EXHIBIT 6

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

FOR THE CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

MICHELLE FLANAGAN, SAMUEL GOLDEN, DOMINIC NARDONE, JACOB PERKIO, and THE CALIFORNIA RIFLE & PISTOL ASSOCIATION,

2:16-CV-06164-JAK-AS

Plaintiffs,

vs.

CALIFORNIA ATTORNEY GENERAL XAVIER BECERRA, in his official capacity as Attorney General of the State of California, et al.,

Defendants.

VIDEOCONFERENCED DEPOSITION OF JOHN COOKE August 10, 2017

PURSUANT TO WRITTEN NOTICE and the appropriate Rules of Civil Procedure, the videoconferenced deposition of JOHN COOKE, called for examination by the Defendants, was taken at the offices of U.S. Legal Support, 1580 Lincoln Street, Suite 930, Denver, Colorado, commencing at 10:28 a.m. on August 10, 2017, before Deborah A. VanDemark, RPR, CRCR, and Notary Public in and for the State of Colorado.

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17	
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21	
22	
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1	PROCEEDINGS				
2	JOHN COOKE,				
3	having been first duly sworn, was examined and testified				
4	as follows:				
5	EXAMINATION				
6	BY MS. LI:				
7	Q. Good morning.				
. 8	A. Morning.				
9	Q. My name is Patty Li. I'm from the				
10	California Attorney General's Office, and I represent the				
11	defendant in this matter. The defendant is Attorney				
12	General Xavier Becerra, and this case is Flanagan versus				
13	Becerra.				
14	Can you please state your name for the				
15	record and spell your last name out.				
16	A. Certainly. John Cooke, C-o-o-k-e.				
17	Q. Do you understand that you are testifying				
18	today under the same oath that you would take if you were				
19	testifying in a courtroom?				
20	A. I do.				
21	Q. Have you ever been deposed before?				
22	A. Yes.				
23	Q. And when was that most recently?				
24	A. Probably probably three about three				
25	years ago, three and a half years ago.				
i					

police department, you might still be assisting or taking 1 over large investigations; is that right? 2 3 A. That's correct. If there's a homicide or a serious rape case or something, we would usually handle 4 that for these smaller communities. 5 6 Q. Do you know what the most populated town 7 was for which the Weld County Sheriff's Office had primary jurisdiction? 8 9 A. Let's see. They were pretty much all the same size. I would say probably the town of Severance, 10 11 and that was 2,500, 3,000. 12 Q. In your career as a law enforcement 13 officer, were you ever disciplined for any actions you 14 took as a law enforcement officer? 15 Α. Yes and no. 16 Q. Can you explain? 17 Α. Certainly. When I was in Breckenridge, I 18 was up there for only about six, seven months. And there 19 was a jail escape, and it was a juvenile held on like 20 four -- and I was at the police department, not at the sheriff's office. So there was a jail escape of this 21 juvenile who was out on felony charges, and he was 22 23 running down Main Street. And word got out in the 24 newspaper or heard it. So he -- the newspaper guy was running 25

1 sex offenders on law enforcement websites when in 2 2005 the Colorado legislature finally passed a law 3 allowing agencies to do so." Is that an accurate reading 4 of what's written there in Paragraph 11? 5 Yes, ma'am. Α. 6 0. So if I understand this paragraph 7 correctly, it sounds like Weld County was posting 8 information on registered sex offenders before 2005, 9 correct? 10 Α. Yes. 11 Ο. And in 2005 the Colorado legislature 12 passed a law permitting law enforcement agencies to post 1.3 this information about registered sex offenders; is that 14 correct? 15 Α. Yes. 16 So it sounds like you were -- and I think this is what it says. It sounds like the Weld County 17 18 Sheriff's Office was posting information on registered sex offenders on its website before it was permissible to 19 do so under Colorado law; is that correct? 20 21 Α. Yes. 22 MR. BRADY: Objection, calls for a legal 23 conclusion. 24 Α. Yes. 25 (By Ms. Li) Can you tell me why you -- I Q.

1 threatened -- the sheriff's office was threatened a few times with litigation on this issue, but it never 2 3 materialized? Α. Correct. 4 5 And it sounds like you -- you believe your ο. 6 implementation of the law before 2005 met the standards 7 of the law at the time because you said on the website, Welcome to the Weld County Sheriff's Office and the other 8 9 things you described. Is that your interpretation? 10 Α. Yes. Q. Okay. And you described it as pushing the 11 12 envelope, this interpretation? Yes, I believe it was. 13 1.4 Do you -- do you think that's in the -- do 15 you think that is kind of the best practice for law enforcement officials to be pushing the envelope on the 16 17 interpretation of the law? 18 MR. BRADY: Objection, argumentative. Go ahead. 19 Yes, I think that's our responsibility, 20 Α. 21 and we have discretion in law enforcement. You know, 22 laws aren't -- they're open for interpretation, a lot of 23 them. So that's why we have attorneys, and that's why we 24 have a court system. (By Ms. Li) The -- I think you mentioned 25

```
1
     earlier that you as sheriff opposed the -- certain gun
2
     control measures that were enacted in 2013; is that
 3
     right?
               A.
 4
                    Yes.
                    And I think you said earlier was it a ban
5
 6
     on large-capacity magazines?
 7
                    It was a ban on standard-capacity
     magazines.
8
9
               0.
                    Standard-capacity magazines. Can you
10
     describe what that means for me?
               Α.
11
                    Certainly. If you have an AR-15, the
12
     standard capacity magazine is 30 rounds. You might have
13
     a handgun where the standard capacity is 17 rounds, and
14
     so the ban said you can't have anything more than 15
     rounds. So they banned standard-capacity magazines for
1.5
16
     certain weapons.
                    So that was one piece of legislation that
17
               Q.
     was enacted in 2013 regarding firearms. Was there
18
19
     another one?
20
               A.
                    Yes, there was.
               0.
                    And what was that about?
21
22
               A.
                    There was another one that -- concerning
23
     background checks and making -- anytime you transfer a
24
     weapon to another individual, you had to go through a
25
     background check.
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Q.
                    Okay. And did you make any -- or public
1
     announcements or take a public position on this -- on
2
3
     these -- on these laws?
               A.
                    Yes.
4
               Q.
                    Okay. What was your position on these
5
 6
     laws?
 7
               A.
                    I opposed -- opposed those laws.
 8
                    By "opposed," does that mean before they
 9
     were enacted you were on record as saying they were a bad
10
     idea?
               Α.
11
                    Yes.
12
               Q.
                    Okay. And what about after they were
     enacted?
13
14
                    Yes, very much so.
15
                    Just to clarify, so after they were
     enacted, you were also on record as indicating you did
16
     not agree with these laws, and you thought they were a
17
18
     bad idea essentially?
               A.
                    That's correct.
19
                    Okay. Did you ever make any public
20
               Q.
21
     statements or announcements about your intention to
22
     enforce or not enforce these laws?
               A.
                    Yes, I did.
23
                    And what was the substance of those
24
               0.
25
     statements?
```

1	A. That I wouldn't enforce them.				
2	Q. Was that as to both laws?				
3	A. Yes.				
4	Q. Did you give any reasons for saying that				
5	you would not enforce either law?				
6	A. Yes. They were unenforceable. And I felt				
7	they were in violation of people's rights, the				
8	constitutional right or Second Amendment rights. You				
9	know, as law enforcement we have discretion on what we				
10	enforce and what we don't enforce sometimes. I said, you				
11	know, they're unenforceable. I'm not going to waste my				
12	time. I would rather be catching burglars, rapists, and				
13	child molesters, drug dealers than I would going after				
14	somebody that has a standard-capacity magazine. When I				
15	say me, I meant the agency.				
16	MS. LI: Okay. Let's go off the record				
17	very quickly.				
18	(Recess taken from 11:45 a.m. to 11:52 a.m.)				
19	MS. LI: So we're just coming back from a				
20	break now, and I would like to ask the court reporter to				
21	mark Exhibit 3 and provide it to the witness.				
22	(Exhibit 3 was marked.)				
23	Q. (By Ms. Li) So Exhibit 3 is an article				
24	a reprint of an article from the Greeley Tribune dated				
25	March 15, 2013. And the headline is, "Cooke won't				

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John Cooke August 10, 2017

laws that we've been discussing passed in 2013. know, I would assume the legislature thought they were important for public safety, and that was one of the reasons -- one of the main reasons they were enacted. With the jaywalking example, nothing happens when you 6 don't enforce that, when you don't give a ticket for jaywalking; is that right? There's no immediate or dire consequences? MR. BRADY: Objection, assumes facts not in evidence, calls for speculation. Go ahead. 11 Α. There could be consequences for not enforcing it. I assume they had the same reason on 12 public safety because somebody could get hit by a car, 13 ran over, something along those lines. 14 I'm not sure the legislature knows much about public safety. So I believe 15 they didn't have public safety in mind. Like I said in 16 17 the article, it was a knee-jerk reaction, I believe. (By Ms. Li) So it sounds like you disagree with the legislature's public policies assessment of what's necessary to protect public safety? 20 21 MR. BRADY: Objection, misstates 22 testimony, assumes facts not in evidence, argumentative. 23 Yes, I disagree with it. (By Ms. Li) And you think it's appropriate 25 as a law enforcement official to basically override the

1	did they ever have that policy?
2	A. No.
3	Q. But the sheriff's office did have a policy
4	of never enforcing these laws that were enacted in 2013
5	that we've been discussing?
- 6	A. Yes.
7	Q. And that was because, in your judgment,
8	the legislature got it wrong?
9	MR. BRADY: Objection, misstates
10	testimony.
11	A. Yes.
12	THE DEPONENT: Oh, sorry.
13	MR. BRADY: It's okay. Go ahead.
14	Q. (By Ms. Li) And doesn't a refusal to
15	enforce a law that's been enacted by the legislature
16	undermine your credibility as a law enforcement expert?
17	MR. BRADY: Objection, argumentative,
18	ambiguous as to undermine credibility, misstates
19	testimony, assumes facts not in evidence, calls for
20	speculation. Go ahead.
21	A. No, I don't believe it does.
22	Q. (By Ms. Li) And can you explain why?
23	A. Because the legislature and I know this
24	from being down there doesn't always get it right.
25	And as a matter of fact, they get it wrong a lot of
·	

1 times. And so I don't think it undermines my credibility at all. And if anything, I think it might enhance my 2 credibility. 3 But isn't there a separation-of-powers 4 problem there? 5 MR. BRADY: Objection, argumentative, asks 7 for a legal conclusion, beyond the scope of what the expert was called to testify about, calls for 8 speculation, ambiguous. Go ahead. 9 Α. I don't believe so. They're in charge of 10 writing the laws. We're in charge of enforcing or not 11 enforcing. 12 13 (By Ms. Li) And what kind of discretion is appropriate for law enforcement to have when it -- when 14 1.5 deciding whether to have a blanket policy of enforcing or not enforcing a particular law? 16 MR. BRADY: Objection, ambiguous, 17 incomplete hypothetical, calls for speculation. 18 19 Ą. There are -- actually, we have a lot of discretion unless the laws say "shall." Like on domestic 20 21 violence it says we shall arrest. On there we have no There might be a couple other ones that have 22 discretion. we shall do something. Other than that, we have a lot of 23 24 discretion on what we enforce and don't enforce. 25 Q. (By Ms. Li) Well, I'm talking about having

1	a blanket policy of, you know, completely not enforcing
2	the law. When is that appropriate?
3	A. When the elected official from that
4	jurisdiction says that's bad for public safety of the
5	people that elected me.
6	Q. Elected you as the sheriff?
7	A. Correct, yes.
8	Q. When you were sheriff, what was the policy
9	of the sheriff's office with regard to conducting a law
10	enforcement stop of someone that was armed with a
11	firearm?
12	A. Can you give me a little more detail?
13	Q. Sure. I'll get a little more specific.
14	A. Okay.
15	Q. So if a deputy is conducting a stop of
1,6	someone who happens to be armed with a firearm, what is a
17	deputy supposed to do with that person's weapon?
18	MR. BRADY: Objection, incomplete
19	hypothetical.
20	A. With the firearm or the stop? And I
21	Q. (By Ms. Li) When conducting
22	A. Go ahead. I'm sorry.
23	Q. Sorry: Go ahead.
24	A. Well, I guess there's other so many
25	other factors that could be involved. Did the person

MR. BRADY: Objection, ambiguous. 1 Well, first off, I don't know -- I don't 2 Α. 3 remember anybody else shooting other than the cops and the bad guys. So I don't know what he means by who the 4 good guys are versus the bad guys when everyone starts 5 6 shooting. I don't know who "everyone" means. 7 (By Ms. Li) Do you remember that one aspect of this active shooter situation was that there 8 9 were people at this protest who were exercising their statutory rights to carry weapons openly? Do you 10 remember that about this event in reading of the news 11 12 accounts? 13 Α. No, I don't remember that. Q. Would the fact that there were people at a 14 community protest openly carrying long guns when the 15 16 sniper started shooting at police officers, would the fact that those open carry persons were present, in your 17 opinion, would that complicate the police response to the 18 19 sniper situation? MR. BRADY: Objection, incomplete 20 hypothetical, calls for speculation. Go ahead. 21 Maybe under that one particular incident 22 it's possible that it would cause some confusion. 23 (By Ms. Li) So it sounds like you think 24 there are -- it is possible, at least sometimes, maybe 25

not all the time, but at least sometimes for the presence 1. of someone carrying openly in the vicinity of a violent 2 crime to cause some confusion about who the perpetrator 3 is. Is that fair to say? 4 It's possible, sure. 5 Α. 6 Q. Did you ever experience -- or did the 7 sheriff's office ever have experience with a situation like that while you were with the sheriff's department? 8 Like this? No. 9 10 Q. Well, I guess maybe not a community 11 protest where there was a sniper, but did the sheriff's 12 office have experience with a violent crime in progress and having, you know, complications or confusion arise 1.3 from the presence of other people in the area who are 14 15 carrying weapons openly? 16 Α. Not that I'm aware of, no. 17 Did the Weld County Sheriff's Office ever 18 receive calls for service about, you know, someone 19 complaining, oh, there's someone -- someone on the street 20 carrying a firearm, can you come check it out? Did you 21 ever get calls for service like that? 22 Α. Not that -- not that I could remember, no. 23 Q. What about calls in other contexts, not 24 just someone walking down the street? But were there 25 ever any calls for service generally complaining or

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1
     communities.
 2
                    (By Ms. Li) Do you know under what
 3
     circumstances it is lawful to carry a firearm openly in
 4
     California?
 5
               A.
                    From what --
 6
                    MR. BRADY: Objection, assumes facts not
 7
     in evidence, calls for a legal conclusion.
 8
                    From what I understand, there aren't any,
               A.
     or there's very little bit that you can carry openly.
 9
10
                   (By Ms. Li) What's your understanding of
11
     the law on open carry in California counties with a
     population of less than 200,000?
12
13
                    MR. BRADY: Objection, calls for
14
     speculation, calls for a legal conclusion, beyond the
     scope of what the witness was called to testify about.
15
16
     Go ahead.
17
               A.
                    I don't know if -- I'm not sure of the
18
     designation of 200 -- more than 200 or less than 200,000.
     So I just thought it was statewide.
19
20
               Q.
                   (By Ms. Li) Would it surprise you to learn
     that it is possible to receive a permit to carry a
21
     firearm openly in California counties with a population
22
23
     of less than 200,000?
24
                    MR. BRADY: Objection, assumes facts not
25
    in evidence.
```

1	A. Yeah, it would probably surprise me a
2	little bit.
3	Q. (By Ms. Li) Do you know how the population
4	density of California compares with the population
5	density of Colorado?
6	A. Well, you're probably five times larger or
7	more. But as far as the density, California is a large
8	state, so per mile, I don't know the difference.
9	Q. Well, five times is actually a good guess.
10	Would it surprise you to learn that California is almost
11	five times as densely populated as Colorado?
12	MR. BRADY: Objection, ambiguous, and
13	vague as to densely populated.
14	A. No, it wouldn't surprise me.
15	Q. (By Ms. Li) Do you have any sense of how
16	the population density of Weld County compares to the
17	population density of Los Angeles County here in
18	California?
19	A. Probably a lot less in Weld County.
20	Q. Would it surprise you to learn that
21	Los Angeles County is about 37 times more densely
22	populated than Weld County?
23	A. Not at all.
24	MR. BRADY: Objection, vague, ambiguous as
25	to densely populated.

1	I, JOHN COOKE, the deponent in the above
2	deposition, do hereby acknowledge that I have read the
3	foregoing transcript of my testimony, and state under
4	oath that it, together with any attached Amendment to
5	Deposition pages, constitutes my sworn testimony.
6	
7	I have made changes to my deposition
8	I have NOT made any changes to my deposition
9	
10	
11	Jo B Cash
12	JOHN COOKE
13	
14	27NA
15	Subscribed and sworn to before me this do
16	day of the prince , 2017.
17	State of Colorado
18	My Commission Expires 10-14-2020
19	NOPARY PUBLIC
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21	
22	en valens di vannes, valens de
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Cooke won't enforce new state gun laws, 2013 WLNR 6647521

NewsRoom

3/15/13 Greeley Trib. (Pg. Unavail. Online) 2013 WLNR 6647521

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March 15, 2013

Cooke won't enforce new state gun laws

Whitney Phillips

Greeley Tribune, Colo.

March 15--Weld County Sheriff John Cooke said he won't enforce either gun-control measure waiting to be signed into law by Gov. John Hickenlooper, saying the laws are "unenforceable" and would "give a false sense of security."

One bill passed Friday would expand requirements to have background checks for firearm purchases. Hickenlooper is expected to sign it into law within two weeks.

Earlier this week, Colorado lawmakers approved a 15-round limit on ammunition magazines. It also is awaiting the expected approval of the governor.

Cooke said Democratic lawmakers are uninformed but are scrambling in reaction to recent tragedies in the nation.

"They're feel-good, knee-jerk reactions that are unenforceable," he said.

Cooke said the bill requiring a \$10 background check to legally transfer a gun would not keep firearms out of the hands of those who use them for violence.

"Criminals are still going to get their guns," he said.

Cooke said the other bill would also technically ban all magazines because of a provision that outlaws any magazine that can be altered. He said all magazines can be altered to a higher capacity.

Cooke said he, like other county sheriffs, "won't bother enforcing" the laws because it will be impossible for them to keep track of how the requirements are being met by gun owners. He said he and other sheriffs are considering a lawsuit against the state to block the measures if they are signed into law.

The vice president praised passage of the background check bill.

"Congrats to Colorado House and Senate for passing universal background checks," read a tweet sent by the office of Vice President Joe Biden from his official @VP account.

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Cooke won't e	enforce new	state gun	laws.	2013	WLNR	6647521
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It was followed by another tweet referring to the theater shooting that read, "The families of Aurora deserved a vote and got one. Now U.S. Congress must act too."

Congress also is considering a number of new firearm restrictions.

Colorado is the first state outside the East Coast to significantly ratchet back gun rights after the theater and school shootings. Colorado's gun debate was being watched closely because it's considered a swing state with both a gun-loving frontier past and an unfortunate history of mass shootings, including the 1999 Columbine High School attack.

"Are we going to stop all criminals from getting guns? No," said Democratic Rep. Beth McCann, a sponsor of the background checks bill. "But are we are going to put a barrier there, make it more difficult for them? Yes."

The move to expand background checks would be one of the most sweeping responses by Colorado to the shootings last year in Aurora and at the elementary school in Newtown, Conn.

In Colorado, expanded checks have been a top priority for Hickenlooper, who called for the proposal during his State of the State address in January.

The Associated Press contributed to this report.

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--- Index References ----

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