1	IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT		
2	NORTHERN DISTRICT OF ILLINOIS EASTERN DIVISION		
3	SHAWN GOWDER,) [Oocket No. 11 C 1304
4	Plaintiff,)	Chicago, Illinois
5	vs.) <i>P</i>	April 14, 2011 0:00 o'clock a.m.
6	CITY OF CHICAGO, a municipal corporation, et al.,)
7	Defendants.)	
8		,	
9	TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS - Status BEFORE THE HONORABLE SAMUEL DER-YEGHIAYAN		
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11	APPEARANCES: For the Plaintiff:	BRENNER FOR	RD MONROE & SCOTT, LTD.,
12			TEPHEN A. KOLODZIEJ EGHAN A. GONNISSEN
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14		Chicago, Il	linois 60602
15	For the Defendants:	CITY OF CHI	
16		30 North La	BBECCA ALFERT HIRSCH ASalle Street
17 18		Suite 1230 Chicago, Il	linois 60602
19		CITY OF CUI	CAGO, DEPARTMENT OF LAW
20		BY: MS. MA	ARDELL NEREIM ASalle Street
21		Suite 900	linois 60602
22		ciiicago, ii	
23	LAURA LACIEN, CSR, RMR, FCRR, CRR		
24	Official Court Reporter 219 South Dearborn Street, Suite 1902		
25	Chicago, Illinois 60604 (312) 408-5032		

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(The following proceedings were had in open court:)
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             COURTROOM DEPUTY: 11 C 1304, Gowder versus City of
    Chicago.
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             MR. KOLODZIEJ: Good morning, your Honor.
                                                         Stephen
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    Kolodziej, K-o-l-o-d-z-i-e-j, for the plaintiff.
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             MS. GONNISSEN: Good morning, your Honor.
                                                        Meghan
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    Gonnissen for the plaintiff.
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             THE COURT: Good morning.
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             MS. HIRSCH: Good morning, your Honor. Rebecca
    Hirsch for defendants.
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             MS. NEREIM: Good morning, your Honor. Mardell
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    Nereim -- it's M-a-r-d-e-l-l and last name is N-e-r-e-i-m --
    for the defendant.
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             THE COURT: Good morning.
             Okay. Parties have a dispute relating to discovery?
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             MR. KOLODZIEJ:
                             That's correct, Judge. This is a
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    somewhat unusual case and I find myself taking a somewhat
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    unusual position but I do honestly believe from looking at
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    the pleadings and the underlying record from the
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    administrative hearing upon which this case is based that
    discovery is not appropriate in this case and I have talked
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    to counsel at some length about this including discussing
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    case law. But this case turns upon the denial of a firearm
    permit application based on the admitted sole basis that the
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    plaintiff was -- had a misdemeanor conviction for carrying or
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possessing a weapon in public.
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             THE COURT: What does the rule say?
             MR. KOLODZIEJ: The rule says that a firearm permit
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    shall not be issued if the applicant has a conviction in any
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    jurisdiction of unlawful use of a weapon that is a firearm.
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             THE COURT: And his conviction was?
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             MR. KOLODZIEJ: Unlawful -- it was for possess,
    slash, carry in public.
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             THE COURT: Okay.
             MR. KOLODZIEJ: Under the Illinois criminal statute,
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    that offense falls under the general statute entitled
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    unlawful use of a weapon but --
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             THE COURT:
                         Okay.
             MR. KOLODZIEJ: -- because the factual basis of the
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    denial of the application is undisputed -- and that's
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    admitted in the answer -- it's my position that the sole
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    issue before the Court is a legal one, namely, can the
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    ordinance, that particular ordinance be construed to
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    encompass a misdemeanor conviction for possess slash carry as
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    opposed to employment to use.
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             THE COURT: Are you challenging the
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    constitutionality of the ordinance?
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             MR. KOLODZIEJ: I am, your Honor. However, that
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    constitutional challenge arises only if the ordinance is
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    construed in the manner -- this was the basis of the argument
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in the administrative hearing was that the ordinance has to be construed in a manner to avoid constitutional questions.

THE COURT: And who in the first instance construes the ordinance, the hearing officers?

MR. KOLODZIEJ: Well, that was my argument was that the -- if you construe the ordinance this way to encompass this conviction when the term is not defined in the ordinance, you will be raising constitutional question. I do understand that the hearing officer had no authority to rule on a constitutional question but my position is that this is purely a question of statutory construction if it is construed in the manner I advocate, there will be no constitutional question. If it is construed in the way that the hearing officer did and the court concludes that was in error, then the only question is was the city, based upon the information it had -- namely, the mere fact of this conviction -- justified in denying this application and my submission is, Judge, that there is no facts -- there are no facts to be developed that would go to that because no facts were adduced at the hearing other than the mere fact of the conviction.

THE COURT: Okay. Defense counsel has been patiently nodding her head in opposition.

MS. HIRSCH: Yes.

THE COURT: Let me hear you.

MS. HIRSCH: Yes. With all due respect to plaintiff, we are a bit confounded by his position that no discovery is allowed on a separate stand-alone Section 1983 claim and a state constitutional claim.

As plaintiff acknowledged, the ALA judge had no jurisdiction and did not decide these claims. She decided solely an issue of statutory construction.

Now plaintiff is correct that part of his constitutional challenge is an as-applied challenge to how the administrative law judge applied it in this case.

However, even in as-applied challenges, the Seventh Circuit is clear that in those situations when you're challenging an administrative review decision in a separate 1983 claim, the court is not bound by the record. It is a separate claim.

Furthermore, plaintiff has also brought a facial challenge in this 1983 claim that had nothing to do with the facts as applied to this plaintiff. He is challenging that the ordinance itself and the term any unlawful use would be unconstitutional. Now that may be carry and possess; that may be somebody doing something different with the weapon. And frankly, your Honor, as we've submitted in our joint status report, we do not anticipate that there will be protracted discovery. However --

THE COURT: Now what dates are you suggesting? Like you had 90 days for fact discovery, then another 90 days

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    for --
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             MS. HIRSCH: For expert discovery, which in this
    case is going to be --
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                         What would the expert discovery entail
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             THE COURT:
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    in this case?
             MS. HIRSCH: The very new law on --
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             THE COURT: Whether the gun was recharged or charged
    or what?
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             MS. HIRSCH: No. In order to defend our ordinance
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    as constitutional, we are going to establish the relatedness
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    to that provision and why it justifies the government's
    position that it's going to help prevent crime and --
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             THE COURT: Now that provision came the day after
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    the Supreme Court decision, right?
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             MS. HIRSCH: I'm sorry?
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             MS. NEREIM: Yes.
             THE COURT: That ordinance came --
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             MS. HIRSCH: Yes, yes.
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             THE COURT: -- basically the day after Supreme Court
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    decision.
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             MS. HIRSCH: And very least, we would want to get
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    into the record our legislative history on this issue.
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             THE COURT:
                         You know, I am of the opinion that
    discovery would be beneficial to both sides. Maybe plaintiff
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    wants to do discovery also relating to how it came about the
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day after a Supreme Court ruling an ordinance being passed. 1 2 So I think discovery is appropriate in this case. 3 The question is how much discovery and if the parties are in disagreement, now that I've said discovery should take place, 4 then I'll decide. 5 Is there any issue relating to what defense 6 suggests, plaintiff, on the dates? 7 8 MR. KOLODZIEJ: Well, I guess part of the problem, 9 Judge, is that I'm not sure exactly how much discovery 10 they're contemplating. 11 THE COURT: That's what I'm asking. MR. KOLODZIEJ: And in my discussions with counsel, 12 13 one of the issues that she did mention and she mentioned in 14 the status report is that they want to depose the plaintiff regarding the facts and circumstances of his arrest. 15 Now that's what kind of led into this dispute is 16 that that was not germane in the administrative hearing and I 17 18 fail to see why discover on the facts underlying the arrest 19 have any bearing on the decision that was made to deny his 20 application, so. 21 THE COURT: Okay. So let me ask the question to counsel for defendants: What difference does it make what 22 23 the facts were if there was a conviction, shouldn't you stand on the conviction? 24

MS. HIRSCH: Well, I think that with the -- with the

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as-applied challenge, what he was doing during this arrest
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    because -- you know, whether he was yielding the weapon or
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    just --
             THE COURT: Okay. Time-out, time-out. Does your
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    ordinance say conviction or does it say if somebody used a
    gun and did something with the gun?
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             MS. HIRSCH: It's conviction.
             THE COURT: Conviction. So the administrative
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    hearing officer only looked at the conviction. So you cannot
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    just now say I'm going to look at the facts what did this
    person do unless you have an ordinance that authorizes you to
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    deny on that basis and then that ordinance could be
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    challenged if somebody wants to challenge it.
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             MS. NEREIM: Your Honor, if I may --
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             THE COURT: Yes.
             MS. NEREIM: -- the plaintiff has made both an
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    as-applied and a facial challenge -- and, yes, we know he was
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    convicted -- but his argument is that he was merely in
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    possession and not using and we have no -- have no
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    discovery.
             THE COURT: Well, maybe his argument is a very bad
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    argument.
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             MS. NEREIM: We should have the opportunity to
    question him to find out what the underlying facts are
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    that -- there was no discovery in the administrative
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review. 1 2 THE COURT: Okay. Plaintiff, are you bringing facts outside the conviction in this case? 3 4 MR. KOLODZIEJ: No, no. 5 THE COURT: Okay. One says no; one says yes. MS. NEREIM: Your Honor, he's alleged facts about 6 7 his conviction and we have had no opportunity to test in 8 discovery. 9 MR. KOLODZIEJ: I have alleged that he was -- has a 10 misdemeanor conviction for carry slash possess in public and 11 that allegation is admitted. That's the sole basis of my 12 claim here. 13 THE COURT: Okay. I'll set 90 days fact discovery 14 from today. MR. KOLODZIEJ: Your Honor, I put a suggestion in 15 the status report and I'm not sure if the court is agreeable 16 to it, but I do envision in light of this dispute that we 17 would be back here in a motion for a protective order at some 18 19 point. 20 THE COURT: That's fine. MR. KOLODZIEJ: I had suggested it might save time 21 22 to brief what scope of permissible discovery would be. 23 THE COURT: Yeah, you said that. I don't waste time in filing papers about discovery. I'll set discovery 24 25 deadlines. I don't do it in other cases, so.

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Right now, April 14th is today. By July 15th, fact discovery should be completed. And if there's any expert discovery needed, I'll give two months for that. MS. HIRSCH: Thank you. THE COURT: By September 16th. Dispositive motions, October 14th. Answers to dispositive motions, November 4th. Replies, November 18th. I'm giving three weeks for the answer, two weeks for the reply more than in other cases usually. So I'll set a status hearing for September 22nd to see if you want to resolve your dispute after discovery completed. If not, then I'll expect dispositive motions and we'll go from there. If during your discussions there's need to do a protective order, try to resolve it between you and the agreed protective order. I'm always inclined to protect what needs to be protected if I see that there is something relating to an issue that needs to be protected, I'll go along with it so -- and you don't have to notice it up. I'll give you the, you know, opportunity to submit a joint proposed protective order to my courtroom deputy. I'll review it. If it's appropriate, I'll issue it. Okay? MS. HIRSCH: Thank you, your Honor. MS. NEREIM: Thank you.

MR. KOLODZIEJ: Thank you, your Honor.

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             MS. GONNISSEN:
                              Thank you.
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             THE COURT: Thank you, all.
        (Which concluded the proceedings in the above-entitled
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    matter.)
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                        CERTIFICATE
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             I hereby certify that the foregoing is a transcript
 7
    of proceedings before the Honorable Samuel Der-Yeghiayan on
    April 14, 2011.
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    /s/Laura LaCien
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11
                                           April 20, 2011
    Laura LaCien
                                                Date
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    Official Court Reporter
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