

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF ILLINOIS**

**MARY E. SHEPARD and the ILLINOIS )  
STATE RIFLE ASSOCIATION, )**

**Plaintiffs, )**

**v. )**

**NO. 11-CV-405-WDS**

**LISA M. MADIGAN, solely in her official )  
capacity as ATTORNEY GENERAL OF )  
ILLINOIS, GOVERNOR PATRICK L. )  
QUINN, solely in his official capacity as )  
Governor of the State of Illinois, TYLER )  
R. EDMONDS, solely in his official )  
capacity as the State's Attorney of Union )  
County, Illinois, and SHERIFF DAVID )  
LIVESAY, solely in his official capacity as )  
Sheriff of Union County, )**

**Defendants. )**

**MEMORANDUM & OPINION**

**STIEHL, District Judge:**

This matter is before the Court after the issuance of a mandate of the United States Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit in *Moore v. Madigan*, 702 F.3d 933 (7th Cir. 2012) (Mandate issued July 9, 2013) (Doc. 72). In response to the filing of the mandate (which had been stayed by the Court of Appeals for 210 days) the parties have filed several motions which are now fully briefed and before the Court for ruling:

1. Defendants Madigan, Quinn and Edmonds (“State defendants”) filed a motion to dismiss for lack of jurisdiction (Doc. 73), to which plaintiffs have filed a response (Doc. 74). Defendant Livesay filed a nearly identical motion (Doc. 78) to which

- plaintiffs have filed a response (Doc. 79). Defendant Livesay has filed a memorandum in support of his motion to dismiss (Doc. 88). The State defendants have filed a supplement to the motion to dismiss (Doc. 86).
2. Plaintiffs have filed a motion for declaration of unconstitutionality and for a preliminary and/or permanent injunction (Doc. 75). State defendants filed a response to this motion as part of their supplement to the motion to dismiss (Doc. 86)
  3. Plaintiffs filed a motion to expedite briefing on the motion to declare the new Illinois statute unconstitutional (Doc. 76) to which the defendants filed a response (Doc. 77).

## **I. BACKGROUND**

The posture of this case is unique. The Seventh Circuit determined in *Moore v. Madigan*, (the lead case from the Central District of Illinois which was heard with this case) that the then-controlling Illinois laws, 720 ILCS 5/24-2; 720 ILCS 5/24-1(a)(4), (10) and 720 ILCS 5/24-1.6 (prohibiting carrying a loaded, immediately accessible, uncased gun), were unconstitutional. The court issued its opinion in December of 2012, but stayed issuance of the mandate for a period of 180 days to allow the Illinois legislature time to pass legislation allowing for the concealed carrying of firearms within the state.

The Seventh Circuit determined in *Moore* that the “Supreme Court’s interpretation of the Second Amendment therefore compels us to reverse the decisions in the two cases before us and remand them to their respective districts for the entry of declarations of unconstitutionality and permanent injunctions.” *Id.* The mandate was stayed “to allow the Illinois legislature to craft a new gun law that will impose reasonable limitations, consistent with public safety, and the Second Amendment as interpreted in this opinion, on the carrying of guns in public.” *Id.* That 180 day

period was extended for an additional 30 days, and on the thirtieth day of the additional period, July 9, 2013, when no law had yet been passed, the Seventh Circuit issued its mandate.

Later, on the day that the mandate was issued (July 9, 2013), the State of Illinois passed comprehensive amendments to the prior laws establishing the “Firearm Concealed Carry Act,” (“Act”) -- Public Act 098-0063, available at: <http://www.ilga.gov/legislation/publicacts>.

#### **A. The Seventh Circuit Opinion in *Moore***

As part of its opinion in *Moore*, the Seventh Circuit applied the Supreme Court decisions in *District of Columbia v. Heller*, 554 U.S. 570 (2008) and *McDonald v. City of Chicago*, 130 S. Ct. 3020 (2010). The Supreme Court has recognized that the need for “defense of self, family and property is most acute” in the home, 130 S. Ct. at 3036. The Seventh Circuit further determined “that doesn’t mean it is not acute outside the home” 702 F.3d at 935, because “[c]onfrontations are not limited to the home.” *Id.* at 936.

The Court of Appeals noted that 49 states in the United States have some form of concealed carry law. The court determined “that a proper balance between the interest in self-defense and the dangers created by carrying guns in public is to limit the right to carry a gun to responsible persons rather than to ban public carriage altogether, as Illinois with its meager exceptions comes close to doing.” *Id.* at 940. The court further found that the “constitutionality of the challenged statutory provisions does not present factual questions for determination in a trial. . . [because] only legislative facts are relevant to the constitutionality of the Illinois gun law.” *Id.* at 942. The court held that the State of Illinois had failed to meet its required showing that there was more “than merely a rational basis” for the then-controlling law. (The state had asserted that “its uniquely sweeping ban is justified by an increase in public safety.” *Id.*)

## **B. The Illinois Firearm Concealed Carry Act of 2013.**

A brief overview of the new Act is appropriate. The Act provides that the Department of State Police (“State Police”) shall issue a license to any applicant who meets certain qualifications, giving him or her the right to carry a loaded or unloaded concealed firearm, fully concealed or partially concealed, on or about his or her person and on his or her person within a vehicle. The Act establishes a “Concealed Carry Licensing Review Board” which is to consist of seven commissioners, appointed by the Governor, upon the advice and consent of the Illinois Senate.

The State Police shall have 180 days after the effective date of the Act to make applications for a license available (Section 10(d)). Concealed carry licenses are to be issued to an applicant who is 21 years of age, has a valid Firearm Owner’s Identification Card (FOI), and has no restrictions on his or her record. In addition, the applicant must have completed 16 hours of firearms training, eight of which may be from another state’s training, if approved by the State Police (Section 75). The Act gives the State Police no longer than 60 days after the effective date of the Act to have firearm training courses available (Section 75), and, 60 days after the effective date of the Act to approve certified firearms training instructors (Section 80). The Act further provides for a 90 day period, after the receipt of all materials and information required by the Act, including the requisite fee, within which the applicant shall be issued a permit for the concealed carry of a firearm.

## **II. ANALYSIS**

Defendants seek to have the Court determine that this case has been rendered moot by the passage of the Firearm Concealed Carry Act, and dismiss the cause of action for lack of jurisdiction. Plaintiffs have countered with a motion to have the Court declare the new Act

unconstitutional and to issue a preliminary or permanent injunction finding that the new Act continues to infringe on plaintiffs' rights. Plaintiffs assert that the length of time given to the State Police to make concealed carry licenses available to the public continues to harm their constitutional rights, and is in contravention of the mandate of the Seventh Circuit. Plaintiffs focus on the provisions of the new Act which give the State Police 180 days to put the application and license issuance process into effect, and then approximately 90 additional days to process and screen the first round of applicants and begin issuing permits.

**A. Does The New Act Moot The Claims in this Action?**

Defendants assert that the new legislation in Illinois which replaces and corrects the challenged prior ban on concealed carry, renders this case moot. The Illinois statutory scheme under which this lawsuit was commenced forbade “a person, with exceptions mainly for police and other security personnel, hunters and members of target shooting clubs, . . . to carry a gun ready to use (loaded, immediately accessible—that is, easy to reach—and uncased).” *Moore*, 702 F.3d at 934. Further, it was previously unlawful to “[even carry] an unloaded gun in public, if it’s uncased and immediately accessible . . . other than to police and other excepted persons, unless carried openly outside a vehicle in an unincorporated area and ammunition for the gun is not immediately accessible.” *Id.* The original posture of this case has been upset by the passage of the Illinois Firearm Conceal Carry Act (July 9, 2013).

The Supreme Court held in *Kremens v. Bartley*, 431 U.S. 119, 128-29 (1977), that there must be “a live case or controversy” before the Court for adjudication, and when resolving matters, a court is to “apply the law as it is now, not as it stood below.” *Id.* at 129 (*citing, Fusari v.*

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<sup>1</sup> 720 ILCS 5/24-2.

<sup>2</sup> 720 ILCS 5/24-1(a)((4)(iii), (10(iii),-1.6(a)(3)(B).

*Steinberg*, 419 U.S. 379 (1975)). In *Kremens*, the Court determined that the “enactment of the new statute clearly moots the claims.” *Id.*

Whether a case is moot is a “question of law.” *Federation of Advertising Industry Representatives, Inc. v. City of Chicago*, 326 F.3d 924, 929 (7th Cir. 2003). Further, “[u]nder Article III of the Constitution, as interpreted by the courts, cases that do not involve ‘actual, ongoing controversies’ are moot and must be dismissed for lack of jurisdiction.” *Id.* at 929. Therefore, the issue of “mootness arises when, as here, a challenged [law] is repealed during the pendency of litigation, and a plaintiff seeks only prospective relief.” *Id.* (citation omitted).

### **B. Nature of the Claims Raised in the Original Complaint.**

In the original litigation, plaintiffs sought: declaratory judgment pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 2201 that the Illinois statutes, 720 ILCS 5/24-1(a)(4), (a)(10) and 1.6, and certain other subparts, were “null and void” in violation of the Constitution and laws of the United States, specifically the Second and Fourteenth Amendments, and 42 U.S.C. §1983; for the entry of a preliminary and permanent injunction “enjoining the Defendants and their officers, agents and employees from enforcing the Illinois statutes. . .”; and award of costs and attorneys’ fees and other relief as the Court deemed appropriate. No damages claims were made by the plaintiffs here, only claims for prospective relief. *See, Federation of Adv. Indus. Rep.*, 326 F.3d at 929. As the *Federation* court noted, the Supreme Court precedent established the “general rule that repeal, expiration, or significant amendment to challenged legislation ends the ongoing controversy and renders moot a plaintiff’s request for injunctive relief.” *Id.* (citing, *Lewis v. Cont'l Bank Corp.*, 494 U.S. 472 (1990); *Mass. v. Oakes*, 491 U.S. 576, 582–83 (1989); *Princeton Univ. v. Schmid*, 455 U.S. 100, 103 (1982); *Kremens v. Bartley*, 431 U.S. 119, 128–29 (1977); *Diffenderfer v. Cent. Baptist*

*Church, Inc.*, 404 U.S. 412, 415 (1972)).

This is the very case presented to the Court. There can be little argument that Illinois' prior ban on concealed carry has been "significantly" amended with the new Act, and that plaintiffs, and citizens of the State of Illinois, are no longer subject to a per se ban on the concealed carry of a weapon. *Id.* Although the licensing scheme is not yet completed, the law does permit the plaintiffs to apply for, and assuming that they meet the statutory requirements for issuance of a license, receive a permit to carry a concealed firearm.

### **C. Plaintiffs' Claims of Continuing Unconstitutional Limitations.**

Plaintiffs assert, however, that the State has not ceased its unconstitutional activity because the law continues to bar plaintiffs from carrying firearms in public for self-defense. The essence of plaintiffs' argument is that the new Act does not comport with the mandate of the Seventh Circuit because the Act has a 180-day plus period of time during which the State Police can get its procedures and mechanics into place for the issuance of concealed carry permits.

Therefore, plaintiffs would have this Court find that the case is *not* moot because the Act, by its very terms, does not take place immediately. Plaintiffs assert that they are not challenging the permitting process, but the length of time to put that permitting process into place, and the fact that the delay in permitting acts as a complete ban on carrying firearms until the permitting process actually takes effect. Therefore, they claim, the subject matter of this litigation is viable, and the Court should issue the injunction as directed in the mandate.

This is not a situation where the new Act is substantially similar to the prior law, and therefore is unconstitutional. The *Federation* court noted that only when "there is evidence that

the repeal was not genuine has the [Supreme] Court<sup>3</sup> refused to hold the case moot [when new law replaces a challenged law].” 326 F.3d at 930. The *Federation* decision rejected the claim that the City of Chicago had, by amending the new ordinance a couple of times, “engaged in a disingenuous game of ‘constitutional cat and mouse’” finding that the City had made “good-faith attempts to initially maintain an effective ordinance that complies with the Constitution, and then its desire to avoid substantial litigation costs by removing a potentially unconstitutional law from the books.” *Id.* at 931.

In *United States Department of Treasury, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms v. Galioto*, 477 U.S. 556, 559 (1986) the Supreme Court determined that plaintiff’s challenge was mooted when a subsequent change in the law lifted a per se ban on which his claim was based. *Id.* at 560. Similarly, the Seventh Circuit stated in *Miller v. Benson*, 68 F.3d 163 (7th Cir. 1995), when plaintiffs raised a “free-exercise challenge to a statutory limitation” that was subsequently removed by a state of Wisconsin legislative act, “the state legislature gave plaintiffs what they sought” and the case was therefore moot. 68 F.3d at 165.

Here, with the passage of the Firearm Concealed Carry Act, the State of Illinois has given plaintiffs what they sought in the lawsuit filed in this Court. Illinois now has ended the per se ban on the right to carry a concealed firearm. Plaintiffs’ constitutional challenge was based on that ban, asserting that their Second Amendment rights were being violated by the ban. The relief they received from the Seventh Circuit was exactly what they sought, a declaration of the

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<sup>3</sup> The Supreme Court recognized in *Northeastern Fla. Chapter of Associated Gen. Contractors of Am. v. City of Jacksonville*, 508 U.S. 656 (1993), that when a new statute is substantially similar to the old statute and operates in “the same fundamental way,” the statutory change has not “sufficiently altered [the circumstances] so as to present a substantially different controversy,” and the case is not moot. *Id.* at 662 n.3. Here, the new laws, which amend the prior statutes are wholly different from their prior form, and therefore present a “substantially different controversy.” *Id.*

unconstitutionality of that law. And, as a result of that ruling by the Court of Appeals, the State of Illinois has now passed legislation which provides for the right, once the permitting process is completed, for plaintiffs to receive a permit from the State to carry a concealed firearm.

Plaintiffs' current constitutional challenge is aimed directly at the statutorily established processes, specifically; the length of time the Act gives the State Police to get a permitting process into place. But that is a new claim, about an entirely new law, which must be raised in a new lawsuit. See, *National Rifle Association v. City of Chicago*, 393 Fed. App'x. 390 (7th Cir. 2010) (where the court stated, "Plaintiffs contend that the new ordinances enacted to supersede the ones challenged in these suits have constitutional flaws. Plaintiffs are entitled to pursue those contentions in new suits. The subject matter of this litigation, however, no longer exists." *Id.*).

Although the statutory scheme of the new Act gives the State Police "up to 180" days to get the application process into effect, and the screening process may take up to an additional 90 days, these are one-time events. Moreover, the fact that this time period for establishing the permitting process is specified in the statute does not mean that it *actually will* take that amount of time for the State Police to complete the process. To the extent that plaintiffs now challenge the time frame established in the new Act for the State Police to put in place the procedures to issue concealed carry permits, that challenge is a matter which *must* be considered in a new lawsuit wherein the parties may present relevant evidence as to whether the length of time given to the State Police is constitutionally reasonable.

The Seventh Circuit clearly directed the State of Illinois to "craft a new gun law that will impose reasonable limitations, *consistent with the public safety and the Second Amendment*. . . on the carrying of guns in public." *Moore*, 702 F.3d at 942 (emphasis added), and gave the State

legislature 180 days (with a 30 day extension) to complete that task. Most notably, the Court of Appeals *did not* direct the State of Illinois to *both* pass new gun legislation *and* have the permitting or licensing processes operational before the expiration period of the stay of the mandate. The Court of Appeals recognized that the new law should have “reasonable limitations, consistent with public safety,” but the court left the determination of what those measures should be to the State. Whether the public safety measures set out in the new Act are reasonable is a new claim, not subject to review in this cause of action. The Court, therefore, declines to impose the more restrictive reading of *Moore* advanced by plaintiffs.

### **III. CONCLUSION**

Accordingly, the Court **FINDS** that the Illinois Firearm Conceal Carry Act of 2013, Public Act 098-0063, supersedes 720 ILCS 5/24-1(a)(4), (10) and 720 ILCS 5/24-1.6, and that the plaintiffs’ complaint has been rendered moot by the passage of Act. Therefore, the Court **GRANTS** defendants’ motions to dismiss for lack of subject matter jurisdiction (Docs. 73 and 78). The Court **DISMISSES** plaintiffs’ motion for Declaration of Unconstitutionality (Doc. 75). In light of the Court’s prior Order establishing a short period of time in which to file additional briefs (Doc. 81) and this Order, the Court **DENIES** as moot the motion to expedite briefing (Doc. 76).

The Court **FURTHER FINDS** that the mandate’s directive for a declaration of unconstitutionality and issuance of a permanent injunction to prohibit the State of Illinois from enforcing the now superseded statutes has been rendered **MOOT**.

The Court **THEREFORE DISMISSES** the plaintiffs’ complaint for lack of subject matter jurisdiction and **DIRECTS** the Clerk of the Court to administratively close this case.

The parties shall brief the issue of the award of costs and fees within fourteen (14) days of

the date of this Order. Responses shall be due within ten (10) days thereafter.

**IT IS SO ORDERED.**

**DATE: 26 July, 2013**

**/s/ WILLIAM D. STIEHL**  
**DISTRICT JUDGE**