

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF ILLINOIS  
EASTERN DIVISION**

D'ANDRE BRADLEY; DAVID D. MOORE; )  
TARA D. MOORE; BRETT O. SHELTON; )  
ILLINOIS STATE RIFLE ASSOCIATION; and )  
SECOND AMENDMENT FOUNDATION, INC. )

Plaintiffs, )

v. )

BRENDAN F. KELLY, in his official capacity as )  
Director of the Illinois State Police; and JESSICA )  
TRAME, in her official capacity as Bureau Chief of )  
the Illinois State Police Firearms Services Bureau, )

Defendants. )

**COMPLAINT IN LAW AND EQUITY**

COME NOW the Plaintiffs, D'ANDRE BRADLEY, TARA D. MOORE, BRETT O. SHELTON, ILLINOIS STATE RIFLE ASSOCIATION, and SECOND AMENDMENT FOUNDATION, INC., by and through undersigned counsel, and complain of the Defendants, BRENDAN F. KELLY, in his official capacity as Director of the Illinois State Police, and JESSICA TRAME, in her official capacity as Bureau Chief of the Illinois State Police Firearms Services Bureau, as follows:

1. In Illinois, the ability to exercise one's Second Amendment right to keep and bear arms is conditioned on first obtaining a Firearm Owners Identification ("FOID") card. 430 ILCS 65/2(a)(1). Without a FOID card, a person may not even *possess* a firearm, much less purchase one; violation constitutes a Class A misdemeanor; a repeated offense is a Class 4 felony. 430 ILCS 65/14. So

exacting and sever as this law is applied, the spouse of a FOID-card-bearing gun owner can be criminally prosecuted if the spouse lacks his her own FOID card because the State may deem the spouse who lacks the card to be in “constructive possession” when the FOID-card-bearing spouse is absent from the home. *See, e.g., People v. Elders*, 63 Ill. App. 3d 554 (5th Dist. 1978); *See also Hicks v. Poppish*, 2011 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 95222, \*15 (N.D. Ill. 2011).

2. The Illinois Legislature imposed this extraordinary<sup>1</sup> statutory scheme that requires a person to submit a form, pay a fee, and not suffer a specified disqualification in order to possess or purchase a firearm *or* ammunition. Unless and until the applicant actually obtains and holds in his or her hand the piece of plastic that is the FOID card, the person cannot exercise the most basic Second Amendment right to possess a firearm in one’s home for self-defense.

3. Undoubtedly recognizing the constitutional imposition the FOID scheme presents, the Illinois legislature required the Illinois State Police (“ISP”) to ***either approve or deny*** an application for a FOID card ***within 30 days***. 430 ILCS 65/5(a). But despite this statutory command, the ISP commonly does *not* approve qualified residents’ applications within 30 days.

4. Instead, the ISP leaves applicants in limbo for months, with residents commonly waiting as long as 60 to 90 days to receive a FOID card. That has been

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<sup>1</sup> Illinois is just one of two states to impose this Second Amendment restriction for possession of a rifle, the other being Massachusetts. Mass. Gen. Laws ch. 140, § 129C.

true for years, and it has only become worse as applications for FOID cards have surged in response to recent looting and violence.

5. And the consequences for delay are neither abstract nor a mere inconvenience; they are a matter of life and death. Sadly, in similar situations, where the government bureaucracy legislatively empowered to act as a Second Amendment gatekeeper has dithered in processing applications, there have been fatal results.<sup>2</sup>

6. The Illinois residents who are Plaintiffs in this lawsuit have all been waiting longer than 30 days to receive the FOID cards for which they have applied. So have many other members of the organizational Plaintiffs in this case, the Illinois State Rifle Association (“ISRA”) and the Second Amendment Foundation (“SAF”).

7. Illinois cannot justify completely and indefinitely denying its residents their fundamental Second Amendment right to possess a firearm to defend their lives, families, and homes while they wait for the ISP to approve their FOID card applications. Simply put, if the State of Illinois is going to condition the exercise of a fundamental right on the receipt of a license, then the process for issuing that license cannot be defective to the point of near-inoperable.

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<sup>2</sup> For example, Carol Bowne was stabbed to death outside her Berlin, New Jersey home by an ex-boyfriend while the Berlin Township Chief of Police, the bureaucrat charged with deciding whether Ms. Bowne really needed a pistol for self defense, processed her application. Ms. Bowne’s application specifically stated her fear of death or great bodily harm from the man who ultimately killed her. <https://www.fox5dc.com/news/no-one-helped-her-nj-woman-murdered-by-ex-while-awaiting-gun-permit>.

8. Plaintiffs have therefore brought this lawsuit to protect their Second Amendment rights. They ask this Court to (1) declare that the ISP's failure to issue FOID cards to qualified applicants within 30 days violates the Second and Fourteenth Amendments, and (2) order the state to immediately issue FOID cards to the individual Plaintiffs and to members of ISRA and SAF who applied for FOID cards more than 30 days ago, who have not had their applications approved or denied.

### **JURISDICTION AND VENUE**

9. This Court has subject matter jurisdiction over this action pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 1331, 1343, 2201 and 2202, and 42 U.S.C. § 1983 because this action seeks to redress the Defendants' deprivation, under color of state law, of rights protected by the U.S. Constitution.

10. Venue lies in this Court pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1391 because the events and omissions giving rise to this action are harming Plaintiffs in this District.

### **PARTIES**

#### **Plaintiffs**

11. Plaintiff D'Andre Bradley is an individual over 21 years of age who resides in the City of Chicago Heights in Cook County, Illinois. Mr. Bradley recently completed five years of service in the United States Marines, where he served stateside and overseas. He reached the rank of Sergeant and was honorably

discharged. He will soon begin service in the Illinois National Guard, and aspires to a career in law enforcement.

12. Plaintiff David D. Moore is an individual over 21 years of age who resides in the City of Oak Forest in Cook County, Illinois. He is married to co-Plaintiff Tara Moore, and has five grown children, three grown step-children, and a teenage stepson who resides with Tara and him. He is a veteran of the United States Marine Corps, who was honorably discharged after achieving the rank of Corporal. He has worked as a cable service technician for the last twelve years.

13. Plaintiff Tara D. Moore is an individual over 21 years of age who resides in the City of Oak Forest in Cook County, Illinois. She is married to co-Plaintiff David Moore, and has three grown children, five grown step-children, and a teenage son who resides with David and her. She has a Bachelor of Science degree in criminal justice, a Masters in Public Administration with a specialty in criminal justice, and a certificate in Public Management, all from Indiana University – Bloomington. She worked as a veterinary technician while raising her children, and has been active in animal rescue and shelters for many years.

14. Plaintiff Brett O. Shelton is an individual over 21 years of age who resides in the Village of Buffalo Grove in Lake County, Illinois. Mr. Shelton is on active duty with the United State Marine Corps as a machine gunner, and has achieved the rank of Lance Corporal. He also works in the field of robotics and automation component maintenance for a developer and manufacturer of devices for the pharmaceutical and biotechnology industries.

15. Plaintiff ISRA is a non-profit membership organization incorporated under the laws of Illinois with its principal place of business in Chatsworth, Illinois. ISRA has more than 26,000 members and supporters in Illinois, and many members outside the State of Illinois. The purposes of ISRA include securing the constitutional right to privately own and possess firearms within Illinois, through education, outreach, and litigation. ISRA brings this action on behalf of itself and its members.

16. ISRA has members who are Illinois residents and have applied for Illinois FOID cards but have not received their cards, or had their applications denied for cause, within 30 days as state law requires.

17. These ISRA members would possess one or more firearms in Illinois but refrain from doing so because they do not wish to be prosecuted for possessing a firearm without a FOID card.

18. Plaintiff SAF is a non-profit membership organization incorporated under the laws of Washington with its principal place of business in Bellevue, Washington. SAF's membership includes residents of Illinois. SAF has over 650,000 members and supporters nationwide. The purposes of SAF include education, research, publishing, and legal action focusing on the constitutional right privately to own and possess firearms. SAF brings this action on behalf of itself and its members.

19. SAF has members who are Illinois residents and have applied for Illinois FOID cards but have not received their cards, or had their applications denied for cause, within 30 days as state law requires.

20. The individual plaintiffs are members of both ISRA and SAF.

**Defendants**

21. Defendant Brendan F. Kelly is the Acting Director of the Illinois State Police (“ISP”).

22. The ISP is a department of the executive branch of the State of Illinois created by statute, 20 ILCS 2605/2605-1, *et seq.* Under the Illinois Firearm Owners Identification Card Act, 430 ILCS 65/1, *et seq.* (“FOID Card Act”), the ISP is charged with administering the system for consideration applications for, granting, denying, and/or revoking individual licenses to possess firearms under the FOID Card Act.

23. Defendant Kelly is the ISP employee directly responsible for the administration of the FOID Card Act. As such, Defendant Kelly is responsible for the ISP’s failure to issue FOID cards to Plaintiffs within 30 days of receiving their applications. He is sued in his official capacity pursuant to the principles set forth in *Ex Parte Young*, 209 U.S. 123 (1908).

24. Jessica Trame is the Bureau Chief of the Firearm Services Bureau (“FSB”), a division of the ISP established to administer programs relating to firearms delegated to the ISP, including under the FOID Card Act. Having the

power to make decisions in these programs, the FSB is an administrative agency of the State of Illinois as defined by 735 ILCS 5/3-101.

25. As Bureau Chief of the FSB, Defendant Trame is directly responsible for the ISP's failure to issue FOID cards to Plaintiffs and others within 30 days of receiving their applications. She is sued in her official capacity pursuant to the principles set forth in *Ex Parte Young*, 209 U.S. 123 (1908).

### FACTS

#### Illinois's FOID Card Requirement

26. Under Illinois law, an individual must obtain a FOID card to be allowed to possess any firearm.

27. 430 ILCS 65/2 states, in relevant part:

Sec. 2. Firearm Owner's Identification Card required; exceptions.

(a) (1) No person may acquire or possess any firearm, stun gun, or taser within this State without having in his or her possession a Firearm Owner's Identification Card previously issued in his or her name by the Department of State Police under the provisions of this Act.

(2) No person may acquire or possess firearm ammunition within this State without having in his or her possession a Firearm Owner's Identification Card previously issued in his or her name by the Department of State Police under the provisions of this Act.

...

28. Illinois also provides that the ISP must "either approve or deny all [FOID card] applications within 30 days from the date they are received," except for



renewal applications, which are to be approved or denied within 60 days. 430 ILCS 65/5.

29. The ISP must approve a FOID card application unless a disqualifying factor listed in the FOID Card Act (such as a felony conviction or certain mental health problems) applies. *See* 430 ILCS 65/8.

*Illinois's Failure to Timely Issue FOID Cards*

30. Despite the statutory requirement, the ISP often does *not* approve or deny new FOID card applications within 30 days.

31. For years, the ISP has commonly taken much longer than 30 days to approve qualified applicants' FOID card applications.

32. For example, in March 2013, the ISP publicly admitted that applicants were waiting 64 days to receive a FOID card. *See Illinois Gun Buyers Now Waiting More than 60 Days for FOID Card*, CBS Chicago, Mar. 27, 2013.<sup>3</sup>

33. Others at that time were reporting waits of 10 to 15 weeks to receive a FOID card. *See id.*

34. In 2020, violence and looting have led to a surge in applications for FOID cards, and the ISP is still failing to issue FOID cards within 30 days as state law requires.

35. The ISP recently purported that its average time to issue a FOID card is 51 days, but many individuals have experienced much longer delays. *See* Megan

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<sup>3</sup> <https://chicago.cbslocal.com/2013/03/27/illinois-gun-buyers-now-waiting-more-than-60-days-for-foid-card/>.

Hickey, *Surge in FOID Card Applications After Recent Violence Leads to Backlog*, CBS Chicago, June 10, 2020.<sup>4</sup>

36. Plaintiff D'Andre Bradley applied for a FOID card in late-April, 2020. The ISP still has not approved or denied his application.

37. Plaintiff David Moore applied for a FOID card on March 3, 2020. The ISP has only recently approved his application, and has not issued him a FOID card.

38. Plaintiff Tara D. Moore applied for a FOID card on or about March 17, 2020. The ISP still has not approved or denied her application.

39. Plaintiff Brett O. Shelton applied for a FOID card in March, 2020. The ISP still has not approved or denied his application.

40. None of the individual Plaintiffs is prohibited from obtaining a FOID card under the disqualifying factors listed in 430 ILCS 65/8.

41. For a significant amount of time, the ISRA has received reports from its members and supporters of FOID application delays by the Defendants and the ISP.

42. For a significant amount of time, SAF has received reports from its Illinois members and supporters of FOID application delays by the Defendants and the ISP.

43. One cause of Defendants' failure to timely process FOID applications is the State of Illinois's persistent refusal to provide the resources necessary to do so.

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<sup>4</sup> <https://chicago.cbslocal.com/2020/06/10/foid-card-application-backlog-illinois-violence-looting/>.

44. On September 10, 2019, the State of Illinois Commission on Government Forecasting and Accountability reported that, in the preceding five years, the ISP had more than \$29.5 million swept or transferred away from the State Police Firearms Services Fund, the State Police Operations Assistance Fund, and the State Police Services Fund and into other accounts.

45. That money was to be used for three purposes: background checks for firearm-related services, concealed carry licensing, and administration of the FOID Card Act.

46. Instead, the more than \$29.5 million has been subject to interfund transfers, which are ostensibly to be repaid, but which have not been, or has been swept into other accounts with no obligation to reimburse the funds at all.

47. The effect of this has been a systematic slowdown and sometimes halt of the processing of applications under the FOID Card Act. Even before the state lockdown in response to COVID-19, applicants commonly made many attempts to reach someone at the ISP by phone with no success. In the unlikely event that a person would answer, the applicant is usually told only that his or her case is under review.

*Injury to Plaintiffs*

48. The individual Plaintiffs are each injured by the Defendants' failure to issue them FOID cards within 30 days of receiving their respective applications because this failure has completely deprived them of their right to keep and bear arms and to use a firearm to defend their lives, families, and homes. But for the

Defendants' failure to issue them FOID cards, the Plaintiffs would immediately obtain and possess firearms in Illinois.

49. Members of Plaintiffs ISRA and SAF who have applied for, but not timely received, FOID cards are injured by the Defendants' failure to issue FOID cards within 30 days of receiving them because this failure has completely deprived them of their right to keep and bear arms and to use a firearm to defend their lives, families, and homes. But for the Defendants' failure to issue them FOID cards, these individuals would immediately obtain and possess firearms in Illinois.

50. If not permanently enjoined by this Court, Defendants and their agents, representatives, and employees will continue to fail to timely approve FOID card applications, which deprive the individual Plaintiffs and the members of Plaintiffs ISRA and SAF of their constitutionally protected right to keep and bear arms. Thus, Defendants' challenged practices are now causing and will continue to cause Plaintiffs to suffer irreparable injury, including but not limited to deprivation of their right to keep and bear arms. Plaintiffs have no plain, speedy, and adequate remedy at law for their injuries.

51. An actual and substantial controversy exists between Plaintiffs and Defendants as to their respective legal rights and duties. Plaintiffs contend, pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 1983, that Defendants' challenged practices violate the Second and Fourteenth Amendments. Plaintiffs are informed and believe, and allege on that basis, the Defendants contend otherwise all counts.

**COUNT I: VIOLATION OF RIGHT TO KEEP AND BEAR ARMS**  
**U.S. CONST. AMENDS. II AND XIV, 42 U.S.C. § 1983**

52. Plaintiffs incorporate and reallege all of the foregoing Paragraphs as if fully restated herein.

53. 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.

54. The Second Amendment is “fully applicable against the States.”

*McDonald v. City of Chicago*, 561 U.S. 742 (2010).

55. The right to keep and bear arms protected by the Second Amendment is a fundamental individual right and includes both the right to possess a firearm for “defense of hearth and home,” *District of Columbia v. Heller*, 554 U.S. 570, 635 (2008) as well as the right to carry a firearm for self-defense outside the home, *Moore v. Madigan*, 702 F.3d 933, 942 (7th Cir. 2012).

56. Defendants’ failure to comply with their statutory obligation and issue FOID cards in accordance with the 30-day legislative command to Plaintiffs Bradley, Moore, Moore, and Shelton, and to the affected members of Plaintiffs ISRA and SAF has completely denied those individuals their constitutionally guaranteed rights to keep and bear arms for self-defense.

57. The Defendants, under color of state law, have deprived and are depriving Plaintiffs Bradley, Moore, Moore, and Shelton, and the affected members of Plaintiffs ISRA and SAF, of their right to keep and bear arms, in violation of the Second and Fourteenth Amendments to the United States Constitution. These

individuals were and are thus injured in violation of 42 U.S.C. § 1983. Plaintiffs are therefore entitled to declaratory and preliminary and permanent injunctive relief against the continued deprivation of their rights.

58. Plaintiffs Bradley, Moore, Moore, and Shelton, and the affected members of Plaintiffs ISRA and SAF, are also entitled to monetary damages for the violation of their rights under the Second and Fourteenth Amendments to the United States Constitution in violation of 42 U.S.C. § 1983.

**COUNT II: VIOLATION OF RIGHT TO PROCEDURAL DUE PROCESS**  
**U.S. CONST. AMEND. XIV, 42 U.S.C. §1983**

59. Plaintiffs incorporate and reallege all of the foregoing Paragraphs as if fully restated herein.

60. By failing or refusing to timely process their FOID applications, the Defendants have denied Plaintiffs Bradley, Moore, Moore, and Shelton, and the affected members of Plaintiffs ISRA and SAF, their constitutionally guaranteed rights to an objective, prompt, and appealable procedure.

61. Whenever the government requires individuals to obtain a license or permit to exercise a right—especially a fundamental constitutional right—due process demands that: (a) the burden of proof be allocated to the state, not the individual; (b) the applicant be informed of a specific and brief period within which the government will either grant or deny the license or permit; and (c) the licensing or permitting requirement provide a mechanism for prompt judicial review in the event of the erroneous denial of a license. *See Freedman v. Maryland*, 380 U.S. 51, 58 (1965); *Staub v. City of Baxley*, 355 U.S. 313, 322 (1958).

62. Defendants' persistent failure to comply with their statutory obligation and issue FOID cards in accordance with the 30 day legislative command has violated and, unless enjoined by this Court, will continue to violate, the due process rights of Plaintiffs Bradley, Moore, Moore, and Shelton, and the affected members of Plaintiffs ISRA and SAF.

63. Plaintiffs Bradley, Moore, Moore, and Shelton, and the affected members of Plaintiffs ISRA and SAF therefore have been and are being damaged in violation of 42 U.S.C. § 1983.

64. Plaintiffs Bradley, Moore, Moore, and Shelton, and the affected members of Plaintiffs ISRA and SAF therefore are entitled to declaratory and preliminary and permanent injunctive relief against the continued deprivation of their rights.

**REQUEST FOR RELIEF**

WHEREFORE, Plaintiffs respectfully request that this Court enter judgment in their favor and:

A. Declare that Defendants' failure to approve or deny for cause applicants' FOID card applications within 30 days violates the Second Amendment;

B. Declare that Defendants have unjustifiably denied Plaintiffs Bradley, Moore, Moore, and Shelton, and the organizational Plaintiffs' affected members, their Second Amendment right to keep and bear arms for self-defense;





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