement response, and within the confines of that 17 response you have an open-carry environment. I think it 18 makes it exceedingly difficult and dangerous for the 19 responding officers as they go into a situation like 20 that to try to determine who's the good guy and who's 21 the bad guy. I think that just throws another layer of complexity into an already really difficult situation. 22 23 Did you read the entire article? Ο. 24 This one, yes. Α. 25 Q. So you understand that this case involved



behavior of the individuals, assessing them as not being 1 2 a lethal threat; would that be accurate? 3 MS. LI: Objection. Misstates testimony. 4 Yeah, I don't agree with how you THE WITNESS: 5 phrased the question. I think it deals with a mature 6 police officer going into a situation, a high-stress, 7 life-threatening situation, and unfortunately being 8 diverted to have to deal with this subissue and yet still show the restraint where the outcome didn't 9 10 include deadly force. 11 BY MR. BRADY: 12 And why do you think he or she or they showed 0. 13 restraint? 14 I'd have to make an assumption, which I don't 15 like to do, but hopefully it was the compliance of the 16 people with the long rifles who didn't exacerbate the 17 situation and followed commands so that it could 18 deescalate. 19 Would it be fair to say that the officers who 20 engaged these individuals were able to establish that 21 they were not a lethal threat before having to make a 22 decision to use their own firearm? 23 MS. LI: Objection. THE WITNESS: I think the unfortunate part is 24 25 that the officers were diverted from the true crisis to



- 1 have to deal with this subissue. Now in the context of
- 2 dealing with that subissue, the outcome was a positive
- 3 outcome rather than a deadly outcome.

went home safe on that subissue.

4 BY MR. BRADY:

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- O. And why do you think that is?
- A. It could be good fortune, good luck, good
 circumstances, compliance by the demonstrators,
 restraint by the officers. There's a myriad of factors
 that probably created a perfect storm where everybody
- Q. And an aspect of that storm, would it be reasonable to conclude that one of the contributing factors to everybody going home safe there was the officer's ability to assess a nonlethal threat versus a
- 16 MS. LI: Objection.

lethal threat?

- 17 THE WITNESS: I think that's one of the
- 18 | factors.
- 19 BY MR. BRADY:
- Q. Before we leave this article, you indicated
- 21 | that you read the whole thing. Somebody by the name of
- 22 | C.J. Grisham was interviewed and indicated that
- 23 | there are videos online, and his interpretation of
- 24 those videos is, "You can see that police are walking
- 25 | right past people who are open carrying rifles, and it's



If you read the caution portion below -- I'll 1 2 give you a minute to skim that. 3 Α. Okay. 4 Do you agree with its message? 0. 5 Α. I do. 6 Why is that? Ο. 7 Just because of the fact that -- again, you're Α. 8 in a situation where if someone is carrying a firearm, 9 you know, you don't know whether it's loaded or 10 unloaded, unless you have the ability to see, say, the 11 magazine is out or the breech is open, or if it's a 12 semi-auto, it's in an open position, or if it's a 13 revolver, the cylinder is open. Most people aren't 14 going to carry a handgun that way. 15 You're in a situation where it's dangerous for 16 both the responding police officer and the person who is 17 openly carrying, and the officer is in a purely reactive 18 position. If that person complies and is, you know, 19 cooperative and law abiding, you know, that's fine. But 20 if the person doesn't follow instructions or there's a 21 sudden movement or the person has less than honorable 22 intentions, the reaction time is going to be so fast. 23 Number one, the officer is going to get injured, or if 24 the person doesn't exactly follow the explicit 25 instructions, which seems to be growing in today's



- 7.5
- 1 society because of videotape and just the atmosphere out
- 2 there right now, it has the potential to be a deadly
- 3 outcome, and that's just a problem.

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- Q. Did you consider any other materials other than those listed in your report that the attorney general's counsel gave you in preparing your report?
- A. I think I looked at what Chief Brown said in the LA Times. I think it was an op-ed they carried, because I had a lot of respect for the way he publicly handled the situation. No.
- Q. Did you search for any other materials beyond --
 - A. I did, actually.
 - Q. Can you describe what those materials were?
- A. One of the things I wanted to take a look at, if I can find out, is how POST and how the State of California are training police officers to deal with firearms. You know, what's the latest academy training, what are they teaching in the academy.
- Q. Before you proceed, and I apologize, can you explain what POST is for the record?
- A. POST is the Peace Officer Standards and
 Training for the state of California, and they are
 basically the certification branch for the state that
 certifies the police officers, provides certificates for

1	service on law enforcement and crime rates are slowly
2	increasing. It might have plateaued a little bit in
3	some jurisdictions this year, but demands on law
4	enforcement are increasing. It's complicated also by
5	the mental health situation where law enforcement
6	resources are being diverted to the mental health
7	situation.
8	What I'm saying is that in the environment that
9	exists in California today, law enforcement resources
LO	are critical, and if there were an environment where
L1	open carry was allowed and we had citizens who are
L2	concerned about seeing a firearm in their community and
L3	made a phone call to the police department, then it's
L4	going to require police department response. So by
L5	eliminating that dynamic, we don't have to respond to
<u> </u>	behavior like that, and we can use our time and
L7	resources more wisely.
L8	Q. Because that is not currently the case in
L9	California, aren't you speculating on what the impacts
20	would be if open carry were allowed?
21	A. I don't think so.
22	Q. You didn't consult any studies about resources
23	being diverted; correct? You didn't consult any
24	reports, you didn't speak to any executive officers in
25	jurisdictions where this is allowed, and you don't have

1	Q. So it's a you don't think that the reactions
2	of, say, the residents of Colorado is relevant when
3	talking about Californians?
4	A. I think it has to be taken into consideration.
5	Q. Have you heard of any events or anecdotes where
6	the open carry of a firearm created panic or chaos?
7	A. I think in light of what has happened,
8	unfortunately, in a lot of high-profile, high-visibility
9	mass shootings, that the presence of a gun automatically
10	creates concern for those constituents, customers,
11	whatever, residents, and they've been preconditioned by
12	either their environment or by the media, and there
13	would be an immediate call for law enforcement services,
<u>14</u>	i.e., a movie theater, in light of what happened in
15	California, in light of what happened in Florida.
16	I mean, I don't want to run down the litany of
17	mass murders, but I think that's something that as law
18	enforcement executives we have to understand. Whether
19	we agree or not, that's the reality of the people that
20	live in our communities. That's their concern.
21	Q. In reaching your conclusions on that point, did
22	you research whether shootings are more common in
23	jurisdictions where open carry is lawful?
24	A. I did not.
25	Q. So you don't know if there are more shootings