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10		TRAL DISTRI			(DMC (DD)
10	ANA PATRICIA FERNAN individual,	,		:20-6V-09876 2 D1 ORDER	6-DMG (PD)
12	Pl	laintiff,	COUNTY I	EMPLOYEI NTS' MOTI	\mathbf{E}
13	V.		DISMISS P	LAINTIFF' COMPLA	S FIRST
14	LOS ANGELES COUNTY ANGELES COUNTY SHE	Y, THE LOS			
15	DEPARTMENT, WYATT an individual, JOHN ROTH	WALDRON.			
16	individual, SUSAN O'LEA	RY BROWN,			
17	his Official Capacity as She Angeles County, RICHARI	eriff of Los O LEON, an			
18	individual, MURRAY JACG individual, DAVID ROACH	OB, an H, an			
19	his Official Capacity as She Angeles County, RICHARI individual, MURRAY JACG individual, DAVID ROACH individual, SALVADOR M an individual, JASON AME	ORENO IV, ES, an AN an			
20	individual, KYLE DINGMA individual, NICHOLAS SA individual, and DOES 8-10,	YLOR, an			
21		efendants.			
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Defendants Waldron, Roth, Ames, Dingman, Jacob, Leon, Moreno, O'Leary Brown, Roach, Roth, and Saylor's ("the Employee Defendants") Motion to Dismiss Plaintiff's First Amended Complaint came on for hearing before this Court on January 14, 2022. Having reviewed Defendants' motion, the parties' memoranda, and all papers on file, and having heard the argument of counsel, the Court hereby finds the following:

- 1. Plaintiff has sufficiently pleaded that her firearms were left in the care of the Employee Defendants during the initial seizure and in their roles as property custodians and that the property damage occurred during that bailment.
- Qualified immunity does not shield the Employee Defendants because they 2. were acting in a purely ministerial duty in their role as property custodians for the Los Angeles Sheriff's Department (LASD) and because LASD maintains written policies that they should have followed for storing and handling firearms in their custody. The Supreme Court's doctrine "grants qualified immunity to officials in the performance of discretionary, but not ministerial, functions." Davis v. Scherer, 468 U.S. 183, 196 n.14 (1984).

What's more, the Fourth Amendment rights at issue here are clearly established. "The doctrine of qualified immunity protects government officials 'from liability for civil damages insofar as their conduct does not violate clearly established statutory or constitutional rights of which a reasonable person would have known." "Pearson v. Callahan, 555 U.S. 223, 231 (2009) (quoting Harlow v. Fitzgerald, 457 U.S. 800, 818 (1982)). Here, the Employee Defendants knew or should have known that allowing Plaintiff's property to be significantly damaged and withholding the release of the firearms without justification violated the Fourth Amendment.

Lastly, because Plaintiff has sufficiently pleaded her constitutional claims, 3. this court has supplemental jurisdiction over her state-law claims and can issue declaratory relief.

[PROPOSED] ORDER

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