IN THE COURT OF APPEAL OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA IN AND FOR THE SIXTH APPELLATE DISTRICT

G. MITCHELL KIRK; AND CALIFORNIA RIFLE & PISTOL ASSOCIATION, INCORPORATED,

PLAINTIFFS AND APPELLANTS,

V.

CITY OF MORGAN HILL; MORGAN HILL CHIEF OF POLICE DAVID SWING, IN HIS OFFICIAL CAPACITY; MORGAN HILL CITY CLERK IRMA TORREZ, IN HER OFFICIAL CAPACITY; AND DOES 1-10,

DEFENDANTS AND RESPONDENTS.

Case No. H048745

DECLARATION OF LAURA PALMERIN IN SUPPORT OF APPELLANTS' MOTION FOR RELIEF FROM DEFAULT AND TO REINSTATE APPEAL

Superior Court of California, County of Santa Clara Case No. 19CV346360 Honorable Peter H. Kirwan, Judge

> C. D. Michel – SBN 144258 Anna M. Barvir – SBN 268728 Tiffany D. Cheuvront – SBN 317144 MICHEL & ASSOCIATES, P.C. 180 East Ocean Blvd., Suite 200 Long Beach, CA 90802 Telephone: 562-216-4444

Email: abarvir@michellawyers.com

 $Counsel\ for\ Plaintiffs\text{-}Appellants$

DECLARATION OF LAURA PALMERIN

- I, Laura Palmerin, hereby declare as follows:
- 1. I am a paralegal at the law firm, Michel & Associates, P.C., Counsel of record for Plaintiffs G. Mitchell Kirk and California Rifle & Pistol Association, Incorporated, in the above-entitled matter. I make this declaration in support of Appellants' Motion for Relief from Default and to Reinstate Appeal. I have personal knowledge of the facts set forth herein and if called as a witness, I could and would competently testify hereto.
- 2. On January 22, 2021, I electronically filed Appellants' Notice Designating Record on Appeal via One Legal. In that notice, Appellants notified the court and the parties of their intention to proceed with an appendix in lieu of the clerk's transcript. They also elected to proceed with a reporter's transcript of all the oral proceedings under rule 8.130, attaching a copy the certified reporter's transcript under rule 8.130(b)(3)(C). A true and correct copy of the Notice Designating Record on Appeal is attached here as **Exhibit 1**.
- 3. On January 29, 2021, the Superior Court of California, County of Santa Clara (hereafter "trial court") mailed Appellants a Notice of Default, indicating that they had failed to designate the record for a clerk's transcript, pay a \$100 deposit for the clerk's transcript, or designate the oral proceedings for a reporter's transcript. Our office did not receive the Notice of Default until February 1, 2021. That day, I checked the trial court's docket and noticed that our electronically submitted Appellants' Notice Designating Record on Appeal was not on the docket.
- 4. On February 2, 2021, I called the trial court to inquire as to whether they had received our electronically submitted designation of the

record, and if so, what could be done to correct it. The trial court did not answer the phone; therefore, I left a voicemail.

- 5. On February 3, 2021, having not received a response from the trial court, I sent the court a letter via overnight mail, attaching the filed Notice Designating Record on Appeal with the electronic filing receipt. A true and correct copy of the letter is attached here as **Exhibit 2**.
- 6. On February 4, 2021, I received confirmation of delivery of the letter to the trial court. A true and correct copy of the confirmation of delivery receipt is attached here as **Exhibit 3**.
- 7. On February 8, 2021, I sent an email to the trial court to follow up on the status of our Notice Designating Record on Appeal. I received no response. A true and correct copy of my email is attached here as **Exhibit 4**.
- 8. On February 9, 2021, I sent another email to the trial court to follow up on the status of our Notice Designating Record on Appeal. I received no response. A true and correct copy of my email is attached here as **Exhibit 5**.
- 9. On February 10, 2021, I called the trial court and left another voicemail to follow up on the status of our Notice Designating Record on Appeal. I received no response.
- 10. On February 12, 2021, I sent a third email to the trial court to follow up on the status of our Notice Designating Record on Appeal. A true and correct copy of my email is attached here as **Exhibit 6**.
- 11. On February 16, 2021, the trial court replied to my email indicating that the Notice Designating Record on Appeal had been processed. A true and correct copy of their email is attached here as **Exhibit 7**.

- 12. That same day, I received a conformed copy of the Notice Designating Record on Appeal, showing a file-stamp date of January 22, 2021. See **Exhibit 1**.
- 13. On February 18, 2021, the trial court apparently mailed a Notice of Appellants' Non-Compliance, stating that Appellants had not filed a timely notice designating the record for a clerk's transcript or paid the \$100 deposit for the clerk's transcript. However, Appellants had not received this document before February 24, 2021, when I accessed the civil docket directly and retrieved it. A true and correct copy of the Notice of Appellants' Non-Compliance is attached here as **Exhibit 8**.
- 14. On February 22, 2021, the trial court apparently filed a Clerk's Certificate of Compliance, stating that Appellants had cured default regarding designation of the record, but failed to cure regarding the clerk's transcript deposit. Appellants had not received this document before February 24, 2021, when I accessed the civil docket directly and retrieved it. A true and correct copy of the conformed Clerk's Certificate of Compliance is attached here as **Exhibit 9**.
- 15. On February 24, 2021, I received this Court's order dismissing the appeal for failure to procure the record on appeal. I then immediately sent an email to the trial court to address the court's misunderstanding regarding their Notice Designating Record on Appeal in hopes that the trial court could notify this Court of the error. A true and correct copy of my email is attached here as **Exhibit 10**.
- 16. As of the time of this filing, I have not received a response from the trial court.

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I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of California that the foregoing is true and correct. Executed on February 24, 2021 at Long Beach, California.

Laura Palmerin

Declarant

EXHIBIT 1

Santa Clara - Civil **APP-003** ATTORNEY OR PARTY WITHOUT ATTORNEY STATE BAR NUMBER: 268728 Electronically Filed NAME: Anna M. Barvir by Superior Court of CA, FIRM NAME: Michel & Associates, P.C. County of Santa Clara, STREET ADDRESS: 180 East Ocean Blvd., Suite 200 on 1/22/2021 10:59 AM CITY: Long Beach STATE: CA ZIP CODE: 90802 TELEPHONE NO.: (562) 216-4444 FAX NO.: (562) 216-4445 Reviewed By: A. Rodriguez E-MAIL ADDRESS: abarvir@michellawvers.com Case #19CV346360 ATTORNEY FOR (name): G. Mitchell Kirk and California Rifle & Pistol Association, Incorporated **Envelope: 5692988** SUPERIOR COURT OF CALIFORNIA, COUNTY OF SANTA CLARA STREET ADDRESS: 161 North First Street MAILING ADDRESS: 161 North First Street CITY AND ZIP CODE: San Jose 95113 BRANCH NAME: Old Courthouse PLAINTIFF/PETITIONER: G. Mitchell Kirk, et al. DEFENDANT/RESPONDENT: City of Morgan Hill, et al. OTHER PARENT/PARTY: SUPERIOR COURT CASE NUMBER: APPELLANT'S NOTICE DESIGNATING RECORD ON APPEAL 19-CV-346360 (UNLIMITED CIVIL CASE) COURT OF APPEAL CASE NUMBER (if known): RE: Appeal filed on (date): 1/12/2021 H048745 Notice: Please read Information on Appeal Procedures for Unlimited Civil Cases (form APP-001-INFO) before completing this form. This form must be filed in the superior court, not in the Court of Appeal. 1 RECORD OF THE DOCUMENTS FILED IN THE SUPERIOR COURT I choose to use the following method of providing the Court of Appeal with a record of the documents filed in the superior court (check a, b, c, or d, and fill in any required information): A clerk's transcript under rule 8.122. (You must check (1) or (2) and fill out the clerk's transcript section (item 4) on pages 2 and 3 of this form.) I will pay the superior court clerk for this transcript myself when I receive the clerk's estimate of the costs of this transcript. I understand that if I do not pay for this transcript, it will not be prepared and provided to the Court of Appeal. (2) I request that the clerk's transcript be provided to me at no cost because I cannot afford to pay this cost. I have submitted the following document with this notice designating the record (check (a) or (b)): (a) An order granting a waiver of court fees and costs under rules 3.50–3.58; or An application for a waiver of court fees and costs under rules 3.50–3.58. (Use Request to Waive Court Fees (form FW-001) to prepare and file this application.) b. X An appendix under rule 8.124. The original superior court file under rule 8.128. (NOTE: Local rules in the Court of Appeal, First, Third, and Fourth Appellate Districts, permit parties to stipulate (agree) to use the original superior court file instead of a clerk's transcript; you may select this option if your appeal is in one of these districts and all the parties have stipulated to use the original superior court file instead of a clerk's transcript in this case. Attach a copy of this stipulation.) d. An agreed statement under rule 8.134. (You must complete item 2b(2) below and attach to your agreed statement copies of all the documents that are required to be included in the clerk's transcript. These documents are listed in rule 8.134(a).) 2. RECORD OF ORAL PROCEEDINGS IN THE SUPERIOR COURT

Page 1 of 4

I choose to proceed (you must check a or b below):

said during those proceedings in deciding whether an error was made in the superior court proceedings.

WITHOUT a record of the oral proceedings (what was said at the hearing or trial) in the superior court. I understand that without a record of the oral proceedings in the superior court, the Court of Appeal will not be able to consider what was

CA	SE NAMI	- G. Mitchell Kirk, et al. v. City of Morgani Hill, et al.	SUPERIOR COURT CASE NUMBER: 19-CV-346360
 2.	b. x	WITH the following record of the oral proceedings in the superior court (you mu	ust check (1), (2), or (3) below):
	(1)	A reporter's transcript under rule 8.130. (You must fill out the reporter's transcript of this form.) I have (check all that apply):	anscript section (item 5) on pages 3 and 4
		 (a) Deposited with the superior court clerk the approximate cost of prepar with this notice as provided in rule 8.130(b)(1). 	ring the transcript by including the deposit
		(b) Attached a copy of a Transcript Reimbursement Fund application filed	d under rule 8.130(c)(1).
		(c) Attached the reporter's written waiver of a deposit under rule 8.130(b)	(3)(A) for (check either (i) or (ii)):
		(i) all of the designated proceedings.	
		(ii) part of the designated proceedings.	
		(d) X Attached a certified transcript under rule 8.130(b)(3)(C).	
	(2)	An agreed statement. (Check and complete either (a) or (b) below.)	
		(a) I have attached an agreed statement to this notice.	statement. We want attach a convert this
		(b) All the parties have stipulated (agreed) in writing to try to agree on a s stipulation to this notice.) I understand that, within 40 days after I file t agreed statement or a notice indicating the parties were unable to agr designating the record on appeal.	he notice of appeal, I must file either the
	(3)	A settled statement under rule 8.137. (You must check (a), (b), or (c) belo section (item 6) on page 4.)	ow, and fill out the settled statement
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		(b) The oral proceedings in the superior court were reported by a court read and costs.	<u></u>
		(c) I am asking to use a settled statement for reasons other than those li the motion required under rule 8.137(b) at the same time that you file prepare the motion.)	
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	th	equest that the clerk transmit to the Court of Appeal under rule 8.123 the record at was admitted into evidence, refused, or lodged in the superior court (give the acceeding):	
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	date	each document was filed, or if that is not available, the date the document was	
		Document Title and Description	Date of Filing
	(1)	Notice of appeal	
	(2)	Notice designating record on appeal (this document)	
	(3)	Judgment or order appealed from	
	(4)	Notice of entry of judgment (if any)	
	(5)	Notice of intention to move for new trial or motion to vacate the judgment, for judgme	

(7) Register of actions or docket (if any)

C	ASE	NAME:	G. Mitchell Kirk, et al. v. City of Morgan Hill, et al.	SUPERIOR COI 19-CV-346	urt case number: 5360
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			I request that the clerk include in the transcript the following documents that w (You must identify each document you want included by its title and provide the available, the date the document was signed.)		
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1	SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA
2	COUNTY OF SANTA CLARA
3	BEFORE HONORABLE PETER KIRWAN, JUDGE
4	DEPARTMENT 19
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. 8	C. MITCHELL KIRK, et al.,
9	Plantiff,) No.: 19CV346360
10	vs.
10	CITY OF MORGAN HILL, et al., CERTIFIED
11)
12	Defendants.) TRANSCRIPT
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18	REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS
19	THURSDAY, JULY 30, 2020
20	TELEPHONIC (COURTCALL) MOTION
21	9:00 A.M.
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27	Official Advantage Reporting Services
28	Reporter Pro Tem: By: Katherine Chok, CSR 9209 katherine@arsdepos.com
	Advantage A Reporting

Services, LLC

1083 Lincoln Avenue, San Jose, California 95125, Telephone (408) 920-0222, Fax (408) 920-0188

Services, LLC

PROCEEDINGS

JUDGE KIRWAN: All right. Good morning everyone. We will go on the record in the matter of Kirk versus City of Morgan Hill. And I do have my CourtCall list here, so I will go through the names on my CourtCall list and if you are on the line, please confirm you're on the line and indicate for the record that, who you are representing.

We do have a court reporter. Ms. Chok, can you hear us -- or me okay?

THE REPORTER: Good morning, Your Honor. This is Katherine. I can hear you just fine, thank you.

JUDGE KIRWAN: Do I have Donald Larkin on the line?

MR. LARKIN: Yes, Your Honor. Don Larkin, City Attorney for the City of Morgan Hill.

JUDGE KIRWAN: Do I have Hannah Shearer?

MS. SHEARER: Yes, Your Honor. Hannah

Shearer, representing City of Morgan Hill as well.

JUDGE KIRWAN: James Allison?

MR. ALLISON: Yes, Your Honor, also representing City of Morgan Hill.

JUDGE KIRWAN: Roderick Thompson?

MR. THOMPSON: Also representing the

25 defendants.

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JUDGE KIRWAN: Okay, and then finally Anna
Barvir.

28 MS. BARVIR:

MS. BARVIR: Yes, Your Honor. Anna Barvir

representing Plaintiffs.

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JUDGE KIRWAN: All right. Is there anyone else on the line this morning whose name I didn't already call?

All right. So two matters before the Court this morning, there are motions for summary judgment brought by both Plaintiffs G. Mitchell Kirk and the California Rifle & Pistol Association; and then a second motion for summary judgment brought by the Defendant City of Morgan Hill, Morgan Hill Chief of Police and Morgan Hill City Clerk.

The Court did issue its tentative yesterday in the afternoon and presumably everybody has had a chance to review that. I was advised later in the afternoon that Plaintiffs notified the Court that they intended to challenge the tentative ruling.

So Miss Barvir, I will turn it over to you first if you want to address the Court relative to the tentative.

Thank you, Your Honor. MS. BARVIR: Anna Barvir for Plaintiffs Kirk and CRPA. I just want to take a few minutes to address three points in light of the Court's thoughtful tentative issued yesterday.

First, I'd like to address whether the City's 48-hour theft-reporting law is preempted because of duplication of state law, and the implications of the Court's ruling in light of concerns over double jeopardy and self-incrimination.

As to the first issue, whether the City's theft-reporting law duplicates state law and is thus preempted by it. With respect, Plaintiff contends the answer must be yes.

And that's because case law is clear that duplication preemption does not merely exist when a local law is identical to state law -- though, of course, those are the most clear-cut situations -- but whenever two laws criminalize the same conduct.

As the Court of Appeals recognized in Baldwin at 179 --

THE REPORTER: Excuse me, I'm so sorry to interrupt, but Ms. Barvir I really need you to slow down a bit. Apologies.

MS. BARVIR: Sorry.

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-- Preemption is concerned not simply with cleaning up duplicative laws, but with preventing the frustration of a statewide criminal scheme that necessarily follows when local laws present issues of double jeopardy.

Because the City adopted a law that varies from state law by slight degrees, there are concededly situations -- like the hypotheticals the Court identified in its tentative yesterday -- whereby a person who has lost or stolen a firearm might violate the City law but not state law, and vice versa in those hypotheticals. It might be said that the laws can exist in harmony.

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But whenever someone fails to report the theft or loss to any law enforcement agency at any time, the City law criminalizes exactly the same conduct the state does; that is, a failure to report the theft of or loss of a firearm. There may be details that make the City's law differ from state law, some details that might make the way it reported a little different, but at the end of the day, the laws criminalize the same conduct.

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So if the City prosecutes the gun owner for failure to report under its criminal law, a double jeopardy bars the state from then prosecuting the gun owner, thereby frustrating the operation of state criminal law and the voters' intention under Prop 63 that people statewide report the loss or theft of their firearms.

What's more, city law also frustrates the statewide scheme whenever a person unknowingly misses the City's 48-hour deadline in reliance on state law giving them five days to report.

That person might then fear reporting at all, even if they are still within --

JUDGE KIRWAN: Miss Barvir, I am going to ask you to slow down a little bit.

MS. BARVIR: Thank you.

Even if they are still within that five-day window, because to do so would force them to admit to law enforcement that they have violated criminal law.

At that point the state cannot then demand

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that a gun owner report, because to do so would entail self-incrimination in violation of the U.S. Constitution. The State is left with no reporting and no way to prosecute, thereby frustrating the goal of Prop 63 voters.

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Second, I'd like to address the Court's findings regarding whether state law fully occupies the field of firearm theft-reporting and thus impliedly preempts local law on the subject.

The tentative ruling seems to characterize the state law as uncomprehensive, leaving room for further local regulation. But I think the question arises:

What more could the California law possibly address to make it comprehensive enough to fully occupy the field?

Frankly, it seems like nothing would suffice. For if this law is not comprehensive, Plaintiff's struggle to see what would be, as there is little if anything else for state law to cover in the absence of reporting.

What's more, on top of all of the very detailed state law requires with respect to reporting all of the requirements, it also doesn't explicitly allow for the regulation as other parts of the same -- of the same composition Proposition 63 expressly did.

What must be added to Prop 63 for it to be deemed comprehensive enough to fully occupy by the field? Does the law have to declare itself to be so? And if it does, are we really just left with express

preemption? These are the issues this case specifically requires us to really consider.

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And this leads me to third and final issue.

JUDGE KIRWAN: Quick question about the second argument. And this is set forth in the tentative, but the Penal Code Section 25250 -- I'm sorry, 25270, basically includes language that says they are inviting any additional relevant information required by local law enforcement agency taken to report. And I think the tentative states that that contemplates local regulation regarding the returning of firearms.

There is no preemptive language there. In fact, to the contrary, there is language that invites local agencies to require any additional information or requirements.

So I guess my question to you is: How do you address that issue in the context of your argument that clearly states' statute covers the entire field of the subject?

MS. BARVIR: Thank you for your question, Your Honor.

Respectfully, Plaintiffs disagree that that suggests that there is some introduction by state law to contemplate additional restrictions or regulation. Of course a law enforcement agency gets to decide the contents of the way it writes up its police reports, that is just true. We expect that, the way a police report would look is going to be a matter of what the

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local law enforcement agency writes up. But what we're looking at here is not just a few questions extra added to a police report, but a frustration of entire statewide penal scheme.

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The issue is more about the voters and the state wanting theft reporting and loss reporting to happen and encouraging it to happen. But issues what we were talking about earlier, self-incrimination and double-jeopardy concern, that would then frustrate a broader criminal scheme of encouraging, enforcing and prosecuting violations of law that require theft reporting, not just a few extra details the police might need to track down if they say a firearm has been misplaced.

Is that responsive to the Court's question? JUDGE KIRWAN: If you want to transition on to your third point.

MS. BARVIR: Thank you, Your Honor. I appreciate the opportunity to answer any question the Court has.

So the third point is about implied preemption as it relates to transient citizens. And I only want to address two points on the tentative.

One, the tentative wants to put forth a test requiring that Plaintiffs show the adverse effect of the ordinance on transients must outweigh the, quote, possible benefit to the City. Respectfully, Plaintiffs' position is that is not the test that Robins v City of

Los Angeles puts forth.

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Instead, Plaintiffs ask the Court to balance, quote from Robins, "(1), the needs of local government to meet the special needs of their community; and (2), the need for uniform state regulation."

To help the Court out, that's 248 Cal. App. 2nd at pages 9 to 10 under Robins.

It tells us it's not enough that the City might proffer some possible or even likely benefit from theft reporting; it must show that Morgan Hill has some special need that its law serves. It has never attempted to put forth such a showing. Instead, the City lists the same exact interests Prop 63 lists: interests in public safety that all cities share.

Which leads me to my second point, the characterization of Plaintiffs' argument regarding the City's burden under Robins. Both the City and Court's tentative suggests that Plaintiffs are arguing that the City must show that its law serves its local interests better than state law does. That's not what Plaintiffs are arguing. Rather, they argue that the City must state a special local need particular to its community.

And failing that, because theft-reporting regulates the social behavior of individuals as they move throughout the state, instead of the local use of static property, and because the state and local laws serve identical goals, under Robins the Court should consider not whether the City's law is serving those

interests better, but whether Prop 63 serves those interests with reasonable adequacy. If it does, the Court should hold the City's law invalid.

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The City cites nothing suggesting that California's five-day reporting requirement inadequately serves its interests. And Plaintiffs have shown that there is no evidence that it does not.

I'd like to say a few brief words about the effect of differing reporting periods on transient citizens. The tentative, I think rightfully focused on what those might look like. The tentative holds that the City's reporting mandate does not harm transients, or at least that it does not harm them more than other laws that have been upheld. But the cases the Court relies on, respectfully, are distinguishable.

First, the City's law is not like the law at issue in the firearms cases the City and the tentative cite. Those cases, Great Western, Suter and the like, deal with the operation of firearm-related businesses within cities. And places like gun shows on county-owned land where to the extent they apply to everyday gun owners, the laws they must follow are posted conspicuously for all to see before they enter the event.

Of course, these laws are unlikely to harm individuals as they move about the state, because they regulate the local use of static properties.

This law, on the other hand, regulates the PROCEEDINGS - JULY 30, 2020

social behavior of individuals and should be invalidated under Robins if state law serves the local interest with, quote, reasonable adequacy.

Second, the City's law is not like laws prohibiting public drinking, gambling and loitering, all of which are criminal prohibitions that people are generally expected to understand are prohibited in most places. Theft-reporting is not a criminal prohibition; it confers affirmative duties to act and to do so within a very short window.

Transient citizens, in reasonable reliance on a well-known state law adopted by the people in their jurisdiction believe they may wait until five days to meet their obligation. When they do so, they unknowingly admit to violating a local criminal law they knew nothing about, exposing them to criminal penalties for violating a gun law. That is a burden on transients, not as the tentative suggests, a burden to learn the laws in the city they might travel through.

I think Plaintiffs are ultimately worried that the order seems to suggest that no firearm law would harm transients in such a way that would satisfy this test for implied preemption. If that is true, it is in conflict with the Galvan case which recognized that a local firearm law would have hurt transients in such a way if not for an express exemption that was meant to protect against application of the law to those moving about the state.

Unless the Court has any other questions, that is what Plaintiff would like the Court to put on the record, and ask the Court to review its tentative and find that the City's law is preempted by state law and strike it.

JUDGE KIRWAN: Thank you, Miss Barvir. Appreciate the arguments.

2.2

I'll turn it over to the City. And I'm not sure who wants to address the comments made by the Petitioner on behalf of the City?

MS. SHEARER: Good morning, Your Honor. This is Hannah Shearer on behalf of Morgan Hill. I can respond to Miss Barvir's comments and any other questions the Court might have for us.

I'll use the same order that Miss Barvir did and first address preemption by duplication and the double-jeopardy concern.

Miss Barvir proposed where if there is any overlap between a local ordinance and the state law, the Court should find preemption. They found double jeopardy can't be squared in Resnick, which held if there is, in fact, overlap, if interest or sections of local ordinance that makes it not punishable by state law because there is still local enforcing; that's exactly what is happening here in Morgan Hill.

Ordinance is waged at people who wait more than two days to report. So there is an area not covered by state law at all.

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Her reasoning that Miss Barvir suggest the Court adopt would also be in conflict with a number of other preemption cases involving firearm loss including Great Western shows where there was a state law that prohibited sales of certain firearms and a local law preventing the sale of all firearms on county property.

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So there would certainly be some violation of both the local and state enactment. And yet the Court did not find the entire ordinance was preempted by duplication.

So there are numerous examples in the cases cited in our brief and the Court's tentative ruling of a stronger local law that does have some area of overlap with state and local law, and those ordinances shouldn't be deemed invalid on the basis of duplication.

Courts regularly distinguish by imposing additional requirements. And that's all that is happening here. It certainly doesn't rise to the level of preemption by duplication.

Turning next to the assertion that the field is fully occupied, Proposition 63 voters here were setting a floor for the reporting of firearm thefts and losses.

There is no indication in the ballot initiative that they were setting ceilings that left no room for local regulation. That is the simple question here for this type of preemption. It's whether there is any clear indication by voters that they intended to

foreclose the presumptive local authority to adopt a stronger law.

2.2

2.4

Here there is no such indication that five days was meant to be a ceiling rather than a floor.

I think that that resolves Plaintiffs' concerns with obligation of the field.

Miss Barvir also referenced the Robins case. I think she was talking about that in the context of burden on transient citizens. That case wasn't addressing that type of preemption, as far as I can tell. It seems part of the appeal was looking at the legislative intent and found there was no legislative intent of the regulation in that case.

The Court went on to look at one other factor they might have considered when setting a uniform state standard and disallowing local, and found none of the factors supported a preemption in that case.

The Robins test cannot (inaudible) where the Court should decide certain matters at the state or local levels. I don't think the Robins case is doing that or that can be squared with the clear preemption test the Court has announced.

Finally, with respect to transient citizens, the Supreme Court has already held that firearms don't burden transient citizens, and given other laws that impact travel, like speed limits aimed at travel and laws when it is registered sex offender and distinguish that from laws that apply to visitors or residents of a

city or town and regulates their conduct.

2.4

Local governments are allowed to pass laws that regulate their citizens, even if those affect visitors.

Plaintiffs have cited no authority this type of preemption to regulate individual conduct is constraining, and I don't think any of the gun law preemption cases support that either, even though those dealt with regulation of businesses, there is no suggestion that cities like Morgan Hill are limited in terms of regulating their firearm policies.

Unless the Court has further questions, we'll rest on our briefs.

JUDGE KIRWAN: Miss Barvir, since you're here to contest the tentative, I'll give you --

MS. BARVIR: I just want to hit on -- quickly respond a little bit to the duplication points that my opposing counsel has brought up.

They are talking Plaintiff arguing if there is any overlap, then the Court should find duplication and strike the law.

And in this case what we see is a law where it's likely that many instances of the application of this law are going to entail the exact same contact. It's going to entail the double jeopardy concern for, I think, a large majority probably of the violations of these laws, and you still have to consider what that is going to do, I think, in terms of frustrating the state

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scheme.

2.5

2.8

With regard to the comments about Great
Western, that simply isn't on point here, because that
case dealt with regulatory matters with regard to these
firearm businesses. So double jeopardy is not going to
attach to the issue. What happened at Great Western is
not going to apply.

With regard to what the voters intent was with regard to implied preemption, it seems that the City is basically asking that the voters tell us what explicitly they meant for preemption to exists.

If the Court looks back to Plaintiff argument in opposition to the City's motion for summary judgment, I think it makes clear that what we need to do -- all that Plaintiffs needed to do here with regard to proving what the voters intent was, was to look at the text there.

We don't -- we don't need to be going into this external evidence of things that we don't even know anyone even saw.

What you see is a very detailed scheme here, throughout Prop 63, where voters were clear in their intention. They knew how to do that. But you start to see that is what the voters wanted, was the scheme that Plaintiffs are talking about here.

On top of that, the -- lost my train of thought, sorry -- is the necessary implications of what the law must be, right. That is also part of this path

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And, again, where you have a situation where allowing local laws to tinker with the statewide scheme, change the number of days and stuff, what we have here is a problem where the statewide scheme gets frustrated by due process and self-incrimination concerns, and the necessary implication is that state law must control.

Finally, it seems to me that the City, and I think the Court's tentative suggests that there is no firearm law that would harm transients in a way that would satisfy the preemption. But I don't think that is what the Supreme Court espoused. There was a passing remark that generally that is true, but that is a presumption, and the presumption can be overcome. And this is a case that impacts transients in such a way that it should be preempted by state law.

JUDGE KIRWAN: I appreciate the arguments from both sides.

I'm going to submit this matter, give it some final thought before I get my final order out. And I should have my order out in the next couple of days.

So I appreciate the arguments and the briefing. Interesting issue. And I'll get my order out shortly, okay.

Thank you.

(Time noted: 9:31 a.m.)

2.4

I, KATHERINE CHOK, C.S.R. #9209, a Certified Shorthand Reporter for the State of California, and acting in my capacity as an Official Pro Tem, do hereby certify:

That the foregoing telephonic hearing was taken down by me in shorthand to the best of my ability given the audio challenges of CourtCall hearings, at the time and place therein named, and thereafter reduced to computerized transcription under my direction and supervision;

That the foregoing pages comprise a full, true and correct transcript of my shorthand notes so taken.

I further certify that I am not interested in the outcome of this action.

Witness my hand this 19th day

of August, 2020.

KATHERINE CHOK,

CSR #9209

STATE OF CALIFORNIA

EXHIBIT 2

SENIOR PARTNER
C. D. MICHEL*

MANAGING PARTNER
JOSHUA ROBERT DALE

PARTNERS
ANNA M. BARVIR
SEAN A. BRADY
MATTHEW D. CUBEIRO
W. LEE SMITH



ASSOCIATES
TIFFANY D. CHEUVRONT
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OF COUNSEL
JASON A. DAVIS
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MICHAEL W. PRICE

TAMARA M. RIDER

WRITER'S DIRECT CONTACT: 562-2 | 6-4444 LPALMERIN@MICHELLAWYERS.COM

ALSO ADMITTED IN TEXAS AND THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

February 3, 2021

VIA OVERNIGHT DELIVERY

Superior Court of California County of Santa Clara Appeals Division 191 N. First Street San Jose, CA 95113

Re: Kirk, et al. v. City of Morgan Hill, et al.

Superior Court Case No.: 19CV346360 Court of Appeals Case No.: H048745

Dear Clerk of the Court:

I write on behalf of our clients, Plaintiffs-Appellants G. Mitchell Kirk and California Rifle & Pistol Association, Incorporated, in the above-referenced matter. We have received a Default Notice (a copy is enclosed here as **Exhibit A**) regarding the failure to file a Notice Designating the Record on Appeal. However, we filed the Appellants' Notice Designating the Record on Appeal by electronic means through One Legal on January 22, 2021 (a copy is enclosed here as **Exhibit B**). The e-filing receipt confirming the submission of our Notice Designating the Record on Appeal is enclosed here as **Exhibit C**. The Court's filing transaction number is 5692988.

Please do not hesitate to contact us if you need any further information or if any further action is required from us.

Sincerely,

Michel & Associates, P.C.

Laura Palmerin

Encl.

EXHIBIT A

	RIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA O FOR THE COUNTY OF SANTA CLARA	FOR COURT USE ONLY
STREET ADDRESS:		Filed
MAILING ADDRESS:	191 North First Street	January 29, 2021
CITY AND ZIP CODE:	San José, California 95113	Clerk of the Court
BRANCH NAME:	Appeals Division	Superior Court of CA
PLAINITFF:	G. MITCHELL KIRK; CALIFORNIA RIFLE & PISTOL ASSOCIATION, INCORPORATED	County of Santa Clara
DEFENDANT:	CITY OF MORGAN HILL; MORGAN HILL CHIEF OF POLICE DAVID SWING; MORGAN HILL CITY CLERK IRMA TORREZ	19CV346360 By: clucero
API	PELLANT'S DEFAULT NOTICE	CASE NUMBER :19CV346360 DCA NUMBER H048745

Appellant G. Mitchell Kirk, you are hereby notified as follows:

You have failed to perform the duties required to procure the record on appeal for the following reason(s) as defined in rules 8.100 and/or 8.140, California Rules of Court. You have 15 days from the date of mailing of this notification to comply. Failure to comply may result in the dismissal of your appeal.

\boxtimes	CRC 8.100	The \$100 fee has not been deposited 8.100(b)(2).
\boxtimes	CRC 8.130	Notice designating reporter's transcript or notice of intent to proceed without reporter's transcript not timely filed.
	CRC 8.130	Notice designating reporter's transcript is unclear. A notice designating reporter's transcript must specify the date of each proceeding to be included in the transcript.
	CRC 8.130	Deposit or Fee Waiver for reporter's transcript not timely deposited/filed.
\boxtimes	CRC 8.122	Notice designating record for clerk's transcript not timely filed.
	CRC 8.122	Notice designating clerk's transcript is unclear. A notice designating a clerk's transcript, must identify each designated document by its title and filing date, or if the filing date is not available, the date it was signed. Exhibits must be specified by exhibit number or letter.
	CRC 8.122	Fees for preparation of clerk's transcript not timely deposited 8.122(c)(3).
	CRC 8.137	Incomplete Designation: Proposed Settled Statement has not been filed.
San .	José, California	on January 29, 2021 Clerk, by Connie Lucero, Deputy

CC: Court of Appeal, Sixth Appellate District, 333 W. Santa Clara St., Ste 1060, San José, CA 95113
Anna Marie Barvir 180 E Ocean Blvd Ste 200 Long Beach CA 90802

EXHIBIT B

		APP-003
ATTORNEY OR PARTY WITHOUT ATTORNEY	STATE BAR NUMBER: 268728	FOR COURT USE ONLY
NAME: Anna M. Barvir		TON COOM TOLE ONE!
FIRM NAME: Michel & Associates, P.C.		
STREET ADDRESS: 180 East Ocean Blvd., Suite 200		
CITY: Long Beach	STATE: CA ZIP CODE: 90802	
, ,	FAX NO.: (562) 216-4445	
E-MAIL ADDRESS: abarvir@michellawyers.com		
ATTORNEY FOR (name): G. Mitchell Kirk and California Rif	le & Pistol Association, Incorporated	
SUPERIOR COURT OF CALIFORNIA, COUNTY OF SA	NTA CLARA	
STREET ADDRESS: 161 North First Street		
MAILING ADDRESS: 161 North First Street		
CITY AND ZIP CODE: San Jose 95113		
BRANCH NAME: Old Courthouse		
PLAINTIFF/PETITIONER: G. Mitchell Kirk, et al.		
DEFENDANT/RESPONDENT: City of Morgan Hill, et	al.	
OTHER PARENT/PARTY:		
APPELLANT'S NOTICE DESIGNATII (UNLIMITED CIVIL	1	SUPERIOR COURT CASE NUMBER: 19-CV-346360
RE: Appeal filed on <i>(date):</i> 1/12/2021		COURT OF APPEAL CASE NUMBER (if known): H048745
Notice: Please read <i>Information on Appeal</i> completing this form. This form must be fi	Procedures for Unlimited Civil C	Cases (form APP-001-INFO) before
Completing this form. This form must be in		Te Oddit of Appeal.
1. RECORD OF THE DOCUMENTS FILED I	N THE SUPERIOR COURT	and the control of the many of the control of the c
I choose to use the following method of providir		he documents filed in the superior court
(check a, b, c, or d, and fill in any required infor	mation):	•
a. A clerk's transcript under rule 8.122. (2 and 3 of this form.)	You must check (1) or (2) and fill out th	e clerk's transcript section (item 4) on pages
		the clerk's estimate of the costs of this prepared and provided to the Court of
(2) I request that the clerk's transcri submitted the following documer	pt be provided to me at no cost because nt with this notice designating the record	e I cannot afford to pay this cost. I have d (check (a) or (b)):
(a) An order granting a waiver of	of court fees and costs under rules 3.50-	-3.58; or
(b) An application for a waiver of (form FW-001) to prepare a		–3.58. (Use Request to Waive Court Fees
b. x An appendix under rule 8.124.		
c. The original superior court file under r	rule 8.128. (NOTE: Local rules in the Co	ourt of Appeal, First, Third, and Fourth
Appellate Districts, permit parties to s you may select this option if your app	tipulate (agree) to use the original supe	rior court file instead of a clerk's transcript; e parties have stipulated to use the original
d. An agreed statement under rule 8.13 of all the documents that are required	4. (You must complete item 2b(2) below to be included in the clerk's transcript.	and attach to your agreed statement copies These documents are listed in rule 8.134(a).)
2. RECORD OF ORAL PROCEEDINGS IN 1	THE SUPERIOR COURT	
I choose to proceed (you must check a or b bei	/ow):	
• • • •	-	trial) in the superior court. I understand that
without a record of the oral proceeding	gs in the superior court, the Court of Apiding whether an error was made in the	ppeal will not be able to consider what was
		· Pane 1 of

CA	ASE NAMI	- G. Millellell Klik, et al. v. City of Morgan tilli, et al.	SUPERIOR COURT CASE NUMBER: 19-CV-346360
2.	b. x	WITH the following record of the oral proceedings in the superior court (you make the superior court)	ust check (1), (2), or (3) below):
	(1)	A reporter's transcript under rule 8.130. (You must fill out the reporter's to of this form.) I have (check all that apply):	ranscript section (item 5) on pages 3 and 4
		(a) Deposited with the superior court clerk the approximate cost of preparation with this notice as provided in rule 8.130(b)(1).	ring the transcript by including the deposit
		(b) Attached a copy of a Transcript Reimbursement Fund application file	d under rule 8.130(c)(1).
		(c) Attached the reporter's written waiver of a deposit under rule 8.130(b)(3)(A) for (check either (i) or (ii)):
		 (i) all of the designated proceedings. (ii) part of the designated proceedings. (d) Attached a certified transcript under rule 8.130(b)(3)(C). 	
	(2)	An agreed statement. (Check and complete either (a) or (b) below.)	
	(2)	(a) I have attached an agreed statement to this notice.	
		(b) All the parties have stipulated (agreed) in writing to try to agree on a	statement. (You must attach a copy of this
		stipulation to this notice.) I understand that, within 40 days after I file agreed statement or a notice indicating the parties were unable to ag designating the record on appeal.	the notice of appeal, I must file either the
	(3)	A settled statement under rule 8.137. (You must check (a), (b), or (c) bel section (item 6) on page 4.)	ow, and fill out the settled statement
		(a) The oral proceedings in the superior court were not reported by a co	
		(b) The oral proceedings in the superior court were reported by a court mand costs.	
		(c) am asking to use a settled statement for reasons other than those the motion required under rule 8.137(b) at the same time that you fill prepare the motion.)	isted in (a) or (b). (You must serve and file e this form. You may use form APP-025 to
3.	RECO	RD OF AN ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEEDING TO BE TRANSMITTED	TO THE COURT OF APPEAL
		request that the clerk transmit to the Court of Appeal under rule 8.123 the record	of the following administrative proceeding
	th	nat was admitted into evidence, refused, or lodged in the superior court (give the roceeding):	title and date or dates of the administrative
organica a	th	nat was admitted into evidence, refused, or lodged in the superior court (give the	title and date or dates of the administrative Date or Dates
4.	NOTIC (You m the doc a. Rec	nat was admitted into evidence, refused, or lodged in the superior court (give the roceeding): Title of Administrative Proceeding E DESIGNATING CLERK'S TRANSCRIPT ust complete this section if you checked item 1a above indicating that you choose the superior court.) quired documents. The clerk will automatically include the following items in the	Date or Dates Date or Dates See to use a clerk's transcript as the record of the clerk's transcript, but you must provide the
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4.	NOTIC (You m the doc a. Rec date (1) (2) (3) (4)	Title of Administrative Proceeding EE DESIGNATING CLERK'S TRANSCRIPT ust complete this section if you checked item 1a above indicating that you choose the superior court.) quired documents. The clerk will automatically include the following items in the each document was filed, or if that is not available, the date the document was Document Title and Description Notice of appeal Notice designating record on appeal (this document) Judgment or order appealed from Notice of entry of judgment (if any)	Date or Dates Date or Dates See to use a clerk's transcript as the record of e clerk's transcript, but you must provide the signed. Date of Filing
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CAS	SE NAME	G. Mitchell Kirk, et al.	. City of Morgan Hill, et al.	SUPERIOR COURT CASE NUMBER: 19-CV-346360
4.	NOTICE	DESIGNATING CLER	RK'S TRANSCRIPT	-
i	b. Addi t	tional documents. (If you e to be included in the cle	oceeding in addition to the items listed in 4a. s here.)	
			at were filed in the superior court proceeding. de the date it was filed or, if that is not	
			Document Title and Description	Date of Filing
	(8)			
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			heck here if you need more space to list addition labeled "Attachment 4b," and start with number (
	c. Exhi	bits to be included in cl	erk's transcript	
		the superior court. (For description of the exhibit returned a designated e	nclude in the transcript the following exhibits that weach exhibit, give the exhibit number, such as Plat. Indicate whether or not the court admitted the exhibit to a party, the party in possession of the expice of this notice designating the record. (Rule 8.	intiff's #1 or Defendant's A, and a brief xhibit into evidence. If the superior court has hibit must deliver it to the superior court clerk
		Exhibit Number	Description	Admitted (Yes/No)
	(1)			
***************************************	(2)			
	(3)			
	(4)			
			Check here if you need more space to list addition Attachment 4c," and start with number (5).)	al exhibits. List these exhibits on a separate
5.	NOTIC	E DESIGNATING REP	ORTER'S TRANSCRIPT	
	transcrip	st complete both a and b t as the record of the ora rter's transcript.	in this section if you checked item 2b(1) above inc I proceedings in the superior court. Please remen	dicating that you choose to use a reporter's aber that you must pay for the cost of preparing
		nat of the reporter's trainuest that the reporters pro	•	
	(1)	X My copy of the rep	orter's transcript in electronic format.	
	(2)	My copy of the rep	orter's transcript in paper format.	
	(3)	My copy of the rep	orter's transcript in electronic format and a secon	d copy in paper format.
	(Cod	de Civ. Proc., § 271.)		

C	CASE NAME: G. Mitchell Kirk, et al. v. City of Morgan Hill, et al. SUPERIOR COURT CASE NU 19-CV-346360					MBER:						
5.	b.	b. Proceedings I request that the following proceedings in the superior court be included in the reporter's transcript. (You proceeding you want included by its date, the department in which it took place, a description of the proceeding the examination of jurors, motions before trial, the taking of testimony, or the giving of jury instructions), the reporter who recorded the proceedings (if known), and whether a certified transcript of the designated propreviously prepared.)			eedings (for example, he name of the court							
			Date	Department	Full/Partial Day		Description		Reporter's Name	Pr	ev. pre	pared?
		(1)	7/30/2020	19	Partial	Motion for S	Summary Judgme	nt Hrg K	Latherine Chok	×	Yes	☐ No
		(2)									Yes	☐ No
		(3)									Yes	☐ No
		(4)									Yes	☐ No
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6.					OCEEDINGS T							
	tha wa of	at the ant inc iuror:	following cluded by s, motions	proceedings in its date, the de before trial, th	n the superior cou epartment in which e taking of testim	irt be include h it took pla ony, or the	ed in the settled ce, a descriptior giving of jury ins	stateme of the p tructions	se to use a settled state ent. (You must identify ea proceedings (for example s), the name of the court ated proceeding was pre	ach pro e, the o repon	oceedir examin er who	ng you ation
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		(1)							יר היו יריים יותר היינו אין הי יריים אין היינו אין		Yes	☐ No
		(2)									Yes	☐ No
954 - 2011		(3)			About To the atting to About the angle of th		ne sa sant d'a l'al de			П	Yes	□ No
		(4)									Yes	□ No
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7.	a.	The	proceedi	ngs designate	d in 5b or 6 🛛 🗴] include	do not	include	all of the testimony i	n the s	uperio	r court.
	b.	8.1	30(a)(2) a		d)(1) provide that		will be limited to	o these p	nts that you intend to rais points unless the Court of ge labeled "Attachment	of App		
D	Date: January 22, 2021											
<u>A</u>	nna	M. Bi	arvir (T	YPE OR PRINT NAM	Ξ)		<u> </u>		(SIGNATURE OF APPELLANT C	R ATTO	RNEY)	

-					
1	SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA				
2	COUNTY OF SANTA CLARA				
3	BEFORE HONORABLE PETER KIRWAN, JUDGE				
4	DEPARTMENT 19				
5	*				
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8	C. MITCHELL KIRK, et al.,	,			
9	Plantiff;)	No.: 19CV346360			
	vs.	i e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e			
10	CITY OF MORGAN HILL, et al.,)	CERTIFIED			
11	Defendants.	TRANSCRIPT			
12					
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14					
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16					
17					
18	REPORTER'S TRANSCRIE	PT OF PROCEEDINGS			
19	THURSDAY, JULY 30, 2020				
20	TELEPHONIC (COURTCALL) MOTION				
21	9:00 A.M.				
22	·				
23					
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	Services, LLC 1083 Lincoln Avenue, San Jose, California 95125, Telephone (408) 920-0222, Fax (408) 920-0188				
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JUDGE KIRWAN: All right. Good morning everyone. We will go on the record in the matter of Kirk versus City of Morgan Hill. And I do have my CourtCall list here, so I will go through the names on my CourtCall list and if you are on the line, please confirm you're on the line and indicate for the record that, who you are representing.

We do have a court reporter. Ms. Chok, can you hear us -- or me okay?

THE REPORTER: Good morning, Your Honor. This is Katherine. I can hear you just fine, thank you.

JUDGE KIRWAN: Do I have Donald Larkin on the line?

MR. LARKIN: Yes, Your Honor. Don Larkin, City Attorney for the City of Morgan Hill.

> JUDGE KIRWAN: Do I have Hannah Shearer? MS. SHEARER: Yes, Your Honor. Hannah

Shearer, representing City of Morgan Hill as well.

JUDGE KIRWAN: James Allison?

MR. ALLISON: Yes, Your Honor, also 22 representing City of Morgan Hill.

JUDGE KIRWAN: Roderick Thompson?

MR. THOMPSON: Also representing the

25 defendants.

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26 JUDGE KIRWAN: Okay, and then finally Anna 27 Barvir.

28 MS. BARVIR: Yes, Your Honor. Anna Barvir

representing Plaintiffs.

JUDGE KIRWAN: All right. Is there anyone else on the line this morning whose name I didn't already call?

All right. So two matters before the Court this morning, there are motions for summary judgment brought by both Plaintiffs G. Mitchell Kirk and the California Rifle & Pistol Association; and then a second motion for summary judgment brought by the Defendant City of Morgan Hill, Morgan Hill Chief of Police and Morgan Hill City Clerk.

The Court did issue its tentative yesterday in the afternoon and presumably everybody has had a chance to review that. I was advised later in the afternoon that Plaintiffs notified the Court that they intended to challenge the tentative ruling.

So Miss Barvir, I will turn it over to you first if you want to address the Court relative to the tentative.

MS. BARVIR: Thank you, Your Honor. This is Anna Barvir for Plaintiffs Kirk and CRPA. I just want to take a few minutes to address three points in light of the Court's thoughtful tentative issued yesterday.

First, I'd like to address whether the City's 48-hour theft-reporting law is preempted because of duplication of state law, and the implications of the Court's ruling in light of concerns over double jeopardy and self-incrimination.

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As to the first issue, whether the City's theft-reporting law duplicates state law and is thus preempted by it. With respect, Plaintiff contends the answer must be yes.

And that's because case law is clear that duplication preemption does not merely exist when a local law is identical to state law -- though, of course, those are the most clear-cut situations -- but whenever two laws criminalize the same conduct.

As the Court of Appeals recognized in Baldwin at 179 --

THE REPORTER: Excuse me, I'm so sorry to interrupt, but Ms. Barvir I really need you to slow down a bit. Apologies.

MS. BARVIR: Sorry.

-- Preemption is concerned not simply with cleaning up duplicative laws, but with preventing the frustration of a statewide criminal scheme that necessarily follows when local laws present issues of double jeopardy.

Because the City adopted a law that varies from state law by slight degrees, there are concededly situations -- like the hypotheticals the Court identified in its tentative yesterday -- whereby a person who has lost or stolen a firearm might violate the City law but not state law, and vice versa in those hypotheticals. It might be said that the laws can exist in harmony.

But whenever someone fails to report the theft or loss to any law enforcement agency at any time, the City law criminalizes exactly the same conduct the state does; that is, a failure to report the theft of or loss of a firearm. There may be details that make the City's law differ from state law, some details that might make the way it reported a little different, but at the end of the day, the laws criminalize the same conduct.

So if the City prosecutes the gun owner for failure to report under its criminal law, a double jeopardy bars the state from then prosecuting the gun owner, thereby frustrating the operation of state criminal law and the voters' intention under Prop 63 that people statewide report the loss or theft of their firearms.

What's more, city law also frustrates the statewide scheme whenever a person unknowingly misses the City's 48-hour deadline in reliance on state law giving them five days to report.

That person might then fear reporting at all, even if they are still within --

JUDGE KIRWAN: Miss Barvir, I am going to ask you to slow down a little bit.

MS. BARVIR: Thank you.

Even if they are still within that five-day window, because to do so would force them to admit to law enforcement that they have violated criminal law.

At that point the state cannot then demand

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that a gun owner report, because to do so would entail self-incrimination in violation of the U.S.

Constitution. The State is left with no reporting and no way to prosecute, thereby frustrating the goal of Prop 63 voters.

Second, I'd like to address the Court's findings regarding whether state law fully occupies the field of firearm theft-reporting and thus impliedly preempts local law on the subject.

The tentative ruling seems to characterize the state law as uncomprehensive, leaving room for further local regulation. But I think the question arises:

What more could the California law possibly address to make it comprehensive enough to fully occupy the field?

Frankly, it seems like nothing would suffice. For if this law is not comprehensive, Plaintiff's struggle to see what would be, as there is little if anything else for state law to cover in the absence of reporting.

What's more, on top of all of the very detailed state law requires with respect to reporting all of the requirements, it also doesn't explicitly allow for the regulation as other parts of the same -- of the same composition Proposition 63 expressly did.

What must be added to Prop 63 for it to be deemed comprehensive enough to fully occupy by the field? Does the law have to declare itself to be so? And if it does, are we really just left with express

preemption? These are the issues this case specifically requires us to really consider.

And this leads me to third and final issue.

JUDGE KIRWAN: Quick question about the second argument. And this is set forth in the tentative, but the Penal Code Section 25250 -- I'm sorry, 25270, basically includes language that says they are inviting any additional relevant information required by local law enforcement agency taken to report. And I think the tentative states that that contemplates local regulation regarding the returning of firearms.

There is no preemptive language there. In fact, to the contrary, there is language that invites local agencies to require any additional information or requirements.

So I guess my question to you is: How do you address that issue in the context of your argument that clearly states' statute covers the entire field of the subject?

MS. BARVIR: Thank you for your question, Your Honor.

Respectfully, Plaintiffs disagree that that suggests that there is some introduction by state law to contemplate additional restrictions or regulation. Of course a law enforcement agency gets to decide the contents of the way it writes up its police reports, that is just true. We expect that, the way a police report would look is going to be a matter of what the

local law enforcement agency writes up. But what we're looking at here is not just a few questions extra added to a police report, but a frustration of entire statewide penal scheme.

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The issue is more about the voters and the state wanting theft reporting and loss reporting to happen and encouraging it to happen. But issues what we were talking about earlier, self-incrimination and double-jeopardy concern, that would then frustrate a broader criminal scheme of encouraging, enforcing and prosecuting violations of law that require theft reporting, not just a few extra details the police might need to track down if they say a firearm has been misplaced.

Is that responsive to the Court's question?

JUDGE KIRWAN: If you want to transition on to your third point.

MS. BARVIR: Thank you, Your Honor. I appreciate the opportunity to answer any question the Court has.

So the third point is about implied preemption as it relates to transient citizens. And I only want to address two points on the tentative.

One, the tentative wants to put forth a test requiring that Plaintiffs show the adverse effect of the ordinance on transients must outweigh the, quote, possible benefit to the City. Respectfully, Plaintiffs' position is that is not the test that Robins v City of

Los Angeles puts forth.

Instead, Plaintiffs ask the Court to balance, quote from Robins, "(1), the needs of local government to meet the special needs of their community; and (2), the need for uniform state regulation."

To help the Court out, that's 248 Cal. App. 2nd at pages 9 to 10 under Robins.

It tells us it's not enough that the City might proffer some possible or even likely benefit from theft reporting; it must show that Morgan Hill has some special need that its law serves. It has never attempted to put forth such a showing. Instead, the City lists the same exact interests Prop 63 lists: interests in public safety that all cities share.

Which leads me to my second point, the characterization of Plaintiffs' argument regarding the City's burden under Robins. Both the City and Court's tentative suggests that Plaintiffs are arguing that the City must show that its law serves its local interests better than state law does. That's not what Plaintiffs are arguing. Rather, they argue that the City must state a special local need particular to its community.

And failing that, because theft-reporting regulates the social behavior of individuals as they move throughout the state, instead of the local use of static property, and because the state and local laws serve identical goals, under Robins the Court should consider not whether the City's law is serving those

interests better, but whether Prop 63 serves those interests with reasonable adequacy. If it does, the Court should hold the City's law invalid.

The City cites nothing suggesting that California's five-day reporting requirement inadequately serves its interests. And Plaintiffs have shown that there is no evidence that it does not.

I'd like to say a few brief words about the effect of differing reporting periods on transient citizens. The tentative, I think rightfully focused on what those might look like. The tentative holds that the City's reporting mandate does not harm transients, or at least that it does not harm them more than other laws that have been upheld. But the cases the Court relies on, respectfully, are distinguishable.

First, the City's law is not like the law at issue in the firearms cases the City and the tentative cite. Those cases, Great Western, Suter and the like, deal with the operation of firearm-related businesses within cities. And places like gun shows on county-owned land where to the extent they apply to everyday gun owners, the laws they must follow are posted conspicuously for all to see before they enter the event.

Of course, these laws are unlikely to harm individuals as they move about the state, because they regulate the local use of static properties.

This law, on the other hand, regulates the PROCEEDINGS - JULY 30, 2020

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social behavior of individuals and should be invalidated under Robins if state law serves the local interest with, quote, reasonable adequacy.

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Second, the City's law is not like laws prohibiting public drinking, gambling and loitering, all of which are criminal prohibitions that people are generally expected to understand are prohibited in most places. Theft-reporting is not a criminal prohibition; it confers affirmative duties to act and to do so within a very short window.

Transient citizens, in reasonable reliance on a well-known state law adopted by the people in their jurisdiction believe they may wait until five days to meet their obligation. When they do so, they unknowingly admit to violating a local criminal law they knew nothing about, exposing them to criminal penalties for violating a gun law. That is a burden on transients, not as the tentative suggests, a burden to learn the laws in the city they might travel through.

I think Plaintiffs are ultimately worried that the order seems to suggest that no firearm law would harm transients in such a way that would satisfy this test for implied preemption. If that is true, it is in conflict with the Galvan case which recognized that a local firearm law would have hurt transients in such a way if not for an express exemption that was meant to protect against application of the law to those moving about the state.

Unless the Court has any other questions, that is what Plaintiff would like the Court to put on the record, and ask the Court to review its tentative and find that the City's law is preempted by state law and strike it.

JUDGE KIRWAN: Thank you, Miss Barvir. Appreciate the arguments.

I'll turn it over to the City. And I'm not sure who wants to address the comments made by the Petitioner on behalf of the City?

MS. SHEARER: Good morning, Your Honor. This is Hannah Shearer on behalf of Morgan Hill. I can respond to Miss Barvir's comments and any other questions the Court might have for us.

I'll use the same order that Miss Barvir did and first address preemption by duplication and the double-jeopardy concern.

Miss Barvir proposed where if there is any overlap between a local ordinance and the state law, the Court should find preemption. They found double jeopardy can't be squared in Resnick, which held if there is, in fact, overlap, if interest or sections of local ordinance that makes it not punishable by state law because there is still local enforcing; that's exactly what is happening here in Morgan Hill.

Ordinance is waged at people who wait more than two days to report. So there is an area not covered by state law at all.

Her reasoning that Miss Barvir suggest the Court adopt would also be in conflict with a number of other preemption cases involving firearm loss including Great Western shows where there was a state law that prohibited sales of certain firearms and a local law preventing the sale of all firearms on county property.

So there would certainly be some violation of both the local and state enactment. And yet the Court did not find the entire ordinance was preempted by duplication.

So there are numerous examples in the cases cited in our brief and the Court's tentative ruling of a stronger local law that does have some area of overlap with state and local law, and those ordinances shouldn't be deemed invalid on the basis of duplication.

Courts regularly distinguish by imposing additional requirements. And that's all that is happening here. It certainly doesn't rise to the level of preemption by duplication.

Turning next to the assertion that the field is fully occupied, Proposition 63 voters here were setting a floor for the reporting of firearm thefts and losses.

There is no indication in the ballot initiative that they were setting ceilings that left no room for local regulation. That is the simple question here for this type of preemption. It's whether there is any clear indication by voters that they intended to

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foreclose the presumptive local authority to adopt a stronger law.

Here there is no such indication that five days was meant to be a ceiling rather than a floor.

I think that that resolves Plaintiffs' concerns with obligation of the field.

Miss Barvir also referenced the Robins case. I think she was talking about that in the context of burden on transient citizens. That case wasn't addressing that type of preemption, as far as I can tell. It seems part of the appeal was looking at the legislative intent and found there was no legislative intent of the regulation in that case.

The Court went on to look at one other factor they might have considered when setting a uniform state standard and disallowing local, and found none of the factors supported a preemption in that case.

The Robins test cannot (inaudible) where the Court should decide certain matters at the state or local levels. I don't think the Robins case is doing that or that can be squared with the clear preemption test the Court has announced.

Finally, with respect to transient citizens, the Supreme Court has already held that firearms don't burden transient citizens, and given other laws that impact travel, like speed limits aimed at travel and laws when it is registered sex offender and distinguish that from laws that apply to visitors or residents of a

city or town and regulates their conduct.

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Local governments are allowed to pass laws that regulate their citizens, even if those affect visitors.

Plaintiffs have cited no authority this type of preemption to regulate individual conduct is constraining, and I don't think any of the gun law preemption cases support that either, even though those dealt with regulation of businesses, there is no suggestion that cities like Morgan Hill are limited in terms of regulating their firearm policies.

Unless the Court has further questions, we'll rest on our briefs.

JUDGE KIRWAN: Miss Barvir, since you're here to contest the tentative, I'll give you --

MS. BARVIR: I just want to hit on -- quickly respond a little bit to the duplication points that my opposing counsel has brought up.

They are talking Plaintiff arguing if there is any overlap, then the Court should find duplication and strike the law.

And in this case what we see is a law where it's likely that many instances of the application of this law are going to entail the exact same contact. It's going to entail the double jeopardy concern for, I think, a large majority probably of the violations of these laws, and you still have to consider what that is going to do, I think, in terms of frustrating the state

PROCEEDINGS - JULY 30, 2020

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scheme.

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With regard to the comments about Great
Western, that simply isn't on point here, because that
case dealt with regulatory matters with regard to these
firearm businesses. So double jeopardy is not going to
attach to the issue. What happened at Great Western is
not going to apply.

With regard to what the voters intent was with regard to implied preemption, it seems that the City is basically asking that the voters tell us what explicitly they meant for preemption to exists.

If the Court looks back to Plaintiff argument in opposition to the City's motion for summary judgment, I think it makes clear that what we need to do -- all that Plaintiffs needed to do here with regard to proving what the voters intent was, was to look at the text there.

We don't -- we don't need to be going into this external evidence of things that we don't even know anyone even saw.

What you see is a very detailed scheme here, throughout Prop 63, where voters were clear in their intention. They knew how to do that. But you start to see that is what the voters wanted, was the scheme that Plaintiffs are talking about here.

On top of that, the -- lost my train of thought, sorry -- is the necessary implications of what the law must be, right. That is also part of this path

to determine whether or not preemption is appropriate. And, again, where you have a situation where allowing local laws to tinker with the statewide scheme, change the number of days and stuff, what we have here is a problem where the statewide scheme gets frustrated by due process and self-incrimination concerns, and the necessary implication is that state law must control.

Finally, it seems to me that the City, and I think the Court's tentative suggests that there is no firearm law that would harm transients in a way that would satisfy the preemption. But I don't think that is what the Supreme Court espoused. There was a passing remark that generally that is true, but that is a presumption, and the presumption can be overcome. And this is a case that impacts transients in such a way that it should be preempted by state law.

JUDGE KIRWAN: I appreciate the arguments from both sides.

I'm going to submit this matter, give it some final thought before I get my final order out. And I should have my order out in the next couple of days.

So I appreciate the arguments and the briefing. Interesting issue. And I'll get my order out shortly, okay.

Thank you.

(Time noted: 9:31 a.m.)

I, KATHERINE CHOK, C.S.R. #9209, a Certified Shorthand Reporter for the State of California, and acting in my capacity as an Official Pro Tem, do hereby certify:

That the foregoing telephonic hearing was taken down by me in shorthand to the best of my ability given the audio challenges of CourtCall hearings, at the time and place therein named, and thereafter reduced to computerized transcription under my direction and supervision;

That the foregoing pages comprise a full, true and correct transcript of my shorthand notes so taken.

I further certify that I am not interested in the outcome of this action.

Witness my hand this 19th day of August, 2020.

KATHERINE CHOK,

CSR #9209

STATE OF CALIFORNIA

EXHIBIT C

Laura Palmerin

From:

noreply@onelegal.com

Sent:

Friday, January 22, 2021 11:00 AM

To:

Laura Palmerin

Subject:

eFiling & eServe confirmation for G. MITCHELL KIRK vs. CITY of MORGAN HILL, et al.

eFiling Under Court Clerk Review / eServe Complete

Order#

15777306

Submitted

1/22/2021 10:59 AM PT by Haydee Villegas

Case

G. MITCHELL KIRK vs. CITY of MORGAN HILL, et al.

#19CV346360

Court

Superior Court of California, Santa Clara County

(Santa Clara - First Street)

Client billing

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Court transaction #

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Documents

· Appellants' Notice Designating Record on Appeal (A...

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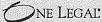
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CASE INFORMATION

ORDER DETAILS

Court Name: Santa Clara County,

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Santa Clara - First

Street

G. MITCHELL KIRK vs.

CITY of MORGAN

HILL, et al.

Case Category:

Court Branch:

Case Title:

Writ of Mandate

Case #:

Case Type:

Civil - Unlimited

19CV346360

Order Type:

eFiling-eService

Filing order #:

15777306

Date/Time Submitted:

1/22/2021 10:59 AM

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Contact Name:

Laura Palmerin

Attorney Name:

Anna Barvir

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EXHIBIT 3

From: <u>TrackingUpdates@fedex.com</u>

To: <u>Laura Palmerin</u>

Subject: FedEx Shipment 772815568404: Your package has been delivered

Date: Thursday, February 04, 2021 9:49:28 AM



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Clerk, Appeals Division 191 N. First Street

SAN JOSE, CA, US, 95113

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EXHIBIT 4

From: Laura Palmerin ssweb@scscourt.org To:

NRA 2305 CRPA v Morgan Hill preemption theft reporting E Mail Bcc: Subject: Kirk v. City of Morgan Hill, Case No.: 19CV346360 [MA-Interwoven.FID78693]

Date: Monday, February 08, 2021 5:57:34 PM

Attachments: Appellants" Ntc Designating Record on Appeal.pdf

2147288 2021-01-29 Default Ntc re Ntc Designating Record on Appeal.PDF

2147603 2021-02-03 Letter to Court re Default Ntc re Ntc Designating Record on Appeal.PDF

image001.png

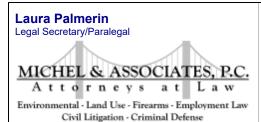
Dear Clerk of the Court,

Our office represents Plaintiffs G. Mitchell Kirk and California Rifle & Pistol Association, Incorporated in the above-referenced case. We would like to follow up regarding our Appellants' Notice Designating the Record on Appeal. We e-filed the document on January 22, 2021, copy attached here. However, on January 29, 2021, we received a Notice of Default for not filing a Notice Designating the Record on Appeal, also attached here.

We sent a letter to the Court regarding this matter on February 3, 2021 via overnight delivery.

Please let us know if you need anything else from us to resolve this matter.

Best regards,



Direct: (562) 216-4473 (562) 216-4444 Main: Fax. (562) 216-4445

Email:

<u>lpalmerin@michellawyers.com</u>

Web:

www.michellawyers.com 180 E. Ocean Blvd.

Suite 200

Long Beach, CA 90802

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EXHIBIT 5

From: Laura Palmerin sscivilinfo@scscourt.org To: Cc: ssweb@scscourt.org

NRA 2305 CRPA v Morgan Hill preemption theft reporting E Mail Bcc: Subject: Kirk v. City of Morgan Hill, Case No.: 19CV346360 [MA-Interwoven.FID78693]

Date: Tuesday, February 09, 2021 8:55:16 AM

Attachments: Appellants" Ntc Designating Record on Appeal.pdf

2147288 2021-01-29 Default Ntc re Ntc Designating Record on Appeal.PDF

2147603 2021-02-03 Letter to Court re Default Ntc re Ntc Designating Record on Appeal.PDF

image001.png

Dear Clerk of the Court,

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We sent a letter to the Court regarding this matter on February 3, 2021 via overnight delivery.

Please let us know if you need anything else from us to resolve this matter.

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EXHIBIT 6

From: Laura Palmerin

To: sscivilinfo@scscourt.org; ssweb@scscourt.org

NRA 2305 CRPA v Morgan Hill preemption theft reporting E Mail Bcc:

FW: Kirk v. City of Morgan Hill, Case No.: 19CV346360 [MA-Interwoven.FID78693] Subject:

Date: Friday, February 12, 2021 10:28:39 AM

Attachments: 2147603 2021-02-03 Letter to Court re Default Ntc re Ntc Designating Record on Appeal.PDF

image001.png

Importance: High

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Best regards,



Direct: (562) 216-4473 (562) 216-4444 Main: Fax: (562) 216-4445 Email:

lpalmerin@michellawvers.com

Web:

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From: Laura Palmerin

Sent: Tuesday, February 09, 2021 8:55 AM

To: sscivilinfo@scscourt.org **Cc:** ssweb@scscourt.org

Subject: Kirk v. City of Morgan Hill, Case No.: 19CV346360 [MA-Interwoven.FID78693]

Dear Clerk of the Court.

Our office represents Plaintiffs G. Mitchell Kirk and California Rifle & Pistol Association, Incorporated in the above-referenced case. We would like to follow up regarding our Appellants' Notice Designating the Record on Appeal. We e-filed the document on January 22, 2021, copy attached here. However, on January 29, 2021, we received a Notice of Default for not filing a Notice Designating the Record on Appeal, also attached here.

We sent a letter to the Court regarding this matter on February 3, 2021 via overnight delivery.

Please let us know if you need anything else from us to resolve this matter.

Best regards,



Direct: (562) 216-4473 Main: (562) 216-4444 Fax: (562) 216-4445

Email:

<u>lpalmerin@michellawyers.com</u>

Web:

www.michellawyers.com 180 E. Ocean Blvd. Suite 200

Long Beach, CA 90802

This e-mail is confidential and is legally privileged. If you have received it in error, you are on notice of its status. Please notify us immediately by reply e-mail and then delete this message from your system. Please do not copy it or use it for any purposes, or disclose its contents to any other person. To do so could violate state and Federal privacy laws. Thank you for your cooperation. Please contact Michel & Associates, PC at (562) 216-4444 if you need assistance.

EXHIBIT 7

From: **SSCivil Info** To: Laura Palmerin

Subject: Re: Kirk v. City of Morgan Hill, Case No.: 19CV346360 [MA-Interwoven.FID78693]

Tuesday, February 16, 2021 10:13:42 AM Date:

Attachments: image001.png

I has been processed.

From: Laura Palmerin < lpalmerin@michellawyers.com>

Sent: Friday, February 12, 2021 10:28 AM

To: SSCivil Info <sscivilinfo@scscourt.org>; SSWeb <ssweb@scscourt.org>

Subject: FW: Kirk v. City of Morgan Hill, Case No.: 19CV346360 [MA-Interwoven.FID78693]

[EXTERNAL EMAIL] DO NOT CLICK links or attachments unless you recognize the sender.

Dear Clerk of the Court,

I would like to follow up on my email below. We sent the attached correspondence to the Appeals Division on February 3, 2021 via overnight delivery. Please confirm that the Appeals Division has received it and will issue a conformed copy of our e-filed Notice Designating the Record on Appeal, court transaction number 5692988. I have called several times the past two weeks and left two voicemails but I still have not heard back.

Best regards,



Civil Litigation - Criminal Defense

Direct: (562) 216-4473 (562) 216-4444 Main: (562) 216-4445 Fax.

Email:

lpalmerin@michellawyers.com

Web:

www.michellawyers.com

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From: Laura Palmerin

Sent: Tuesday, February 09, 2021 8:55 AM

To: sscivilinfo@scscourt.org **Cc:** ssweb@scscourt.org

Subject: Kirk v. City of Morgan Hill, Case No.: 19CV346360 [MA-Interwoven.FID78693]

Dear Clerk of the Court,

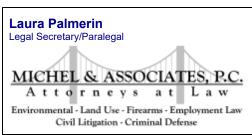
Our office represents Plaintiffs G. Mitchell Kirk and California Rifle & Pistol Association, Incorporated in the above-referenced case. We would like to follow up regarding our Appellants' Notice

Designating the Record on Appeal. We e-filed the document on January 22, 2021, copy attached here. However, on January 29, 2021, we received a Notice of Default for not filing a Notice Designating the Record on Appeal, also attached here.

We sent a letter to the Court regarding this matter on February 3, 2021 via overnight delivery.

Please let us know if you need anything else from us to resolve this matter.

Best regards,



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EXHIBIT 8

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA FOR COURT USE ONLY IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF SANTA CLARA Filed STREET ADDRESS: 191 N. First Street San Jose California 95113 February 18, 2021 MAILING ADDRESS: 191 North First Street Clerk of the Court CITY AND ZIP CODE: San José, California 95113 Superior Court of CA BRANCH NAME: Appeals Division County of Santa Clara G. MITCHELL KIRK; CALIFORNIA RIFLE & PLAINTIFF: 19CV346360 PISTOL ASSOCIATION, INCORPORATED CITY OF MORGAN HILL; MORGAN HILL By: clucero **CHIEF OF POLICE DAVID SWING; MORGAN** DEFENDANT: HILL CITY CLERK IRMA TORREZ CASE NUMBER: NOTICE OF APPELLANT'S NON-COMPLIANCE 19CV346360

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to CRC 8.100 and/or CRC 8.140, the Appellant was notified of a failure to comply in the above-entitled action and has not responded with the appropriate action within the

mandated time. The Appellant has failed to comply for the reason(s) indicated below.

\boxtimes	CRC 8.100	\$100 deposit for clerk's transcript not paid.
	CRC 8.130	Notice designating reporter's transcript or notice of intent to proceed without reporter's transcript not timely filed.
	CRC 8.130	Notice designating reporter's transcript is unclear. A notice designating reporter's transcript must specify the date of each proceeding to be included in the transcript.
	CRC 8.130	Deposit for reporter's transcript not timely deposited.
\boxtimes	CRC 8.122	Notice designating record for clerk's transcript not timely filed.
	CRC 8.122	Notice designating clerk's transcript is unclear. A notice designating a clerk's transcript must identify each designated document by its title and filing date, or if the filing date is not available, the date it was signed.
	CRC 8.122	Fees for preparation of clerk's transcript not timely deposited.

CLERK'S CERTIFICATE OF MAILING

I certify that I am not a party of this cause and that a true copy of this document was mailed first class postage, fully pre-paid, in a sealed envelope addressed as shown below and the document was mailed at San Jose, California, on February 18, 2021.

Clerk of the Court

Signed: 2/18/2021 10:45 AM

Clerk, by______, Deputy

Connie Lucero

CC: Court of Appeal, Sixth Appellate District, 333 W. Santa Clara St. Ste. 1060, San Jose, CA 95113

Anna Marie Barvir 180 E Ocean Blvd Ste 200 Long Beach CA 90802

EXHIBIT 9

	IOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA FOR THE COUNTY OF SANTA CLARA	FIREOURT USE ONLY
STREET ADDRESS:	191 N. First Street San Jose California 95113	February 22, 2021
MAILING ADDRESS:	191 North First Street	Clerk of the Court
CITY AND ZIP CODE:	San José, California 95113	Superior Court of CA
BRANCH NAME:	Appeals Division	County of Santa Clara
PLAINTIFF: DEFENDANT:	G. MITCHELL KIRK; CALIFORNIA RIFLE & PISTOL ASSOCIATION, INCORPORATED CITY OF MORGAN HILL; MORGAN HILL CHIEF OF POLICE DAVID SWING; MORGAN HILL CITY CLERK IRMA TORREZ	19CV346360 By: clucero
CLERK'S	S CERTIFICATE OF COMPLIANCE	CASE NUMBER: 19CV346360 DCA NUMBER: H048745

The Appellant was notified of a failure to comply on **January 29, 2021** and has now cured the default. Appellant cured default regarding Designation only. Non-compliance was sent 2/18/2021 regarding \$100.00 deposit for Court Transcripts.

Record preparation will now proceed.

CLERK'S CERTIFICATE OF MAILING

I certify that I am not a party of this cause and that a true copy of this document was mailed first class postage, fully pre-paid, in a sealed envelope addressed as shown below and the document was mailed at San Jose, California, on February 22, 2021.

Clerk of the Court

Signed: 2/22/2021 10:13 AM

Clerk, by <u>Connie Lucero</u>, Deputy

Court of Appeal, Sixth Appellate District, 333 W. Santa Clara St. Ste. 1060, San Jose, CA 95113

Anna Marie Barvir 180 E Ocean Blvd Ste 200 Long Beach CA 90802

EXHIBIT 10

From: Laura Palmerin

To: sccappeals@scscourt.org; sscivilinfo@scscourt.org

Anna M. Barvir Cc: Bcc: Interwoven E Mail

Subject: Kirk v. City of Morgan Hill, Superior Court Case No.: 19CV346360, Court of Appeal Case No.: H048745 [MA-

Interwoven.FID88378]

Date: Wednesday, February 24, 2021 10:51:42 AM 2021-02-24 Order Dismissing Appeal.pdf Attachments:

2148733 2021-01-22 Appellants Ntc Designating Record on Appeal.PDF

image001.pnq

Importance: High

Hello Clerk of the Court,

We have received a notice from the Court of Appeal indicating that our appeal has been dismissed due to failure to procure the record, notice attached here. We did, however, file the Notice Designating the Record on Appeal within the time limits allowed, conformed copy attached. Although the Notice Designating the Record on Appeal was timely filed and stamped as filed on 1/22/21, the Superior Court did not get us the conformed copy until 2/16/21. And before getting us the conformed copy, we received a Default Notice regarding failure to procure the record (issued on 1/29/21, after we electronically filed the Notice Designating the Record on Appeal but before getting our conformed copy back). In response to that Default Notice, we sent a letter with filed copy of the Notice Designating Record on Appeal via overnight mail to the Superior Court, confirmation of receipt which was received by our office the next day (2/4/21).

There appears to be some delay on the part of the Superior Court and as such, our appeal was incorrectly dismissed. Please advise, if you will contact the Court of Appeal to clarify the situation to have our appeal reinstated. If we do not hear back by the end of today, we will be filing a motion for relief from default and to reinstate our appeal.

Best regards,



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(562) 216-4444

(562) 216-4445

PROOF OF SERVICE

Case Name: Kirk, et al. v. City of Morgan Hill, et al. Court of Appeal Case No.: H048745

Superior Court Case No.: 19CV346360

I, Laura Palmerin, am employed in the City of Long Beach, Los Angeles County, California. I am over the age eighteen (18) years and am not a party to the within action. My business address is 180 East Ocean Boulevard, Long Beach, California 90802.

On February 24, 2021, I served a copy of the foregoing document described as: **DECLARATION OF LAURA PALMERIN IN SUPPORT OF APPELLANTS' MOTION FOR RELIEF FROM DEFAULT AND TO REINSTATE APPEAL**, on the following parties, as follows:

Anthony P. Schoenberg
tschoenberg@fbm.com
James Allison
jallison@fbm.com
Farella Braun + Martel, LLP
235 Montgomery Street, 17th Floor
San Francisco, CA 94104

Hannah Shearer
hshearer@giffords.org
Giffords Law Center to Prevent Gun Violence
262 Bush Street #555
San Francisco, CA 94104
Attorneys for Defendants and Respondents City of Morgan Hill, et al.

The parties were served as follows: I served a true and correct copy by electronic transmission through TrueFiling. Said transmission was reported and completed without error.

Superior Court of California County of Santa Clara 191 N. First Street San Jose, CA 95113

The party was served as follows: by mail. I am "readily familiar" with the firm's practice of collection and processing correspondence for mailing. Under the practice it would be deposited with the U.S. Postal Service on that same day with postage thereon fully prepaid at Long Beach, California, in the ordinary course of business. I am aware that on motion of the party served, service is presumed invalid if postal cancellation date is more than one day after date of deposit for mailing an affidavit.

/// /// I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of California that the foregoing is true and correct.

Executed on February 24, 2021, at Long Beach, California.

Laura Palmerin Declarant