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8	TRANSCRIPTION OF RECORDED PROCEEDINGS
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10	REGARDING FOTI VS. MCHUGH 05-16079
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23	TRANSCRIBED BY: DONNA K. NICHOLS, RPR, CSR. 5660
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1	MS. JENSEN: Good morning, your Honor. May it
2	please the Court, my name is Alice Jensen. I am from
3	the law firm of Fenwick and West, pro bono counsel for
4	plaintiff/appellants in this case, Robert John Foti and
5	Kenneth Augustine.
6	I'd like to reserve two minutes of my time for
7	rebuttal if your Honor
8	THE COURT: Okay.
9	MS. JENSEN: In this case the district court
10	dismissed plaintiff's pro se complaint on the pleadings
11	without reaching the merits of whether or not the
12	government's photo identification requirement to enter a
13	federal courthouse violates the constitutional rights of
14	access of those who do not possess identification.
15	As the record indicates, there are multiple
16	facts that could materially influence this analysis,
17	therefore, the district court should have allowed this
18	case to proceed to the merits phase.
19	THE COURT: Now, do we know that Mr. Foti
20	didn't possess identification, or do we know that he
21	just didn't want to produce identification?
22	MS. JENSEN: No, Mr. Foti and Mr. Augustine do
23	
24	principle. So they don't own any identification. It's
25	not that they had it and they forgot it in their car

1	or
2	THE COURT: Identification meaning pieces of
3	paper that have their photographs on them provided by
4	MS. JENSEN: A government-issued identification
5	which is what the as far as we can tell, what the
6	government requires for you to enter a federal
7	courthouse.
8	THE COURT: But they might have such things as,
9	oh, you know, PG&E bills with their names and address on
10	them?
11	MS. JENSEN: Yes, potentially. What they
12	object to on principle is the requirement that you give
13	state-issued government identification like a driver's
14	license, for instance, to enter the courthouse. But
15	presumably they have many other pieces of identifying
16	documents that would allow them to prove they say who
17	they say they are.
18	THE COURT: And would they have would they
19	have objection to providing, say, a PG&E bill with a
20	name on it and address?
21	MS. JENSEN: I don't think so, your Honor. But
22	the point is that the district court never reached the
23	merits, so there was no factual findings as to whether
24	or not that would have been a sufficient form of
25	identification.

THE COURT: Okay. MS. JENSEN: By dismissing on the pleadings the district court precluded fact finding, as -- as I just stated, on whether or not a photo identification requirement is a necessary measure to accomplish a legitimate government interest. I'd like to highlight three things. First, that there was no factual finding because it was dismissed on the merits -- I mean dismissed on the 9 pleadings, that whether or not a photo identification 10 that's state issued is a necessary measure. 11 Second, the court below precluded consideration 12 on the merits of whether or not a less restrictive 13 alternative is available that would provide greater or 14 equal security at minimal cost. 15 And third, the district court erred in holding 16 that it did not have subject matter jurisdiction because 17 controlling Ninth Circuit precedent establishes that the 18 Administrative Procedure Act provides an explicit waiver 19 of sovereign immunity. 20 As to the first point, plaintiffs concede that 21 protecting the courthouse is a legitimate government 22 interest and that the government has a right to enact 23 security measures to protect -- to accomplish that goal. 24

25

THE COURT: Now, I assume that the screening

1	that took place in this case took place at the entrance
2	to the building.
3	MS. JENSEN: Yes, your Honor.
4	THE COURT: Now
5	MS. JENSEN: It's the entrance once you enter
6	the front doors, the first thing as it is in this
7	this building, the first thing you encounter is the
8	magnometer and the x-ray machine to put your belongings
9	on.
10	THE COURT: And it was there that the request
11	for government-issued photo ID was made?
12	MS. JENSEN: Yes.
13	THE COURT: Now, of course, 450 Golden Gate is
14	a government building that contains within it
15	courtrooms.
16	MS. JENSEN: Correct.
17	THE COURT: My question is then how do you turn
18	this into a clean case of access to courthouse because
19	it may well be that someone coming in I'm not saying
20	this was this was true of Mr. Foti, but I'm saying
21	that someone coming to the front door, coming to the
22	guard says I'm going into the courthouse or I'm going
23	into the courtrooms, I, therefore, don't have to provide
24	photo ID, but, in fact, he's going to the or has
25	something going somewhere else.

How do we -- as a practical matter, how are we supposed to treat this as purely a courthouse case when, in fact, the screening is done at the entrance to the building? 4 MS. JENSEN: This -- in this particular case 5 Mr. Foti was a pro se litigant in the underlying case. So he was listed on the docket for the summary judgment hearing or any other hearing that he was going to as a litigant. And so that would have been -- we would have been able to determine, had we -- the district court 10 reached the facts that he was, in fact, on the docket and that he was entitled to be there and, in fact, 12 ordered to be there for pretrial conferences and -- and 13 other court proceedings. 14 THE COURT: And if we hold -- I mean if 15 there's kind of -- it's kind of like a Chinese box 16 logical puzzle here. 17 If we hold that he has a right to go to the 18 courtroom without presenting ID because he's on the 19 docket, how are those guards supposed to know whether 20 he's who he says he is? 21 MS. JENSEN: Right, your Honor. And that is --22 that is a -- a bit of a catch 22. And the plaintiffs 23 are -- are sort of in a catch 22 in a sense because 24 they're prevented from going into the courtroom to then

1	challenge whether or not they need ID to go into the
2	courtroom, so they sort of get in this (unintelligible)
3	that they can't get out of.
4	Which is why we would request that this Court
5	remand to the district court for factual findings.
6	Because the who he says whether he is who he says
7	he is, the fact of the matter is the security screening
8	at the courthouse door is designed to detect weapons,
9	basically. You walk through a metal detecter, you put
10	your belongings in the x-ray machine because they don't
11	want to allow weapons into the courthouse. That makes
12	sense. We can see that that is legitimate security
13	interest.
14	Beyond that
15	(Voices speaking over each other).
16	THE COURT: Isn't (unintelligible) security to
17	find out who is going into the courthouse, for instance,
18	a known repeated felon?
19	MS. JENSEN: Yes, the Court does have that
20	interest. However, the
21	THE COURT: How do we tell that Mr. Foti isn't
22	one of those?
23	MS. JENSEN: Well, the flashing of the
24	identification in this case isn't doesn't provide an
25	additional measure of security and it can't tell whether

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1	he's one of those because it's not checked against a
2	list. It's not like the TSA when you go to fly, checks
3	your reservation against the no fly list. In this case
4	it's simply literally a flash, you just flash your ID,
5	they look at it, and they let you in. And you don't
6	have one, they don't let you in.
7	THE COURT: Police may know who they're looking
8	for.
9	MS. JENSEN: But there's no evidence that they
10	were matching identification against a list of who they
11	were looking for.
12	THE COURT: They may know the list in their
13	minds.
14	MS. JENSEN: There is potential that they could
15	know the list in their mind, your Honor.
16	THE COURT: If they don't do it exactly the way
17	the TSA does it, I suppose there's some variety in
18	federal law enforcement.
19	MS. JENSEN: There is. And we concede that,
20	your Honor.
21	THE COURT: Now, would that be a matter though
22	of factual finding, that is to say as to do they have a
23	list, do they care about a list, do they care about the
24	identification of who might be coming in and so on?
25	MS. JENSEN: Yes, your Honor. And that's

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1	exactly the point, which is the district court never
2	reached that issue because it dismissed with prejudice
3	on the pleadings. If the district court had gone on to
4	the merits, we could have discovered facts as to whether
5	or not the particular officers had a list in their mind,
6	had a list on paper, what the policies were, whether or
7	not the
8	THE COURT: I I thought they handed a list
9	when I okay.
10	MS. JENSEN: Right. But the fact is that there
11	was no fact finding on that issue, and this was this
12	case was dismissed with prejudice.
13	THE COURT: And what what kind of relief are
14	you seeking here?
15	MS. JENSEN: We're seeking that the that the
16	Court remand the case back to district court and reverse
17	the dismissal with prejudice.
18	THE COURT: And what kind of relief are you
19	seeking in the district court?
20	MS. JENSEN: At the district court the
21	plaintiffs are seeking injunctive relief against the
22	government and asking for the Court to look at the facts
23	and determine whether or not, A, the photo
24	identification was a necessary measure, and, B, whether
25	or not there is a less restrictive alternative for those

who don't have identification. THE COURT: Are you seeking damages? MS. JENSEN: They are seeking damages, your Honor, on the -- on the Fourth Amendment claim -- on the unreasonable searches and seizures, when Mr. Foti was grabbed in a wrist lock control hold, ejected from the courthouse without his shoes which were still on the conveyor belt and held -- surrounded by officers and not allowed to leave for 20 minutes. THE COURT: Do you have some procedural 10 difficulties for failure to exhaust administrative 11 remedies under the Federal Torts Claim Act? 12 MS. JENSEN: Yes, we do concede that the 13 plaintiffs did fail to exhaust their administrative 14 remedies, however the Court here should -- has the 15 discretion and the power to consider this issue raised 16 the first time on appeal. 17 This case actually falls squarely within the 18 exception for considering an issue for the first time on 19 appeal for two reasons, and the Court should entertain 20 it. First, that important constitutional issues were 21 raised by these pro se litigants and that it's well 22 established that pro se pleadings are treated with more 23 liberality because they're drafted by untrained lay 24 25 people.

1	And secondly, the since this is a
2	sovereign immunity is a particularly arcane and
3	difficult area of the law, it's unreasonable to expect
4	that a layperson would understand that.
5	And more importantly, this case falls squarely
6	within the
7	THE COURT: Arcane? It is arcane. It goes
8	back to the idea that the king cannot be sued. It's
9	been around since before we were a nation.
10	MS. JENSEN: Understood, your Honor.
11	THE COURT: But it means there's the old
12	idea that old process is due process, and sovereign
13	immunity certainly isn't anything new.
14	MS. JENSEN: Understood. The the problem
15	with
16	THE COURT: You do you really believe that
17	your sovereign immunity waiver argument based on the APA
18	702? I mean you think that that waives sovereign
19	immunity?
20	MS. JENSEN: Absolutely, your Honor.
21	Presbyterian Church versus
22	THE COURT: You think this is final agency
23	action?
24	MS. JENSEN: The
25	THE COURT: What happened at the courthouse is

1	final agency action?
2	MS. JENSEN: The Presbyterian Church case
3	actually addresses that agency action language and
4	specifically states that it should not be used to
5	hypertechnically parse the
6	THE COURT: Hypertechnically is a rhetorical
7	device meaning that you don't agree.
8	MS. JENSEN: Correct, your Honor. That the
9	yes, but we do think that this Section 702 of the APA
10	does waive sovereign immunity, it states it
11	specifically, and the issue of whether this Court should
12	consider it for the first time on appeal is
13	THE COURT: Final agency action was the
14	Department of Homeland Security adopting this
15	requirement. You didn't sue the Department of Homeland
16	Security. You still haven't sued them.
17	MS. JENSEN: Correct. We did not sue the
18	Department of Homeland Security.
19	The statute that actually governs homeland
20	security specifically states that it is not going to be
21	interpreted as allowing for the creation of a national
22	identity card. So there's no law that says that you
23	have to have a national identity card or a
24	government-issued ID to exist as a member of this
25	society.

1	The clients our clients have a deep and
2	abiding belief that the increasing requirement to carry
3	photo identification is a threat to constitutional
4	liberty. This Court doesn't need to address that
5	broader issue here. But the access to the courts is a
6	fundamental right, and that should not be used as a
7	mechanism to force people to get identification so that
8	they can exercise their constitutional right and access
9	important governmental
10	THE COURT: Now, we've taken you a little bit
11	over time. Why don't we hear from the government, and
12	then we'll give you a chance to respond.
13	MS. JENSEN: Thank you, your Honor.
14	MR. SIMMONS: Thank you very much, your Honor.
15	My name is Abraham Simmons, I'm an assistant
16	United States attorney. I represent the defendant
17	appellees in this case. It is a very interesting case
18	to the extent that Mr. Foti does require that he be
19	permitted to walk into courtrooms without identifying
20	himself.
21	But what I this courtroom
22	THE COURT: Wait a minute (unintelligible). Is
23	he unwilling to provide his name?
24	MR. SIMMONS: Your Honor, on
25	THE COURT: Is he unwilling to say when asked

his name I am so and so?

MR. SIMMONS: As I understand it, on page ten of his complaint or so he claims that he would like to enter a building anonymously. That means without saying who he is. Although we have just heard from opposing counsel that perhaps he's willing to identify something that identifies himself. I'm not sure whether now they're trying to say it has something to do with a picture identification or with the government aspect of the identification.

But the way that the complaint is written, clearly it says I should be able to enter anonymously, i.e., without anyone ever knowing who I am. And that's not just the courthouse, it's the building where the courtroom is in. And I think that your Honor did put your finger on one very troubling aspect of what happens when someone is permitted to do that in a federal building. That is, the courthouses do share, and they share with others who may have other reasons for requiring security, not just the obvious reasons that are available to the courthouse.

Also, I should apologize to the Courts. The first time I filed a brief in this case in opposition to the pro se appellate briefs, it was November of 19 -- of 2005. Gilmore had not yet been decided. They did file

1	an additional brief after getting counsel, and when I
2	did my follow-up research, I did not look closely enough
3	to find Gilmore. But obviously that case blows quite a
4	hole in some of the arguments that they would like to
5	make, especially with respect to the Fourth Amendment.
6	THE COURT: Your argument excuse me, your
7	brief both before and after your basically the
8	same brief that you filed?
9	MR. SIMMONS: Yes, they are. Yes, your Honor.
10	THE COURT: You changed maybe I don't
11	know, maybe you changed a word or two, but it's
12	MR. SIMMONS: That's right. And I think I
13	should have found Gilmore and I should have explained
14	that a little bit more.
15	The Gilmore case does pretty well say that
16	we're not going to be concerned with the request for
17	for identification. It's not a Fourth Amendment
18	seizure, and it's not a violation, and that there are
19	reasons if you will look at how Gilmore decided the
20	case, neither did Gilmore, as did the case the
21	district court in this case actually try and look at
22	less restrictive alternatives or look at other things
23	that they would like to require in this case on appeal.
24	THE COURT: Okay. Let me ask you this about
25	the sovereign immunity question. Put damages to one

1	side and asking only about injunctive relief against
2	governmental officers.
3	Is the government claiming that it is immune
4	from based on sovereign immunity from an injunctive
5	suit for future action by government officials?
6	MR. SIMMONS: In that respect, your Honor, I
7	think it is very important to look at the precise
8	defendant. I don't make that argument for all possible
9	defendants in this case.
10	THE COURT: How about the particular officers
11	who have in the past and are likely in the future to
12	restrain Mr. Foti from entering the building without
13	identification?
14	MR. SIMMONS: Yes.
15	THE COURT: Is the does the government claim
16	sovereign immunity for an injunctive suit against them?
17	MR. SIMMONS: I believe so, your Honor.
18	THE COURT: On what basis?
19	MR. SIMMONS: They are qualifiedly immuned in
20	this
21	THE COURT: Oh, no, the qualified immunity goes
22	only to damages. And I put damages to one side in my
23	question.
23 24	question.  I'm asking only about prospective injunctive

1	with respect to prospective injunctive relief as to							
2	individual officers who, at least according to the							
3	allegation, will prevent Mr. Foti from what he claims to							
4	be his constitutionly-protected access?							
5	MR. SIMMONS: The question is well understood							
6	now your Honor.							
7	And with respect to the allegations in this							
8	complaint the answer is yes. Is there a case in which							
9	their immunity							
10	THE COURT: The answer is, yes, you claim							
11	sovereign immunity even in that circumstance?							
12	MR. SIMMONS: Then the answer would be no. If							
13	there were							
14	THE COURT: Let me make sure you I have it							
15	right. To answer my question then, do you claim							
16	sovereign immunity as against a suit for injunctive							
17	relief against individual officers? Your answer is no?							
18	MR. SIMMONS: I do not find a case that says							
19	that we are entitled to that, your Honor.							
20	THE COURT: Okay.							
21	MR. SIMMONS: And so with respect to what							
22	allegations or what complaints may arise in the future							
23	which in which there may be a significant							
24	constitutional violation, perhaps. And but we need to							
25	see that case in order to find out which laws are							

1	THE COURT: Okay, but as a I think what					
2	we're dealing with, when we're talking injunctive relief					
3	for prospective					
4	MR. SIMMONS: That's correct.					
5	THE COURT: relief is					
6	MR. SIMMONS: Are obviously limitations to what					
7	the marshals and what officers can expect in the future					
8	with respect to					
9	THE COURT: But there's a there's a very					
10	long line of cases, most of them coming up under ex					
11	parte and state officers, but there's a but					
12	there's there's sort of a parallel line of federal					
13	cases that say no sovereign immunity for that kind of					
14	relief. Isn't that right?					
15	MR. SIMMONS: That's right, yeah.					
16	THE COURT: Okay.					
17	MR. SIMMONS: If there are other precise					
18	questions I think we've we pretty well understand					
19	the limitations to the Fourth Amendment claims to					
20	this in this case. There are no there is no Fifth					
21	Amendment violation that has been made out in the					
22	complaint. I think what's important to look at is					
23	(Voices speaking over each other).					
24	THE COURT: There's no there's no due					

1	MR. SIMMONS: Not in this there's no
2	violation as alleged in the complaint. Perhaps the best
3	thing I could do with the with the time remaining,
4	your Honor, is just to to pay very close attention to
5	the allegations that were made in the complaint.
6	Because things do begin to shift as we get on to appeal.
7	I think it's very important to look at pages
8	four, seven and nine which end up being on pages 33, 36
9	and 37 of the excerpts of record. They are the
10	beginnings of paragraphs seven, eight and nine. And
11	what you find when you look at these paragraphs, your
12	Honor, is the claim about the Fourth Amendment being
13	about the right to step in and ignore the request to
14	stop.
15	THE COURT: You know, I'm you know, I'm more
16	interested in the access to the courthouse claim.
17	What is your argument that the government has
18	more than a security-based interest in access in
19	preventing access? That is, I think we all agree, it's
20	common ground probably for everyone in this courthouse,
21	maybe everyone in the entire country, that the
22	government has an appropriate interest in protecting the
23	security and the safety of people in the courthouse.
24	MR. SIMMONS: Yes.
25	THE COURT: But the but that's there's

some subsidiary questions, and that is what does the government have a right to ask for in furthering or protecting that interest. And what's your argument as to why the -- the government is entitled to ask for -okay, I'll take this version of the -- of the plaintiff's claim, government-issued photo ID assuming that the government is able to conduct all kinds of magnet -- magnetic searches, x-ray searches, strip searches and so on? MR. SIMMONS: Well, you raise an -- an 10 interesting point with respect to why identification. 11 In that regard, I would posit that the Courts have an 12 interest in identifying who is in court. The Courts 13 have an -- have an interest separate and apart from 14 security from knowing for all the same reasons that we don't require -- we don't allow even anonymous filings in court or we don't permit filings to be made without persons -- without it being public so that we have an 18 interest in understanding who is who in the court --19 THE COURT: You know, there's something --20 there's something sort of odd about this case, because 21 Mr. Foti claims he doesn't want to identify himself and there may be some issues as to what form of 23 identification we're talking about at the door, but it's 24 clear he's going to identify himself when he gets to 25

1							
1	court because he's got a lawsuit.						
2	MR. SIMMONS: Exactly. Exactly the point, your						
3	Honor.						
4	So that at least to the extent that you were						
5	asking what interest other than security is there in						
6	identifying the person, clearly we have to know who he						
7	is						
8	THE COURT: Well, but I						
9	(Voices speaking over each other).						
10	THE COURT: But I assume he's conceded at least						
11	passively that he's going to identify himself when he						
12	gets to Judge Illston's courtroom.						
13	MR. SIMMONS: That's right.						
14	THE COURT: That's his argument is I have to						
15	get up there because I'm in a lawsuit.						
16	MR. SIMMONS: Right. Now, to be clear, not all						
17	of the plaintiffs in this case have raised that precise						
18	argument, somebody to witness what was going on in the						
19	court. So it is important to address, I think, the						
20	those the arguments of of the witnesses as well.						
21	And with respect to that we think, yes, it's						
22	still important to understand that not all of the						
23	reasons and not all of the procedures have been put						
24	before this Court. But that was because the procedural						
25	aspects of of where this Court came.						

1	You saw in Gilmore that with respect to some
2	policies it is not wise to make less than an in camera
3	presentation of what all the rules are. In this case it
4	may be that the act of requesting identification may
5	lead to some sort of of investigation. It may be
6	that there is a list in the heads or there may be just
7	the chance that the production of an identification
8	identifying someone as Osama bin Laden or something of
9	the sort would trigger some sort of reaction other than
10	to just let them through.
11	It is not just pro forma, and it is required.
12	And, in fact, when I printed up a schedule for this
13	particular argument, it said right there on the bottom
14	ID required to get into the courtroom. There's a reason
15	for that. There's a reason why this Court requires it.
16	There's a reason why the district court does.
17	As to each and every reason, we didn't get that
18	far because there was not a sufficient enough claim as
19	presented. Mr. Foti walked into the courtroom when
20	asked to stop. The marshals told him please stop. He
21	said he objected loudly and did not. That's in the
22	complaint. That's what we needed to know. That's why
23	this case did not go any further.
24	With respect to the FTCA claims, there was no
25	administrative complaint filed. That's not just a

1	matter of is there some way of addressing a claim on						
2	appeal as we heard by opposing counsel. That is that						
3	claim is gone forever because there was not within the						
4	two years an administrative complaint filed. That's not						
5	a complaint that we can that is challengeable just						
6	because it was with prejudice or without prejudice. The						
7	claim is gone.						
8	They can always, if they want to again, try and						
9	create additional facts, different facts, and come again						
10	before this Court if they think that there is a way to						
11	get in. But as plead with the facts that we already						
12	know, what's with what's admitted, there's nothing						
13	more to do with this case. We would request that you						
14	affirm.						
15	THE COURT: Thank you.						
16	MR. SIMMONS: Thank you.						
17	THE COURT: Response.						
18	MS. JENSEN: Thank you, your Honor. With						
19	respect to the Federal Torts Claim Act, that statute						
20	doesn't control the constitutional issues in this case.						
21	We concede that plaintiffs did not exhaust their						
22	administrative remedies, however, that's the reason that						
23	we request remand and reversal of the dismissal with						
24	prejudice so that they can be allowed to amend their						
25	complaint after they exhaust their administrative						

remedies. As to the issue of whether or not Mr. Foti and Mr. Augustine are willing to state their name or otherwise identify themselves with something other than government-issued ID, the fact of the matter is we just don't know because the facts are not developed in this record. I will -- I will let you know that there is a less restrictive alternative. In fact, we -- the irony was not lost upon us when we saw the notice of hearing 10 that said photo ID is required. In fact, Mr. Foti and 11 Mr. Augustine and Mr. Gilmore of Gilmore Gonzales are in 12 the courtroom today, Your Honor. None of them came in 13 with ID. They were signed in by counsel. There is 14 another way to get people without identification into 15 the courthouse. 16 THE COURT: Difficult to sign in by counsel if 17 you're appearing pro se. 18 MS. JENSEN: Understood, your Honor. That's 19 why we argue that there needs to be a less restrictive 20 alternative to get into the courthouse, because you 21 can't always be signed in by counsel, especially if 22 you're representing yourself. 23 As to the Gilmore Gonzales case, that was an 24

As to the Gilmore Gonzales case, that was an airline case, and opposing counsel suggests that the

1	Fourth Amendment issues are not in this case are						
2	recluded by the the Gilmore case.						
3	However, the Gilmore case is one that's raised						
4	in the airline context. And the Ninth Circuit						
5	specifically said that there is no right to travel by						
6	airplane by commercial airplane. And that's a huge						
7	distinction because there's no constitutional right to						
8	travel by airplane, however, there is a constitutional						
9	right to access the court.						
10	THE COURT: Constitutional right to travel,						
11	Palco (phonetic) versus Connecticut, right?						
12	MS. JENSEN: Understood, yes, but there's no						
13	constitutional						
14	THE COURT: On the carrier.						
15	MS. JENSEN: Understood, and						
16	THE COURT: Refusing it if you pay the fare.						
17	MS. JENSEN: Right. And the the fact of the						
18	matter is						
19	THE COURT: But Gilmore's on his way on						
20	(unintelligible) okay, here we go.						
21	MS. JENSEN: And that's not my case to argue,						
22	your Honor.						
23	But the fact of the matter is that the Ninth						
24	Circuit did uphold a less restrictive alternative, a						
25	secondary security screening that could be implemented						

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at the courthouse door for very minimal cost because
the the number of people who don't have
identification is relatively small. And that actually
would provide greater security than the flashing of
identification because the officers would be able to
confirm through visual and physical search of a person's
body and their belongings that there are no weapons.
And so that actually provides greater security which is
the justification offered for the identification
requirement.
Thank you, your Honor.
THE COURT: Thank you very much for your
argument.
Case of Foti versus McHugh is now submitted for
decision.
(End of recording)
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