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10 Attorneys for Plaintiffs  
JANE ROE #1, *et al.*

11  
12 **UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**  
13 **EASTERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**

14 Jane Roe #1, Jane Roe #2, John Doe  
15 #1, John Doe #2, John Doe #3, John  
16 Doe #4, John Doe #5, John Doe #6,  
17 Second Amendment Foundation, Inc.,

18 Plaintiff(s),

19 vs.

20 United States of America, United  
21 States Department of Justice, Federal  
22 Bureau of Investigation, Bureau of  
23 Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and  
24 Explosives, William P. Barr (U.S.  
25 Attorney General), Christopher Wray  
26 (Director, FBI), Thomas E. Brandon  
27 (Deputy Director, BATFE), Xavier  
Becerra (California Attorney General),  
and Does 1 to 100.

28 Defendant(s).

Case No.:

**COMPLAINT FOR INJUNCTIVE  
RELIEF, DECLARATORY  
RELIEF, AND DAMAGES**

SECOND AMENDMENT (Keep and Bear  
Arms);  
FIFTH AMENDMENT (Due Process and  
Equal Protection);  
FOURTEENTH AMENDMENT (Due  
Process and Equal Protection);  
18 U.S.C. § 925A;  
28 U.S.C. § 2412;  
42 U.S.C. §§ 1983, 1988

**JURY TRIAL DEMANDED**

**NOTICE OF CLAIM OF  
UNCONSTITUTIONALITY OF  
FEDERAL LAW**  
[Fed. R. Civ. P. 5.1]

**NOTICE OF CLAIM OF  
UNCONSTITUTIONALITY OF  
STATE LAW**  
[Fed. R. Civ. P. 5.1]

1 **INTRODUCTION**

2 1. This is an action to challenge the policies, practices, customs, and procedures  
3 of either (or both) the United States Government and the State of California in  
4 their interpretation and implementation of statutory law and various regulations  
5 relating to exercising Second Amendment rights by persons; who at one time in  
6 their life, were subject to some version of a mental health hold, and for whom  
7 there is no current, constitutionally valid finding that they are a danger to  
8 themselves or others.

9 2. To the extent that these government entities are correctly interpreting federal  
10 and/or state law, this suit seeks a judgment from this Court declaring those statutes  
11 and/or regulations violate the United States Constitution to the extent those laws  
12 and regulations impose a lifetime ban on exercising a fundamental right, with no  
13 mechanism for restoration of that right.

14 **PARTIES**

15 3. Plaintiff JANE ROE #1 is a natural person and citizen of the United States  
16 and of the State of California. Her individual facts relevant for this case are:

17 a. The exact date of JANE ROE #1's alleged mental health hold is  
18 unknown, but probably occurred in 1988/1989.

19 b. JANE ROE #1 was living with her parents in New Jersey at the time. She  
20 was 15 or 16 years old. She believes the hospital where she was treated was  
21 Summit Oaks Hospital in Summit, New Jersey.

22 c. Upon inquiry by JANE ROE #1 the hospital in question could provide no  
23 record of her being a patient there at any time. Nor does the hospital have any  
24 records of any adjudication, or due process hearing, relating to any commitment or  
25 mental health pathology.

26 d. JANE ROE #1 was a minor at the time of the treatment. She does not  
27 recall being appointed an attorney or guardian ad litem. She does not recall being  
28 given notice of a hearing, its consequences, nor being advised of appellate rights.

1 e. JANE ROE #1 attempted to purchase a firearm in January of 2015. She  
2 was denied a purchase based on the California Background Check System for  
3 firearm purchases which utilizes federal resources and applies federal law in  
4 addition to state law in determining firearm purchase eligibility.

5 f. A February 10, 2015 letter from the California Department of Justice -  
6 Bureau of Firearms (CA-DOJ-BOF) indicates that JANE ROE #1 has no criminal  
7 history that would disqualify her from exercising her Second Amendment rights.

8 g. A February 14, 2015 letter from the CA-DOJ-BOF indicates that the  
9 Federal Bureau of Investigations - National Instant Check System (FBI-NICS)  
10 database is the cause of the denial.

11 h. JANE ROE #1 was honorably discharged from the United States Army  
12 on or about January 14, 1998. During her service she was awarded: Army  
13 Achievement Medal, Joint Meritorious Unit Award, Army Good Conduct Medal,  
14 National Defense Service Medal, and Army Service Ribbon. She received firearm  
15 training in the United States Army and used various small arms while on active  
16 duty.

17 i. JANE ROE #1 desires to exercise her Second Amendments rights to  
18 acquire, keep and bear firearms, but is being prevented from doing so by the  
19 actions of the Defendants.

20 4. Plaintiff JANE ROE #2 is a natural person and citizen of the United States  
21 and of the State of California. Her individual facts relevant for this case are:

22 a. On or about July 5, 2008 JANE ROE #2 was admitted to St. Helena  
23 Hospital in Vallejo, California. She was discharged on or about July 11, 2008.  
24 The exact nature of her treatment and the statutory authority for her detention are  
25 disputed.

26 b. JANE ROE #2 was a minor at the time of the incident. She does not  
27 recall there being a hearing. She does not recall being appointed an attorney or  
28 guardian ad litem at any time during her stay at the hospital. She does not recall

1 being given notice of any hearing, the consequences of any hearing or her  
2 appellate rights relating to any hearing.

3 c. In March of 2017, JANE ROE #2 attempted to purchase a firearm. She  
4 was denied a purchase based on the California Background Check System, which  
5 utilizes federal resources and applies federal law in addition to state law in  
6 determining firearm purchase eligibility.

7 d. Under California Law her right to acquire, keep and bear firearms under  
8 the Second Amendment would have been restored by operation of law (5-year  
9 suspension) if she had been detained under Welfare and Institutions Code (WIC) §  
10 5150 (unadjudicated hold). See WIC § 8103 et seq.

11 e. Upon inquiry with the CA-DOJ-BOF, JANE ROE #2 found out that her  
12 treatment at St. Helena Hospital in Vallejo, California in 2008 had been classified  
13 as a detention under WIC § 5250 (adjudicated hold) and that her rights were  
14 suspended for 10 years by California Law under WIC § 8103 et seq., but somehow  
15 is now classified as a life-time prohibition under federal law by the Defendants.  
16 See 18 U.S.C. § 922(g)(4).

17 f. In May of 2018, JANE ROE #2 successfully petitioned a court in  
18 Mendocino County to restore her right to acquire, keep and bear firearms under  
19 WIC § 8103 et seq., notwithstanding this successful petition, both the California  
20 background check system and the FBI-NICS system still classifies JANE ROE #2  
21 as ineligible to exercise her Second Amendment rights.

22 g. By August 1, 2018, the suspension of JANE ROE #2's Second  
23 Amendment rights would have been set aside by operation of law (lapse of 10  
24 years) under California's statutory scheme, even if she was properly detained  
25 under WIC § 5250 in July of 2008. See WIC § 8103 et seq.

26 h. Therefore, JANE ROE #2's rights have been restored (if indeed they  
27 were constitutionally suspended) by BOTH operation of law and an evidentiary  
28 hearing in a California superior court.

1 i. JANE ROE #2 currently works for a local law enforcement agency in a  
2 non-peace officer position. She has been encouraged to, and very much desires to,  
3 apply for work as a peace officer and has been offered a position contingent on  
4 obtaining a firearms clearance. Defendants' wrongful conduct is preventing that  
5 and may be causing her monetary damages in addition to the various  
6 Constitutional violations.

7 j. Furthermore, JANE ROE #2 still wants to exercise her right to acquire,  
8 keep and bear firearms for self-defense, in addition to pursuit of employment  
9 opportunities that require a firearm clearance.

10 5. Plaintiff JOHN DOE #1 is a natural person and citizen of the United States  
11 and of the State of California. His individual facts relevant for this case are:

12 a. JOHN DOE #1 was placed on a mental health hold pursuant to WIC §  
13 5250 (adjudicated hold) in August of 2011.

14 b. Under California law, an adjudicated hold under WIC § 5250 suspends  
15 the right to acquire, keep and bear firearms for a period of 10 years, unless relief is  
16 sought under WIC § 8103 et seq.

17 c. Defendants interpret 18 U.S.C. § 922(g)(4) as imposing a life-time ban  
18 on exercising Second Amendment rights.

19 d. In January of 2013, in Sacramento County Superior Court, a hearing  
20 under WIC § 8103 was conducted in which JOHN DOE #1 petitioned to have his  
21 rights to acquire, keep and bear firearms restored. The People of the State of  
22 California were represented by the District Attorney's Office. The Court granted  
23 JOHN DOE #1's petition and relieved him of firearm disabilities. [Note: The  
24 evidentiary burden, burden of proof, and elements of proof are the same whether a  
25 court is hearing a petition for restoration of rights after an adjudicated (WIC §  
26 5250) or an unadjudicated (WIC § 5150) hold.] See WIC §§ 8103(f) and 8103(g).

27 e. Plaintiff JOHN DOE #1 is being denied the right to acquire, keep and  
28 bear firearms because he cannot pass the background check. This denial is being

1 caused by the wrongful conduct of Defendants.

2 f. Plaintiff JOHN DOE #1 still wants to exercise his right to acquire, keep  
3 and bear firearms for self-defense and other lawful purposes.

4 6. Plaintiff JOHN DOE #2 is a natural person and citizen of the United States  
5 and of the State of California. His individual facts relevant for this case are:

6 a. JOHN DOE #2 was admitted to Sharp Mesa Vista Hospital in San  
7 Diego, California for a mental health evaluation on or about April 10, 2015.

8 b. On December 19, 2016, in San Diego County Superior Court, with the  
9 People of California represented by the District Attorney of San Diego County  
10 JOHN DOE #2's WIC § 8103 petition was granted and his right to acquire, keep  
11 and bear firearms was restored.

12 c. Plaintiff JOHN DOE #2 is being denied the right to acquire, keep and  
13 bear firearms because he cannot pass the background check. This denial is being  
14 caused by the wrongful conduct of Defendants.

15 d. Plaintiff JOHN DOE #2 still wants to exercise his right to acquire, keep  
16 and bear firearms for self-defense and other lawful purposes.

17 7. Plaintiff JOHN DOE #3 is a natural person and citizen of the United States  
18 and of the State of California. His individual facts relevant for this case are:

19 a. On or about June 12, 2012, JOHN DOE #3 was placed on a mental health  
20 hold after a "Certification Review Hearing" that purported to place him on a hold  
21 pursuant to WIC § 5150. The ambiguity being that hearings are usually only  
22 required for holds under WIC § 5250.

23 b. Regardless of the statutory authority for the hearing, JOHN DOE #3 was  
24 never offered an attorney, he was never appointed an attorney, he was never  
25 appointed a conservator, he was never advised of the full consequences of the  
26 hearing (i.e., loss of Second Amendment rights), nor was he advised of his  
27 appellate rights.

28 c. If JOHN DOE #3 was subjected to only a WIC § 5150 hold, his rights



1 would have been restored by operation of law, after a five-year suspension in late  
2 June of 2017.

3 d. In a letter dated July 1, 2017, JOHN DOE #3 received a letter from the  
4 CA-DOJ-BOF informing him that he is ineligible to acquire, keep and bear  
5 firearms.

6 e. In a letter dated July 26, 2017, JOHN DOE #3 received a letter from the  
7 CA-DOJ-BOF indicating that he has no criminal history that would prevent him  
8 from acquiring, keeping and bearing firearms.

9 f. Plaintiff JOHN DOE #3 still wants to exercise his right to acquire, keep  
10 and bear firearms for self-defense and other lawful purposes.

11 8. Plaintiff JOHN DOE #4 is a natural person and citizen of the United States  
12 and of the State of Oregon. His individual facts relevant for this case are:

13 a. On January 3, 1996, JOHN DOE #4 was admitted to Cedar Vista  
14 Hospital in Fresno, California, for a mental health evaluation and discharged on  
15 January 11, 1996. There is no indication this evaluation involved any hearing or  
16 adjudication of any kind. Therefore, it is alleged on information and belief that  
17 this hold was conducted pursuant to WIC § 5150.

18 b. On or about October 5, 1996, JOHN DOE #4 was admitted for a second  
19 time to Cedar Vista Hospital in Fresno, California, for a mental health evaluation  
20 and was discharged on October 15, 1996. He was then admitted to a voluntary  
21 program and discharged on November 22, 1996. There is prima facie evidence that  
22 this second evaluation may have involved a hearing as JOHN DOE #4 was advised  
23 of the consequences of the hearing and his right to petition a court later for relief  
24 from firearm disabilities and/or that his right to possess firearms would only be  
25 suspended for five (5) years under California and restored by operation of law if  
26 he did not seek a court hearing. He was not appointed a lawyer, nor a conservator,  
27 nor was he advised of his appellate rights.

28 c. On or about February 13, 2008, JOHN DOE #4 received a letter from

1 FBI-NICS indicating that he was disqualified from owning, acquiring or  
2 possessing firearms based on his adjudicated mental health status.

3 d. On or about July 9, 2008, JOHN DOE #4 received a letter from  
4 CA-DOJ-BOF indicating that he has no criminal history maintained by that  
5 agency.

6 e. On or about June 2, 2010, JOHN DOE #4 received a letter from  
7 CA-DOJ-BOF indicating that he is ineligible to acquire, own or possess firearms.

8 f. On or about July 27, 2010, JOHN DOE #4 Filed a Petition for Relief  
9 from Firearms Prohibition under WIC § 8103, despite more than ten years having  
10 lapsed from his hospitalization. (i.e., The disqualification should have expired by  
11 operation of law.)

12 g. On September 24, 2010, in Fresno County, with the People represented  
13 by the District Attorney, the Superior Court, denied the petition, stating: "[...]  
14 Motion for Relief of Firearm Prohibition is DENIED. The Court cannot grant the  
15 requested relief the petition is seeking. Prohibition period lapsed, 10/4/2001." In  
16 other words, the case was not resolved on the merits because the Judge considered  
17 the matter mooted by operation of law. (i.e., the passage of time.)

18 h. JOHN DOE #4 still wants to exercise his right to acquire a firearm for  
19 self-defense and other lawful purposes. He currently lives in Oregon and still  
20 cannot pass the background check based on his mental health records that are  
21 maintained by Defendant CA-DOJ-BOF and/or the FBI-NICS.

22 9. JOHN DOE #5 is a natural person and citizen of the United States and of the  
23 State of Nevada. His individual facts relevant for this case are:

24 a. On or about April 30, 2007, JOHN DOE #5 was admitted to Del Amo  
25 Hospital in Torrance, California, for a mental health evaluation. He was 15 years  
26 old at the time. He was discharged on or about May 8, 2007.

27 b. No records exist at this time to indicate whether the evaluation of JOHN  
28 DOE #5 was voluntary or involuntary or conducted under the non-adjudicated



1 hold (WIC § 5150) or an adjudicated hold (WIC § 5250).

2 c. JOHN DOE #5 does not recall ever having been advised of any hearings,  
3 the consequences of any hearing, his appellate rights, nor was he appointed an  
4 attorney or guardian ad litem.

5 d. Despite more than 10 years since the termination of any evaluation or  
6 treatment, JOHN DOE #5 is being denied the right to acquire, keep and bear  
7 firearms, despite his desire to exercise those rights.

8 10. JOHN DOE #6 is a natural person and citizen of the United States and of the  
9 State of California. His individual facts relevant for this case are:

10 a. On or about February 22, 2016, JOHN DOE #6 was discharged from  
11 Newport Bay Hospital in Newport, California. The nature of the mental health  
12 evaluation (whether it was lawfully conducted under WIC § 5150 or § 5250) is in  
13 dispute. JOHN DOE #6 does not recall being advised of his rights or being  
14 offered the right to hire an attorney. JOHN DOE #6 is a man of means and could  
15 have afforded to and would have hired counsel given the opportunity. Nor was  
16 JOHN DOE #6 advised that he would potentially be subject to a life-time  
17 prohibition on exercising his Second Amendment rights.

18 b. On or about January 15, 2018, JOHN DOE #6 caused a "Notice of  
19 Hearing Re: Relief from Firearms Prohibition" to be filed in Mendocino Superior  
20 Court. This was a petition under WIC § 8103 to restore JOHN DOE #6's right to  
21 acquire, keep and bear firearms. The People of California were represented by the  
22 District Attorney's office.

23 c. The California Department of Justice, Firearms Division, Mental Health  
24 Unit was given notice of the proceedings and the hearing, that agency did not  
25 appear at any hearings nor file any pleadings in the matter.

26 d. On November 15, 2018, the Superior Court of Mendocino County issued  
27 an order, based in part on an expert report submitted by JOHN DOE #6 during  
28 discovery, granting the petition under WIC § 8103, specifically ordering that:

- 1 - JOHN DOE #6 was relieved from all disabilities arising out his
- 2 treatment, whether he was detained under WIC § 5150 or § 5250.
- 3 - Notice of this relief be sent to the California Department of
- 4 Justice, Firearms Bureau - Mental Health Unit.
- 5 - That the California Department of Justice notify all other
- 6 relevant government agencies, the Federal Bureau of Investigations,
- 7 the National Instant Check System, and the Bureau of Alcohol,
- 8 Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives that JOHN DOE #6 is no longer
- 9 prohibited from acquiring, keeping and bearing firearms.

10 e. On or about December 17, 2018, JOHN DOE #6 was notified by the  
11 CA-DOJ-BOF that he remains ineligible to possess or purchase firearms.

12 f. JOHN DOE #6 still wants to exercise his right to acquire a firearm for  
13 self-defense. He cannot pass the background check based on his mental health  
14 records that are maintained by Defendant CA-DOJ-BOF and/or the FBI-NICS.

15 11. Plaintiff SECOND AMENDMENT FOUNDATION, INC., (SAF) is a  
16 non-profit membership organization incorporated under the laws of Washington  
17 with its principal place of business in Bellevue, Washington. SAF has over  
18 650,000 members and supporters nationwide, including California. The purposes  
19 of SAF include education, research, publishing and legal action focusing on the  
20 Constitutional right to privately owned and possess firearms, and the  
21 consequences of gun control. SAF brings this action on behalf of itself and its  
22 members. SAF brings lawsuits like this because the fees and costs of prosecuting  
23 such actions often exceeds the personal resources of individual gun owners and  
24 value of their gun collections.

25 12. Defendant United States of America is a proper defendant in this action  
26 pursuant to 5 U.S.C. § 702 and 18 U.S.C. § 925A.

27 13. Defendant U.S. Department of Justice is the principal agency charged with  
28 enforcing the unconstitutionally broad prohibition under 18 U.S.C. § 922(g)(4),

1 thus preventing Plaintiffs from obtaining firearms based on alleged or actual  
2 mental health commitments.

3 14. Defendant Federal Bureau of Investigation is charged with implementing and  
4 interpreting statutory law and regulations related to the National Instant Check  
5 System (NICS).

6 15. Defendant Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosive, (BATFE) is  
7 the arm of the Department of Justice responsible for prevention of federal offenses  
8 involving the use, manufacture, and possession of firearms, including the  
9 unconstitutionally broad ban challenged in this case. Defendant ATF also  
10 regulates, via licensing, the sale, possession, and transportation of firearms and  
11 ammunition in interstate commerce. ATF is currently enforcing the laws, customs,  
12 practices and policies complained of in this action.

13 16. WILLIAM P. BARR is the United States Attorney General and is charged  
14 with interpretation and enforcement of federal firearms laws, including the Federal  
15 Bureau of Investigation, the National Instant Check System, and has supervisory  
16 control over the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives.

17 17. Defendant CHRISTOPHER A. WRAY is the Director of the Federal Bureau of  
18 Investigations and is charged with interpretation and enforcement of federal  
19 firearm laws, including the National Instant Check System.

20 18. Defendant THOMAS E. BRANDON is the Deputy Director, Head of the  
21 Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives and is charged with  
22 enforcing federal firearms laws and regulations at issue in this matter.

23 19. Defendant XAVIER BECERRA is the Attorney General of the State of  
24 California and is charged with the interpretation and enforcement of California  
25 (and Federal) firearms laws and has supervisory control over the California  
26 Department of Justice and its subordinate agencies and bureaus, including but not  
27 limited to the Bureau of Firearms.

28 20. At this time, Plaintiffs are ignorant of the names any additional individuals

1 or government agencies giving rise to Plaintiffs' claims. Plaintiffs therefore name  
2 these individuals as DOE Defendants and reserves the right to amend this  
3 complaint when their true names are ascertained. Furthermore, if/when additional  
4 persons and entities are discovered to have assisted and/or lent support to the  
5 wrongful conduct of the Defendants named herein, Plaintiff reserves the right to  
6 amend this complaint to add those persons and/or entities as Defendants.

7 **JURISDICTION AND VENUE**

8 21. This Court has subject matter jurisdiction over this action pursuant to 18  
9 U.S.C. § 925A, 28 U.S.C. §§ 1331, 1343, 2201, 2202 and 42 U.S.C. §§ 1983,  
10 1988.

11 22. This Court has supplemental jurisdiction over any state law causes of action  
12 that may arise under 28 U.S.C. § 1367.

13 23. Venue for this action is proper under 28 U.S.C. §§ 1391 and/or the Civil  
14 Local Rules for bringing an action in this district.

15 **RELATED CASE**

16 24. This case involves similar questions of fact and law to *Silvester v. Harris*, 41  
17 F. Supp. 3d 927 (E.D. Cal., 2014), and *Silvester v. Harris*, 843 F.3d 816 (9th Cir.  
18 2016). E.g., Standards of review for Second Amendment rights and appropriate  
19 constitutional tests for adjudicating Second Amendment claims. Additionally, that  
20 case required the presiding trial judge to review evidence on the unique aspects of  
21 California's comprehensive background check system. Assignment of this matter  
22 to the same Judge would prevent duplication of labor and conservation of judicial  
23 resources.

24 **CONDITIONS PRECEDENT**

25 25. All conditions precedent have been performed, and/or have occurred, and/or  
26 have been excused, and/or would be futile. FURTHERMORE, During March and  
27 May of 2018, Plaintiffs caused multiple letters, emails, and releases (permitting  
28 the Defendants to communicate directly with Plaintiffs' counsel) to the Defendants

1 trying to resolve the violations set forth herein. Therefore, Defendants (or their  
2 agents) are readily familiar with the facts and circumstances (and identity) of  
3 JANE ROE #1 and #2, and JOHN DOES #1 through #5 and they were advised that  
4 JOHN DOE #6 would be added if litigation ensued.

5 **BACKGROUND FACTS**

6 26. The National Instant Criminal Background Check System (NICS) is used by  
7 Federal Firearms Licensees, importers, and manufacturers (collectively, "dealers")  
8 to determine whether a prospective purchaser is legally authorized to purchase  
9 (and possess) firearms, which are necessary for exercising Second Amendment  
10 rights. The process begins when the person provides a dealer with photo  
11 identification and a completed Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and  
12 Explosives (ATF) Form 4473. The form asks questions corresponding to the  
13 categories of persons prohibited by federal law from possessing firearms.  
14 Providing false information is a federal crime.

15 27. The FBI is responsible for maintaining data integrity during all NICS  
16 operations that are managed and carried out by the FBI. This responsibility  
17 includes:

- 18 a. Ensuring the accurate adding, canceling, or modifying of NICS Index  
19 records supplied by Federal agencies;
- 20 b. Automatically rejecting any attempted entry of records into the NICS  
21 Index that contains detectable invalid data elements;
- 22 c. Automatic purging of records in the NICS Index after they are on file for  
23 a prescribed period of time; and
- 24 d. Quality control checks in the form of periodic internal audits by FBI  
25 personnel to verify that the information provided to the NICS Index remains valid  
26 and correct.

27 28. During a firearm purchase, if a prospective purchaser answers "yes" to any  
28 questions (including questions regarding mental health evaluations), the sale must

1 be denied. Otherwise, the dealer generally must request a NICS check from the  
2 Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) or their state point of contact. The transfer  
3 can occur only if the check does not identify prohibitive criteria, or if it takes more  
4 than 3 business days. If 3 business days pass without a determination that the  
5 transaction can be approved or must be denied, the dealer can either complete the  
6 sale (unless prohibited by local law) or wait for the check to be performed.

7 29. The NICS served 49,547 Federally Licensed Firearms Dealers (FFLs)  
8 conducting business in 36 states, 5 U.S. territories, and the District of Columbia as  
9 late as 2015. The FFLs contacted the NICS Section either via telephone or the  
10 NICS E-Check via the Internet to initiate the required background checks. In  
11 2015, 68 percent of all transactions were initiated via the NICS E-Check. For 7 of  
12 the 36 states, the NICS Section processes all long gun transactions, while the  
13 states conduct their own background checks on handguns and handgun permits. In  
14 addition, 13 states participate with the NICS in a Full Point of Contact (Full-POC)  
15 capacity by performing all background checks for their states' FFLs.

16 30. California is one of those Full-POC States charged with overall  
17 responsibility for the administration and usage of the FBI-NICS within a state.  
18 This designation as a Full-POC, means California must ensure that a certain  
19 minimum service baseline is provided. Those requirements include:

20 a. The POCs must access the NICS as part of their background check  
21 process. The POCs are not required, but are encouraged, to search available state  
22 data sources as part of the background checks they perform.

23 b. The POCs shall ensure that all FFLs within their state are provided  
24 access to the NICS through a designated state POC or network of state or local  
25 agencies. It is recommended that a single state POC be established.

26 c. The POCs, with the assistance of the ATF and the FBI, shall notify the  
27 FFLs in its state regarding the procedures for contacting the POC and all other  
28 procedures related to firearm background checks.



1 d. The POCs will have automated access to the NICS via the NCIC  
2 telecommunications network.

3 e. The POCs will offer telephone access to the FFLs, at a minimum,  
4 between 10 am and 9 pm, Monday through Saturday, and during normal retail  
5 business hours within their state on Sundays.

6 f. The POCs shall have procedures in place that provide assurance that  
7 NICS background checks are initiated only by authorized personnel and only for  
8 purposes authorized under the Brady Act.

9 g. The POCs shall provide supporting processes and personnel to review  
10 record data, make disqualification decisions, respond to the FFLs, and manage an  
11 appeal process.

12 h. The POCs shall not deny the purchase of a firearm based on an arrest  
13 without a disposition. If such a practice is occurring, a state law must be in place  
14 authorizing the practice.

15 i. The POCs shall deny firearm sales based on criteria equal to or more  
16 stringent than imposed by the GCA of 1968 (18 U.S.C. §922), as amended.

17 j. The POCs shall ensure that they adhere to all applicable federal laws  
18 regarding the NICS.

19 k. The POCs shall adhere to federal guidelines which dictate the purging of  
20 proceed transaction data according to the current retention period. If this time limit  
21 is exceeded, there must be an independent state law regarding firearm transactions  
22 authorizing this practice.

23 l. The POCs shall ensure that a state-generated State Transaction Number  
24 (STN) for a NICS inquiry can be cross-referenced with unique identifying  
25 numbers generated by the NICS.

26 m. The POCs shall ensure that all appropriate inquiries are made and  
27 transmitted through the United States Department of Immigration and Customs  
28 Enforcement (ICE) on all non-U.S. Citizen transactions.

1 n. If utilized within their state, the POCs shall ensure that all Identification  
2 for Firearm Sales (IFFS) flags are being properly set for Interstate Identification  
3 Index (III) records.

4 o. The POCs shall not deny a transaction based solely upon the existence of  
5 a protective order without consideration being given to the Brady indicator.

6 p. The POCs in decentralized states shall ensure that information from the  
7 ATF and the FBI is disseminated to all agencies performing NICS background  
8 checks. The POCs should provide guidance and training regarding this  
9 information in order to ensure consistency throughout the state.

10 q. The POCs must ensure the transmittal of final transaction status to the  
11 NICS in accordance with federal rule 28 C.F.R. 25.

12 31. In addition to its status as a Full-POC State for federal background checks to  
13 ensure compliance with federal laws at the point-of-sale for firearms, California  
14 maintains its own sophisticated, though parallel, system for ensuring compliance  
15 with California's notoriously more strict firearm laws. *See generally, Silvester v.*  
16 *Harris*, 41 F. Supp. 3d 927 (E.D. Cal., 2014), and *Silvester v. Harris*, 843 F.3d 816  
17 (9th Cir. 2016). [E.g., Although un-adjudicated mental health holds (WIC § 5150)  
18 have no federal consequences, firearm dealers in California must deny the sale of a  
19 firearms if the gun purchaser has been subjected to such a hold under California  
20 law and that gun-buyer has not applied for relief under WIC § 8103 et seq., or  
21 waited the statutory five years.]

22 32. The "NICS Improvement Amendments Act of 2007" (110 P.L. 180, 121 Stat.  
23 2559) (hereafter "the Act") contains amendments to federal law setting forth  
24 updated standards for adjudicated commitments related to mental health  
25 determinations. Furthermore, the Act requires a process for relief from disabilities  
26 attributable to mental health determinations. The Act also provides funding for  
27 participating states to modernize and update their systems for the reporting of  
28 disqualifying characteristics that come to the attention of those participating states.

1 33. California does not currently participate in the funding program set up  
2 through the Act, however California has its own modern, comprehensive,  
3 background check system that is equal to or superior to the minimum  
4 qualifications set forth in the Act. Furthermore, California statutory law already  
5 has two processes (hearings and passage of time) for restoration of Second  
6 Amendment rights after a mental health disqualification. Those processes meet or  
7 exceed the requirements set forth in the Act. (i.e., Plaintiffs should not be denied  
8 the exercise of fundamental rights based on the intricacies of federal revenue  
9 sharing, when the underlying public safety interests are adequately addressed by  
10 existing, overlapping federal and state law.)

11 34. Finally, the lack of a process for relief from disabilities based on mental  
12 health determinations, that are sometimes decades old, was found to violate the  
13 Constitutional rights of a prospective gun-buyer in *Tyler v. Hillsdale County*  
14 *Sheriff's Department*, 837 F.3d 678 (6th Cir. 2016). This case seeks similar relief  
15 in this Circuit.

### 16 CASE SPECIFIC FACTS

17 35. Plaintiff JANE ROE #1 is the only Plaintiff who has not had contact with a  
18 mental health provider located in California, even though California apparently  
19 transmitted disqualifying criteria to FBI-NICS when she attempted to purchase a  
20 firearm. Therefore, it is assumed that California's Full-POC background check,  
21 which is denying her the right to purchase a firearm here in California, is based  
22 solely on New Jersey's report of a mental health hold to FBI-NICS. JANE ROE  
23 #1 should not be required to hire a lawyer in New Jersey to restore her right to buy  
24 a firearm in that state, which would apparently be a futile act anyway, because  
25 JANE ROE #1 has no intention of returning to New Jersey or living there.  
26 Furthermore, she is prohibited by federal law from being a resident of this state  
27 and seeking to buy a firearm in another state. 18 U.S.C. § 922(a)(3) and (b)(3).  
28 The restoration of JANE ROE #1's rights can be obtained in one of three ways:

1 a. This Court can find that the original alleged commitment, failed to  
2 provide adequate due process safe guards for a "hearing" that deprives an  
3 otherwise law-abiding citizen of a fundamental right for the rest of her life. The  
4 Court can set-aside the alleged commitment and order these Defendants to purge  
5 their records of this disability against Plaintiff JANE ROE #1.

6 b. This Court can find that the federal government should be estopped from  
7 asserting a firearm disability against Plaintiff JANE ROE #1, because that same  
8 government relied on her as an adult to bear arms in defense of this nation, after  
9 the alleged commitment, which occurred when she was a minor.

10 c. This Court can find that Plaintiff JANE ROE #1, is subject to California  
11 statutory law, and as the alleged commitment took place more than 10 years ago,  
12 and her rights are restored by the passage of time, by operation of law. See WIC §  
13 8100 *et seq.*

14 36. Every other Plaintiff (excepting JANE ROE #1) in this matter has had contact  
15 with a mental health provider in California and therefore have mental health  
16 records maintained by the CA-DOJ-BOF.

17 37. Plaintiffs JANE ROE #2, JOHN DOE #3, JOHN DOE #5, and JOHN DOE  
18 #6 suffered due process violations from woefully inadequate, constitutionally  
19 defective alleged mental health adjudications. They were not advised of the  
20 consequence of the hearing, they were not given an opportunity to have counsel,  
21 they were not advised of their appellate rights.

22 38. Furthermore, JANE ROE #2 and JOHN DOE #5 were both minors at the time  
23 of the alleged adjudications and neither were appointed a guardian ad litem nor  
24 were they appointed counsel.

25 39. Plaintiffs JANE ROE #2, JOHN DOE #1, JOHN DOE #2, and JOHN DOE  
26 #6, have all had hearings under California's WIC § 8103 to restore their rights and  
27 the Superior Court Judges granted their petitions and restored their rights after full  
28 adversarial hearings.

40. Plaintiff JOHN DOE #4 also participated in a hearing under California's WIC § 8103, but the Superior Court Judge's sole reason for denying relief was that the issue was moot based on the passage of time and operation of law. (i.e., There was no hearing on the merits.)

41. Plaintiffs JANE ROE #1, JANE ROE #2, JOHN DOE #3 (if disqualification is based on WIC § 5150 and not § 5250), JOHN DOE #4, and JOHN DOE #5 all qualify for restoration of their rights (assuming they were legitimately suspended) by the passage of time through operation of law. See WIC § 8100 *et seq.*

42. A table showing why Plaintiffs should not be classified among the mental-health prohibited class for exercising Second Amendment rights:

	Roe #1	Roe #2	Doe #1	Doe #2	Doe #3	Doe #4	Doe #5	Doe #6
Estoppel	x							
Due Process Violation	x	x			x	x	x	x
Equal Protection Violation	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Minor When Held	x	x					x	
Lapse of Time	x?	x			x?	x	x	
Won Hearing to Restore		x	x	x		x?		x

43. There are several theories for WHY constitutional violations are keeping Plaintiffs from exercising a fundamental right, with the most benign explanation being bureaucratic inertia, and the most sinister being a hostility to Second Amendment rights by government actors and policy makers.

a. Every Plaintiff is eligible to buy guns under California law based on any number of theories.

b. California may be interpreting 18 U.S.C. § 922(g)(4) as a lifetime ban, and therefore denying the Plaintiffs the right to purchase a gun because California is a Full-POC state charged with interpreting federal and state law. If that is the case, then California's interpretation of federal law must be corrected and brought

1 into line with the modification set forth under the "NICS Improvement  
2 Amendments Act of 2007."

3 c. If FBI-NICS is showing incorrect (or defective) records from New Jersey  
4 (for JANE ROE #1) and California (for the remaining Plaintiffs), and thus issuing  
5 a disqualification from their database, then CA-DOJ-BOF and FBI-NICS are  
6 jointly and severally at fault for maintaining erroneous records and/or for not  
7 updating their records with new and correct information.

8 d. If this Court finds that California is exempt from the "NICS  
9 Improvement Act of 2007" and residents of this state are ineligible for the  
10 restoration of rights procedures set forth in that law, then Plaintiffs are being  
11 denied Equal Protection of the law under either (or both) the Fifth Amendment  
12 and Fourteenth Amendments to the United States Constitution.

13 e. Finally, if this Court ultimately finds that the relevant agencies are  
14 correctly interpreting 18 U.S.C. § 922(g)(4) as a lifetime ban, with no provision  
15 for restoration of rights for these plaintiffs, then this Court will have to subject that  
16 federal statute to constitutional analysis as a violation of the Second Amendment  
17 to the United States Constitution. See, *Tyler v. Hillsdale County Sheriff's*  
18 *Department*, 837 F.3d 678 (6th Cir. 2016).

19 **FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION**

20 [Violation of Second Amendment – As Applied Challenge]

21 44. Paragraphs 1 through 43 are incorporated by reference.

22 45. The Second Amendment provides that the People's "right to keep and bear  
23 arms, shall not be infringed."

24 46. Defendants, either jointly or severally, have misapplied state and/or federal  
25 law in a way that denies Plaintiffs the ability to lawfully acquire the means of  
26 exercising their Second Amendment rights, after a mandated background check,  
27 through the purchase of a firearm at a licensed firearms dealer in the community  
28 where they reside.



1 **SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION**

2 [Violation of Second Amendment – Facial Challenge]

3 47. Paragraphs 1 through 46 are incorporated by reference.

4 48. The Second Amendment provides that the People's "right to keep and bear  
5 arms, shall not be infringed."

6 49. If 18 U.S.C. § 922(g)(4) imposes a lifetime ban, with no means for  
7 restoration, on the right to acquire, keep and bear arms, for any person who has  
8 been placed on an adjudicated hold for a mental health observation, it is an  
9 unconstitutional violation of the Second Amendment and must give way to the  
10 higher law of the U.S. Constitution.

11 **THIRD CAUSE OF ACTION**

12 [Violation of Fifth Amendment – Due Process of Law and Equal Protection]

13 [Against Federal Defendants]

14 50. Paragraphs 1 through 49 are incorporated by reference.

15 51. The Fifth Amendment to the United States Constitution provides that no  
16 person shall be deprived of "life, liberty or property" without due process of law.  
17 This amendment also extends "equal protection" guarantees to all persons in the  
18 United States, thus ensuring that federal law is uniformly applied without regard to  
19 state citizenship.

20 52. To the extent that any of the individual Plaintiffs are subject to 18 U.S.C. §  
21 922(g)(4), their "commitment hearings" were constitutionally deficient as they  
22 lacked fundamental indicia of fairness, such as: Adequate Notice, Right to  
23 Counsel, Right to Guardian ad Litem or Conservator, Effective Appellate Notice  
24 and Remedies, thus violating due process of law.

25 53. To the extent that any of the individual Plaintiffs are subject to 18 U.S.C. §  
26 922(g)(4), any remedies for restoration of fundamental rights under federal law  
27 must be uniform throughout the United States, and/or all states must meet  
28 minimum standards for restoration of rights after mental health holds, without

1 regard to any particular state's participation in federal programs or receipt of  
2 federal monies. To the extent that federal law does not require such uniform  
3 standards, Plaintiffs are being denied equal protection of the law.

4 **FOURTH CAUSE OF ACTION**

5 [Violation of Fourteenth Amendment – Due Process of Law and Equal Protection]

6 [Against State Defendants]

7 54. Paragraphs 1 through 53 are incorporated by reference.

8 55. The Fourteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution provides that  
9 no person shall be deprived of "life, liberty or property" without due process of  
10 law. The Fourteenth Amendment also mandates "equal protection the law" for all  
11 persons by state actors implementing state policies.

12 56. To the extent that any of the individual Plaintiffs are subject to 18 U.S.C. §  
13 922(g)(4), their "commitment hearings" were constitutionally deficient as they  
14 lacked fundamental indicia of fairness, such as: Adequate Notice, Right to  
15 Counsel, Right to Guardian ad Litem or Conservator, Effective Appellate Notice  
16 and Remedies, thus violating due process of law.

17 57. To the extent that any of the individual Plaintiffs are subject to 18 U.S.C. §  
18 922(g)(4), as interpreted by California and their agencies, the remedy for  
19 restoration of fundamental rights under federal law must be uniform throughout  
20 California without regard to California's participation in federal programs or  
21 receipt of federal monies. To the extent that state law does not require such  
22 uniform standards, Plaintiffs are being denied equal protection of the law.

23 **FIFTH CAUSE OF ACTION**

24 [Statutory Remedy Under 18 U.S.C. § 925A]

25 [Against All Defendants]

26 58. Paragraphs 1 through 57 are incorporated by reference.

27 59. The Constitutional violations of Plaintiffs' rights arise from misapplication of  
28 the federal and/or state background check system, or erroneous data contained in

1 that system, thus Plaintiffs are afforded the right to bring an action against any  
2 state or political subdivision, or against the United States to correct the erroneous  
3 denial of a firearm purchase. 18 U.S.C. § 925A (Remedy for erroneous denial of  
4 firearm).

5 60. Plaintiffs are being denied a firearm purchase by either or both sets of  
6 Defendants and are entitled to relief under 18 U.S.C. § 925A.

7  
8 **PRAYER FOR RELIEF**

9 WHEREFORE, Plaintiffs respectfully request that this Honorable Court  
10 enter judgment in their favor and against Defendants as follows:

11 A. Declare<sup>1</sup> that 18 U.S.C. § 922(g)(4), its derivative regulations, and all  
12 related laws, policies, and procedures violate Plaintiffs' right to keep and bear  
13 arms as secured by the Second Amendment to the United States Constitution.

14 B. Declare<sup>2</sup> that 18 U.S.C. § 922(g)(4), its derivative regulations, and all  
15 related laws, policies, and procedures violate Plaintiffs' rights to equal protection  
16 and due process under the Due Process Clause of the Fifth and/or Fourteenth  
17 Amendment to the United States Constitution.

18 C. Permanently enjoin the Defendants, their officers, agents, servants,  
19 employees, and all persons in active concert or in participation with each other  
20 from enforcing against Plaintiffs 18 U.S.C. § 922(g)(4) and all its derivative  
21 regulations, and all related laws, policies, and procedures that would impede or  
22 criminalize Plaintiffs' exercise of their right to keep and bear arms.

23 D. Award general and special damages to any Plaintiffs who have incurred  
24

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25 <sup>1</sup> This necessarily includes relief from this Court authorizing Plaintiffs to  
26 truthfully state the they have NOT been adjudicated with mental-health  
27 disqualifiers, as of the date of judgment, on any state or federal form when  
28 purchasing a firearm.

<sup>2</sup> See footnote #1.

1 compensable losses caused by Defendants' wrongful conduct, in an amount  
2 according to proof.

3 E. Award Plaintiffs their costs and attorney's fees and expenses to the  
4 extent permitted under all relevant statutes, including but not limited to 18 U.S.C.  
5 § 925A, 28 U.S.C. § 2412, 42 U.S.C. §§ 1983, 1988.

6 F. Grant such other and further relief as the Court deems just and proper.  
7

8 Dated February 25, 2019.

9 Respectfully Submitted by:

10 /s/ Donald Kilmer

11 Attorney for Plaintiffs (Lead Counsel)

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