IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT 1 2 FOR THE DISTRICT OF HAWAII KIRK C. FISHER, 3 Civil No. 11-00589 ACK-BMK 4 Plaintiff, Honolulu, Hawaii 5 June 14, 2012 VS. 10:42 a.m. 6 LOUIS KEALOHA, as an individual and in his 7 official capacity as Honolulu Chief of Police; 8 PAUL PUTZULU, as an individual and in his 9 official capacity as former) Honolulu Acting Chief of Police; CITY AND COUNTY OF 10 HONOLULU; HONOLULU POLICE DEPARTMENT and DOE 11 DEFENDANTS 1-50, 12 Motion for Preliminary Defendants. Injunction 13 14 TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS BEFORE THE HONORABLE ALAN C. KAY 15 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT SENIOR JUDGE 16 APPEARANCES: 17 For the Plaintiff: DONALD L. WILKERSON, ESQ. TE-HINA ICKES, ESO. 18 841 Bishop Street, Suite 2201 Honolulu, Hawaii 96813 19 20 For the Defendants: D. SCOTT DODD Deputy Corporation Counsel 21 City and County of Honolulu 530 S. King Street, Rm. 110 Honolulu, Hawaii 96813 22 Katherine Eismann, CSR, CRR, RDR 23 Court Reporter: United States District Court 24 300 Ala Moana Boulevard, C-338 Honolulu, Hawaii 96850 25 (808)541-2062 ke@hid.uscourts.gov

THE COURT: This is your motion for preliminary

25

injunction. 1 2 MS. ICKES: Thank you, Judge. You know, just as a preliminary matter, plaintiff had pointed out -- we had pointed 3 4 out in our reply that we had intended to amend our complaint prior t the hearing on this matter. 5 6 THE COURT: Yes. 7 MS. ICKES: And all parties are by now aware that I did file an amended complaint, although it was filed this 8 9 morning. So, I'm -- I don't know whether or not Mr. -- well, I don't believe Mr. Dodd has had an opportunity to review and --10 or is prepared to argue the likelihood of success on the merits 11 12 or if the Court has even had an opportunity to review the 13 amended complaint. 14 If Your Honor would like me to continue anyway, I 15 just wanted to make that clear before I started. Also as a 16 preliminary matter --17 THE COURT: I haven't seen or heard of it. MS. ICKES: 18 Okay. 19 THE COURT: I forgot to ask my clerk to check on it. 20 MS. ICKES: However, I can proceed. With regard to the amended complaint, the reason I bring this up, Judge, is 21 22 because it was addressed in the City's memorandum in opposition and addressed in my reply. With regards to --23 24 THE COURT: Is that a problem for you, Mr. Dodd, with

25

our proceeding now?

.

MR. DODD: May I speak from here, Your Honor? 1 2 THE COURT: Yes, if you can speak into the mike. 3 MR. DODD: Thank you. Basically, Your Honor, counsel 4 is correct. I have not had an opportunity to review the amended complaint. I got the email this morning that it was 5 6 e-filed at 9:09. So I can't truly comment on the likelihood of 7 success on the merits as to the amended complaint. Thank you. THE COURT: Thank you. Are ready to go ahead with 8 9 this hearing at point? 10 MR. DODD: Yes, we can submit arguments on the 11 hearing, Your Honor. 12 THE COURT: All right. 13 MS. ICKES: Thank you, Judge. With regards to -- I 14 am going to refer to Page 2 of City's memorandum in opposition 15 to this motion. The second paragraph under introduction, 16 according to the complaint, plaintiff was arrested on two 17 counts of abuse. In my response, in my reply, I dispute that. 18 19 However, it's come to my knowledge since writing that reply, 20 based on some initial disclosures by the City, that Mr. Fisher 21 was in fact arrested on two counts of abuse. So I made that change in the amended complaint. 22 23 That could be relevant in our arguments or the Court

THE COURT: Why are there two counts?

24

25

may have some questions on that.

1 MS. ICKES: Two counts of an abuse of a household 2 member rather than two counts of harassment. 3 THE COURT: You mean the mother and the daughter? 4 MS. ICKES: Correct. THE COURT: The mother and once with the daughter? 5 6 MS. ICKES: Correct, Your Honor. He was not --7 THE COURT: I thought we were aware of that. MS. ICKES: He was not convicted of abuse. Your 8 Honor, the reason I bring that up is because I took issue with 9 that in my reply to the City's memo in op. Since filing that 10 reply, it's come to my knowledge that he was in fact arrested 11 12 for abuse and not harassment. So that is an error on my part 13 for taking issue with that fact. And I have made that -- I have remedied that in the 14 15 amended complaint. I just wanted to point that out. THE COURT: Is that a different statute then? 16 17 MS. ICKES: It is a different statute. HR --18 THE COURT: Pardon me? 19 MS. ICKES: It is a different statute. HRS 709-906. 20 THE COURT: Why have you waited to this time? 21 MS. ICKES: Well, I can speak to that, Your Honor. THE COURT: It's a different analysis. 22 23 MS. ICKES: I would disagree. If the Court would 24 like to hear my analysis, it's the same analysis that I have 25 set forth in my memorandum in opposition to the City and

MS. ICKES: Because I had erroneously stated in my

reply that Mr. Fisher was arrested for harassment. The police

prosecutors charged him with harassment and he was -- he pled

reports indicate that he was arrested for abuse. The

22

23

24

25

1 guilty to harassment. 2 THE COURT: Well, I hope I have that straight at this 3 point. MS. ICKES: But, Judge, I would submit that the 4 5 analysis is the same, because it really doesn't matter what the 6 facts are underlying the conviction. The statutes don't 7 contemplate what one was arrested for or even charged with but 8 what an applicant was convicted of. 9 And in this case, he was charged with and convicted of harassment under HRS 7-11-1106. 10 THE COURT: Okay. So we are back on the initial 11 track now. 12 13 MS. ICKES: Yes, Judge. 14 THE COURT: We will erase your mistake, and we will 15 go back to the original track. MS. ICKES: Thank you, Judge. 16 17 THE COURT: Okay. 18 MS. ICKES: Really what this case is about is the 19 continuing violation of Mr. Fisher's constitutional right to 20 That violation we submit started back in bear arms. October 2009 with the initial denial of his application for a 21 22 permit to acquire. 23 THE COURT: Okay. Now did he file a subsequent

MS. ICKES: He did not file a subsequent application,

24

25

application?

1 Judge. He wrote a letter to the police chief requesting that 2 that application be reevaluated and that --3 THE COURT: That was the new police Chief Kealoha. 4 MS. ICKES: Correct. So the initial application was denied in October 2009 by acting -- then Acting Police Chief 5 6 Paul Putzulu. 7 Through counsel, defendant asked the new police chief, Defendant Kealoha, to reevaluate that application, and 8 9 Defendant Kealoha reaffirmed Paul Putzulu's prior denial of Mr. Fisher's application for permit to acquire. 10 THE COURT: Have you served Putzulu? 11 12 MS. ICKES: Judge, we have made numerous attempts to 13 try and serve Mr. Putzulu and have not had any success. 14 initially tried to serve him through the City. They declined 15 to accept service of process because he's no longer an 16 employee, which we understand. 17 We tracked down -- we tried to track down his new employer, which we were unable to, and tried numerous times at 18 19 his residence. Our process servers have indicated to me that 20 he has a very large gate around his property and have not been 21 able to locate him. THE COURT: He has what? 22

MS. ICKES: A large gate around his property or the

last known address that we have for Mr. Putzulu. So to this

date, he has not been served.

23

24

25

THE COURT: Are you going dismiss him? 1 2 MS. ICKES: Judge, I haven't had an opportunity to 3 consider that, but --4 THE COURT: Well, what do you mean you haven't had an 5 opportunity? 6 MS. ICKES: Well, I haven't considered it. 7 THE COURT: We have been here for several months now. MS. ICKES: That's correct, and we have continued 8 9 trying to serve him. It may come to a point where we have to 10 publish. I haven't gotten there yet, but we have tried numerous times. 11 12 And if the Court requires, I can submit an affidavit 13 from our process server indicating the times they have tried to 14 serve him. 15 THE COURT: Well, you know, if you are going to 16 pursue him, you better pursue him, and you better seek 17 publication service then. 18 MS. ICKES: Yes, Judge. 19 So with regard to the continuing violation of 20 Mr. Fisher's constitutional right to bear arms, plaintiff 21 submits that it started back in October 2009 with the initial denial, continues today, and will continue if this injunction 22 is not issued. 23 24 THE COURT: Now, on June 10th of 2010, you filed a 25 motion to enforce the order permitting return of firearms.

1 MS. ICKES: Yes, Judge. 2 THE COURT: Before the family court. And that order 3 or that motion was denied. Apparently you have not been able 4 to find the order or any findings. 5 MS. ICKES: The order from that family court was just 6 an order denying the motion. There were no findings of fact or 7 conclusions of law filed with regards to that family court judge's decision. It was just a denial of the motion. 8 9 THE COURT: So, does that -- so is there a res 10 judicata problem? 11 MS. ICKES: With regards to us filing the instant 12 lawsuit? 13 THE COURT: Pardon me? MS. ICKES: With regards to us filing the instant 14 15 lawsuit? THE COURT: To the issue of whether or not Mr. Fisher 16 17 is entitled to get his guns back. MS. ICKES: Well, Judge, that motion to -- was to 18 19 enforce an even prior order that was issued back in 1998 by 20 another family court judge, and that order actually ordered HPD 21 to return Mr. Fisher's firearms which they did. So, when --THE COURT: But when did they return his firearms? 22 MS. ICKES: Shortly thereafter, Judge. It was --23 24 THE COURT: Shortly thereafter what? 25 MS. ICKES: 1990 -- the year was 1998. And if I

1 could just get the date for you. November 4th, 1998, a family 2 court judge ordered an order permitting -- issued an order 3 permitting the return of firearms. And with that order being filed, it was ordered that 4 Mr. Fisher's firearms be returned to him. And I don't have the 5 6 exact date, Judge, but following this November 4th, 1998, 7 order, HPD promptly returned Mr. Fisher's firearms. THE COURT: So sometime in '98 or '99. 8 9 MS. ICKES: Yes, Judge, late '98 or early '99. THE COURT: So what was this -- then he filed an 10 11 application to purchase a new firearm; is that right? 12 MS. ICKES: That's correct, Your Honor, more than 10 13 years later. 14 THE COURT: And that was in 2009? 15 MS. ICKES: Yes, the fall of 2009. The denial came in October of 2009. October 1st, 2009, shortly after -- during 16 17 the fall of 2009 is when he applied to get a new firearm. THE COURT: And then in October 1 of 2009, Defendant 18 19 Putzulu, the acting chief, directed him to surrender his 20 firearms which apparently he did. 21 MS. ICKES: Yes. 22 THE COURT: According to paragraph 25 of your complaint. And then in June of -- June 10th of 2010, plaintiff 23 24 submitted this motion to -- to the family court to enforce the

order permitting return of firearms.

25

MS. ICKES: That's correct. Because it was a prior family court order and the order was not being honored by HPD at that point, counsel thought that the family court could order that the previous order be complied with.

THE COURT: Well then my question to you is is that order from the family court denying your motion res judicata?

MS. ICKES: Judge, I don't believe so, because the order is just denying the motion to enforce the order. We are not exactly asking this Court to enforce that prior order, but to overturn HPD's decision to deny Mr. Fisher's new application.

THE COURT: But the order -- I mean the issue in both that order and this matter is whether Mr. Fisher is entitled to possession of his firearms based on his prior conviction of harassment.

MS. ICKES: The order -- the initial order from 1998 allowed Mr. Fisher to -- or ordered HPD to return the firearms to Mr. Fisher. In 2009 HPD required Mr. Fisher to return those firearms that they had previously returned to him back in 1998 based on his new permit or application for permit to acquire.

At that time, apparently HPD looked through the file -- the old 1997 file and saw the underlying facts of Mr. Fisher's original arrest. And based on that research, they decided that he was ineligible, and, therefore, required him to return whatever firearms he had in his possession.

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

Now there has never been an order by any court reversing that initial order to return Mr. Fisher's firearms. I'm not sure if I'm answering Your Honor's question. But we are seeking an order today requiring HPD to issue a permit, because Mr. Fisher is not statutorily disqualified under the Hawaii revised statutes. So I don't -- I don't believe it's the same issue. THE COURT: Well, isn't the issue whether -- because of his prior conviction of harassment, whether he's entitled to possess a firearm? And in one case you are talking about return of firearms and in another case you are talking about application to purchase a new firearm. And aren't both of those based on whether or not he's precluded from possessing a firearm based on his prior conviction of harassment? MS. ICKES: Yes, Judge. THE COURT: Is that res judicata? MS. ICKES: May I have a moment? THE COURT: You may. (Brief pause.) MS. ICKES: Thank you, Judge. Mr. Wilkerson actually -- with respect to that motion to enforce the prior order, Mr. Wilkerson was present at that hearing, the motion to enforce order permitting firearms on June 10th, 2010. And

although I have not attached a copy of the order, that order

1 was denied. No findings of fact or conclusions of law were 2 entered. 3 However, I believe the basis or the basis that Judge 4 Choy indicated for denying that motion was that he -- that the family court did not have jurisdiction over that matter. 5 6 Secondly, as I think I was trying to point out --7 THE COURT: How are we going to know that? 8 MS. ICKES: Judge, I believe the judicial retention 9 statutes regarding transcripts are 10 years. Obviously, I don't have the transcripts before me, but I can -- I can try to 10 obtain them. 11 12 As I said, co-counsel, Mr. Wilkerson, did attend that 13 hearing and argued that motion. And that was what the basis of 14 the denial was. And --15 (Brief pause.) MS. ICKES: Excuse me, Judge. May I have a moment to 16 17 confer with co-counsel? Thank you. (Brief pause.) 18 19 MS. ICKES: Thank you, Judge. I just wanted to get 20 some further clarification on that motion to enforce the order. 21 Now the prior order that we were discussing, that of November 4th, 1998, essentially states that HPD should return 22 Mr. Fisher's firearms so long as he's statutorily qualified. 23 24 The language of the order is set forth in our complaint. 25 With regards to the motion to enforce the order

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

permitting, with -- excuse me -- with respect to the motion to enforce that prior order, I believe it was Judge Choy's position with the family court that although that order was enforceable, he's not in a position to determine whether or not Mr. Fisher is statutorily qualified or disqualified. And that's what we are asking you to decide, Judge. Our argument is that Mr. Fisher is not statutorily disqualified. Another argument that --THE COURT: So you are changing your position then. You are not saying that the order -- the family court order was denied because they did not have jurisdiction, but its order had always been conditioned on a determination of -- by the HPD of whether or not Mr. Fisher was permitted to receive the weapons back. MS. ICKES: Yes, Judge, after further clarification with co-counsel, and thank you for giving me that opportunity to clarify that. That was the position of the family court in 2010 with respect to the motion to enforce. THE COURT: And how do I know that with regard to the second order? MS. ICKES: Well, Judge, I don't have -- excuse me. THE COURT: As far as the second order that didn't have any findings or conclusions? I am -- I don't have any transcripts to MS. ICKES: turn over to the court at this time. I can certainly try to

1 obtain them. The family court order was just a standard order denying the -- denying the motion. 2 3 THE COURT: So you think you can get the transcript 4 for me? 5 MS. ICKES: I can certainly try, Judge. Just based 6 on some prior research I have done on this case, I know 7 generally the retention statute for transcripts are 10 years. 8 I'm not sure if the family court has a different 9 system, but as you can see, the hearing was held on -- in 2010, 10 which was just about two years ago. So, I -- when I get back to my office today, I will try and order those transcripts and 11 12 get them to the Court if I can. 13 THE COURT: I forgot now. Do we have the motion? We probably have the motion, don't we? 14 15 MS. ICKES: The motion to enforce the --16 THE COURT: Yes. 17 MS. ICKES: I did not attach that motion to any of my moving papers or opposition. 18 19 THE COURT: Who prepared the order denying the 20 motion? 21 MS. ICKES: Mr. Wilkerson is informing me that there 22 was none. That the denial was just made on the record and a 23 paper one was not filed. I would have to do some further 24 research on that, Your Honor. 25 I -- I'm reading what I have in my complaint and what

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

returned his guns.

I have in my motion, but that is essentially the information that I have before me and that I can argue this morning. If the Court requires additional information, like the actual motion, I can take steps today to get that information over to the Court. THE COURT: Well, I wish you good luck. I'm not sure. I am not too confident you are going to be able to find any transcript. Their records are not very substantial. MS. ICKES: Well, I will attempt to anyway, Your Honor, but I certainly have a copy of the motion that was filed. THE COURT: I have a copy. MS. ICKES: Okay. With regards to -- I believe this may address one of the Court's prior questions. What we are seeking today is injunctive relief, requesting that HPD or in this case Chief Kealoha grant Mr. Fisher's application for permit to acquire a new firearm that was initially submitted in the fall of 2009. The order regarding the return of firearms from 1998 had to do with HPD returning those firearms that he had surrendered previous to his harassment conviction. So, after -- and after his conviction for harassment, the family court ordered that so long as Mr. Fisher's statutorily

qualified, HPD should return his guns. And at that time, HPD

Ten years later, when he applied to obtain a new firearm, they said -- HPD informed him that he needed to -- that his application was denied, and that he needed the turn over all the firearms or dispose of firearms in his possession, and he has lawfully dispose of them. However, they are not in HPD's possession, so we are not asking HPD --

THE COURT: They are destroyed?

MS. ICKES: Correct. We are not asking that HPD return any firearms that are subject to that initial order. What we are asking for is that HPD reevaluate or grant Mr. Fisher's permit -- application for permit to acquire additional firearms.

THE COURT: So, let me -- I haven't really read this motion closely, the motion filed with the family court. What was said, was that only for the return of his firearms that he surrendered again, or was it also to grant him a new permit to purchase the new weapon?

MS. ICKES: I'm sorry, Judge. I don't have that motion before me. I can't answer yes or no.

THE COURT: The language is a little vague. It covers the -- on the one hand it requests that he get his firearms back, but it also discusses whether or not his conviction of harassment was a conviction of violence and a crime of violence. I will have to go through that more thoroughly.

MS. ICKES: Chronologically, Your Honor, the motion to enforce the prior order to returned firearms came subsequent to Paul Putzulu's -- Acting Chief Paul Putzulu's denial of the application -- of Mr. Fisher's application to get a new firearm. That was October 1st, 2009. That motion to enforce was June 10th, 2010.

Mr. Fisher, through counsel, wrote to the new Chief Kealoha requesting that he reevaluate that application. So, the reapplication, if you will, came after the family court's order denying the motion to enforce the prior order. So I don't believe that motion would have addressed what came after on August 31st when Mr. Fisher essentially reapplied for a permit. And then defendant —

THE COURT: What you have pointed out, a motion came after J. Putzulu denied application and required the return of or surrender of all his firearms.

MS. ICKES: That's correct. And then there was a subsequent attempt to reapply or ask Chief Kealoha to reconsider an application by Mr. Fisher to obtain new firearms or to obtain a new firearm. And that was denied by Kealoha in September of 2010.

So chronologically, there were reapplications and denials following that motion to enforce. There was also an application prior to that motion to enforce. It's all set forth in the complaint as well as in the statement of facts to

this instant motion.

THE COURT: The same issue was involved.

MS. ICKES: Well, Judge, I believe that the initial order back in 1998 had to do with those firearms in Mr. Fisher's possession at that time. There was an order that he surrender the firearms, which he did. He pled guilty to and was convicted of harassment.

Later, after serving his term of probation, the family court ordered that HPD return those firearms so long as he is statutorily qualified. They returned the firearms.

They, meaning HPD, returned the firearms. And then all of this happens 10 years later when he applies to — pursuant to the Hawaii revised statutes to obtain a new firearm.

They reconsider their position and deny the new application and order him to surrender or lawfully dispose of firearms in his possession. So what's at issue here is whether Mr. Fisher is statutorily qualified. And our argument, obviously, is that he is statutorily qualified and that HPD or Chief Kealoha and HPD should grant his application to obtain a new firearm or firearms.

So while that motion to enforce had -- that motion to enforce essentially had to do with returning firearms that he was ordered to surrender. And we are seeking here, for purposes of this -- this case and this motion, an order requiring HPD to issue a permit pursuant to his application,

because he has -- he being Mr. Fisher is statutorily qualified under law to -- to possess a firearm.

With respect to the instant motion, the motion for preliminary injunction is before the Court this morning, and I know the Court is well aware of the four part Winter test: The likelihood of success on the merits, which we have kind of discussed up to now, irreparable harm to plaintiff, the balance of equities, and the interests of the public.

Plaintiff would submit that despite this Court's prior order with respect to City and Kealoha's motions to dismiss, which Your Honor granted in part with respect to Kealoha and denied in part, and granted in — granted with respect to the City, that plaintiff is — can and has still made a strong showing that he's likely to succeed on the merits.

As I mentioned earlier, the -- or we have filed an amended complaint. The Court obviously is well aware that in the order of -- back in April of 2012, that the Court left the door open for the plaintiff to file an amended complaint if we so chose to. And we did, albeit it was filed this morning.

We filed the amended complaint this morning, and we believe we've addressed and cured those deficiencies that the Court pointed out in their April 2012 order with respect to municipal liability and qualified immunity to --

THE COURT: Well, we are not on a motion to dismiss

again. We are just on a motion for preliminary injunction. 1 MS. ICKES: Yes, Judge. I guess the only reason I 2 3 bring that --4 THE COURT: And of course we have not read your 5 amended complaint which was very dilatorily filed this morning. 6 MS. ICKES: Yes, Judge. I apologize for that. was --7 8 THE COURT: I don't want to discuss those points --9 MS. ICKES: Yes, Judge. THE COURT: -- that we dismissed. 10 11 MS. ICKES: I am not going to get into it. 12 THE COURT: This is a preliminary injunction. MS. ICKES: I am not going to get in to those 13 deficiencies that the Court pointed out. 14 15 THE COURT: Let's proceed. 16 Thank you. I may be repeating myself MS. ICKES: 17 here, Judge, but what we are trying to do here -- what we are 18 seeking here is not -- we are not trying to invalidate any 19 statute. We are not trying to get a particular statute declared unconstitutional. 20 21 We are just -- rather we are arguing here that in Mr. Fisher's case, Chief Kealoha and, by extension, HPD and, by 22 extension, the City and County have misapplied the statute as 23 24 it -- as -- in Mr. Fisher's -- with regards to Mr. Fisher's 25 application, because Mr. Fisher is not statutorily

disqualified.

And those issues are discussed at length in our motion. We discuss the applicable Hawaii law with respect to the gun laws. We discuss crimes of violence under Hawaii and federal law. We -- which was discussed at length at the -- the previous hearing on City's motion to dismiss.

What's very relevant here, Judge, is the case law states, and it's argued at length in our motion, is that with regards to whether or not someone is statutorily disqualified because of a prior crime — because of a prior crime of violence, the statute contemplates what applicant has been convicted of, not what one was arrested for or even charged with.

Many Ninth Court Circuit -- Ninth Circuit courts discuss the fact that harassment is not a crime of violence. I am sorry, Judge. I may have misspoke. It might be Tenth Circuit. But in any case, the case law is set forth at length in our motion.

Not what one was arrested for, not what one was charged with, and not on the facts underlying the conviction. So, plaintiff submits that in this case, it does not matter what the police reports say. It does not matter what Mr. Fisher was arrested for. It does not matter what Mr. Fisher was charged with.

What matters is what the conviction is. And in this

case, the conviction was for harassment. And we submit that harassment here does not satisfy the crime of violence, because it does not have elements of injury, threats of injury, use of force or attempted use of physical force as elements. So for those reasons, Mr. Fisher is not statutorily disqualified from firearms ownership.

The Court addressed that issue in its lengthy order and with just regards to the allegations that plaintiff sufficiently has alleged second — that his second amendment right to bear arms was infringed when defendants denied his permit to acquire.

With respect to irreparable harm, Judge, we submit that Mr. Fisher has suffered irreparable harm. I started off with the fact that back in 2009, October 2009 when Mr. Putzulu initially denied his application through today, and if this injunction is not granted he will continue to suffer constitutional violation.

Now district courts in other jurisdictions, and I have discussed them in my memo -- or my memo in support and in my reply, that district courts in other jurisdictions have ruled that irreparable harm is established or can be presumed when the claim for preliminary injunction is based on a constitutional violation.

And in this case, that's exactly what we are alleging. That Mr. Fisher's permit or application rather was

wrongfully denied, because he is statutorily qualified. And as a result, he's been deprived of his second amendment right to bear arms.

THE COURT: And his wife won't let him have the arms. She keeps the arms in her own bureau?

MS. ICKES: Judge, I -- I don't know. But with -- in any case, what's going on now is that he's being denied the opportunity to own firearms himself. And that's a right covered by the second amendment and that statutorily qualified United States citizens to meet objective criteria are entitled to.

And plaintiff submits in this case Mr. Fisher is entitled to own and possess firearms pursuant to the second amendment and Hawaii Revised Statutes Chapter 134 and is not disqualified by any statutory law -- Hawaii statutory law or the Lautenberg Amendment or any other federal law that prohibits firearm ownership for citizens who have previously been convicted for crimes of violence or misdemeanor crimes of domestic violence.

That's all inapplicable here, because Mr. Fisher -- as argued before, Mr. Fisher has not been convicted of a crime of violence.

THE COURT: Thank you.

MS. ICKES: One thing, another point that --

THE COURT: How much more do you have?

MS. ICKES: Well, I was just going to go through the four prongs, Judge. I am on irreparable harm. I have -- I can speed through it if the Court has specific questions. Not very much longer.

THE COURT: Okay. We are running kind of short on time.

MS. ICKES: Okay. The largest point I believe we covered was the likelihood of success. But just briefly, Judge, with respect to irreparable harm not only has Mr. Fisher suffered liberty interest because he's been deprived of his constitutional right to bear arms, but also a property interest which the City does not address in its memorandum in opposition.

I believe I cite a Nevada case -- a District Court of Nevada case that states that property is unique. And under general principles of law of equity, its possible loss or destruction usually constitutes irreparable harm. And we are arguing here that not only has Mr. Fisher been deprived of the liberty interest but also the property interest. So, plaintiff submits that Mr. Fisher has undoubtedly suffered irreparable harm.

I can cover balance of equities and public interest fairly quickly. I would just like to point out that the reasons set forth by the City with regard to protecting the public are entirely speculative. Harm to the public, their

argument is -- they are based on pure speculation, and many of 1 2 their arguments are completely inapplicable here because they discuss cases that are to do with carrying a firearm in public. 3 4 THE COURT: Carrying a firearm in public. 5 MS. ICKES: So that's inapplicable here. Here 6 Mr. Fisher -- with regards to Mr. Fisher, he just wants to be 7 able to have a -- to -- excuse me, Judge. That's not what Mr. Fisher is seeking here. He is not trying to obtain a 8 9 permit to carry weapons in public. So I would submit that the City's arguments regarding 10 harm to the public are inapplicable here. Also, issuing the 11 12 injunction would further serve the public interest because --13 THE COURT: I wasn't really persuaded by the City's argument on that, so go ahead to your next item. 14 15 MS. ICKES: Okay. Just one last note on public 16 interest, because, you know, there are these --17 THE COURT: If you want to get into it, I will give you some reasons that the City can assert. 18 19 MS. ICKES: I will move on, Judge. 20 THE COURT: Okay. 21 MS. ICKES: And although I did not raise this in my motion, the City raises levels of scrutiny. If Your Honor 22 23 wants me to get into it, I can try and address that. But if 24 you don't have any questions, I don't have to. I know we are 25 running short on time, so --

THE COURT: Please move ahead.

MS. ICKES: Yes, Judge. For all of those reasons, we believe we are likely to succeed on the merits or Mr. Fisher's claims are likely to succeed on the merits. That because constitutional issues and liberty — he has been deprived of liberty interest, property interest, he has suffered irreparable harm.

The balance of equities weigh in his favor. The City has not even addressed the balance of equities. And the public interest would serve — it would serve the public interest to grant this — or issue this injunction, because other similarly situated citizens are subject to these same arbitrary evaluations of permits to acquire.

By issuing this injunction, it would put the HPD, the Chief, the City on notice that at least when it comes to harassment, there are certain things you can and cannot look at. In this case, Mr. Fisher was not convicted of a crime of violence as set forth in our moving papers.

If Your Honor has any additional questions, we are just requesting that based on all of these, the reasons set forth in our moving papers, our reply, the argument here today, that the injunction be issued and HPD be ordered to grant Mr. Fisher's application for a permit to acquire.

THE COURT: Thank you.

MS. ICKES: Thank you.

THE COURT: Mr. Dodd. 1 2 MR. DODD: Thank you, Your Honor. Your Honor, excuse 3 me one second. It is our position that this motion has not 4 been properly supported by evidence. Plaintiff argues facts --THE COURT: What's your point on the res judicata 5 6 matter? 7 MR. DODD: The res judicata matter. Your Honor, I didn't brief that in my papers, because I believe that is a 8 9 more appropriate subject for a motion for summary judgment, because I was not including evidence with my opposition papers. 10 I don't disagree with the Court's position, and I do think that 11 12 is a legitimate argument that the City would raise. 13 THE COURT: I haven't --MR. DODD: But I don't have the evidence. 14 15 THE COURT: I haven't really pronounced any position 16 I am just raising some issues on it. on that. 17 MR. DODD: Your Honor, when -- which gets back to my point that the plaintiff has not sufficiently shown evidence 18 19 that the Court needs to evaluate. I mean plaintiff is seeking 20 an injunction here. Plaintiff's got to show more than just a 21 possibility of success. 22 THE COURT: Did you even raise res judicata in your 23 answer? 24 MR. DODD: I didn't. Your Honor, I will not make a 25 statement on the record that I don't know the answer to. But

as to the motion -- as to plaintiff's motion, what the -- what we would like to see, I think everyone would like to see are these filings in the family court that plaintiff has been arguing about. Those are not part -
THE COURT: I mean your opposition did not even address this issue of whether this is a crime of violence.

MR. DODD: Your Honor, we did address that in the -- in our motion to dismiss. We addressed whether it was a crime of violence.

The City defendant's position, Your Honor, is that plaintiff is statutorily disqualified. Plaintiff argues that he is statutorily qualified but there is not evidence to support that. We believe that eventually we will prevail on that issue. But for a --

THE COURT: You haven't presented any evidence to me about that.

MR. DODD: Nor has the plaintiff. So, it is plaintiff's burden on a motion for preliminary injunction to establish that he is likely to succeed. We believe he has not done that.

Your Honor is correct that we did not establish evidence. We did not adduce evidence in opposition, but it's plaintiff's burden to carry on a motion for preliminary injunction, and the argument is that plaintiff has not done that.

THE COURT: Well, they have analyzed the charge and 1 the nature of the charge and conviction. 2 3 MR. DODD: Your Honor, in our --4 THE COURT: And provided case law. MR. DODD: Your Honor, in our motion to dismiss, we 5 6 brought up that -- and we argued cases from the Supreme Court 7 that it is not -- excuse me -- it is not what plaintiffs argue 8 that the statute is; that the police department is solely 9 limited to the elements of what plaintiff was convicted to. 10 The opinion by Ginsberg shows --11 THE COURT: There is no element of crime or force in 12 the statute. 13 MR. DODD: Yes, Your Honor. THE COURT: Crimes or --14 15 MR. DODD: I do not believe that the -- I do not 16 believe that that is required as it is the Supreme Court 17 decision that it does not have to be an element in order for a -- for the -- a permittee's application to be denied. 18 19 I understand plaintiff's position that unless he's convicted of a, quote, "crime of violence", that he's 20 21 statutorily qualified. I don't believe it's that simple, Your 22 Honor. I believe that the -- the reviewing entity is entitled 23 to do more than just simply look at the elements of the crime 24 of which he was convicted of. 25 THE COURT: I have no evidence before me that there

was a crime of violence at this point.

Can you turn your cellphone down? (Speaking the courtroom manager.)

Please proceed, Mr. Dodd.

MR. DODD: Your Honor, I believe it was unfair to ask the defendants to respond to -- plaintiffs have argued about an amended complaint. We received the -- I received the emailed that an amended complaint had been filed at 9:09 this morning. I do not believe it is fair to ask the defendants to have to respond to that, because I have not had --

THE COURT: I don't think there's anything in there you have to respond to. I assume what you are responding to is what's left over from the Court's prior order regarding a motion for preliminary injunction.

MR. DODD: Yes, Your Honor. And what we get to on that, what my argument is is that plaintiff has not established what he needs to established to prevail on a motion for preliminary injunction.

Our arguments in the motion to dismiss directly address his claim that the -- he's only allowed to look at what he pled guilty to and that harassment is not a crime of -- that the crime of harassment does not necessarily include violence. That's the difference. It doesn't necessarily.

It doesn't mean that he didn't use violence. It just -- what he pled to is not an element, but it doesn't --

that doesn't mean that he -- that he didn't use violence when 1 he, you know, committed the act, just what he pled to does not 2 3 have that as an element. 4 THE COURT: You are asking the Court to go back and look at your motion in opposition to the motion to dis -- I 5 6 mean, in favor of your motion to dismiss rather than your 7 motion -- your opposition to the motion for preliminary injunction? 8 9 MR. DODD: We did not -- I did not arque that in the 10 opposition to the motion for preliminary injunction. Yes, Your 11 Honor. 12 THE COURT: Why not? 13 MR. DODD: Your Honor, I -- I did not argue it. thought it had been sufficiently argued previously that I 14 15 didn't need to reassert the same arguments in the opposition. If I was in error, Your Honor --16 17 THE COURT: It was more pertinent than what you included in your opposition to the motion for preliminary 18 19 injunction. 20 MR. DODD: Fair enough, Your Honor. And I apologize 21 if I made that mistake. But I do believe that plaintiff has failed to establish what he needs to establish to have asked --22

to have the Court issue the requested injunction.

MR. DODD: Your Honor, plaintiff argues in the motion

THE COURT: Anything else?

23

24

25

and also the reply about the level of scrutiny to be applied to laws infringing the second amendment. But here plaintiff appears not to be challenging the statute at issue, only that he was denied the requested permit.

The reason that the defendants had raised the issue about the state of the law is for the qualified immunity issue. That since the state of the law may not -- I am talking about the Supreme Court.

THE COURT: I have already granted Mr. Kealoha, in his individual capacity, qualified immunity.

MR. DODD: I understand, Your Honor, but that's why the issue was raised there.

For irreparable harm, while defendants note that this Court did hold that plaintiff had sufficiently alleged the second amendment right was infringed, the Court did not make any finding that his second amendment rights were in fact infringed.

Plaintiff does not adduce proof of irreparable harm. He only submits argument that he is -- that he has suffered or is suffering the harm.

Now plaintiff -- as to plaintiff's argument as to due process, he argues that his liberty and property interests are being unduly instricted -- unduly restricted. Excuse me. But at this stage of the litigation, again there is not sufficient proof of that. It is mere argument.

Plaintiff is not entitled to an injunction based upon argument. He needs to prove sufficiently that these interests are being unduly restricted. Based upon the record before the Court, it is our position that plaintiff has not established sufficient injury to warrant the granting of an injunction.

And again, Your Honor, the defendants believe that

And again, Your Honor, the defendants believe that plaintiff is statutorily disqualified from owning a firearm.

But we do not believe that at this juncture we have to established that. It is plaintiff who has to establish that he is disqualified by clear evidence. We submit that he has not done so.

Your Honor, just to conclude, we posit that under the four elements of the Winter test, and that's 555 U.S. 7, plaintiff does not meet the standards for issuance of a preliminary injunction, and we would ask that the Court deny plaintiff's motion.

THE COURT: Thank you.

MR. DODD: Thank you.

THE COURT: I don't think there's much there for you to respond to, Miss Ickes. I do want to know how long you need to determine whether you can get a transcript.

MS. ICKES: We will put in the request today, Judge.

Two weeks if that's okay with the Court.

THE COURT: No.

MS. ICKES: Lesser, I mean a shorter amount of time.

1 One week or --2 THE COURT: One week. 3 MS. ICKES: Would the Court require a -- because I believe family court is audio. Would the court require a 4 transcript, a written transcript or is the audio or video 5 6 version okay? 7 THE COURT: Video version? 8 MS. ICKES: Yeah. We will get the transcript, Judge. 9 THE COURT: Okay. Sorry, Judge. I think now it's DVD. 10 MS. ICKES: don't think they are video cassettes anymore. 11 COURTROOM MANAGER: That's correct. 12 13 THE COURT: Okay. So by next Thursday, file either a 14 transcript and/or a memorandum regarding the res judicata 15 issue. MS. ICKES: Yes, Judge. 16 17 THE COURT: And Mr. Dodd, you will have four days 18 after that to make any response. And I will review the amended 19 complaint to see if it has any impact on the motion for 20 preliminary injunction that would necessitate giving Mr. Dodd 21 any further opportunity to respond to that, but I doubt that 22 there is. 23 MS. ICKES: Yes, Judge. Just for clarification, 24 would the Court also want me to send a copy of that same 25 transcript to the City or to Mr.Dodd's office?

1 THE COURT: Yes, please. MS. ICKES: Yes, Judge, I will. 2 3 THE COURT: So we will take the matter under 4 advisement until we have a chance to make a ruling. Thank you. 5 MS. ICKES: Thank you. 6 MR. DODD: Thank you, Your Honor. 7 (Recess 11:41 a.m.) 8 --000--9 COURT REPORTER'S CERTIFICATE 10 I, KATHERINE EISMANN, Official Court Reporter, United 11 12 States District Court, District of Hawaii, Honolulu, Hawaii, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true, complete, and 13 14 correct transcript of the proceedings had in connection with 15 the above-entitled matter. 16 17 Date: October 10, 2012. 18 /s/ **Katherine Eismann** 19 Katherine Eismann, CSR CRR RDR 20 21 22 23 24 25