DECLARATION OF CRIS ARGONZA

I, Cris Argonza declare that if called and sworn to testify, I would state the following under oath which is of my own knowledge:

1. I am over the age of 18 and am not a party to this action.

2. Between the dates of June 14, 2018 and December 20, 2019, I was employed by the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department's Central Property and Evidence Unit as an Evidence and Property Custodian III. I have been an Evidence and Property custodian for 19 years. I have been a Supervising Evidence and Property Custodian for the past 5 years.

3. The Central Property and Evidence Unit ("CPE") is located at 14201 Telegraph Road, Whittier, California, 90604.

4. My job duties included the handling, storage, documenting, retaining and releasing property seized by the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department ("LASD"). In addition, I also supervised other Central Property and Evidence Custodians who performed the same or similar duties.

5. On June 14, 2018, the Central Property and Evidence Unit was notified that LASD detectives at the Palmdale Sheriff's Station had seized more than four hundred firearms from a single prohibited person, and that the firearms were to be destroyed.

6. Palmdale Station requested that CPE custodians to come to Palmdale and retrieve the seized items. When CPE received notice from the station of the unusually large seizure, we did not have the time or the manpower to retrieve and process the weapons that day. CPE custodians notified the Palmdale Station that their staff would have to perform the initial process of verifying the weapons.

7. It should be noted that in order to recover and transport weapons from a station,

CPE custodians are required to have to weapons specialists trained in the handling of firearms, accompany them to the station and take control of the transport. Such specialists are not required for the handling of non-lethal property.

8. When Palmdale Station completed the initial processing of the firearms and other seized property and entered that information into the evidence computer system known as PRELIMS (Property Evidence and Lab Information Management System), the CPE Unit was called to retrieve the evidence from Palmdale. A true and correct copy of the PRELIMS printout of the evidence from this seizure is attached hereto and incorporated by reference herein as Exhibit 14B.

9. On July 25, 2018, Supervising Evidence and Property Custodian Regalado O. Javate (retired), along with Evidence and Property Custodians Manuel Nuyda, Romeo F. Uy, Jose Lingat, Jr. made the two-hour drive, each way, between Whittier to the Palmdale Station in two box trucks to retrieve the evidence.

10. Usually, when the CPE staff retrieves property from a station, it would be processed on site. However, due to the huge volume of firearms to process, in addition to our regular duties, the Evidence and Property Custodians were instructed the to verify and process the firearms at the warehouse in Whittier.

11. According to PRELIMS, Palmdale staff had entered several hundred seized items into the system including long-guns, handguns, ammunition, computer equipment, and miscellaneous accessories, which were retrieved and transported back to the CPE warehouse.

12. The evidence custodians took the two-hour drive back to the warehouse in Whittier. Once at the CPE warehouse, the employees at CPE unloaded the carts and boxes

from the box trucks into the sally-port area.

13. I am informed and believe based on the entries into PRELIMS, that CPE made two additional trips to the Palmdale Station to retrieve property from this seizure on August 16 and August 18, 2018.

14. CPE did not have the manpower to begin verifying the firearms until March 18, 2019. There was no rush to process the firearms because they were slated to be destroyed.

15. The firearms were verified by reviewing the size, model, make and serial number serial numbers and other identifying information entered by Palmdale into the Automated Firearm System ("AFS"), comparing that information against the actual weapon, then reviewing AFS returns to verify than none of the weapons were stolen.

16. The custodians at CPE processed nearly 1,000 pieces of evidence including nearly 500 firearms, computers, and ammunition as follows: Each item was counted. The weapons were cleared of ammunition and magazines. Even if cleared before, for safety reasons, each time a weapon is handled, it must be cleared of all ammunition and magazines. Bar codes which had been placed on the evidence at Palmdale were scanned one-by-one into the computer system where labels were generated. The handguns were placed into individual envelopes with the matching label secured to the envelope and sealed. The long guns were affixed with matching labels and placed into wheeled bins. As each banker's box was full of handgun envelopes, and as each wheeled bin had a sufficient number of long guns, the guns were placed into the firearm vault – a locked vault within the secured property warehouse.

17. The movement of each weapons was entered into the PRELIMS computer system which is an internal Sheriff's Department evidence tracking/chain of custody computer system. The identifying information for each firearm was also entered by CPE staff into JDIC (Justice Data Interface Controller) which is the computer system used by the Sheriff's Department to interface with other local and national law enforcement agencies.

18. CPE staff would work on the firearms intermittently during lighter evidence receipt days. On average, CPE property and evidence personnel processed (placed data into the PRELIMS) at a rate of about 7 firearms per hour.

19. Overall, approximately 4-6 CPE warehouse personnel were involved in the movement of the evidence from the Palmdale Station to the CPE warehouse in July and August 2018. Another 4-6 personnel were involved in transferring the evidence back to the Palmdale Station in December 2019.

20. Approximately 3-5 staff members were involved in the processing, data entry, and storage of the evidence from the involved seizure. CPE did not calculate the number of hours spent by all staff who were involved in this endeavor, however there were many overtime hours incurred to assist with this volume of firearms.

21. I am informed and believe based on the PRELIMS entries, that the handguns were then transferred to the LASD Crime Lab for NIBIN (the National Integrated Ballistic Information Network), to review and record the ballistics in order to determine whether the guns were used in a crime, or to record the ballistics for future crime review.

22. On December 11, 2019, CPE received a request to transport the firearms back to the Palmdale Station. On December 18, 2019, the staff loaded the firearms back onto the two box trucks. Four custodians made the two-hour drive back to the Palmdale

Station where the firearms were unloaded and delivered to the property and evidence room at the station.

23. I am informed and believe that entries were made into PRELIMS to reflect the return of the seized property back to the Palmdale Station.

24. This seizure was the largest seizure of firearms I have witnessed in my career with the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department. Prior to this seizure, the largest number of firearms what we would receive at CPE was during "gun buy back programs." The largest number of firearms received during my career in a "gun buy back" program was approximately 100 weapons.

I declare under the penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct as to those facts personally known to me. As to facts set forth on information and belief, I believe them to be true based on trustworthy sources.

Executed this 22 day of February, 2024 at Whittier, California.

CRIS ARGONZA

DECLARATION OF CATHERINE L. NAVETTA

I, Catherine L. Navetta declare that if called as a witness, I would state the following under oath.

1. I am over the age of 18 and am not a party to this action.

2. I am employed by the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department (LASD) as a Supervising Criminalist. I am assigned to the Firearms Identification Section of the LASD Scientific Services Bureau located at 1800 Paseo Rancho Castilla, Los Angeles, CA 90032.

3. I have been requested to provide this declaration regarding the Sheriff's Department's firearms testing of firearms seized from Manuel Fernandez under uniform report number 918-08710-2646-151.

4. The LASD's Firearms Identification Section is a participant in the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives (ATF) National Integrated Ballistic Information Network (NIBIN). NIBIN maintains a database of fired cartridge case images. The purpose of the system is to discover whether the firearms tested have similar markings on the fired cartridge cases to those evidence cartridge case images in the database. This will assist in determining whether a firearm has been used in a crime or if two fired cartridge cases from different crime scenes were fired from the same firearm. The database is an instrumental tool in assisting to solve firearm related crimes throughout the country.

5. The document attached hereto and incorporated by reference herein as Exhibit A is a true and correct copy of LASD Scientific Services Bureau's Firearms Manual No. 4.1 governing Firearm Examinations as of June 15, 2018. These were the procedures required

to be followed by all personnel when examining and testing a firearm. This is the policy which was in effect at the time of the testing of the firearms seized under report number 918-08710-2646-151. These procedures have been updated, and therefore, this policy is marked "Archived."

6. The document attached hereto and incorporated by reference herein as Exhibit B is a true and correct copy of the LASD Scientific Services Bureau's Firearms Manual No. 4.3 governing NIBIN Methods and Procedures as of June 15, 2018. Again, this was the policy in effect at the time of the NIBIN testing in this case. The procedures have been updated and this policy has been archived.

7. According to the PRELIMS computer entries, the LASD record of evidence chain of custody, 98 of the firearms seized under uniform report number 918-08710-2646-151 were transferred from the Central Property Unit to LASD Scientific Services for ballistics testing. A true and correct copy of the spreadsheet for the testing of these 98 firearms is attached hereto and incorporated by reference herein as Exhibit C.

8. According to the data pulled from PRELIMS and NIBIN, the firearms tested under this report number were all tested by Deputy John Carter (#459493) on the dates listed in the chart. Eleven (11) of the ninety-eight (98) firearms were not fired due to prior malfunctions with the firearm. One (1) firearm was not fired because it was deemed unsuitable for NIBIN.

9. At the time of the testing of these weapons, it took Deputy John Carter took between 30 minutes to one hour per firearm, totaling between 48 and 97 hours to complete

////

the ballistics testing of the firearms from this seizure.

I declare under the penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct. Execute this 1st day of March 2024 at Los Angeles, California.

Catherine L Navetta

Catherine L. Navetta

4.1.1 Firearm Examinations

4.1.1.1 Firearm Function Testing

Firearm function testing consists of the examination of the functioning capabilities of a firearm. This is accomplished generally through physical examination and test firing of the firearm. When appropriate, a Firearm Worksheet shall be used to document observations. If a worksheet is used, it must be the authorized and controlled worksheet.

Procedure

Complete a Firearm Worksheet, if appropriate. The worksheet is self-explanatory and serves as a guide to collect information and observations surrounding the examination. Fields on the worksheet that are not applicable to the examination being conducted may be lined out. The following areas are suggested areas of examination. Information may be added or deleted, as dictated by the case circumstances.

If any biological or trace evidence is observed on the firearm at any time during the examination, care must be taken to evaluate this evidence before further processing. If necessary, consult with the proper section and/or investigating officer for further assistance.

Determine whether or not the firearm is loaded. If it is loaded, document the location of ammunition and/or ammunition components. Unload the firearm prior to continuing with the examination.

Determine and document the following:

Any ammunition or other accessories received with the firearm.

The position/condition of the firing mechanism, such as the hammer, striker, etc.

The position and function of all safety device(s).

The presence of any foreign material.

The presence of any bore residues.

The presence of any obvious abnormalities, alterations, or adaptations.

The presence of any broken, loose, damaged, or missing parts.

For revolvers, the cylinder rotation, any abnormalities with cylinder lockup or alignment, any cylinder defects, and the presence and location of cylinder flare.

If appropriate, the firearm may be disassembled to examine internal components. This should only be done if necessary, and care must be exercised so as not to alter the condition of the firearm.

Determine the capacity of the firearm, including any magazines that were received with the firearm.

Determine the overall and barrel lengths of the firearm (see 4.1.1.3).

Test the cycling of the firearm with dummy cartridges, if appropriate.

Conduct any special situational tests as dictated by the case and/or the evidence (e.g., drop tests, unwanted discharges due to part interrelationship, etc.)

Test fire the firearm (See 4.1.1.4). Note the operation of the firearm, including proper operation, misfires, malfunctions, etc.

Determine and document the trigger pull (see 4.1.1.2).

4.1.1.2 Trigger Pull

A trigger pull test is conducted to determine the amount of force necessary to release the firing mechanism thus allowing the firearm to discharge. Static trigger weights or spring-loaded scales may be used for this purpose.

Procedure

As a general guideline, trigger pull testing is conducted after all other testing or examination of a firearm has been accomplished, including test firing. This action will avoid difficulties that may result from altering a firing pin's individual characteristics or otherwise damaging the firing mechanism of a firearm.

Verify that the firearm is unloaded.

Using the static weight assembly:

- Cycle the firearm several times.
- Cock the firearm, if necessary.
- Hold the firearm with the muzzle pointed directly upward.
- Rest the trigger weight hook on the trigger, making sure it is not touching any other part of the firearm. The trigger weight hook should be positioned where the finger normally engages the trigger.
- Lift the firearm gradually upward.
- If the firing mechanism fails to fire after the weight assembly is lifted from the surface on which it rests, decock and recock the firearm and repeat the process after adding another weight increment.

The trigger pull weight is determined by observing the weight end of the assembly and is achieved when the weights just barely rise from the surface on which they rest causing the firing mechanism to fire. Should the firearm discharge and the weights not rise from the surface on which they rest, remove weight from the assembly and repeat the process until the actions outlined in the paragraphs above are accomplished.

Using the spring-loaded trigger pull scale:

- Cycle the firearm several times.
- Cock the firearm, if necessary.
- Rest the hook on the trigger, making sure it is not touching any other part of the firearm. The trigger hook should be positioned in the middle of the trigger or where the finger normally engages the trigger.
- Pull the scale to the rear of the firearm, keeping it parallel to the barrel.
- Once the firing mechanism releases, observe and record the position of the maximum reading pointer.

Once the trigger pull weight is obtained, perform the test at least one additional time to verify accuracy and then record the range or the actual trigger pull weight. Bracketing the weight is appropriate if the actual weight falls between an increment or if the trigger pull is variable. In these circumstances, the range of variation or "bracket" will be recorded.

Trigger pull should be determined separately for each barrel on multiple barrel firearms, for single and double action modes, and for each action of select fire firearms.

Record the weights and corresponding actions on the Firearm Worksheet.

The trigger pull for a firearm should not be determined if a non-functional firearm is returned to a functional condition using exemplar parts that could affect the trigger pull weight.

4.1.1.3 Length Measurements

Barrel length is defined as the distance between the end of the barrel (aka: muzzle) and the face of the closed breechblock or bolt for firearms other than revolvers. On revolvers, it is the overall length of the barrel including the threaded portion within the frame but excluding the cylinder. Overall length of a firearm is defined as the dimension measured parallel to the axis of the bore from the muzzle to a line at right angle to the axis of the bore and tangent at the rearmost point of the firearm. Barrel and overall length normally include compensators, flash hiders, etc., if permanently affixed. However, removable barrel extensions, chokes, flash hiders, compensators, etc., are not part of the measured barrel or overall length. If the muzzle of the firearm is uneven, barrel length is measured using the farthest extending portion of the muzzle.

The barrel length and overall length recorded on the Firearms Worksheet are typically for descriptive purposes and do not require the use of a certified scale. However, when barrel and/or overall length measurements are made for the purpose of determining whether or not these length measurements meet certain statutory definitions (e.g. California Penal Code or United States Code) the use of a certified/verified ruler is required. The analyst shall record the identity of the certified/verified ruler in the case file documentation, and the following procedure shall be used.

Procedure

Overall length

- Position the bore of the firearm parallel to the certified ruler.
- Use a solid surface perpendicular to the certified ruler to establish the tangential line at the rearmost point of the firearm.
- Measure the distance from the butt (or other rearmost point) to the muzzle using the 1/16" scale of the certified ruler. The reading may be recorded as a simplified fraction. If the length falls between graduations of the 1/16" scale, round up to the nearest graduation.
- A 'T-square' or similar object provided for this purpose may be used at the muzzle to ensure a perpendicular reading in relation to the certified ruler.
- The recorded measurement is subject to an estimated uncertainty of measurement.

Barrel Length

- With the breech in a closed and locked position, place the non-marring brass or aluminum rod provided for this purpose down the barrel of the firearm until it contacts the breech face.
- Slide the cursor down the rod until it contacts the muzzle then secure its position.
- Remove the rod from the barrel.
- Using the 1/16" scale of the certified ruler, measure the distance between the end of the rod that was positioned against the breech face of the firearm and the cursor device.
- Record this measurement as the barrel length. If the length falls between graduations of the 1/16" scale, the analyst will round up to the nearest graduation. The fraction may be simplified from the 1/16" scale that was used in making the measurement.
- The recorded measurement is subject to an estimated uncertainty of measurement.

Barrel Length of Revolvers

Barrel and overall length measurements of revolvers are typically made for descriptive purposes only. The barrel length is measured from the rearmost end of the barrel (forcing cone) to the muzzle. If it is possible to lay the revolver flat, the barrel length may be measured without the use of a rod by placing the barrel directly on the measuring scale. Alternatively, the non-marring rod and cursor device may be used to measure the barrel length.

Reference

Association of Firearm and Toolmark Examiners Procedures Manual. Section FA-1-7 "Barrel and Overall Length Measurement of a Firearm", July 9, 2001

4.1.1.4 Test Firing and Component Recovery

The test firing of a firearm is performed in order to (1) determine the functioning capabilities of the firearm and/or ammunition, (2) provide known fired ammunition components for comparison purposes, and (3) duplicate pertinent conditions of a shooting incident in a controlled environment.

Procedure

Complete the appropriate documentation of the firearm (see section 4.1.1).

Select appropriate ammunition. The ammunition submitted with the firearm may be used for test firing when no suitable substitute exists, but such use must be documented. It is suggested that the case investigator be contacted prior to using evidence ammunition.

For safety, notification should be made to another section member of the number of shots to be fired and location that the test firing will occur (range, tank room 3, tank room 4, etc.). Cartridges may be phased/indexed prior to test firing, if appropriate, and this information recorded in the notes.

Test fired components shall be marked in accordance with Section 3.3.2. Test fired components (both bullets and cartridge cases) may additionally be marked to record the sequence of firing. Notes should be made as to which chamber the cartridge was fired in as well as the action mode used for each test, if appropriate.

A minimum of two test cartridges should be fired to obtain suitable test specimens for comparison. Additional test specimens may be generated as needed.

If the firearm meets NIBIN entry criteria, two test cartridge cases should be submitted. To facilitate this process, it may be most practical to fire two test cartridges specifically for this purpose and collect the test cartridge cases, place them into a properly labeled container, and submit them to NIBIN.

Firearms shall never be loaded with live ammunition until they are in an appropriate, safe firing location (range, tank room, etc.). When using water recovery tanks, the muzzle of the firearm shall be placed into the firing port prior to loading the firearm and shall not be removed until the firearm is unloaded.

Once loaded, the firearm shall be pointed in a safe direction at all times.

Eye and ear protection shall be worn by all persons in the shooting facility. A face shield or gloves may be worn while firing for added protection as deemed appropriate by the examiner.

Firearms that must be fired but that may be unsafe to fire shall only be fired remotely using equipment designed for this purpose.

If a "misfire" occurs, the muzzle shall remain pointed in a safe direction until the firearm can be rendered safe.

Water Recovery

- The interior of the water tank shall be inspected prior to firing to ensure that the appropriate amount of water is present and that there are no projectiles remaining from prior test firings.
- The exhaust system shall be turned on prior to firing.
- The lid shall be in the closed position while firing.
- The muzzle of the firearm shall be placed into the firing port prior to loading the firearm and shall not be removed until the firearm is unloaded.

- After firing, all projectiles must be removed from the water and all cartridge cases collected.

Cotton Recovery Box

- The interior of the cotton box shall be inspected prior to firing to ensure that an appropriate amount of cotton is present to stop the bullets being fired.
- Sections within the box may be divided using sheets of paper or cardboard as witness panels.
- The lid shall be in the closed position while firing.
- After firing, all projectiles must be removed from the cotton box and all cartridge cases collected.

Shooting Range

- The shooting range is used in the following circumstances:
  - Firearm function testing
  - Distance determination (gunpowder or shotgun pattern testing)
  - Sound suppressor testing
  - Full-automatic testing
- The shooting range is equipped with a bullet recovery box and a portable backstop, as well as a fixed backstop at the far end of the range. To preserve the fixed backstop, firearms should be fired into the bullet recovery box or portable backstop whenever possible.
- After firing, all cartridge cases must be collected.

Unusual Circumstances

Some calibers of ammunition may have to have their powder charge reduced or changed to prevent the bullet from exceeding the containment capabilities of the cotton box or from fragmenting in the water tank during the test fire. This can be accomplished through the following procedure.

- Pull the bullet from the cartridge case.

- Properly remove the powder and weigh.
- Remove one half of the powder from the scale and place it in the powder receptacle.
- Using a powder funnel, transfer the remaining half of the powder from the scale into the cartridge case.
- Fill the remaining case volume with an appropriate filler, such as cream of wheat or tissue, to occupy the airspace.
- Reseat the bullet in the cartridge case by tapping gently with a rubber-end hammer or by using a reloading press. Take care not to deform the mouth of the cartridge case. Compare the overall length with a factory cartridge for the proper bullet seating depth and overall case length.
- Document in the case notes that a reduced load was used for test firing.

4.1.1.5 Assault Weapon Determination

Pursuant to California statutes, certain firearms are classified as "Assault Weapons." The Firearms Identification Section is routinely called upon to examine firearms and determine whether or not they are "Assault Weapons."

Procedure

Prior to any examination of a firearm, it is important to ensure that the firearm is unloaded and safe to examine.

- Determine the make, model, and caliber of the firearm, as well as any markings on the firearm that may be used to classify it pursuant to California Penal Code (PC) Section 30510.
- If the firearm does not exhibit PC 30510 markings, determine if the firearm is listed as a "series" firearm pursuant to PC 30510(f).
- If the firearm is not a "series" firearm, determine if the firearm possesses the generic characteristics listed in PC 30515(a).

- Depending on case circumstances, it may be appropriate to perform a function test on the firearm after the above listed observations are made.

An Assault Weapon Worksheet, while not required, may be useful to document an Assault Weapon Determination. If a worksheet is used, it must be the authorized and controlled worksheet.

4.1.1.6 Full Automatic Firearms (AKA Machine Guns)

A full-automatic firearm determination is conducted to determine if a firearm is capable of full-automatic fire.

Procedure

- A field test may be performed to preliminarily determine if a firearm will function in the full-automatic mode of fire. The following procedure is used for a field test:

  - Ensure that the firearm is unloaded.
  - Point the firearm in a safe direction.
  - Place the selector in the first mode to be tested.
  - Cycle the action.
  - Pull and hold the trigger, listening for the sound of the hammer/striker falling.
  - With the trigger held to the rear, cycle the action.
  - Release the trigger and listen for the trigger/sear reset.
  - Pull the trigger and listen for the sound of the hammer/striker falling.

  Upon release of the trigger and pulling of the trigger the second time, the sound of the trigger/sear resetting and falling again is indicative of a semiautomatic mode of fire. A lack of sound may indicate a full-automatic mode of fire.

- Inspect the firearm for the presence of full-automatic parts.

- Attempt to determine if the firearm was manufactured as a full-automatic firearm or if the firearm has been converted.

- All observations relating to the presence of full-automatic parts or any conversions/modifications of the firearm shall be documented, and photographs are recommended.

- It may be appropriate to consult print references or the firearms reference collection for information about factory full-automatic firearms and clandestine conversions.

- The test firing of full automatic firearms may be conducted in the laboratory shooting range or at an alternate facility. An observer shall be present for safety purposes. Unless case circumstances require otherwise, only two cartridges will be loaded into the magazine for full-automatic testing. If the case circumstances require that more than two cartridges be loaded into the magazine, a supervisor shall be notified prior to test firing.

4.1.2 Sound Suppressor (AKA Silencer) Examinations

A sound suppressor determination is conducted to determine if a questioned device meets the legal definition of a sound suppressor or silencer.

Procedure

The examiner should evaluate the device's structure and design. This includes identifying components and structural configurations which would indicate an attempt to reduce the report of discharge of a firearm. In testing suppressors, it is not necessary that testing equipment, such as a sound level meter, be used to quantify sound reduction.

Prior to testing and handling, the device should be examined for gunshot residues and other evidence of prior usage, and for its suitability for safe testing. Samples of any suspected gunshot residues should be collected and preserved for testing as necessary.

Every effort should be made to preserve the device in its original form. Any significant observations should be noted before any disassembly of the device is performed. Photo documentation is recommended as disassembly may be destructive.

If the device is submitted with a firearm, the firearm may be test fired with and without the device for audible discharge comparison. Prior to test firing, the alignment of the device with the bore of the firearm must be checked, and both the device and the firearm must be checked for safe operating conditions. The firearm/device combination should not be fired if any question exists as to whether or not it is safe to do so.

If no firearm is submitted with the device, check the laboratory firearms reference collection for a suitable firearm to which the device can be attached. It may be appropriate to test fire the reference firearm with and without the device attached.

4.1.3 Ammunition and Ammunition Component Examinations

Examinations of ammunition components such as projectiles (bullets, pellets, slugs, wads), cartridge cases, and fired shotshells are conducted through physical and microscopic examination techniques in order to determine if a component can be identified, associated with other similar components, or associated with a firearm. These examinations are distinct from microscopic comparisons, which are discussed below in Section 4.1.4.

Procedure

Select a worksheet, if appropriate, to the examination being conducted. The worksheets are self-explanatory and serve as guides to collect information and observations surrounding the examination. The following worksheets are available: Bullet Worksheet, Centerfire Cartridge Case Worksheet, Rimfire Cartridge Case Worksheet, Cartridge Worksheet, Shotshell Worksheet, and Shotshell Components Worksheet. If a worksheet is to be used, it must be the authorized and controlled worksheet.

If a microscopic comparison will be performed, determine and document the suitability of the questioned ammunition component before comparing to a known test specimen.

Collect all the appropriate data on the worksheets. It may not be necessary to complete all data fields on a worksheet, depending on case circumstances. Fields not completed should be lined out or marked as not applicable. Conversely, it may be necessary to collect additional data that is not specifically called for on a worksheet. Additional pages may be used for this purpose.

Cartridges, Cartridge Cases, and Shotshells

When examining cartridges, cartridge cases, and shotshells, any identifying information should be recorded, such as headstamp and/or hull markings. The color or finish should also be recorded. When examining live ammunition, a

description of the bullet, shot, or slug type should be recorded if it can be determined. The dimensions of the item may be recorded, if appropriate.

Projectiles

Projectiles should be examined for the presence of trace or biological evidence. This evidence should be noted and collected, where appropriate. It may be necessary to collaborate with another laboratory section to accomplish this.

Projectiles may be contaminated with biological materials, even when no biological materials are visually observed. When this is evident or suspected, these items should be disinfected (after trace or biological evidence is documented and collected, where appropriate). A dilute bleach solution (20% household bleach in water) is commonly used to disinfect projectiles. Extreme care must be taken with aluminum or steel projectiles, as bleach is highly corrosive and may damage these items if left in contact for too long. Alternative disinfectants may be used for these items. A thorough rinsing must be performed after disinfection.

Debris on the surface of a projectile may conceal important characteristics. It may be necessary to remove such debris. This can be accomplished using an appropriate solvent and/or cleaning agent that may be used in conjunction with swabbing or brushing. In cleaning a projectile, care must be taken not to cause additional damage to the item.

When examining a bullet, slug, shot, or wad, any information that may help to identify the type and caliber of the projectile should be recorded, including the general description, composition, weight, cannelures, or any proprietary information. Any damage should also be recorded. It may be useful to compare a projectile to exemplars in the laboratory's standard ammunition file. It must be noted that no standard ammunition file can ever be complete, and examiners must consider the possibility that ammunition exists that is not represented in the file.

The general rifling characteristics (GRCs) of fired bullets (or slugs and wads fired through rifles barrels) should be determined, where possible. This includes the caliber, number of lands and grooves, direction of twist, and land and groove impression widths. By using the Federal Bureau of Investigation's (FBI's) General Rifling Characteristics File (GRC File), this information may be used to

determine the make and model of firearms from which the bullet may have been fired.

4.1.4 Microscopic Comparison Procedures

Microscopic comparison of ammunition components is conducted in an attempt to determine whether or not two components were fired in/from the same firearm.

Procedure

A firearms examiner shall follow sound forensic procedures in microscopically comparing ammunition components, as outlined in established literature and reference materials. The following procedures are a summation of the most important steps:

- Adopt a consistent procedure for the handling and documenting of comparison activities.
- All evidence and test specimens shall be marked in accordance with Section 3.3.2 before microscopic comparison is begun, unless marking is impractical or destructive.
- As a matter of convention, it is recommended that examiners mount the evidence item on the left stage and test specimen on the right stage of the microscope, unless inter-comparing evidence items or test fire specimens.
- Illuminate the evidence and/or test fire specimens using either oblique or overhead lighting techniques to highlight individual characteristics during comparison. Adjust as appropriate.
- If test fired components are involved, examine sufficient test fire specimens to assess the sufficiency and variability/repeatability of individual characteristics. If it is determined that the test fire specimens exhibit high variability or individual characteristics are not sufficient, it may be appropriate to generate additional test fire specimens.
- Compare items to determine whether or not class characteristics are in agreement. If class characteristics are not in agreement then an elimination has been made between the items. If the class characteristics are in agreement, compare individual characteristics on the items.

If there is sufficient agreement of individual characteristics then an identification has been made between the items.

If there is significant disagreement of individual characteristics then an elimination has been made between the items.

If there is some agreement of individual characteristics but the agreement is insufficient for an identification, then no conclusion can be reached (inconclusive) and the reasons will be reported.

If there is neither agreement nor disagreement of individual characteristics due to absence, insufficiency, or lack of reproducibility then no conclusion can be reached (inconclusive) and the reasons will be reported.

If there is some disagreement of individual characteristics but the disagreement is insufficient for an elimination, then no conclusion can be reached (inconclusive) and the reasons will be reported.

If the quality of the individual characteristics is determined to be unsuitable for a comparison to be performed, then this will be reported.

Comparisons generally begin using low power magnification so that the entirety of a mark can be visualized. They then proceed to higher power magnification to closely examine individual characteristics.

Index mark the items, if appropriate. A colored marker may be useful for this purpose.

All comparisons (test vs. test, test vs. evidence, evidence vs. evidence) must be recorded in the case notes, along with appropriate observations and conclusions about each comparison. A Microscope Worksheet may be used to document comparisons. If a worksheet is used, it must be the authorized and controlled worksheet. See Section 5.1 for specific comparison documentation guidelines.

A peer review of any comparison is required (refer to Section 6.2 of this manual) to be performed by another qualified examiner as a quality control mechanism. A Peer

Review Worksheet may be used to document this process. If a worksheet is used, it must be the authorized and controlled worksheet. This procedure is detailed in Section 6.2 of this manual.

4.3 NIBIN METHODS AND PROCEDURES

NIBIN Procedure

The Firearms Identification Section is a participant in the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives (ATF) National Integrated Ballistic Information Network (NIBIN) program. At the heart of this program is the ATF-owned Integrated Ballistics Identification System (IBIS)/BRASSTRAX-HD3D technology. The IBIS/BRASSTRAX technology allows NIBIN operators to acquire images of class and individual characteristics left by a firearm on fired cartridge cases. These images are then automatically searched against a database of other previously acquired images and a ranked candidate list of possible matches is generated through a process termed a correlation. The NIBIN operator then reviews the list and determines if any of the candidates should be microscopically compared to the newly acquired image (called the target image).

The basic operating procedures for the IBIS/BRASSTRAX technology are detailed in a written manual provided by Ultra Electronics-Forensic Technology, the manufacturer of the IBIS/BRASSTRAX technology. This manual is located on the IBIS/BRASSTRAX instrument.

The NIBIN procedure is outlined as follows:

A. Definitions

For the purposes of this procedure, the following definitions are adopted:

1. ASSOCIATION: An IBIS/BRASSTRAX correlation result that has been determined by a NIBIN operator to be a possible match.
2. CONFIRMED HIT: An association that has been microscopically compared and determined by a firearms examiner to be an identification

B. Evidence Submission & Acceptance

1. Submitted firearms and cartridge case evidence must meet Scientific Services Bureau's acceptance criteria as detailed in the Department's Manual of Policy & Procedures, 5-09/180.00.

2. Evidence firearms meeting the acceptance criteria and received in a safe and working order will be test fired. The test fire cartridge cases will be microscopically evaluated prior to NIBIN entry. Test fire cartridge cases with indistinct microscopic markings will be entered at the discretion of the NIBIN operator. NIBIN entry will be documented in the PRELIMS database.

3. Evidence cartridge cases meeting the acceptance criteria will be microscopically evaluated prior to NIBIN entry. Evidence cartridge cases with indistinct markings will be entered at the discretion of the NIBIN operator. NIBIN entry will be documented in the PRELIMS database.

4. If a firearm or cartridge case evidence submitted for NIBIN entry was examined by a NIBIN operator and was not entered into the database, the reason why will be documented in PRELIMS.

5. NIBIN entry for outside agencies still utilizing laboratory receipts to submit their evidence will continue to be documented using a stamp on the back of the laboratory receipt, until that time when PRELIMS functionality is extended to non-LASD law enforcement agencies.

6. Evidence not meeting Scientific Services Bureau's acceptance criteria is returned unanalyzed, unless prior supervisory approval has been obtained.

7. At the discretion of a supervisor or NIBIN operator, submitted firearms not meeting the acceptance criteria may be test fired without NIBIN entry. One example would be a revolver submitted pursuant to a firearm charge where a simple test fire is required. The test fire will be documented in the PRELIMS database.

C. NIBIN Outcomes & Reporting

1. No association is found:

   a. The image remains in the database to be searched in future correlations.
   b. Since the image remains active in the database, no reporting is necessary.

2. An association is found:

   a. A "NIBIN Association Notice" shall be completed bearing the relevant information, including: agency, file number, evidence item number, and NIBIN entry number for the involved cases. A one-page fillable PDF is available for this purpose. The completed NIBIN notification shall be emailed to the investigator on record, to an agency's NIBIN "point-of-contact," or to a Detective Bureau Sergeant at the submitting station, as appropriate. Associations involving Los Angeles Police Department (LAPD) evidence

should be sent to the LAPD "Crossfire Detail" supervisor for distribution to their investigator on record. NIBIN notifications will be stored by the year the association was discovered, in an electronic folder designed for that purpose.

b. If confirmation of a NIBIN association is required, the investigator should create a "service request" in the PRELIMS evidence tracking system for comparison. Outside agencies can make a comparison request by contacting a Firearms Identification Section supervisor to request examination. Evidence resubmission will be coordinated, as necessary.
c. NIBIN association confirmations will be handled according to existing case management protocols and as resources permit.
d. If the association is determined to be an "identification" by a firearms examiner, a NIBIN operator shall be notified and will mark the case as a "CONFIRMED HIT" in the NIBIN database
e. Only after evidence from a NIBIN association is microscopically examined by a firearms examiner is a conclusion reached and reported as to whether the association is an "identification," "elimination," or "inconclusive." Regular reporting procedures apply.

All evidence submitted for NIBIN entry shall be handled according to Bureau and Section evidence handling procedures. Submitted firearms shall be examined following the procedures outlined in the Firearm Safety Procedure (3.2.1) and Test Firing and Component Recovery (4.1.1.4) section of the procedure manual.

Firearms or fired cartridge cases being analyzed by a firearms examiner that are appropriate for entry into the NIBIN database shall be entered by a NIBIN operator. It is the responsibility of the firearms examiner to notify a NIBIN operator and make arrangements for the items to be entered.

Test fired specimens generated for the sole purpose of NIBIN entry are not retained.

As required by ATF, NIBIN/IBIS statistical reports shall be generated and submitted to ATF monthly. The deadline for the submission of these statistical reports is the 10th of each month and they are to be generated by a Section supervisor or his/her designee.

PRELIMS Item Number	Caliber	NIBIN Number	Dates in Carter (NIBIN Deputy) Custody	Date in Lab	Date out of Lab	NIBIN Operator	If not entered, why	NIBIN log date (when it was entered)
406	UZI	Not entered	5/22/2019- 7/11/2019	4/10/2019	7/19/2019	Carter 459493	Unsuitable	
370	9mm Luger	Not entered	6/26/2019-7/9/2019	4/10/2019	7/11/2019	Carter 459494	SLIDE MALFUNCTION	
383	9mm Luger	Not entered	6/26/2019-7/17/2019	4/10/2019	7/19/2019	Carter 459495	SLIDE MALFUNCTION	
418	9mm Luger	Not entered	6/26/2019-7/17/2019	4/10/2019	7/19/2019	Carter 459496	SLIDE MALFUNCTION	
421	9mm Luger	Not entered	5/22/2019-6/26/2019	4/10/2019	7/11/2019	Carter 459497	SLIDE MALFUNCTION	
422	32	Not entered	5/22/2019-6/26/2019	4/10/2019	7/11/2019	Carter 459498	SLIDE MALFUNCTION	
394	9mm Luger	Not entered	6/26/2019-7/17/2019	4/10/2019	7/19/2019	Carter 459499	SAFETY MALFUNCTION	
426	7.63	Not entered	5/22/2019-6/26/2019	4/10/2019	7/11/2019	Carter 459500	SAFETY MALFUNCTION	
333	357	Not entered	6/26/2019-7/9/2019	4/10/2019	7/11/2019	Carter 459501	FIRE PIN MALFUNCTION	
349	32	Not entered	6/26/2019-7/9/2019	4/10/2019	7/11/2019	Carter 459502	FIRE PIN MALFUNCTION	
373	45 Auto	Not entered	6/26/2019-7/9/2019	4/10/2019	7/11/2019	Carter 459503	FIRE PIN MALFUNCTION	
445	32	Not entered	5/22/2019-6/26/2019	4/10/2019	7/11/2019	Carter 459504	FIRE PIN MALFUNCTION	
334	9mm Luger	N19-1714	6/26/2019-7/9/2019	4/10/2019	7/11/2019	Carter 459505		6/28/2019
335	9mm Luger	N19-1724	6/26/2019-7/9/2019	4/10/2019	7/11/2019	Carter 459506		6/28/2019
338	10MM	N19-1721	6/26/2019-7/9/2019	4/10/2019	7/11/2019	Carter 459507		6/28/2019
343	9mm Luger	N19-1732	6/26/2019-7/9/2019	4/10/2019	7/11/2019	Carter 459508		6/28/2019
345	9mm Luger	N19-1722	6/26/2019-7/9/2019	4/10/2019	7/11/2019	Carter 459509		6/28/2019
347	40 S&W	N19-1720	6/26/2019-7/9/2019	4/10/2019	7/11/2019	Carter 459510		6/28/2019
352	40 S&W	N19-1729	6/26/2019-7/9/2019	4/10/2019	7/11/2019	Carter 459511		6/28/2019
354	9mm Luger	N19-1717	6/26/2019-7/9/2019	4/10/2019	7/11/2019	Carter 459512		6/28/2019
356	40 S&W	N19-1718	6/26/2019-7/9/2019	4/10/2019	7/11/2019	Carter 459513		6/28/2019
358	9mm Luger	N19-1719	6/26/2019-7/9/2019	4/10/2019	7/11/2019	Carter 459514		6/28/2019
359	45 Auto	N19-1715	6/26/2019-7/9/2019	4/10/2019	7/11/2019	Carter 459515		6/28/2019
360	9mm Luger	N19-1765	6/26/2019-7/9/2019	4/10/2019	7/11/2019	Carter 459516		7/9/2019
361	9mm Luger	N19-1756	6/26/2019-7/9/2019	4/10/2019	7/11/2019	Carter 459517		7/9/2019
362	9MAK	N19-1727	6/26/2019-7/9/2019	4/10/2019	7/11/2019	Carter 459518		6/28/2019
364	45 Auto	N19-1760	6/26/2019-7/9/2019	4/10/2019	7/11/2019	Carter 459519		7/9/2019
365	9mm Luger	N19-1716	6/26/2019-7/9/2019	4/10/2019	7/11/2019	Carter 459520		6/28/2019
369	9MAK	N19-1766	6/26/2019-7/9/2019	4/10/2019	7/11/2019	Carter 459521		7/9/2019
371	45 Auto	N19-1764	6/26/2019-7/9/2019	4/10/2019	7/11/2019	Carter 459522		7/9/2019
372	9mm Luger	N19-1731	6/26/2019-7/9/2019	4/10/2019	7/11/2019	Carter 459523		6/28/2019
374	40 S&W	N19-1723	6/26/2019-7/9/2019	4/10/2019	7/11/2019	Carter 459524		6/28/2019
376	380	N19-1730	6/26/2019-7/9/2019	4/10/2019	7/11/2019	Carter 459525		6/28/2019
377	10MM	N19-1728	6/26/2019-7/9/2019	4/10/2019	7/11/2019	Carter 459526		6/28/2019
378	9mm Luger	N19-1835	6/26/2019-7/17/2019	4/10/2019	7/19/2019	Carter 459527		7/17/2019
379	380	N19-1828	6/26/2019-7/17/2019	4/10/2019	7/19/2019	Carter 459528		7/17/2019
381	40 S&W	N19-1838	6/26/2019-7/17/2019	4/10/2019	7/19/2019	Carter 459529		7/17/2019
382	9mm Luger	N19-1834	6/26/2019-7/17/2019	4/10/2019	7/19/2019	Carter 459530		7/17/2019
386	44 MAG	N19-1825	6/26/2019- 7/19/2019	4/10/2019	7/19/2019	Carter 459531		7/17/2019
387	32	N18-1894	9/6/2018- 9/10/2018	8/3/2018	9/14/2018	Carter 459532		9/10/2018

388	9mm Luger	N19-1826	6/26/2019-7/17/2019	4/10/2019	7/19/2019	Carter 459533	7/17/2019
389	380	N19-1726	6/26/2019-7/9/2019	4/10/2019	7/11/2019	Carter 459534	6/28/2019
390	32	N19-1725	6/26/2019-7/9/2019	4/10/2019	7/11/2019	Carter 459535	6/28/2019
391	380	N19-1836	6/26/2019-7/17/2019	4/10/2019	7/19/2019	Carter 459536	7/17/2019
392	32	N19-1843	6/26/2019- 7/19/2019	4/10/2019	7/19/2019	Carter 459537	7/17/2019
393	40 S&W	N19-1842	6/26/2019-7/17/2019	4/10/2019	7/19/2019	Carter 459538	7/17/2019
395	40 S&W	N19-1829	6/26/2019-7/17/2019	4/10/2019	7/19/2019	Carter 459539	7/17/2019
397	9mm Luger	N19-1830	6/26/2019-7/17/2019	4/10/2019	7/19/2019	Carter 459540	7/17/2019
398	9mm Luger	N19-1827	6/26/2019-7/17/2019	4/10/2019	7/19/2019	Carter 459541	7/17/2019
399	9mm Luger	N19-1837	6/26/2019-7/17/2019	4/10/2019	7/19/2019	Carter 459542	7/17/2019
401	45 Auto	N19-1839	6/26/2019-7/17/2019	4/10/2019	7/19/2019	Carter 459543	7/17/2019
414	9mm Luger	N19-1831	6/26/2019-7/17/2019	4/10/2019	7/19/2019	Carter 459544	7/17/2019
415	9mm Luger	N19-1840	6/26/2019-7/17/2019	4/10/2019	7/19/2019	Carter 459545	7/17/2019
416	9mm Luger	N19-1833	6/26/2019-7/17/2019	4/10/2019	7/19/2019	Carter 459546	7/17/2019
417	9mm Luger	N19-1841	6/26/2019-7/17/2019	4/10/2019	7/19/2019	Carter 459547	7/17/2019
419	25	N19-1832	6/26/2019-7/17/2019	4/10/2019	7/19/2019	Carter 459548	7/17/2019
420	9mm Luger	N19-1676	5/22/2019-6/26/2019	4/10/2019	7/11/2019	Carter 459549	6/25/2019
423	45 Auto	N19-1669	5/22/2019-6/26/2019	4/10/2019	7/11/2019	Carter 459550	6/25/2019
424	10MM	N19-1677	5/22/2019-6/26/2019	4/10/2019	7/11/2019	Carter 459551	6/25/2019
425	380	N19-1678	5/22/2019-6/26/2019	4/10/2019	7/11/2019	Carter 459552	6/25/2019
427	45 Auto	N19-1668	5/22/2019-6/26/2019	4/10/2019	7/11/2019	Carter 459553	6/25/2019
429	9mm Luger	N19-1646	5/22/2019-6/26/2019	4/10/2019	7/11/2019	Carter 459554	6/25/2019
430	9mm Luger	N19-1648	5/22/2019-6/26/2019	4/10/2019	7/11/2019	Carter 459555	6/25/2019
431	380	N19-1679	5/22/2019-6/26/2019	4/10/2019	7/11/2019	Carter 459556	6/25/2019
432	45 Auto	N19-1666	5/22/2019-6/26/2019	4/10/2019	7/11/2019	Carter 459557	6/25/2019
433	9mm Luger	N19-1682	5/22/2019-6/26/2019	4/10/2019	7/11/2019	Carter 459558	6/26/2019
434	9mm Luger	N19-1685	5/22/2019-6/26/2019	4/10/2019	7/11/2019	Carter 459559	6/26/2019
435	9mm Luger	N19-1667	5/22/2019-6/26/2019	4/10/2019	7/11/2019	Carter 459560	6/25/2019
436	9mm Luger	N19-1681	5/22/2019-6/26/2019	4/10/2019	7/11/2019	Carter 459561	6/26/2019
437	45 Auto	N19-1664	5/22/2019-6/26/2019	4/10/2019	7/11/2019	Carter 459562	6/25/2019
438	45 Auto	N19-1683	5/22/2019-6/26/2019	4/10/2019	7/11/2019	Carter 459563	6/26/2019
439	9mm Luger	N19-1645	5/22/2019-6/26/2019	4/10/2019	7/11/2019	Carter 459564	6/25/2019
440	9 MAK	N19-1675	5/22/2019-6/26/2019	4/10/2019	7/11/2019	Carter 459565	6/25/2019
441	32	N18-1897	9/6/2018-9/10/2018	8/3/2018	9/14/2018	Carter 459566	9/10/2018
442	9mm Luger	N19-1663	5/22/2019-6/26/2019	4/10/2019	7/11/2019	Carter 459567	6/25/2019
443	32	N19-1662	5/22/2019-6/26/2019	4/10/2019	7/11/2019	Carter 459568	6/25/2019
444	9mm Luger	N19-1647	5/22/2019-6/26/2019	4/10/2019	7/11/2019	Carter 459569	6/25/2019
446	380	N19-1680	5/22/2019-6/26/2019	4/10/2019	7/11/2019	Carter 459570	6/25/2019
447	45 Auto	N19-1754	6/26/2019-7/9/2019	4/10/2019	7/11/2019	Carter 459571	7/9/2019
448	9mm Luger	N19-1762	6/26/2019-7/9/2019	4/10/2019	7/11/2019	Carter 459572	7/9/2019
449	380	N19-1665	5/22/2019-6/26/2019	4/10/2019	7/11/2019	Carter 459573	6/25/2019
451	9mm Luger	N19-1759	6/26/2019-7/9/2019	4/10/2019	7/11/2019	Carter 459574	7/9/2019
452	40 S&W	N19-1761	6/26/2019-7/9/2019	4/10/2019	7/11/2019	Carter 459575	7/9/2019

454	380	N19-1655	5/22/2019-6/26/2019	4/10/2019	7/11/2019	Carter 459576	6/25/2019
456	9mm Luger	N19-1656	5/22/2019-6/26/2019	4/10/2019	7/11/2019	Carter 459577	6/25/2019
457	9mm Luger	N19-1686	5/22/2019-6/26/2019	4/10/2019	7/11/2019	Carter 459578	6/26/2019
459	380	N19-1651	5/22/2019-6/26/2019	4/10/2019	7/11/2019	Carter 459579	6/25/2019
460	9mm Luger	N19-1684	5/22/2019-6/26/2019	4/10/2019	7/11/2019	Carter 459580	6/26/2019
461	40 S&W	N19-1644	5/22/2019-6/26/2019	4/10/2019	7/11/2019	Carter 459581	6/25/2019
462	25	N19-1654	5/22/2019-6/26/2019	4/10/2019	7/11/2019	Carter 459582	6/25/2019
463	9mm Luger	N19-1649	5/22/2019-6/26/2019	4/10/2019	7/11/2019	Carter 459583	6/25/2019
466	9mm Luger	N19-1758	6/26/2019-7/9/2019	4/10/2019	7/11/2019	Carter 459584	7/9/2019
467	38 SUPER	N19-1757	6/26/2019-7/9/2019	4/10/2019	7/11/2019	Carter 459585	7/9/2019
469	40 S&W	N19-1794	6/26/2019-7/11/2019	4/10/2019	7/19/2019	Carter 459586	7/11/2019
470	40 S&W	N19-1755	6/26/2019-7/9/2019	4/10/2019	7/11/2019	Carter 459587	7/9/2019
492	32	N18-1901	9/6/2018-9/10/2018	8/3/2018	9/17/2018	Carter 459588	9/10/2018
493	32	N18-1969	9/6/2018- 9/14/2018	8/3/2018	9/14/2018	Carter 459589	9/14/2018

According to this data, pulled from PRELIMS and the NIBIN log, there were a total of 97 firearms that were processed by Deputy John Carter (459493) in 2018 and 2019.
At that time, the time spent to process each firearm and enter them into NIBIN was between 0.5 to 1 hour per firearm,
totalling somewhere between 48 and 97 hours spent byDeputy Carter with these firearms.
11 of the above firearms were not fired due to prior malfunctions with the firearm
(five (5) slide malfunctions, two (2) safety malfunctions, and four (4) firing pin malfunctions).
One was not fired because it was unsuitable for NIBIN.

LOS ANGELES COUNTY SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT'S

BUSINESS RECORDS DECLARATION

I, Anel Frederick, declare that if called and sworn, I could testify competently to the following:

I am over the age of 18 and am not a party to this action.

I am employed by the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department as an Administrative Services Manager, II. I am assigned to the Pay, Leaves, and Records Unit, located at 211 W. Temple Street, 5th Floor, Los Angeles, California 90012. I have been with the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department since May 1, 2006, and joined Pay, Leaves, and Records Unit in April 2012.

My duties include overseeing and reviewing the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department employee's payroll records to determine their leave time, benefits, and compensation.

I am qualified to give this declaration.

These records are Sheriff's Department's wage and hour records which are kept in the ordinary course of business. The wage and hour information are input into the computer database maintained by the Sheriff's Department at or near the time that an employee's salary is first entered or is updated. Employee wage and hour information can be accessed by entering the employee's name and six-digit employee number. When an employee's salary changes, Personnel Administration Bureau's Personnel Processing Unit is provided with a form from the employees' supervising unit with the new salary information, which is then updated in the database at or near the time of the salary change.

Attached is a chart reflecting the salary and hourly wages for specific employees of the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department for the months of June and July 2018, and December 2019.

I declare that the information set forth in the attached chart is true and correct based upon the Sheriff's Department's database of employee wages and salaries.

Executed this 29 day of February 2024 at Los Angeles, California.

Anel Frederick

	QSAL 7/31/2018		QSAL 12/20/2019	
	Monthly	Hourly	Monthly	Hourly
Susan O'Leary Brown (#547709)	$ 4,916.00	$ 28.25	$ 5,139.64	$ 29.54
Chris Argonza (#505860), CPE custodian	$ 5,001.82	$ 28.75	$ 5,756.28	$ 33.08
Jose E. Lingat, Jr. (#520074), CPE custodian	$ 5,001.82	$ 28.75	$ 5,307.00	$ 30.50
Manuel Nuyda (#249202), CPE Custodian.	$ 5,574.64	$ 32.04	$ 5,914.82	$ 33.99
Romeo F. Uy (#469509), CPE custodian	$ 5,001.82	$ 28.75	$ 5,307.00	$ 30.50
Regalado O. Javate, CPE custodian	$ 5,574.64	$ 32.04	$ 5,914.82	$ 33.99

	QSAL 6/30/2018	
	Monthly	Hourly
Lt. Joshua Barton (#468952)	$ 13,136.28	$ 75.59
Deputy Kyle Dingman (#602363)	$ 8,140.43	$ 46.78
Sgt. Allen Dollens (408547)	$ 11,854.92	$ 68.22
Lt. Brian Gillis, (#406821)	$ 14,087.54	$ 81.05
Sgt. Nathan Grimes (#468754)	$ 9,771.48	$ 56.25
Deputy Murray Jacob (#513465)	$ 8,304.67	$ 47.75
Deputy Aaron W. King (#288356)	$ 11,687.01	$ 67.35
Sgt. Theodore Knott (#454251)	$ 11,390.65	$ 65.56
Sgt. Richard Leon (#424956)	$ 9,085.75	$ 52.31
Deputy Jonathon Livingston (#527888)	$ 8,817.55	$ 50.70
Deputy Christopher May (#532344)	$ 8,304.67	$ 47.73
Deputy Salvador Moreno, (#606047)	$ 7,705.33	$ 44.28
Deputy Christopher Morris (#527190)	$ 8,643.17	$ 49.77
Sgt. Joshua Nemeth (#531796)	$ 8,140.43	$ 46.78
Deputy David Roach (#513432)	$ 8,140.43	$ 46.88
Deputy John Roth (#514758).	$ 8,861.69	$ 51.02
Deputy Cesar Vilanova (#546551	$ 8,817.55	$ 50.68
Sgt. Wyatt Waldron (#521031)	$ 8,817.55	$ 50.77
Linda McGuire (Sheriff Station Clerk) (#616613)	$ 3,986.92	$ 22.91
David Sanchez (Sheriff Station Clerk) (#630110)	$ 3,581.74	$ 21.16
David Wonser) (Sheriff Station Clerk) (#610367	$ 3,779.28	$ 21.72
Martha Exconde (Sheriff Station Clerk) (#629959)	$ 3,581.74	$ 20.58

Shari McClaran (Sheriff Station Clerk) (#629783)	$ 3,581.74	$ 20.58
Monica Zepeda (Sheriff Station Clerk) (#620308)	$ 3,986.92	$ 22.91
Deputy Jason Aames (#478581)	$ 9,408.96	$ 54.17
Sgt. Eric Eitner (#432022) - retired	$ 11,390.65	$ 65.65
Deputy Kevin Bowes (#602442)	$ 8,140.43	$ 46.78
Deputy Ryan Thompson (#600320)	$ 8,388.03	$ 48.21
Deputy Joshua Mejia (#462487)	$ 8,388.03	$ 48.21

6333