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                       UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
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                      CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA
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   BRUCE BOYER, individually and on
                                           ) Case No. CV 12-04005 GAF
14
   behalf of SONS OF LIBERTY LA, an
                                            (FFMx)
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   unincorporated association,
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                                            REPLY MEMORANDUM IN
              Plaintiff.
                                            SUPPORT OF DEFENDANT'S
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                                            MOTION TO DISMISS
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                                            PURSUANT TO FEDERAL RULE
         VS.
                                            OF CIVIL PROCEDURE 12(b)(6)
19
   CITY OF LOS ANGELES,
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                                            Date: August 27, 2012
                                           ) Time: 9:30 a.m.
              Defendant.
21
                                            Ctrm: 740
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                                            Honorable Gary Allen Feess
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        TO THE HONORABLE COURT, ALL PARTIES, AND THEIR COUNSEL
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   OF RECORD:
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                     REPLY MEMORANDUM IN SUPPORT OF DEFENDANT'S
           MOTION TO DISMISS PURSUANT TO FEDERAL RULE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE 12(b)(6)
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Defendant, CITY OF LOS ANGELES submits the following Reply Memorandum to the Opposition to the Motion to Dismiss of Plaintiffs Bruce Boyer, individually and on behalf of Sons of Liberty, an unincorporated association.

I.

PLAINTIFFS' OPPOSITION SHOULD BE DISREGARDED BECAUSE IT WAS UNTIMELY UNDER LOCAL RULE 7-9.

Local Rule 7-9 of the United States District Court, Central District of California States:

"Each opposing party shall, not later than ten (10) days after service of the motion in the instance of a new trial motion and not later than twenty-one (21) days before the date designated for the hearing of the motion in all other instances, serve upon all other parties and file with the Clerk either (a) the evidence upon which the opposing party will rely in opposition to the motion and a brief but complete memorandum which shall contain a statement of all the reasons in opposition thereto and the points and authorities upon which the opposing party will rely, or (b) a written statement that that party will not oppose the motion. Evidence presented in all opposing papers shall comply with the requirements of L.R. 7-6, 7-7 and 7-8."

Plaintiff Memorandum of Points and Authorities in Opposition to Motion to Dismiss [Fed.R.Civ.P. 12(b)(6)] ("Opposition") was served on August 9, 20012.

The designated date for the hearing of defendant's Motion to Dismiss Plaintiff's

Complaint Pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 12(b)(6) ("Motion")" is

August 27, 2012. Thus, the Opposition was filed three days beyond the filing

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deadline of August 6, 2012, which is twenty-one (21) days before August 27, 2012.

II.

THE UNTIMELY FILING OF THE OPPOSITION MAY BE DEEMED CONSENT TO THE GRANTING OF THE MOTION TO DISMISS.

Local Rule 7-12 of the United States District Court, Central District of California states:

"The Court may decline to consider any memorandum or other document not filed within the deadline set by other or local rule. The failure to file any required document, or the failure to file it within the deadline, may be deemed consent to the granting or denial of the motion."

C.D. Cal. Loc. R. 7-12

Plaintiffs' failure to file their Opposition within the deadline of August 6, 2012 may be deemed consent to the granting of the Motion. The City respectfully urges the Court to deem it such, and grant Defendant's Motion to Dismiss Pursuant to Rule 12(b)(6).

III

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The hearing date of August 27, 2012 is not reflected on the title page of the Opposition, as required by Local Rule 11-3.8 which provides in pertinent part: "On the first page of all documents:...Immediately below the docket number shall appear a concise description of the nature of the document (e.g., notice of motion, memorandum in support or opposition). Immediately below the description shall appear the time and date of the hearing on the matter to which the document is addressed." (Emphasis added.)

III.

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THE OPPOSITION DOES NOT CHALLENGE THE NON-PUBLIC FORUM NATURE OF THE GUN BUYBACK SITES OR THE REASONABLENESS OF THE CITY'S SAFETY-RELATED RESTRICTIONS ON ACCESS.

Should the Court reach the merits of Plaintiffs' argument, it fails on substantive grounds as well. Not only do Plaintiffs fail to present "evidence upon which the opposing party will rely in opposition to the motion...," as also required by L.R. 7-9, their points and authorities fall far short of establishing that the Complaint states a claim upon which relief can be granted.

Plaintiffs state in the Opposition: "At the heart of this case is the existence and extent of the plaintiffs' right to speak and to be heard on issues of significant public importance and controversy: gun control, public safety, and the scope and implementation of the rights surrounding firearms that are guaranteed by the Second Amendment to the Constitution." (Docket No. 15, Opposition at 8; 19-23.) The City has never questioned Plaintiffs' right to speak on such issues. The First Amendment, however, does not require that Plaintiffs be granted access to gun buyback sites in order to express their views. The Court has already found that the gun buyback locations used for the May 12, 2012 event are non-public forums subject to reasonable, viewpoint-neutral restrictions. (Docket No. 11, Order Re: Ex Parte Application for Temporary Restraining Order ("TRO Order") at 6.) Plaintiffs have proffered no evidence that the locations are, in fact, public forums or that future gun buyback events will take place in public forums. Moreover, the Opposition fails to acknowledge, much less challenge, the City's abundant safety-related reasons for restricting access to these secured locations, as explained by LAPD Detective Richard Tompkins. (Docket No. 10-1, Declaration of Richard Tompkins "Tompkins Decl.") ¶8, 9, 10.)

The Opposition underscores the insufficiency of facts in support of Plaintiffs' Complaint. Both assert broad unfettered "rights" to free expression under the First Amendment without presenting facts that support relief under the controlling forum analysis. For instance, nowhere in the Complaint or Opposition does the Plaintiff show that the "principal purpose" of the locations has ever been the "free exchange of ideas." *International Society for Krishna Consciousness, Inc. v. Lee,* 505 U.S. 672, 694 (1992). The City, on the other hand, has not only shown that the gun buyback locations were all non-public forums, it has also presented evidence that LAPD will permit Plaintiffs to "exercise their First Amendment rights on the public sidewalks or other public areas immediately adjacent to the gun buyback locations." (TRO Order at 7.) Simply stated, Plaintiffs' opposition to the instant Motion is based on conclusory legal allegations, not facts which would warrant denial of the Motion.

IV.

THE OPPOSITION FAILS TO PRESENT ANY EVIDENCE THAT THE CITY HAS PREVENTED OR WILL PREVENT PLAINTIFFS FROM ENGAGING IN EXPRESSIVE ACTIVITY IN PUBLIC AREAS ADJACENT TO GUN BUY BACK LOCATIONS

The Opposition suggests that "an actually controversy" exists between the City and Plaintiffs stemming from the parties not seeing "eye to eye" on policy issues surrounding firearms. (Opposition at 8; 16-24.) Plaintiffs further suggest that this controversy of supposedly Constitutional dimension has not been resolved and assert that 'the City's refusal to provide *any* opportunity under *any* conditions for plaintiffs to speak at the time and place in which that speech is more pertinent" requires this Court's intervention. (Opposition at 9; 19-20 and 10; 2-10. Emphasis in original.) These suggestions and assertions are plainly

belied by the evidence already presented by the City in this case. This evidence shows that the City has "[left] open ample alternative channels for communication," notwithstanding the non-public forum nature of the gun buyback locations. *United States v. Kokinda 497 U.S. 720, 738 (1990)*. As already noted by the Court in the TRO Order, these alternative channels will enable Plaintiffs to express themselves verbally, by holding or wearing signs, by wearing expressive clothing, and by handing out written literature to those waiting in line at gun buyback locations, provided they do not violate any state or local laws. (Tompkins Decl. ¶11.)

If plaintiffs had been prevented from expressing themselves on the sidewalks or in other public areas adjacent to gun buyback sites on May 12. 2012, the Court would undoubtedly have been so advised in the Opposition and evidence to that effect would have been presented by Plaintiffs. The Opposition is bereft of any such contentions or evidence. If, at some point in the future, Plaintiffs believe that the City has reneged on its assurance to allow them to express themselves in the areas immediately adjacent to gun buyback locations—which may occur at different sites than the May 12, 2012 gun buyback event—they are certainly free to again seek judicial relief. At this point, however, it appears that Defendants' claims also fail on ripeness grounds. "A case is not ripe for adjudication if it rests upon 'contingent future events that may not occur as anticipated, or indeed may not occur at all. Texas v. United States, 523 U.S. 296, 300 (1998), quoting Thomas v. Union Carbide Agrig. Prods. Co., 473 U.S. 568, 580-81 (1985). Unless and until such future event occurs, however, the City contends that the controversy underlying the instant Complaint has already been resolved in accordance with First Amendment jurisprudence, and Plaintiffs has failed to state a basis for relief at the present time.

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V. CONCLUSION

Based on the foregoing, Defendant City of Los Angeles submits that Plaintiffs have filed to state a claim upon which relief can be granted, and respectfully requests that the Motion to Dismiss Pursuant to Rule 12(b)(6) be granted without leave to amend.

DATE: August 13, 2012 Respectfully submitted,

CARMEN A. TRUTANICH, City Attorney HEATHER AUBRY, Deputy City Attorney

By: /s/ Heather Aubry
HEATHER AUBRY, Deputy City Attorney

Attorneys for Defendant, CITY OF LOS ANGELES