

(A) to reflect the seriousness of the offense, to promote respect for the law, and to provide just punishment for the offense;

(B) to afford adequate deterrence to criminal conduct;

(C) to protect the public from further crimes of the defendant; and

(D) to provide the defendant with needed educational or vocational training, medical care, or other correctional treatment in the most effective manner. . . .

18 U.S.C. § 3553(a). In addition, the comments to § 1B1.10 state that, in determining the extent of any reduction in sentence, this court must consider “the nature and seriousness of the danger to any person or the community that may be posed by a reduction in the defendant’s term of imprisonment” and may consider “post-sentencing conduct of the defendant.” U.S.S.G. § 1B1.10, comment n. 1(B)(ii), (iii).

This court has carefully reviewed the record in this case and the arguments of the parties. Following this careful and thorough review, this court agrees with the Government that Defendant has an abysmal criminal history and, based upon his criminal history and his post-sentence conduct in possessing a shank in prison, there is a need to protect the public. However, in exercising its discretion, this court concludes that this case warrants limiting the reduction in Defendant’s sentence rather than completely denying a reduction in Defendant’s sentence. This court concludes that the appropriate reduction is a reduction to 137 months.

**IT IS THEREFORE ORDERED THAT:**

(1) Defendant’s Amended Motion to Reduce Sentence (# 47) is **GRANTED** in part and **DENIED** in part. Defendant’s sentence will be reduced. However, instead of the 125 month sentence requested

by Defendant, this court hereby reduces Defendant’s sentence from 150 months to 137 months.

(2) Defendant’s pro se Motion to Reduce Sentence (# 45) is hereby found **MOOT**.



**Michael MOORE, Charles Hooks, Peggy Fechter, Jon Maier, Second Amendment Foundation, Inc., and Illinois Carry, Plaintiffs,**

v.

**Lisa MADIGAN, in her official capacity as Attorney General for the State of Illinois, and Hiram Grau, in his official capacity as Director of the Illinois State Police, Defendants.**

**No. 11-cv-03134.**

United States District Court,  
C.D. Illinois,  
Springfield Division.

Feb. 3, 2012.

**Background:** Individuals and organizations brought action against Illinois Attorney General and Director of Illinois State Police alleging that the Illinois Unlawful Use of Weapons (UW) statute and Aggravated Unlawful Use of a Weapon (AUW) statute violated their Second Amendment rights. Plaintiffs moved for preliminary and/or permanent injunction enjoining enforcement of statutes, and defendants moved to dismiss.

**Holdings:** The District Court, Sue E. Myerscough, J., held that:

(1) reports proffered by government about efficacy of firearms control were relevant;

- (2) individuals had standing to seek injunction;
- (3) organizations had associational standing;
- (4) plaintiffs failed to show likelihood of success on merits; and
- (5) statutes survived intermediate scrutiny.

Injunction motion denied; motion to dismiss granted.

#### 1. Injunction ⇌1565

Reports proffered by government about efficacy of firearms control were relevant to plaintiffs' motion for preliminary and/or permanent injunction seeking to enjoin enforcement of Illinois statutes which prevented individuals from carrying firearms outside of their homes or places of business except when firearm was non-functioning, not immediately accessible, or unloaded and enclosed in case, since reports affected district court's analysis of whether statutes survived constitutional scrutiny. S.H.A. 720 ILCS 5/24-1, 5/24-1.6; Fed.Rules Evid.Rule 401, 28 U.S.C.A.

#### 2. Injunction ⇌1505

Individual plaintiffs had standing to seek injunctive relief barring enforcement of Illinois statutes which prevented individuals from carrying firearms outside of their homes or places of business except when firearm was non-functioning, not immediately accessible, or unloaded and enclosed in case; by asserting that Second Amendment gave them right to carry firearms in public and that statutes deprived them of that right, plaintiffs clearly alleged injury and causation, and judicial decision in plaintiffs' favor would redress their injury. U.S.C.A. Const.Amend. 2; S.H.A. 720 ILCS 5/24-1, 5/24-1.6.

#### 3. Federal Civil Procedure ⇌103.2, 103.3

Standing exists when a plaintiff suffers actual or impending injury, no matter how small, injury is caused by the defen-

dant's acts, and judicial decision in plaintiff's favor would redress injury.

#### 4. Associations ⇌20(1)

Organizations had associational standing to seek injunctive relief barring enforcement of Illinois statutes which prevented individuals from carrying firearms outside of their homes or places of business except when firearm was non-functioning, not immediately accessible, or unloaded and enclosed in case; organizations' members would otherwise have standing to sue in their own right, interests organizations sought to protect were germane to their organizational purpose, and neither Second Amendment claim asserted nor relief requested required participation of individual organization members in lawsuit. U.S.C.A. Const.Amend. 2; S.H.A. 720 ILCS 5/24-1, 5/24-1.6.

#### 5. Injunction ⇌1092

Party seeking preliminary injunction must initially demonstrate that: (1) claim has some likelihood of succeeding on merits, (2) no adequate remedy at law exists, and (3) irreparable harm will result if preliminary relief is denied.

#### 6. Injunction ⇌1092, 1109

If moving party fails to demonstrate any one of the three initial requirements for preliminary injunction, namely, likelihood of success on merits, no adequate remedy at law exists, and irreparable harm, district court must deny request for injunction; if, however, moving party meets initial threshold, court then weighs irreparable harm that moving party would endure without protection of injunction against any irreparable harm nonmoving party would suffer if court were to grant requested relief.

#### 7. Injunction ⇌1100

In balancing harm to each party, in considering motion for preliminary injunc-

tion, district court should also consider whether injunction is in public interest.

#### 8. Injunction ⇌1096

To establish likelihood of success on merits, as would support issuance of preliminary injunction, plaintiffs must demonstrate that they have some prospect of prevailing on merits of their claim.

#### 9. Weapons ⇌106(3)

Threshold inquiry in some Second Amendment cases will be “scope” question, that is, whether restricted activity is protected by Second Amendment in the first place; if defendants can establish that activity regulated by challenged law is not within scope of Second Amendment, then activity is categorically unprotected, and law is not subject to further Second Amendment review. U.S.C.A. Const. Amend. 2.

#### 10. Weapons ⇌106(3)

If regulated activity is protected by Second Amendment, then district court, in analyzing Second Amendment challenge, will engage in second inquiry into strength of government’s justification for restricting or regulating exercise of Second Amendment rights; in this second inquiry, court must determine what level of constitutional scrutiny to apply, and rigor of this judicial review will depend on how close law comes to core of Second Amendment right and severity of law’s burden on the right. U.S.C.A. Const. Amend. 2.

#### 11. Weapons ⇌107(2)

Core of Second Amendment right is right of individual to bear arms in the home for purpose of self-defense. U.S.C.A. Const. Amend. 2.

#### 12. Weapons ⇌107(2)

Individuals do not have Second Amendment right to bear arms, concealed or otherwise, outside of their homes. U.S.C.A. Const. Amend. 2.

#### 13. Injunction ⇌1497

Individual plaintiffs and organizations failed to show likelihood of success on merits of their claim that Illinois Unlawful Use of Weapons (UW) and Illinois Unlawful Use of Weapons (UW) statutes, which prevented individuals from carrying firearms outside of their homes or places of business except when firearm was non-functioning, not immediately accessible, or unloaded and enclosed in case, violated Second Amendment, as would support issuance of preliminary injunction enjoining enforcement of those statutes; statutes did not infringe upon core right protected by Second Amendment. U.S.C.A. Const. Amend. 2.

#### 14. Weapons ⇌106(3)

District court would apply intermediate scrutiny in determining whether Illinois Unlawful Use of Weapons (UW) and Aggravated Unlawful Use of a Weapon (AUW) statutes, which prevented individuals from carrying firearms outside of their homes or places of business except when firearm was non-functioning, not immediately accessible, or unloaded and enclosed in case, violated Second Amendment. U.S.C.A. Const. Amend. 2.

#### 15. Weapons ⇌106(3)

In applying intermediate scrutiny in Second Amendment case, district court will consider (1) whether contested law serves important governmental objective, and (2) whether statute is substantially related to that governmental objective; in determining whether such substantial relationship exists, court may consider both logic and data. U.S.C.A. Const. Amend. 2.

#### 16. Weapons ⇌106(3)

Illinois Unlawful Use of Weapons (UW) and Aggravated Unlawful Use of a Weapon (AUW) statutes, which prevented individuals from carrying firearms outside of their homes or places of business

except when firearm was non-functioning, not immediately accessible, or unloaded and enclosed in case, served important governmental interest of public safety, as required for statutes to survive Second Amendment challenge under intermediate scrutiny. U.S.C.A. Const.Amend. 2; S.H.A. 720 ILCS 5/24-1, 5/24-1.6.

#### 17. Weapons ⇌106(3)

There was substantial relationship between means employed by Illinois Unlawful Use of Weapons (UUW) and Aggravated Unlawful Use of a Weapon (AUUW) statutes, which prevented individuals from carrying firearms outside of their homes or places of business except when firearm was non-functioning, not immediately accessible, or unloaded and enclosed in case, and government's asserted interest in public safety, as required for statutes to survive Second Amendment challenge under intermediate scrutiny; prohibiting possession of loaded, uncased, and immediately accessible firearms in public would make it more difficult for individuals to discharge firearms in public and would thereby diminish public's risk of injuries and death by gunfire. U.S.C.A. Const.Amend. 2; S.H.A. 720 ILCS 5/24-1, 5/24-1.6.

#### 18. Constitutional Law ⇌1054

Under intermediate scrutiny, fit between challenged law and law's objective must be reasonable, not perfect.

#### 19. Injunction ⇌1497

Because district court determined that plaintiffs failed to demonstrate likelihood of success on merits of their claim that Aggravated Unlawful Use of a Weapon (AUUW) and Illinois Unlawful Use of Weapons (UUW) statutes, which prevented individuals from carrying firearms outside of their homes or places of business except when firearm was non-functioning, not immediately accessible, or unloaded and enclosed in case, violated Second Amendment, court could deny preliminary

injunction enjoining enforcement of those statutes without analyzing remaining preliminary injunction factors. U.S.C.A. Const.Amend. 2; S.H.A. 720 ILCS 5/24-1, 5/24-1.6.

#### 20. Weapons ⇌107(2)

Second Amendment's central component is right to possess firearms for self-defense in the home, and infringements of this right cannot be compensated by money damages; as such, harm resulting from Second Amendment violation is properly regarded as irreparable and having no adequate remedy at law. U.S.C.A. Const. Amend. 2.

#### 21. Injunction ⇌1497

Public's significant interest in safety outweighed plaintiffs' interest in carrying firearms outside of the home, as supported denial of preliminary injunction enjoining enforcement of Illinois statutes which prevented individuals from carrying firearms outside of their homes or places of business except when firearm was non-functioning, not immediately accessible. S.H.A. 720 ILCS 5/24-1, 5/24-1.6.

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Terrence J. Corrigan, David Andrew Simpson, and Karen L. McNaught, Illinois Attorney General, Springfield, IL, for Defendant.

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#### OPINION

SUE E. MYERSCOUGH, District Judge:

This matter is before the Court on the Motion for Preliminary and/or Permanent

Injunction (the “Injunction Motion”) of Plaintiffs Michael Moore, Charles Hooks, Peggy Fechter, Jon Maier, Second Amendment Foundation, Inc., and Illinois Carry. *See* d/e 13. The Court also considers Defendants Lisa Madigan and Hiram Grau’s Motion to Dismiss. *See* d/e 24. This Court finds that the Illinois “Unlawful Use of Weapons” and “Aggravated Unlawful Use of a Weapon” statutes do not violate Plaintiffs’ Second Amendment rights. The United States Supreme Court and the Seventh Circuit have recognized only a Second Amendment core individual right to bear arms inside the home. Further, even if this Court recognized a Second Amendment right to bear arms outside of the home and an interference with that right, the statutes nonetheless survive constitutional scrutiny. Therefore, Plaintiffs cannot show a likelihood of success on the merits of their claim and thus cannot succeed on the Injunction Motion. For reasons further discussed below, the Injunction Motion is DENIED and the Motion to Dismiss is GRANTED.

### I. BACKGROUND

On May 19, 2011, Plaintiffs filed a one-count Amended Complaint alleging that the Illinois Unlawful Use of Weapons (“UUW”) statute (720 ILCS 5/24-1) and the Aggravated Unlawful Use of a Weapon (“AUUW”) statute (720 ILCS 5/24-1.6) violate the Second Amendment. Specifically, Plaintiffs allege that 720 ILCS 5/24-1(a)(4), 720 ILCS 5/24-1(a)(10), and 720 ILCS 5/24-1.6(a) are unconstitutional as applied because the statutes prohibit the carry of loaded and operable firearms in public and thereby violate Plaintiffs’ rights under the Second Amendment as recognized by *District of Columbia v. Heller*, 554 U.S. 570, 592, 128 S.Ct. 2783, 171 L.Ed.2d 637 (2008), and made applicable to the States by *McDonald v. Chicago*, — U.S. —, 130 S.Ct. 3020, 3026, 177 L.Ed.2d 894 (2010). Plaintiffs argue that

the Second Amendment, as interpreted by the Supreme Court, allows Plaintiffs to carry firearms, concealed or otherwise, in public.

Plaintiffs first challenge the Illinois “Unlawful Use of Weapons” statute, 720 ILCS 5/24-1, which criminalizes the carrying or possession of a firearm outside of the home except under certain circumstances. The statute provides, in pertinent part:

(a) A person commits the offense of unlawful use of weapons when he knowingly:

\* \* \*

(4) Carries or possesses in any vehicle or concealed on or about his person except when on his land or in his own abode, legal dwelling, or fixed place of business, or on the land or in the legal dwelling of another person as an invitee with that person’s permission, any pistol, revolver, stun gun or taser or other firearm, except that this subsection (a)(4) does not apply to or affect transportation of weapons that meet one of the following conditions:

(i) are broken down in a non-functioning state; or

(ii) are not immediately accessible; or

(iii) are unloaded and enclosed in a case, firearm carrying box, shipping box, or other container by a person who has been issued a currently valid Firearm Owner’s Identification Card; or . . .

\* \* \*

(10) Carries or possesses on or about his person, upon any public street, alley, or other public lands within the corporate limits of a city, village or incorporated town, except when an invitee thereon or therein, for the purpose of the display of such weapon or the lawful commerce in weapons, or

except when on his land or in his own abode, legal dwelling, or fixed place of business, or on the land or in the legal dwelling of another person as an invitee with that person's permission, any pistol, revolver, stun gun or taser or other firearm. . . .

(b) Sentence. A person convicted of a violation of subsection 24-1(a)(1) through (5), subsection 24-1(a)(10), subsection 24-1(a)(11), or subsection 24-1(a)(13) commits a Class A misdemeanor. . . .

Plaintiffs also challenge the Illinois "Aggravated Unlawful Use of a Weapon" statute, 720 ILCS 5/24-1.6, which criminalizes the carrying or possession of a firearm outside of the home when the firearm is loaded and accessible or when the firearm is unloaded but ammunition is immediately accessible. The statute provides, in pertinent part:

(a) A person commits the offense of aggravated unlawful use of a weapon when he or she knowingly:

(1) Carries on or about his or her person or in any vehicle or concealed on or about his or her person except when on his or her land or in his or her abode, legal dwelling, or fixed place of business, or on the land or in the legal dwelling of another person as an invitee with that person's permission, any pistol, revolver, stun gun or taser or other firearm; or

(2) Carries or possesses on or about his or her person, upon any public street, alley, or other public lands within the corporate limits of a city, village or incorporated town, except when an invitee thereon or therein, for the purpose of the display of such weapon or the lawful commerce in weapons, or except when on his or her own land or in his or her own abode, legal dwelling, or fixed place of business, or on the land or in the legal dwelling of another person as an invi-

tee with that person's permission, any pistol, revolver, stun gun or taser or other firearm; and

(3) One of the following factors is present:

(A) the firearm possessed was uncased, loaded and immediately accessible at the time of the offense; or

(B) the firearm possessed was uncased, unloaded and the ammunition for the weapon was immediately accessible at the time of the offense

\* \* \*

(d) Sentence.

(1) Aggravated unlawful use of a weapon is a Class 4 felony; a second or subsequent offense is a Class 2 felony for which the person shall be sentenced to a term of imprisonment of not less than 3 years and not more than 7 years.

Plaintiffs claim that the U UW and AUUW statutes criminalize the carrying of a functional firearm on one's person in public and, therefore, violate their Second Amendment right to bear arms.

On July 7, 2011, Plaintiffs filed the Injunction Motion. Plaintiffs argue the Supreme Court ruled in *Heller*, 554 U.S. at 592, 128 S.Ct. 2783, that the Second Amendment "guarantee[s] the right to possess and carry weapons in case of confrontation." See Pls.' Mem. Supp. Prelim. and/or Perm. Inj. (d/e 14) at 1. Plaintiffs cite *McDonald*, 130 S.Ct. at 3026, for the proposition that the Supreme Court incorporated that right "fully" against the States. Plaintiffs further contend that, because Illinois' prohibitions on the carrying of guns necessarily violates Plaintiffs' Second Amendment rights, an injunction must be issued against Defendants according to *Ezell v. City of Chicago*, 651 F.3d 684 (7th Cir.2011).

[1] At the August 4, 2011 hearing on the Injunction Motion, Defense counsel stated that they do not contest Plaintiffs' assertion that Lisa Madigan and Hiram Grau are properly named as Defendants. *See* Prelim. Inj. Hr'g Tr. (d/e 37) at 33–34, Aug. 4, 2011. Additionally, Defendants offered as evidence reports about the efficacy of firearms control. *Id.* at 4. Plaintiffs objected to the reports' relevance under Federal Rule of Evidence 401, and this Court reserved ruling. *Id.* This Court now finds that the reports offered by Defendants at the August 4, 2011 hearing are relevant to the Injunction Motion in that they affect this Court's analysis of whether the U UW and AUUW statutes survive constitutional scrutiny. Therefore, the Court accepts the reports into evidence and now rules on the remaining issues.

## II. JURISDICTION & VENUE

The federal question posed by Plaintiffs' claimed violation of their Second Amendment rights gives this Court subject matter jurisdiction. *See* 28 U.S.C. § 1331. Personal jurisdiction and venue requirements are satisfied because the relevant acts occurred in this judicial district. *See World-Wide Volkswagen Corp. v. Woodson*, 444 U.S. 286, 297, 100 S.Ct. 559, 62 L.Ed.2d 490 (1980) (stating that personal jurisdiction exists where a defendant “purposefully avail[ed] [himself or herself] of the privilege of conducting activities” in the forum state); 28 U.S.C. § 1391(b) (providing that venue in non-diversity cases is proper in a judicial district where any defendant resides, if all defendants reside in the same State).

## III. STANDING

[2, 3] “Standing exists when the plaintiff suffers an actual or impending injury, no matter how small; the injury is caused by the defendant's acts; and a judicial decision in the plaintiff's favor would redress the injury.” *See Ezell*, 651 F.3d at

695 (quoting *Bauer v. Shepard*, 620 F.3d 704, 708 (7th Cir.2010)) (internal quotation marks omitted). By asserting that the Second Amendment gives them a right to carry firearms in public and that Illinois' U UW and AUUW statutes deprive them of that right, the four individual Plaintiffs have clearly alleged injury and causation. Because a decision enjoining enforcement of the U UW and AUUW statutes would redress Plaintiffs' alleged injury, Plaintiffs have also satisfied the requirement that a judicial decision in their favor would redress their injury.

[4] Just as the four individual Plaintiffs have standing to seek injunctive relief, so, too, do associational Plaintiffs Second Amendment Foundation, Inc., and Illinois Carry. Second Amendment Foundation, Inc. and Illinois Carry have members who assert that they would carry firearms in Illinois but for the U UW and AUUW statutes. These two organizations meet the requirements for associational standing because: “(1) their members would otherwise have standing to sue in their own right; (2) the interests the associations seek to protect are germane to their organizational purposes; and (3) neither the claim asserted nor the relief requested requires the participation of individual association members in the lawsuit.” *Ezell*, 651 F.3d at 696 (citing *United Food & Commercial Workers Union Local 751 v. Brown Group*, 517 U.S. 544, 553, 116 S.Ct. 1529, 134 L.Ed.2d 758 (1996); *Hunt v. Washington State Apple Advertising Commission*, 432 U.S. 333, 343, 97 S.Ct. 2434, 53 L.Ed.2d 383 (1977); *Disability Rights Wisconsin v. Walworth County Board of Supervisors*, 522 F.3d 796, 801–02 (7th Cir. 2008)).

## IV. MOTION FOR PRELIMINARY INJUNCTION

This Court first considers Plaintiffs' Injunction Motion, rather than Defendants'

Motion to Dismiss, because the Parties have more fully briefed the constitutionality of the challenged statutes with respect to the Injunction Motion and presented oral argument on the Injunction Motion at the August 5, 2011 hearing.

Plaintiffs argue that the Supreme Court in *Heller* determined that individuals have a Second Amendment right to carry firearms, concealed or visible, in public and, therefore, the Illinois U UW and AUUW statutes violate the Second Amendment by prohibiting individuals from carrying functioning firearms in public. See Pls.' Mem. Supp. Prelim. and/or Perm. Inj. at 1–3 (citing *Heller*, 554 U.S. at 584, 128 S.Ct. 2783; 720 ILCS 5/24–1; 720 ILCS 5/24–1.6). To prevent further violations of these alleged rights, Plaintiffs seek a preliminary injunction or, in the alternative, a permanent injunction.

[5–7] A party seeking a preliminary injunction must initially demonstrate that: (1) the claim has some likelihood of succeeding on the merits; (2) no adequate remedy at law exists; and (3) irreparable harm will result if preliminary relief is denied. See *Girl Scouts of Manitou Council, Inc. v. Girl Scouts of the United States of America, Inc.*, 549 F.3d 1079, 1086 (7th Cir.2008). If the moving party fails to demonstrate any one of these three initial requirements, a court must deny the request for a preliminary injunction. *Id.* If, however, the moving party meets the initial threshold, the court then “weighs the irreparable harm that the moving party would endure without the protection of the preliminary injunction against any irreparable harm the nonmoving party would suffer if the court were to grant the requested relief.” *Id.* In balancing the harm to each party, a court should also consider whether the preliminary injunction is in the public interest. See *Winter v. Natural Resources Defense Council, Inc.*, 555 U.S. 7, 20, 129 S.Ct. 365, 172 L.Ed.2d 249

(2008); *Judge v. Quinn*, 612 F.3d 537, 546 (7th Cir.2010).

#### A. Plaintiffs Cannot Establish a Likelihood of Success on the Merits of Their Claim.

[8] To establish a likelihood of success on the merits, Plaintiffs must demonstrate that they have “some prospect of prevailing on the merits” of their claim. *Hoosier Energy Rural Electric Cooperative, Inc. v. John Hancock Life Insurance Co.*, 582 F.3d 721, 730 (7th Cir.2009). While the U UW and AUUW statutes do not completely ban firearm possession, these statutes prevent Plaintiffs from carrying firearms outside of their homes or places of business except when the firearm is non-functioning, not immediately accessible, or unloaded and enclosed in a case. See 720 ILCS 5/24–1(a)(4). Plaintiffs contend they are likely to prevail on their challenge to the U UW and AUUW statutes because the Second Amendment gives them the right to carry firearms—concealed or otherwise—outside of their homes.

In determining whether Plaintiffs are likely to succeed on the merits of their claim, this Court will follow the framework for considering Second Amendment challenges that the Seventh Circuit adopted in *Ezell*. See *Ezell*, 651 F.3d at 701 (noting that the Third, Fourth, and Tenth Circuits have adopted a similar framework); see also *Justice v. Town of Cicero*, 827 F.Supp.2d 835, 843–44, No. 10–C–5331, 2011 WL 5075870, at \*9 (N.D.Ill. Oct. 25, 2011) (applying the framework adopted in *Ezell*).

[9] First, “the threshold inquiry in some Second Amendment cases will be a ‘scope’ question: Is the restricted activity protected by the Second Amendment in the first place?” *Ezell*, 651 F.3d at 701. If Defendants can establish that the activity regulated by the challenged law is not

within the scope of the Second Amendment, then “the activity is categorically unprotected, and the law is not subject to further Second Amendment review.” *Id.* at 702–03.

[10] If the regulated activity is protected, then the Court will engage in a “second inquiry into the strength of the government’s justification for restricting or regulating the exercise of Second Amendment rights.” *Id.* at 703. In the second inquiry, the Court must determine what level of constitutional scrutiny to apply. “[T]he rigor of this judicial review will depend on how close the law comes to the core of the Second Amendment right and the severity of the law’s burden on the right.” *Id.*<sup>1</sup>

Accordingly, this Court will first analyze whether the activity restricted by the U UW and AU UW statutes—carrying loaded, uncased, and immediately accessible firearms outside of one’s home or place of business—is protected by the Second Amendment.

### 1. The U UW and AU UW Statutes Do Not Restrict Activity Protected by the Second Amendment.

Plaintiffs argue that the Second Amendment protects a general right to carry guns that includes a right to carry operable guns in public. However, neither the United States Supreme Court nor any United States Court of Appeals has recognized such a right.

The Second Amendment provides: “A well regulated Militia, being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear Arms, shall not be infringed.” U.S. Const. amend. II. In *Heller*, the Supreme Court held that the Second Amendment “protects the right

to keep and bear arms for the purpose of self-defense” and that a District of Columbia law that “banned the possession of handguns in the home” violated that right. *McDonald*, 130 S.Ct. at 3021 (citing *Heller*, 554 U.S. 570, 128 S.Ct. 2783). Writing for the majority in *Heller*, Justice Scalia extensively examined the text and historical background of the Second Amendment and found that the Second Amendment “guarantee[s] the individual right to possess and carry weapons in case of confrontation” unconnected with service in a militia. 554 U.S. at 592, 128 S.Ct. 2783. However, the Court’s characterization of the right concluded with strong limiting language: “Like most rights, the right secured by the Second Amendment is not unlimited. From Blackstone through the 19th century cases, commentators and courts routinely explained that the right was not a right to keep and carry any weapon whatsoever in any manner whatsoever and for whatever purpose.” *Id.* at 626, 128 S.Ct. 2783. For example, the Court explained, “the majority of the 19th-century courts to consider the question held that prohibitions on carrying concealed weapons were lawful under the Second Amendment or state analogues.” *Id.* The Court further explained that although it did not undertake an “exhaustive historical analysis” of the full scope of the Second Amendment, “nothing in our opinion should be taken to cast doubt on longstanding prohibitions on the possession of firearms by felons and the mentally ill, or laws forbidding the carrying of firearms in sensitive places such as schools and government buildings, or laws imposing conditions and qualifications on the commercial sale of arms.” *Id.* at 626–27, 128 S.Ct. 2783 (stating that this list of

1. In *Ezell*, the court stated that its two-step approach to Second Amendment challenges did not undermine the court’s earlier decisions in *United States v. Skoien*, 614 F.3d 638, 643 (7th Cir.2010), or *United States v.*

*Williams*, 616 F.3d 685, 691–93 (7th Cir. 2010), “both of which touched on the historical ‘scope’ question before applying a form of intermediate scrutiny.” *Ezell*, 651 F.3d at 701.

“presumptively lawful regulatory measures” is not intended to be exhaustive). Finally turning to the District of Columbia law at issue in the case, the Court concluded:

In sum, we hold that the District’s ban on handgun possession *in the home* violates the Second Amendment, as does its prohibition against rendering any lawful firearm *in the home* operable for purpose of immediate self-defense. Assuming that *Heller* is not disqualified from the exercise of Second Amendment rights, the District must permit him to register his handgun and must issue him a license to carry it *in the home*.

*Heller*, 554 U.S. at 635, 128 S.Ct. 2783 (emphasis added).

The Supreme Court’s holding in *Heller* is narrow: that the Second Amendment gives qualified individuals (*i.e.* mentally competent persons who are not felons) the right to possess lawful firearms “in the home” for purposes of self-defense. *Id.* at 626, 635, 128 S.Ct. 2783. The Court emphasized the limited nature of its holding, stating that “whatever else [the Second Amendment] leaves to future evaluation, it surely elevates above all other interests the right of law-abiding, responsible citizens to use arms *in defense of hearth and home*.” *Id.* at 635, 128 S.Ct. 2783 (emphasis added). The Seventh Circuit, in an *en banc* opinion, has stated that the language of *Heller* “warns readers not to treat *Heller* as containing broader holdings than the Court set out to establish: that the Second Amendment creates individual rights, one of which is keeping operable handguns at home for self-defense. What other entitlements the Second Amendment creates, and what regulations legislatures may establish, were left open.” *Skoien*, 614 F.3d at 640.

In *McDonald*, a plurality of the Supreme Court found that the right to possess a handgun in the home for self-

defense recognized in *Heller* was applicable to the states through the Due Process Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment. *McDonald*, 130 S.Ct. at 3050 (“In *Heller*, we held that the Second Amendment protects the right to possess a handgun in the home for the purpose of self-defense. . . . We therefore hold that the Due Process Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment incorporates the Second Amendment right recognized in *Heller*.”).

[11] Together, the *Heller* and *McDonald* opinions emphasize that the core of the Second Amendment right is the right of the individual to bear arms in the home for the purpose of self-defense. Neither *Heller* nor *McDonald* recognizes a Second Amendment right to bear arms outside of the home. To the contrary, the *Heller* Court specifically limited its holding to possession in the home and warned courts not to extend that holding beyond what the Court set out to establish. *Heller*, 554 U.S. at 626–27, 635, 128 S.Ct. 2783; *see also Skoien*, 614 F.3d at 640.

The Seventh Circuit has not specifically considered the question of whether the Second Amendment right articulated in *Heller* includes a general right to bear arms outside of the home. Most recently, the court considered whether a city-wide ban on firing-range training, where such training was a prerequisite for lawful gun ownership, burdened the core of the Second Amendment right to possess firearms for self-defense in the home. *See Ezell*, 651 F.3d at 689–90. The court’s finding that the ban burdened the core of the Second Amendment right was based on its reasoning that the ban, by effectively precluding lawful gun ownership, severely interfered with “the right to keep and bear arms for defense of self, family, and home” articulated in *Heller*. *Id.* at 704. The court did not make a finding regarding the scope of the Second Amendment outside of

the home. However, the Seventh Circuit's characterization of the scope of that right in *Ezell* and *Skoien* supports the conclusion that the Second Amendment right, as recognized by the Supreme Court, does not extend outside of the home. As noted earlier, the court in *Skoien* stated that the *Heller* decision set out a narrow holding: "that the Second Amendment creates individual rights, one of which is keeping operable handguns at home for self-defense." *Skoien*, 614 F.3d at 640.

In concluding that the Second Amendment right in *Heller* is limited to the right to bear arms in the home for self-defense, this Court notes that many courts in other jurisdictions have reached a similar conclusion regarding the *Heller* decision. See *Piszczatoski v. Filko*, 840 F.Supp.2d 824, 827, No. 10-06110, 2012 WL 104917, at \*1 (D.N.J. Jan. 12, 2012) (finding that the Second Amendment does not include a general right to carry handguns outside the home); *Kachalsky v. Cacace*, 817 F.Supp.2d 235, 258, 264 (S.D.N.Y.2011) (stating that the *Heller* Court's "emphasis on the Second Amendment's protection of the right to keep and bear arms for the purpose of 'self-defense in the home' permeates the Court's decision and forms the basis for its holding" and finding that both concealed and open carry of firearms in public are "outside the core Second Amendment concern articulated in *Heller*: self-defense in the home"); *Osterweil v. Bartlett*, 819 F.Supp.2d 72, 79-81 (N.D.N.Y.2011); *Gonzalez v. Village of West Milwaukee*, No. 09-cv-0384, 2010 WL 1904977, at \*4 (E.D.Wis. May 11, 2010) ("The Supreme Court has never held that the Second Amendment protects the carrying of guns outside the home."); *Moreno v. N.Y. City Police Department*, No. 10-cv-6269, 2011 WL 2748652, at \*3 (S.D.N.Y. May 7, 2011) (noting that "*Heller* has been narrowly construed, as protecting the individual right to bear arms for the specific purpose of self-defense

within the home"); *United States v. Tooley*, 717 F.Supp.2d 580, 596 (S.D.W.Va. 2010) ("[P]ossession of a firearm outside of the home or for purposes other than self-defense in the home are not within the 'core' of the Second Amendment right as defined by *Heller*."); *People v. Aguilar*, 408 Ill.App.3d 136, 143, 348 Ill.Dec. 575, 944 N.E.2d 816 (2011) ("[T]he decisions in *Heller* and *McDonald* were limited to interpreting the [S]econd [A]mendment's protection of the right to possess handguns in the home, not the right to possess handguns outside the home."); *People v. Dawson*, 403 Ill.App.3d 499, 508, 343 Ill.Dec. 274, 934 N.E.2d 598 (2010) ("[T]he *Heller* Court ultimately limited its holding to the question presented—that the [S]econd [A]mendment right to bear arms protected the right to possess a commonly used firearm, in the home for self-defense purposes."); *Williams v. State*, 417 Md. 479, 10 A.3d 1167, 1178 (2011) ("If the Supreme Court . . . meant its holding [in *Heller* and *McDonald*] to extend beyond home possession, it will need to say so more plainly."); *Little v. United States*, 989 A.2d 1096, 1101 (D.C.2010) (holding that because the appellant was not in his home, he was "outside of the bounds identified in *Heller*, i.e., the possession of a firearm in one's private residence for self-defense purposes"); *Mack v. United States*, 6 A.3d 1224, 1236 (D.C.2010) (stating that "*Heller* did not endorse a right to carry weapons outside the home. Nor has the Court done so in its more recent decision in *McDonald*."); *State v. Knight*, 42 Kan.App.2d 893, 218 P.3d 1177, 1189 (2009) (reasoning that a statute which criminalized the possession of a concealed firearm in public was outside the province of the Second Amendment, because the Supreme Court's decision in *Heller* "turned solely on the issue of handgun possession in the home"); but see *People v. Mimes*, 2011 IL App (1st) 082747, 352 Ill.Dec. 119, 953 N.E.2d 55, 73

(Ill.App.Ct.2011) (finding that the Second Amendment right is not limited to the home because the “inherent right to self-defense” that is central to the *Heller* decision “does not disappear outside the home” but, nonetheless, holding that the challenged Illinois AUUW statute survives intermediate scrutiny and does not violate the Second Amendment).

In addition to emphasizing that the core of the Second Amendment right is the right to bear arms in the home for the purpose of self-defense, the Supreme Court in *Heller* clearly affirmed the government’s power to regulate and restrict possession of firearms outside of the home. *Heller*, 554 U.S. at 626–27, 128 S.Ct. 2783 (approving of 19th-century prohibitions on carrying concealed weapons and stating that “nothing in our opinion should be taken to cast doubt . . . on laws forbidding the carrying of firearms in sensitive places such as schools and government buildings, or laws imposing conditions on the qualifications on the commercial sale of arms”). The *Heller* Court’s approval of 19th-century bans on concealed carry and other longstanding firearm regulations further indicates that *Heller* recognizes a Second Amendment right to bear arms that is specific to possession in the home for self-defense and does not extend to possession outside of the home. *See id.*

The Seventh Circuit and other courts have applied the *Heller* Court’s language to uphold various federal gun laws, including bans on gun possession by certain types of criminal offenders and bans on possession of certain types of weapons. *See Skoien*, 614 F.3d at 639 (upholding 18 U.S.C. § 922(g)(9), which bans possession of firearms by a person convicted of a misdemeanor crime of domestic violence); *United States v. Yancey*, 621 F.3d 681, 682 (7th Cir.2010) (upholding 18 U.S.C. § 922(g)(3), which bans possession of firearms by certain users of unlawful con-

trolled substances); *United States v. Williams*, 616 F.3d 685, 692–93 (7th Cir. 2010) (upholding 18 U.S.C. § 922(g)(1), which bans possession of firearms by a convicted felon); *see also United States v. Booker*, 644 F.3d 12, 13 (1st Cir.2011) (upholding 18 U.S.C. § 922(g)(9)); *United States v. Chester*, 628 F.3d 673, 680 (4th Cir.2010) (same); *United States v. Reese*, 627 F.3d 792, 800–01 (10th Cir.2010) (upholding 18 U.S.C. § 922(g)(8), which bans possession of firearms by individuals subject to a domestic protection order); *United States v. Marzzarella*, 614 F.3d 85, 89 (3d Cir.2010) (upholding 18 U.S.C. § 922(k), which bans possession of firearms with an obliterated serial number).

Relying on the *Heller* Court’s implicit approval of 19th-century laws prohibiting concealed carry of weapons (*see Heller*, 554 U.S. at 626, 128 S.Ct. 2783), many courts have held that laws restricting or banning concealed carry of weapons outside of the home do not encroach upon activity protected by the Second Amendment. *See Kachalsky*, 817 F.Supp.2d at 264 (upholding New York Penal Law § 400.00(2)(f), which allows concealed carry permits to be issued only “when proper cause exists” and finding that both concealed and open carry of firearms in public are “outside the core Second Amendment concern articulated in *Heller*: self-defense in the home”); *United States v. Hart*, 726 F.Supp.2d 56, 60 (D.Mass.2010) (“*Heller* does not hold, nor even suggest, that concealed weapons laws are unconstitutional.”); *Richards v. County of Yolo*, 821 F.Supp.2d 1169, 1174, 2011 WL 1885641, at \*3 (E.D.Cal.2011) (upholding a county ban on concealed carry because “the Second Amendment does not create a fundamental right to carry a concealed weapon in public”); *Dorr v. Weber*, 741 F.Supp.2d 993, 1005 (N.D.Iowa 2010) (finding that “a right to carry a concealed weapon under the Second Amendment has not been recog-

nized to date”); *Mack*, 6 A.3d at 1236 (stating that “*Heller* did not endorse a right to carry weapons outside the home” and “did not recognize a right to carry concealed weapons”); *Knight*, 218 P.3d at 1190 (concluding that the *Heller* Court considered concealed firearms prohibitions to be “presumptively constitutional”).

Moreover, in *Kachalsky v. Cacace*, the Southern District of New York upheld New York’s handgun licensing scheme, which allows issuance of a license to carry a handgun in public only after a licensing officer’s discretionary determination that “proper cause exists for the issuance thereof,” which New York state courts have interpreted to mean “a special need for self-protection distinguishable from that of the general community or of persons engaged in the same profession.” *Kachalsky*, 817 F.Supp.2d at 240 (quoting N.Y.P.L. § 400.00(2)(f)). The court held that the Second Amendment right defined in *Heller* does not extend to invalidate regulations such as N.Y.P.L. Section 400.00(2)(f). *Kachalsky*, 817 F.Supp.2d at 259–61. The court explained that “the language of *Heller* makes clear that the Court recognized ‘not a right to keep and carry any weapon whatsoever in any manner whatsoever and for whatever purpose,’ 554 U.S. at 626, 128 S.Ct. 2783, but rather a much narrower right—namely the ‘right of law-abiding, responsible citizens to use arms in defense of hearth and home,’ *id.* at 635, 128 S.Ct. 2783.” *Kachalsky*, 817 F.Supp.2d at 260. The court further stated that “*Heller*’s limiting language makes clear that the Supreme Court did not disturb its prior ruling in *Robertson v. Baldwin*, 165 U.S. 275, 17 S.Ct. 326, 41 L.Ed. 715 (1897), where it ‘recognized that the Second Amendment right to keep and bear arms is not infringed by laws prohibiting the carrying of concealed weapons.’” *Kachalsky*, 817 F.Supp.2d at 260 (quoting *Dorr*, 741 F.Supp.2d at 1005). Because New York’s law did not interfere with the

right of individuals to bear arms in the home for the purpose of self-defense, the court found that the law did not impose a burden on conduct falling within the scope of the Second Amendment and rejected the plaintiffs’ challenge under the first prong of the two-prong Second Amendment analysis. *Kachalsky*, 817 F.Supp.2d at 263–65.

Additionally, the District of New Jersey recently heard a similar constitutional challenge to a New Jersey law governing issuance of permits to carry handguns outside of one’s home or place of business. See *Piszczatoski*, 840 F.Supp.2d at 827, 2012 WL 104917, at \*1. The New Jersey law requires a permit applicant to demonstrate, among other things, a “justifiable need to carry a handgun,” first to a police officer and then to a Superior Court judge. *Piszczatoski*, 840 F.Supp.2d at 828–29, 2012 WL 104917, at \*3. The plaintiffs argued that the law encroaches upon a fundamental right to carry operable handguns for self-defense under the Second Amendment. *Id.* The court upheld the law, finding that “[t]he Handgun Permit Law does not on its face burden protected conduct because the Second Amendment does not include a general right to carry handguns outside the home.” *Piszczatoski*, 840 F.Supp.2d at 827, 2012 WL 104917, at \*1. The court reasoned that *Heller* “repeatedly and specifically limited itself to the home,” and much of its reasoning “refers to the need for self-defense specifically in the home.” *Piszczatoski*, 840 F.Supp.2d at 833, 2012 WL 104917, at \*7. The court concluded: “If the Supreme Court majority had intended to create a broader general right to carry for self-defense outside the home, *Heller* would have done so explicitly.” *Id.*

[12] This Court agrees with the *Piszczatoski* court’s conclusion that the Supreme Court in *Heller* and *McDonald* did

not explicitly recognize a general right to carry firearms in public. The *Heller* Court's emphasis on the right to bear arms "in defense of hearth and home" and the Court's express approval of regulations prohibiting concealed carry of weapons in public reflect that the Court in *Heller* did not recognize a Second Amendment right to possess operable firearms in public. *Heller*, 554 U.S. at 635, 128 S.Ct. 2783 (stating that "whatever else [the Second Amendment] leaves to future evaluation, it surely elevates above all other interests the right of law-abiding, responsible citizens to use arms in defense of hearth and home."). Because the Supreme Court has not recognized such a right, the Illinois UUW and AUUW statutes' prohibition of carrying loaded, uncased, and immediately accessible firearms in public does not violate the Second Amendment as defined by the Supreme Court. The UUW and AUUW statutes, because they permit home possession, do not interfere with the core of the Second Amendment right, which is "the right of law-abiding, responsible citizens to use arms in defense of hearth and home." *Heller*, 554 U.S. at 635, 128 S.Ct. 2783.

Because Illinois' UUW and AUUW statutes do not interfere with possession of arms in the home, these statutes are distinguishable from the regulation challenged in *Ezell*. In *Ezell*, the Seventh Circuit enjoined the City of Chicago from enforcing a ban on live ammunition firing ranges within the City where the City also mandated firing-range training as a prerequisite to lawful gun ownership. *Ezell*, 651 F.3d at 689–90. The *Ezell* court found that because *Heller* and *McDonald* established that the right to possess firearms for self-defense in one's home is a core Second Amendment right, there is implicitly "a corresponding right to acquire and maintain proficiency in [firearm] use." *See Ezell*, 651 F.3d at 704. Because the range ban severely encroached on "an important

corollary to the meaningful exercise of the core right to possess firearms for self-defense," the court applied a heightened scrutiny analysis and concluded that the plaintiffs' Second Amendment claim had a strong likelihood of success on the merits. *See Ezell*, 651 F.3d at 708–10.

The ordinance challenged in *Ezell* implicated the core of the Second Amendment right to possess firearms in the home for self-defense in a way that the Illinois UUW and AUUW statutes do not. The ordinance in *Ezell* prohibited citizens from satisfying a prerequisite to lawful gun ownership and, thereby, severely encroached upon the right to possess guns for purposes of self-defense in the home guaranteed by *Heller*. *See Ezell*, 651 F.3d at 708. By contrast, the instant UUW and AUUW statutes do not limit possession of weapons for the purpose of self-defense in the home and only restrict possession outside of the home under limited circumstances. *See* 720 ILCS 5/24–1(a)(4), (10); 720 ILCS 5/24–1.6(a). Additionally, unlike the ordinance at issue in *Ezell*, neither the UUW statute nor the AUUW statute burdens anything that could be considered a necessary corollary to that right because the statutes do not, for example, prevent qualified individuals from purchasing a firearm, obtaining proficiency in firearm use, or transporting a firearm. *See Ezell*, 651 F.3d at 708–10. Therefore, the UUW and AUUW statutes do not infringe upon the core Second Amendment right recognized by the Supreme Court in *Heller*. *See Heller*, 554 U.S. at 635, 128 S.Ct. 2783.

This Court finds further support for its conclusion in recent decisions of the Illinois Appellate Court, which has also concluded that *Heller* and *McDonald* affirm a Second Amendment right to bear arms in the home but not outside of the home. *See People v. Williams*, 2011 IL App (1st) 091667-B, 357 Ill.Dec. 247, 962 N.E.2d

1148, 1153–54 (Ill.App.Ct.2011) (finding that the AUUW statute “does not implicate the fundamental right announced by *Heller* and . . . *McDonald*, the right to possess a loaded handgun in the home for self-protection”); *Aguilar*, 408 Ill.App.3d at 143, 348 Ill.Dec. 575, 944 N.E.2d 816; *Dawson*, 403 Ill.App.3d at 508, 343 Ill.Dec. 274, 934 N.E.2d 598; *but see Mimes*, 352 Ill.Dec. 119, 953 N.E.2d at 73 (finding that the Second Amendment right as defined by *Heller* and *McDonald* is not limited to the home but ultimately holding that the AUUW statute’s ban on the carrying of an uncased, loaded, and accessible firearm in public nevertheless passed constitutional scrutiny). The Illinois Appellate Court has held repeatedly that the Illinois UUW and AUUW statutes do not violate the Second Amendment. *See Williams*, 357 Ill.Dec. 247, 962 N.E.2d at 1151–52 (holding that the AUUW statute did not violate the defendant’s Second Amendment rights); *People v. Montyce H.*, 2011 IL App (1st) 101788, 355 Ill.Dec. 193, 959 N.E.2d 221, 227–28 (Ill.App.Ct.2011) (same); *Mimes*, 352 Ill.Dec. 119, 953 N.E.2d at 77 (same); *People v. Ross*, 407 Ill.App.3d 931, 939–40, 349 Ill.Dec. 762, 947 N.E.2d 776 (2011) (same); *Aguilar*, 408 Ill.App.3d at 142–50, 348 Ill.Dec. 575, 944 N.E.2d 816 (same); *Dawson*, 403 Ill. App.3d at 510, 343 Ill.Dec. 274, 934 N.E.2d 598 (holding that U.S. Supreme Court cases “do not define the fundamental right to bear arms to include activity barred by the AUUW statute”).

[13] This Court concludes that the Illinois UUW and AUUW statutes do not infringe upon a core right protected by the Second Amendment. Further, the Supreme Court has not recognized a right to bear firearms outside the home and has cautioned courts not to expand on its limited holding. *See Heller*, 554 U.S. at 635, 128 S.Ct. 2783 (holding only that a ban that prohibits competent individuals from possessing operable handguns for self-defense in their homes violated the Second

Amendment). Rather, the Supreme Court has validated the government’s prerogative to implement firearm prohibitions. *See id.* at 626–27, 128 S.Ct. 2783 (stating that “nothing in our opinion should be taken to cast doubt . . . on laws forbidding the carrying of firearms in sensitive places such as schools and government buildings, or laws imposing conditions on the qualifications on the commercial sale of arms”). Firearm regulation is the prerogative of legislatures, subject only to constitutional dictates judged by the courts. The absence of any controlling authority which finds that the UUW or AUUW statutes violate the Second Amendment prevents Plaintiffs from showing any likelihood of success on the merits.

## 2. The UUW and AUUW Statutes Survive Constitutional Scrutiny.

Alternatively, assuming, *arguendo*, that there is a right to bear arms outside of the home, such a right is not a core Second Amendment right as defined by the *Heller* Court, which defined the core of the right as the right to bear arms in the home for self-defense. *See Heller*, 554 U.S. at 635, 128 S.Ct. 2783; *see also Skoien*, 614 F.3d at 640. However, even if this Court were to assume that such a right exists and that the UUW and AUUW statutes interfere with that right, Plaintiffs would still be unable to show a likelihood of success on the merits of their claim because the UUW and AUUW statutes survive constitutional scrutiny.

This Court notes that the Supreme Court has not articulated the appropriate level of scrutiny that courts must apply to Second Amendment challenges, but the Supreme Court has indicated that rational basis review is not appropriate. *See Heller*, 554 U.S. at 629 n. 27, 128 S.Ct. 2783 (“Obviously, [a rational basis] test could

not be used to evaluate the extent to which a legislature may regulate a specific, enumerated right, be it the freedom of speech, the guarantee against double jeopardy, the right to counsel, or the right to keep and bear arms.”). As discussed earlier, the Seventh Circuit has stated that the level of scrutiny to be applied “will depend on how close the law comes to the core of the Second Amendment right and the severity of the law’s burden on the right.” *Ezell*, 651 F.3d at 703, 708. The court explained that “laws that merely regulate rather than restrict, and modest burdens on the right may be more easily justified” than those placing a “severe burden” on the right. *Ezell*, 651 F.3d at 708.

The Seventh Circuit’s approach explains why the court applied heightened, but “not quite strict,” scrutiny in the *Ezell* decision but applied only intermediate scrutiny in the *Skoien* decision. In *Skoien*, an *en banc* decision, an individual asserted that 18 U.S.C. § 922(g)(9) violated his Second Amendment right to bear arms because it barred him from possessing a weapon on account of his conviction for misdemeanor domestic violence. *Skoien*, 614 F.3d at 639. The court applied intermediate scrutiny and upheld the law, finding that the goal of the law, “preventing armed mayhem,” was an important governmental objective and the government had established a substantial relation between the statute and its objective. *Skoien*, 614 F.3d at 641–42. In *Ezell*, the Seventh Circuit enjoined the City of Chicago from enforcing a ban on live ammunition firing ranges within the City where the City also mandated firing-range training as a prerequisite to lawful gun ownership. *Ezell*, 651 F.3d at 689–90. Because the range ban severely encroached on “an important corollary to the meaningful exercise of the core right to possess firearms for self-defense,” the court found that the City’s ban was subject to a heightened scrutiny analysis—one that was “more rigorous”

than the intermediate scrutiny applied in *Skoien* but was “not quite” strict scrutiny. *See Id.* at 708. The *Ezell* court emphasized that heightened scrutiny was appropriate because the plaintiffs’ claim, unlike the claim in *Skoien*, was brought by a “law-abiding, responsible citizen” and involved “the central self-defense component of the right” as described in *Heller*, 554 U.S. at 635, 128 S.Ct. 2783. *Ezell* 651 F.3d at 708.

However, the heightened scrutiny analysis applied in the *Ezell* case is not the appropriate standard to apply in this case because the Illinois UUW and AUUW statutes, which do not prohibit home possession, do not come as close to the core of the Second Amendment right as the law challenged in *Ezell*. In *Ezell*, the range ban infringed upon the core of the right because it prohibited citizens from satisfying a prerequisite to lawful gun ownership—thereby preventing citizens from lawfully possessing guns in the home for self-defense. *See Ezell*, 651 F.3d at 708. By contrast, the UUW and AUUW statutes do not restrict possession of weapons for the purpose of self-defense in the home and only restrict possession outside of the home under limited circumstances. *See* 720 ILCS 5/24–1(a)(4), (10); 720 ILCS 5/24–1.6(a). Additionally, unlike the ordinance at issue in *Ezell*, neither the UUW statute nor the AUUW statute burdens a necessary corollary to that right because the statutes do not, for example, prevent qualified individuals from purchasing a firearm, transporting a firearm, or obtaining proficiency in firearm use. *See Ezell*, 651 F.3d at 708–10 (finding that a city ordinance that banned firing ranges while simultaneously requiring firing-range training as a prerequisite to lawful firearm possession burdened a “necessary corollary” to the right to bear arms in the home for self-defense). Accordingly, the UUW and AUUW statutes are not subject to the

heightened level of scrutiny applied in *Ezell*. See *Ezell*, 651 F.3d at 703.

[14] Because neither the heightened scrutiny applied in *Ezell* nor rational basis review is the appropriate standard, this Court will apply intermediate scrutiny in this case. This Court notes that a majority of courts considering Second Amendment challenges since the *Heller* decision have applied intermediate scrutiny. See *Skoien*, 614 F.3d at 641–42 (applying intermediate scrutiny to 18 U.S.C. § 922(g)(9), which bars possession of a weapon by individuals convicted of misdemeanor domestic violence); see also *Marzzarella*, 614 F.3d at 89 (applying intermediate scrutiny to a law prohibiting possession of handguns with obliterated serial numbers); *Chester*, 628 F.3d at 680 (applying intermediate scrutiny to 18 U.S.C. § 922(g)); *Reese*, 627 F.3d at 800–01 (same).

[15] In applying intermediate scrutiny, this Court will consider: (1) whether the contested law serves an important governmental objective; and (2) whether the statute is substantially related to that governmental objective. See *Skoien*, 614 F.3d at 641. In determining whether such a substantial relationship exists, this Court may consider both logic and data. See *id.* at 642 (finding that “both logic and data establish[ed] a substantial relationship” between the statute and the governmental objective at issue).

[16] Illinois’ U UW statute prohibits individuals from bearing firearms outside of one’s home, legal dwelling, or place of business, except under certain circumstances. See 720 ILCS 5/24–1(a)(4). The statute provides, among other things, that individuals with valid Firearm Owner’s Identification (“FOID”) cards may lawfully possess firearms in public so long as the firearm is broken down in a non-functioning state, not immediately accessible, or unloaded and enclosed in a case. See 720 ILCS 5/24–1(a)(4)(iii). The AU UW statute

makes it a felony to possess a firearm outside of one’s home, legal dwelling, or place of business when one of the following factors is present: “(A) the firearm possessed was uncased, loaded and immediately accessible at the time of the offense; or (B) the firearm possessed was uncased, unloaded and the ammunition for the weapon was immediately accessible at the time of the offense. . . .” 720 ILCS 5/24–1.6(a)(3)(A), (B).

Defendants’ asserted basis for enacting the U UW and AU UW statutes is public safety. See Defs.’ Resp. to Pls.’ Mot. (d/e 26) at 13. In *Skoien*, the Seventh Circuit recognized that public safety is a valid governmental interest. *Skoien*, 614 F.3d at 641–42. The court specifically stated that “no one doubts that the goal of § 922(g), preventing armed mayhem, is an important governmental objective.” *Id.* at 642. As such, the first factor in the intermediate scrutiny test—whether the challenged law serves an important governmental objective—is satisfied for both the U UW and AU UW statutes.

[17] The second factor—whether the statute is substantially related to an important governmental interest—must also be satisfied. Defendants assert that the U UW and AU UW statutes are substantially related to the government’s interest in public safety because the statutes make it “more difficult to discharge firearms in public, thereby reducing the risk that guns will fire to deadly effect, either purposefully or accidentally.” See Defs.’ Resp. to Pls.’ Mot. at 13. Defendants also argue that empirical evidence supports their assertion that the U UW and AU UW statutes are related to public safety goals, citing preliminary studies that indicate that the passage of “right to carry” laws in other states corresponds with a measurable increase in crime. See *id.* (citing John J. Donohue, *Guns, Crime and the Impact of*

*State Right to Carry Laws*, 73 Fordham L.Rev. 623, 630–39 (2004); *Concealed Carry Killers*, Violence Policy Center (2009), <http://www.vpc.org/ccwkillers.htm>).

[18] This Court need not decide whether a ban on the possession of loaded, uncased, and accessible firearms in public truly reduces the risk of gun violence in public. This Court need only determine whether there is a substantial relationship between the U UW and AU UW statutes and the statutes' intended effect of ensuring public safety. Under intermediate scrutiny, the fit between the challenged law and the law's objective must be "reasonable, not perfect." *Reese*, 627 F.3d 792, 801 (quoting *Marzzarella*, 614 F.3d at 98); see also *Mimes*, 352 Ill.Dec. 119, 953 N.E.2d at 76.

This Court finds that Defendant's assertions and supporting evidence are sufficient to establish a substantial relationship between the means employed by the U UW and AU UW statutes and the government's asserted interest in public safety. One may reasonably conclude that prohibiting the possession of loaded, uncased, and immediately accessible firearms in public will make it more difficult for individuals to discharge firearms in public and will thereby diminish the public's risk of injuries and death by gunfire. See *Skoien*, 614 F.3d at 641–42 (stating that courts may look to logic in order to find a substantial relationship between a regulation and its objective); see also *Montyce H.*, 355 Ill.Dec. 193, 959 N.E.2d at 228–30 (citing *Mimes*, 352 Ill.Dec. 119, 953 N.E.2d at 76–77 (applying intermediate scrutiny and finding that the fit between the challenged provisions of the AU UW statute and the government's important interest in public safety is "absolutely reasonable" in part because the statute's prohibition of carrying loaded and accessible firearms in public "is justified by the potential deadly consequences to innocent members of the

general public when someone carrying a loaded and accessible gun is either mistaken about his need for self-defense or just a poor shot"). Empirical evidence supports this conclusion. See Defs.' Resp. to Pls.' Mot. at 13 (citing *Donohue*, at 630–39; Violence Policy Center, *supra*). Because there is a substantial relationship between Illinois' public safety objective and the statutes at issue, this Court finds the U UW and AU UW statutes are constitutional under an intermediate scrutiny analysis. See *Skoien*, 614 F.3d at 641. Plaintiffs cannot, therefore, show any prospects of prevailing on the merits of their challenge to the U UW and AU UW statutes, and their preliminary injunction motion must be denied. See *Girl Scouts of Manitou Council, Inc.*, 549 F.3d at 1086 ("If the court determines that the moving party has failed to demonstrate any one of [the] three threshold requirements, it must deny the [preliminary] injunction.").

#### **B. Inadequacy of a Legal Remedy, Irreparable Harm, and Balancing of Harms**

[19] Because this Court has determined that Plaintiffs have failed to demonstrate a likelihood of success on the merits, this Court may deny the injunction without analyzing the remaining preliminary injunction factors. See *Girl Scouts of Manitou Council, Inc.*, 549 F.3d at 1086. Nevertheless, this Court will briefly address the remaining threshold factors—inadequacy of a legal remedy and irreparable harm. See *id.* Rather than analyze inadequacy of a legal remedy and irreparable harm as separate factors, courts may consider the two factors jointly. See *Ezell*, 651 F.3d at 697. This Court will do so and then briefly discuss the balancing of harms factor.

[20] The Second Amendment's central component is the right to possess firearms

for self-defense in the home, and infringements of this right cannot be compensated by money damages. *Ezell*, 651 F.3d at 699 (citing *Heller*, 554 U.S. at 592–95, 128 S.Ct. 2783). As such, harm resulting from a Second Amendment violation is “properly regarded as irreparable and having no adequate remedy at law.” *Ezell*, 651 F.3d at 699.

Had Plaintiffs been able to prove a violation of their Second Amendment right to bear arms, Plaintiffs would have necessarily been able to establish irreparable harm and a lack of adequate legal remedy. However, Plaintiffs’ inability to prove a Second Amendment violation prevents them from establishing these elements.

[21] Furthermore, the State undoubtedly has the authority to regulate firearms in order to ensure public safety. *See Heller*, 554 U.S. at 626–27, 128 S.Ct. 2783. Striking down the U UW and AU UW statutes would jeopardize Illinois’ public safety objectives. By contrast, continued enforcement of the statutes poses no harm to Plaintiffs, as the statutes do not violate Plaintiffs’ Second Amendment rights. The public’s significant interest in general safety outweighs Plaintiffs’ interest in carrying firearms outside of the home for Plaintiffs’ own safety. To the extent it is necessary to analyze factors aside from the likelihood of success on the merits, the Court finds the foregoing preliminary injunction factors militate against issuing injunctive relief.

## V. MOTION TO DISMISS

A motion to dismiss is subject to review under the standard set forth in Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 12(b)(6). When reviewing a motion to dismiss, a court looks at the sufficiency of the complaint and not whether the plaintiff has a winning claim. *See McCormick v. City of Chicago*, 230 F.3d 319, 323–26 (7th Cir.2000). Still, a complaint must do more than merely

“avoid foreclosing possible bases for relief.” *Tamayo v. Blagojevich*, 526 F.3d 1074, 1084 (7th Cir.2008) (internal quotation marks omitted). A complaint “must actually suggest that the plaintiff has a right to relief, by providing allegations that raise a right to relief above the speculative level.” *Id.* (internal quotation marks omitted). “Rule 12(b)(6) should be employed only when the complaint does not present a legal claim.” *Smith v. Cash Store Management, Inc.*, 195 F.3d 325, 327 (7th Cir.1999) (internal quotation marks omitted).

Plaintiffs’ Amended Complaint contains a single cause of action. It alleges that the U UW and AU UW statutes violate Plaintiffs’ Second Amendment right to carry firearms, concealed or otherwise, outside their homes. *See* Am. Compl. at 10. Because this Court has determined that individuals do not have a Second Amendment right to bear arms outside of the home, this Court finds that the U UW and the AU UW statutes—which only regulate firearm possession outside of the home—do not infringe on Plaintiffs’ Second Amendment rights. *See Heller*, 554 U.S. at 635, 128 S.Ct. 2783 (holding only that the Second Amendment affords individuals a right to bear arms “in the home” and explaining that the Second Amendment “elevates above all other interests the right of . . . citizens to use arms in defense of hearth and home”). Therefore, Plaintiffs’ Amended Complaint does not present a viable Second Amendment claim.

Alternatively, as discussed earlier in this Opinion, even if this Court were to assume that there is a Second Amendment right to bear arms outside of the home and the challenged statutes interfere with that right, the statutes survive constitutional scrutiny. Consequently, Plaintiffs’ Second Amendment challenge to the U UW and AU UW statutes is not sufficient to state a

claim. See Fed.R.Civ.P. 12(b)(6). Plaintiffs' claim must be dismissed. See *Tamayo*, 526 F.3d at 1084.

## VI. CONCLUSION

For the reasons stated above, Plaintiffs' Motion for Preliminary and/or Permanent Injunction (d/e 13) is DENIED and Defendants' Motion to Dismiss (d/e 24) is GRANTED. This case is CLOSED.

IT IS SO ORDERED.



**Sarah PRICE and Bluemark  
Productions, LLC,  
Plaintiffs,**

v.

**Chris SMITH, Defendant.**

**Case No. 11-C-0763.**

United States District Court,  
E.D. Wisconsin.

Feb. 2, 2012.

**Background:** Member of limited liability company (LLC) and LLC brought state-court action against co-member of LLC, asserting individual and derivate claims against co-member relating to his alleged wrongful distribution of profits. Following removal, plaintiffs moved to remand.

**Holdings:** The District Court, Rudolph T. Randa, J., held that:

- (1) fraudulent joinder doctrine did not apply to plaintiffs, and thus did not provide basis for dismissal of LLC for purposes of removal jurisdiction;
- (2) member's individual claims against co-member did not subsume her derivate claims against co-member; and
- (3) member had sufficient interest in LLC to assert derivative claims on its behalf.

Motion granted.

## 1. Removal of Cases ⇔36, 39

Fraudulent joinder doctrine did not apply to plaintiffs, and thus did not provide basis for dismissal of nondiverse limited liability company (LLC) as named plaintiff, for purposes of removal jurisdiction, in action alleging member of LLC violated LLC's operating agreement by wrongfully distributing certain profits solely to himself. 28 U.S.C.A. § 1441.

## 2. Removal of Cases ⇔2, 107(7)

Courts should interpret the removal statute narrowly and presume that the plaintiff may choose his or her forum. 28 U.S.C.A. § 1441.

## 3. Removal of Cases ⇔107(7)

Any doubt regarding removal jurisdiction should be resolved in favor of the states, and the burden of establishing federal jurisdiction falls on the party seeking removal. 28 U.S.C.A. § 1441.

## 4. Corporations and Business Organizations ⇔3640, 3648

Under Wisconsin law, limited liability company (LLC) member's duty to refrain from self-dealing was owed to LLC itself, and thus LLC co-member's individual claims against LLC member did not subsume her derivative claims against member on behalf of LLC, even if co-member might derive financial benefit as result of ruling in favor of LLC, since remedies relating to improper personal profits or allegedly wrongful distributions were vested in LLC itself rather than its individual members, and financial benefit derived by co-member from suit, if any, was immaterial in determining her ability to bring derivative claims on behalf of LLC. W.S.A. 183.0402(2), 183.0608(1).

## 5. Federal Courts ⇔373

Under the *Erie* doctrine, federal courts sitting in diversity must apply the