IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF ILLINOIS EASTERN DIVISION

BENSON, ET AL.,)
)
Plaintiffs,)
)
v.) No. 10-CV-4184
) Judge Ronald A. Guzman
CITY OF CHICAGO, ET AL.,) Magistrate Judge Geraldine Soat
) Brown
Defendants.)

DEFENDANTS' INITIAL DISCLOSURES PURSUANT TO FED. R. CIV. P. 26(a)(1)(A)

Defendants City of Chicago and Mayor Richard M. Daley, by and through their attorney, Mara S. Georges, Corporation Counsel for the City of Chicago, hereby submit their Fed. R. Civ. P. 26(a)(1)(A) disclosures.

I. Rule 26(a)(1)(A)(i) & (ii).

Defendants state that in supporting their claims or defenses, they may use the record of proceedings held by the Chicago City Council Committee on Police and Fire ("Committee") on June 18, June 29, and July 1, 2010. A copy of that record is being produced herewith.

Defendants may also use the proceedings of the Chicago City Council on July 2, 2010. Those proceedings have not been transcribed but can be viewed at:

http://www.chicityclerk.com/City_Council_Video/2010_Video_Meetings/July2_2010/.

Further, (1) without waiving any arguments as to the proper standard(s) of scrutiny that govern Plaintiffs' various claims, and the factual material that is relevant under a particular standard or to a particular claim, (2) reserving all objections to any discovery propounded by Plaintiffs upon Defendants or upon third-parties, including but not limited to the objections that

the discovery seeks irrelevant information, or improper or premature expert discovery, and (3) without warranting that the following individuals or subject matters are within the permissible bounds of discovery, Defendants state that the name, address and telephone number (if known), and subject matter of testimony of individuals who testified at the Committee proceedings identified above, or of individuals who authored studies, reports, or other documents that were discussed at or submitted during those proceedings, are contained within the record of the proceedings. Further, Defendants state that these disclosures are preliminary, that their investigation continues, and that they reserve the right to supplement these disclosures.

II. Rule 26(a)(1)(A)(iii).

Not applicable.

III. Rule 26(a)(1)(A)(iv).

Not applicable.

Dated: October 15, 2010

Respectfully submitted,

MARA S. GEORGES,

Corporation Counsel for the City of Chicago

Ву:

Assistant Corporation Counsel

Michael A. Forti Mardell Nereim Andrew W. Worseck William Macy Aguiar Rebecca Alfert Hirsch

City of Chicago, Department of Law

Constitutional and Commercial Litigation Division

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Attorneys for Defendants

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CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I, Andrew Worseck, an attorney, hereby certify that on this, the 15th day of September,

2010, I caused a copy of the forgoing Defendants' Initial Disclosures Pursuant to Fed. R. Civ.

P. 26(a)(1)(A), to be served by first-class United States mail, postage prepaid, on:

Charles J. Cooper David H. Thompson Jesse Panuccio Cooper & Kirk, PLLC 1523 New Hampshire Ave., NW Washington, DC 20036

and by messenger delivery on:

Stephen Kolodziej BRENNER FORD MONROE & SCOTT LTD. 33 N. Dearborn Street, Suite 300 Chicago, IL 60602

Ander Wassel

TAPPENDIX A

ORIGINAL

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CITY OF CHICAGO COMMITTEE ON POLICE AND FIRE 2 3 HEARING TO DISCUSS GUN VIOLENCE AND RE: FIREARM REGISTRATION REGULATION 5 6 7 8 REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS of a meeting of the City of Chicago, Committee on Police 9 and Fire, taken on June 18th, 2010, 10:00 a.m., 10 City Council Chambers, Chicago, Illinois, and 11 presided over by ALDERMAN ANTHONY A. BEALE, 12 13 Chairman. 14 15 Reported by: Bernice Betts, C.S.R. 16 17 18 19 20 21 22

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1 ALDERMAN BEALE: It's 10:08, and the Committee on Police and Fire will now come to 2 order. We have a public hearing today to discuss 3 gun violence and firearm registration regulation. And we have quite a few people that want to testify. If there's anyone who wishes to testify, 6 7 if you can please fill out the appropriate paper 8 work and get it turned in. 9 We're going to try to move this hearing along as quickly as possible, because we 10 have a lot of testimony. 11 First, we want to bring Mara Georges 12 up from Corporation Counsel to discuss the 13 importance of having gun registration, and to 14 discuss some gun violence. 15 CORPORATION COUNSEL GEORGES: For the record, 16 17 my name is Mara Georges G-e-o-r-g-e-s. I'm the Corporation Counsel for the City of Chicago. 18 Mr. Chair, Members of the City Council's Police and 19 Fire Committee and honored guests. 20 After a dully noted finding that 21 firearms, and especially handguns, play a major 221

role in the commission of homicides, aggravated assaults and armed robberies on March 19th of 1982, Alderman Edward M. Burke moved to pass, and the Chicago City Council enacted, by a vote of 30 yeas and 11 nays a firearms ordinance, which renders most handguns unregistrable in the city of Chicago.

The ordinance, still in effect today with modification, allows for the registration of

with modification, allows for the registration of rifles and shotguns that are not sawed off, short barreled or assault weapons. It requires registrable firearms to be registered before being possessed in Chicago and registration must be renewed annually. Failure to renew shall "cause the firearm to become unregistrable." The ordinance provides that no person may possess "any firearm which is unregistrable" within the city confines.

On June 26th of 2008, 26 years after the enactment of that handgun ban the Illinois
State Rifle Association and various other
Plaintiffs in the McDonald case filed in the
Federal District Court for the Northern District of

Illinois a challenge to the city's handgun ban and certain registration requirements contained in the ordinance.

The Plaintiffs in the McDonald case alleged in pertinent part that Chicago's handgun ban violates the Second Amendment as allegedly incorporated into the 14th Amendment's due process clause and privileges or immunities clause.

The following day, June 27th of 2008, the National Rifle Association filed two similar lawsuits. One challenging Chicago's handgun ban, and the other Oak Park's. McDonald and the two NRA cases proceeded before the same District Court Judge, and on December 18th of 2008, Judge Milton I. Schader (phonetic) entered judgment on the pleadings in favor of the city and Oak Park in all three cases on the basis that the Second Amendment does not apply to the states.

The Seventh Circuit Court of Appeals consolidated the cases and affirmed the District Court's decisions on June 2nd of 2009. The Court held that it was bound by previous decisions of the

United States Supreme Court refusing to apply the Second Amendment to the states.

The Supreme Court granted certiorari in the McDonald case on September 30th of 2009 and heard oral argument on March 2nd of 2010. The issue of incorporation of the Second Amendment to the states is the issue being considered by the United States Supreme Court.

The Supreme Court has publicized that opinions will be issued on Monday, June 21st and Monday, June 28th, and experts believe the court will also release opinions on Thursday, June 24th, and Wednesday, June 30th.

when the Supreme Court issued its opinion in the Heller case involving Washington, D.C.'s handgun ban, the opinion was issued on the last day of the term. If the Supreme Court were to follow suit, that day would be June 30th of this year.

If the Supreme Court were to find incorporation of the Second Amendment, the city's handgun ban would be invalidated. As the Court's

decision in Heller has already found a right to possess a handgun in the home for self-defense purposes.

Assuming hypothetically that the city's handgun ban were to be invalidated, the city could seek approval from the City Council for a new ordinance regulating firearms. The Council could consider limitations on number of firearms, insurance and training requirements, ballistics testing, and minimum qualifications for handgun eligibility.

In today's hearing a number of individuals who have spent years studying various aspects of the firearms industry will testify.

These individuals have specific recommendations regarding potential aspects of a new ordinance.

They realized that of the 412 homicides caused by firearms in the city of Chicago during 2008, 98 percent of those or 402 resulted from handguns.

Thank you.

CHAIRMAN BEALE: Thank you. Any questions?

I'm sorry, not so fast. Alderman Rugai.

	APPENDIX B
	COPY
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2	CITY OF CHICAGO
3	COMMITTEE ON POLICE AND FIRE
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11	REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS of a
12	meeting of the City of Chicago, Committee on
13	Police and Fire, taken on June 29, 2010, 1:00
14	p.m., City Council Chambers, Chicago, Illinois,
15	and presided over by ALDERMAN ANTHONY BEALE,
16	Chairman.
17	,
18	
19	Reported by: Donna T. Wadlington, C.S.R.
20	
21	
22	

1	CHAIRMAN BEALE: It's 1:10. The
2	Committee on Police and Fire is now called to
3	order. We're going to go out of regular order
4	of business. Alderman Pope.
5	ALDERMAN POPE: Thank you,
6	Mr. Chairman.
7	I'd like to make a motion that
8	we reconsider the five items that were heard at
9	yesterday's hearing, all that were approved by
10	this body. So a motion to reconsider, please.
11	CHAIRMAN BEALE: There's a motion to
12	reconsider.
13	All in favor? All opposed?
14	The no's have it. Those items
15	will be reported out tomorrow at City Council.
16	The item before us now is off
17	the supplemental agenda regarding the gun ban.
18	We have expert testimony from quite a few
19	people. First, we're going to bring up Mara
20	George from Corporation Counsel.
21	CORPORATION COUNSEL GEORGES:
22	Alderman, do you mind if I turn this around?
i	

1	CHAIRMAN BEALE: Sure. Do you want me
2	to get that for you?
3	CORPORATION COUNSEL GEORGES: Good
4	afternoon. My name is Mara Georges,
5	G-e-o-r-g-e-s. I'm the Corporation Counsel of
6	the City of Chicago.
7	Mr. Chair, members of the
8	Police and Fire Committee, yesterday in a
9	landmark five to four decision that reversed 130
10	years of case law, the United States Supreme
11	Court ruled that the Second Amendment of the
12	U.S. Constitution applies to state and local
13	governments, as well as the Federal Government.
14	As the Mayor said, this
15	decision was disappointing but not surprising
16	given the Court's ruling in the Heller case.
17	I'm sure that many of you have
18	questions about what this ruling means for
19	Chicago's current ordinance and the extent to
20	which we can regulate firearms in the future.
21	The Supreme Court did not
22	strike down any part of our ordinance. The

Court reversed the lower court decision upholding our handgun ban and remanded the case to the Seventh Circuit Court of Appeals for further proceedings. Therefore, technically, our current ordinance is still in effect until the Seventh Circuit invalidates it. However, as a practical matter, the section of our ordinance that prohibits the registration of handguns is unenforceable.

provision will ultimately be struck down based on the Supreme Court's decision in the Heller case, in which the Court ruled that Washington, DC's handgun ban violated the Second Amendment. Therefore, it is important that we continue to work to craft a new ordinance that promotes safe and responsible gun ownership and complies with the Court's ruling in this case.

As we move forward, I want to emphasize that the case before the Supreme Court involved only the ban on the ownership of a handgun in the home for self-defense purposes.

CITY OF CHICAGO COMMITTEE ON POLICE AND FIRE REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS of a meeting of the City of Chicago, Committee on Police and Fire, taken on July 1, 2010, 10:00 a.m., City Council Chambers, Chicago, Illinois, and presided over by ALDERMAN ANTHONY BEALE, Chairman. Reported by: Donna T. Wadlington, C.S.R.

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ALDERMAN BALCER: I'd like to call the meeting to order of the Police and Fire Committee.

And I'd also like to recess it at this time until the Chairman returns.

Recessed until the Chairman gets here.

(WHEREUPON, the Committee is in recess.)

CHAIRMAN BEALE: It's 11:25. The Committee on Police and Fire will continue its recessed meeting.

The sole purpose of this meeting is to consider on the agenda an ordinance introduced directly into Committee by Corporation Counsel concerning responsible gun ownership.

On June 18th and June 29th, the Committee held a hearing on gun violence and took testimony from experts on possible policies to reduce such violence in our city. These hearings contemplated the impact of the United States Supreme Court's ruling -- McDonald

decision on the City's handgun ban and the future policies the City can enact to address gun violence.

More than 30 people testified at the hearing. We heard from numerous experts on gun violence from the Corporation Counsel, other legal experts, from the Superintendent of the Chicago Police Department, and other CPD officers, from business owners, from leaders of our faith-based community, community organizations and others who have lost loved ones to gun violence and even some from the Plaintiffs in the McDonald case.

Among those experts testified were Robyn Thomas, David Hemenway, Thom Mannard, Tom VandenBerk, Mark Walsh, Dr. Marie Crandall, Claude Robinson, Annette Holt, Juliet Leftwich, and Daniel Webster.

I would also like to acknowledge one of the experts we invited.

Dr. Jens Ludwig, a Professor of Social Service Administration, Law and Public Policy at the

University of Chicago's Crime Lab, was unable to testify but we also distributed -- more testimony from -- his testimony was also submitted to the record.

During prior hearings we also distributed and placed on the record testimony from several of our other experts, as well as references from other work of numerous and other studies in case and effect of gun violence and recommend that we — what we can do to address the problem.

From the evidence that we presented at the hearing, the Committee would like to make the following findings:

Chicago, like other big
cities, have serious problems of gun violence.
The total economic and social costs of gun
violence in Chicago are substantial. Gun
violence severely impacts Chicago's criminal
justice and health care system. Gun violence
foments fears in Chicago's communities, which
can harm property value and drive residents from

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-- and also fleeing our neighborhoods. It also can increase -- I'm sorry.

An increase in the number of guns in circulation can contribute to an increase in the number of incidents of gun violence. The presence of guns can also make crime more lethal and would be -- also it can be -- I'm sorry. I need some water.

An increase in the number of guns in circulation contribute to an increase in the number of incidents of gun violence. The presence of guns makes crime more lethal than others when guns are not present. Handguns are extremely — to an extreme degree disproportionately contribute to gun violence and death in Chicago.

A strong permitting system
from firearms owners is vital. A vigorous
firearm registration system is necessary.
Registration gives law enforcement essential
information about firearm ownership allowing
first responders to determine in advance whether

individuals may be -- may have firearms. 1 Shootings -- I'm sorry. 2 Shootings in the home are a major cause of 3 death, particularly in children and minors, 4 requiring owners to secure or store their 5 firearms when minors are present. 6 Requiring owners to quickly 7 notify law enforcement of the lost, theft or 8 destruction of their firearm aid law enforcement 9 in reducing illegal gun trafficking and 10 identifying the -- and prosecuting gun 11 traffickers. 12 Limiting the number of guns in 13 circulation is essential to public safety. 14 Limiting registration of handguns to one person 15 per month would help limit handgun injuries and 16 also reduce crime. 17 The carrying of firearms in 18 public should be prohibited. In a dense urban 19

environment like Chicago, public carrying

conflicts will result in injury.

presents a high risk that everyday interpersonal

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21

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1	The public safety requires a
2	ban on assault weapons.
3	Okay. Mara, suggested that I
4	submit the rest of this for the record, and we
5	will get right into testimony. Thank you.
6	Corporation Counsel, Mara
7	Georges. And I do apologize. I'm extremely
8	tired you all. It's been a long day.
9	CORPORATION COUNSEL GEORGES: Good
10	morning, Chairman Beale and members of the
11	Police and Fire Committee. My name is Mara
12	Georges, G-e-o-r-g-e-s. I'm the Corporation
13	Counsel for the City of Chicago.
14	With me and to my right is
15	Rose Kelly, who is the drafter of the
16	Responsible Gun Ownership Ordinance, which is
17	before you today and on which we urge your
18	support.
19	This was an ordinance drafted
20	in response to the Supreme Court decision
21	earlier this week in the McDonald case. We
22	believe that this ordinance effectively balances

the right to possess a gun in the home for the purpose of self-defense, with the substantial risks to public safety that are associated with guns.

The proposed ordinance is comprehensive. It regulates the sale and possession of firearms, establishes a permit process for gun owners, and includes a registration requirement for guns that allows for the registration of handguns.

First, I think it's easiest to begin by describing what is banned under this ordinance.

Banned are the sale of firearms in the city of Chicago, certain types of ammunition, including metal and armor piercing bullets and 50 caliber bullets, the sale of any ammunition to minors, laser-sight accessories, silencers, and mufflers, certain types of guns including sawed-off shotguns, 50 caliber rifles, machine guns, short-barreled rifles and assault weapons, and handguns deemed

unsafe by the Police Superintendent.

These guns are unregisterable and it is illegal to possess an unregisterable weapon within the city of Chicago. Also banned are shooting galleries and target ranges, except for law enforcement purposes.

Consistent with the Supreme
Court's ruling, we are allowing the possession
of handguns in a limited circumstance. That is,
within the home for self-defense purposes.

about the scope of handgun possession within the city of Chicago, home is defined in the ordinance as the inside of a person's dwelling unit which is traditionally used for living purposes. Not the garage, not porches, not the stairs, not the back, side or front yard space. Dormitories, hotels, and group living homes are excluded from the definition of home within the ordinance.

In addition, there is a two step registration requirement for guns. The

first step requires individuals to obtain a
Chicago Firearm Permit, a CFP, prior to owning a
gun. And the second step requires gun owners to
obtain a registration certificate for each of
their firearms. Both the CFP and the
registration certificate are issued by the
Chicago Police Department.

The ordinance imposes
reasonable limitations on who can obtain a CFP.
For example, individuals must be at least 21
years of age or 18 to 20 years of age with
parental permission to be eligible for a CFP.
They must possess a valid Illinois FOID card.
They must not have been convicted of a violent
crime or of two or more offenses for driving
under the influence of alcohol or drugs.

They must not have been convicted of an unlawful use of weapon charge involving a firearm. They must not have violated any other Municipal Code provision regarding possession of laser-sight accessories, silencers or mufflers, or unlawful sales of

firearms, or otherwise be ineligible to possess a firearm under any law.

Individuals must demonstrate that they've undergone firearm safety training both in a classroom and on a firing range.

As I previously stated, the CFP must be obtained prior to taking possession of any gun, and it must be renewed every three years.

As with our previous ordinance, the responsible gun ownership ordinance includes a registration requirement for guns. The new ordinance, however, allows for the registration of handguns. A registration certificate is required for every firearm. The application for the registration certificate must be submitted no more than five business days after taking possession of the gun.

Each applicant will be issued only one registration certificate per month for a handgun which must be used for the home in

which the applicant resides. So, in other words, we're limiting the amount of handguns to one per month for use within the home.

Individuals have 90 days after the effective date of the ordinance to register weapons, including guns that were not previously registered, like handguns. So we're urging members of the public to come in within this 90-day period after the ordinance's effective date, assuming that this body were to approve it, and register their unregistered weapons.

The ordinance also contains a procedure for individuals who are denied either a CFP or a firearm registration certificate to appeal such denials.

I'd like to briefly discuss
the regulations contained in the responsible gun
ownership ordinance regarding where guns can be
possessed. These regulations are in addition to
any applicable state laws.

As I previously mentioned, handguns are only allowed in the registrant's

home for self-defense purposes. Long guns are only allowed in the individual's home or fixed place of business. You cannot possess a gun in your vehicle, unless it's broken down into a non-functioning state.

Each person who keeps or possesses a firearm in his or her home must keep no more than one firearm in the home assembled and operable. All other firearms must be broken down in a non-functioning state or have a trigger lock or other mechanism making the firearm temporarily inoperable.

In homes with minors under the age of 18, guns must be kept secured, secured on the person of the registrant, with trigger locks or in locked boxes.

establishes a gun offender registry. Any gun offender, a person convicted of a gun offense, who lives, works or attends school in the city must register with the Police Superintendent. The registry will be posted on the Police

Department's website and available for review by the public.

Consequences for violating the responsible gun ownership ordinance are severe. Penalties include fines of \$1,000 to \$5,000 and incarceration for not less than 20, nor more than 90 days for certain offenses. Subsequent convictions are punishable by fines of \$5,000 to \$10,000 and by incarceration of not less than 30 days, nor more than six months, the maximum allowable under state law for the City to impose.

Further, the ordinance authorizes the seizure and destruction of any weapons kept in violation of the chapter. This ordinance was crafted through careful discussion and review. We have listened to the Council and tried to accommodate the Council's wishes in crafting this ordinance.

Further, we are confident that this ordinance is consistent with the Supreme Court's rulings in the Heller and McDonald

decisions. We are hopeful that you will support 1 Thank you. 2 CHAIRMAN BEALE: Thank you. 3 Any questions from the 4 committee? Alderman Rugai. 5 ALDERMAN RUGAI: Thank you, 6 Mr. Chairman. 7 We heard it discussed this 8 morning that the ages of many that commit crimes 9 of handguns are 13 to 16 year olds, and there is 10 no real punishment for those youths. As in some 11 of our previous legislation perhaps for curfew, 12 for example, we have the parents responsible and 13 they are fined in that instance. 14 Have we ever looked at or are 15 we just prohibited from making the parents 16 responsible if those young people are arrested 17 and convicted of possessing a handgun and using 18 it? 19 CORPORATION COUNSEL GEORGES: It's a 20 good point, Alderman, but the problem is, of 21 course, if we were to prosecute a minor under 22

our ordinance, typically, that goes then to 1 juvenile court where we can't be imposing our 2 ordinance as a mechanism. 3 ALDERMAN RUGAI: And not this 4 ordinance. I mean, can we do something 5 separately to make parents responsible -- you 6 know, they are responsible for their children. 7 And if they -- their children were to be found 8 with guns, could they be prosecuted? 9 I think CORPORATION COUNSEL GEORGES: 10 you raise a very good point and we will look at 11 it. 12 ALDERMAN RUGAI: I mean, because it's 13 another side of our ordinance that's before us 14 today, but it was something that stuck in my 15 mind from the press conference this morning that 16 I thought we need to be attending to that side 17 of it as well. 18 CORPORATION COUNSEL GEORGES: Yes. 19 Good point. 20 ALDERMAN RUGAI: Thank you. 21 CHAIRMAN BEALE: Alderman Balcer. 22

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1	ALDERMAN BALCER: Thank you,
2	Mr. Chairman.
3	What is the are there
4	provisions in here for retired police officers
5	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,
6	CORPORATION COUNSEL GEORGES: Yes.
7	ALDERMAN BALCER: and their right
8	to carry a or have weapons?
9	CORPORATION COUNSEL GEORGES: We
10	exclude many classes of people from many of the
11	ordinance requirements, and many of those
12	exclusions apply to current police officers,
13	retired police officers, current military
14	personnel and the like. So we have tried to
15	accommodate what we heard from Chairman Burke
16	and the others in hearings, that many of these
17	provisions should not apply to retired CPD.
18	ALDERMAN BALCER: So we're not
19	people can still defend their homes if they're
20	inside of their homes?
21	CORPORATION COUNSEL GEORGES: The idea
22	is that individuals have a right to a handgun

1	within the home for self-defense purposes, and
2	we're allowing them to register one per month;
3	one of those handguns per month to have within
4	their home to use for self-defense purposes.
5	ALDERMAN BALCER: For self-defense
6	purposes. No one's right is being taken away to
7	defend their home?
8	CORPORATION COUNSEL GEORGES: Correct.
9	ALDERMAN BALCER: Good. My next
10	question and I just you can have long rifles
11	and shotguns except sawed-off shotguns; am I
12	correct?
13	CORPORATION COUNSEL GEORGES: That is
14	correct. We allow rifles and other long guns.
15	ALDERMAN BALCER: And you can have
16	one, two, three, four you can have as many as
17	you want?
18	CORPORATION COUNSEL GEORGES: Correct.
19	ALDERMAN BALCER: And you can have a
20	pistol. You can buy one pistol per month?
21	CORPORATION COUNSEL GEORGES: Correct.
22	ALDERMAN BALCER: They can have twelve

1	in a year?
2	CORPORATION COUNSEL GEORGES: Yes.
3	Each qualified applicant.
4	ALDERMAN BALCER: Can have twelve in a
5	year?
6	CORPORATION COUNSEL GEORGES: Can have
7	twelve in a year. Yes.
8	ALDERMAN BALCER: I think that's quite
9	fair. I'll be honest. I think that's quite
10	fair to a person.
11	And right now you can have as
12	many rifles that meet the requirements and
13	shotguns if you if you want? And they are
14	registered and so on?
15	CORPORATION COUNSEL GEORGES: Correct.
16	And that continues. That it is an unlimited
17	number.
18	ALDERMAN BALCER: That continues.
19	That there's no nothing prohibiting that.
20	There's nothing saying you can't have one rifle,
21	1
22	I'll be honest. I think

that's quite fair. And quite honest, if you 1 can't defend your home with umpteen rifles and 2 shotguns and a pistol, I don't see what else a 3 person can ask for in this. Thank you. 4 CORPORATION COUNSEL GEORGES: You're 5 welcome. 6 CHAIRMAN BEALE: Alderman Fioretti. 7 ALDERMAN FIORETTI: Thank you, 8 Mr. Chairman. 9 When we started the hearing 10 the other day, you described the -- still I want 11 to refer to the decision, that the mandate would 12 probably come down within 30 days give or take, 13 correct? 14 CORPORATION COUNSEL GEORGES: Correct. 15 ALDERMAN FIORETTI: And then you said 16 at that time that we can go into court to ask 17 for some kind of advisory assistance here in the 18 drafting of this -- of this ordinance. Wasn't 19 that correct? 20 CORPORATION COUNSEL GEORGES: I don't 21 believe that's what I said. No. 22

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I said when the mandate came back to the Court of Appeals, the Court of Appeals may ask us for briefs, position papers, kind of on where we stand, saying to us, all right, now in light of the decision from the Supreme Court in McDonald, saying you have a right to a handgun in your home for self-defense, City, how do you defend your handgun ban? And at that point it really becomes impossible to defend it. ALDERMAN FIORETTI: Okay. And so what was legal or what is illegal out of the ordinance as it existed the day before the decision was handed down? CORPORATION COUNSEL GEORGES: What the Supreme Court has said is that the Second Amendment applies to the City, and the Second Amendment guarantees a right to a handgun in the home for self-defense.

So in other words, a ban by the City on handguns will not withstand the McDonald decision.