

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF COOK COUNTY, ILLINOIS
COUNTY DEPARTMENT, CHANCERY DIVISION
GENERAL CHANCERY SECTION

CITY OF CHICAGO, an Illinois municipal corporation,

Plaintiffs

v.

GLOCK, INC., a Georgia corporation; GLOCK Ges.m.b.H., an Austrian company; EAGLE GUN CLUB LLC f/d/b/a EAGLE SPORTS RANGE, an Illinois company; RANGE PLUS LLC f/d/b/a EAGLE SPORTS RANGE, an Illinois company; 5900 LLC d/b/a EAGLE SPORTS RANGE, an Illinois company, and MIDWEST SPORTING GOODS CO., an Illinois corporation,

Defendant

Case No. 2024CH06875

Calendar 03

Hon. Judge Allen P. Walker

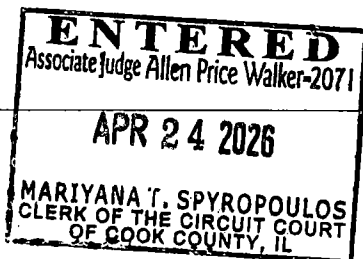
ORDER

This Cause is coming to be heard on Defendants Glock, Inc. and Glock Ges.m.b.H. (Collectively referred to as “Glock” or “Defendants”), motion for Reconsideration and to Stay Discovery. The Court denies Defendants’ motion.

1. On January 12, 2026, this Court issued an Order denying the Defendants’ motions for interlocutory appeal under Illinois Supreme Court Rule 308(a) (the “Order”). Defendants thereafter filed the instant motion for reconsideration and stay discovery.
2. The purpose of a motion to reconsider is to bring to a court’s attention: (1) newly discovered evidence; (2) changes in the law; or (3) errors in the court’s application of existing law. *Evanston Insurance Co. v. Riesborough*, 2014 IL 114271 ¶ 36. A motion to reconsider “is not the place to raise a new legal theory or factual argument.” *Jones v. Live Nation Etm’t, Inc.*, 2016 IL App (1st) 152923 ¶ 29 (internal citations omitted). The moving party on a motion to reconsider has the burden of establishing sufficient grounds to vacate a judgment. *Day v. Curtin*, 192 Ill. App. 3d 251, 254 (1st Dist. 1989).

3. There are no changes in the law. On January 28, 2026, the Supreme Court of Illinois issued a supervisory order (the “Supervisory Order”) in *Roberts v. Smith & Wesson Brands, Inc.*, No. 132414. The Illinois Supreme Court has routinely explained that supervisory orders are nonprecedential. *Cinkus v. Village of Stickney Municipal Officers Electoral Board*, 228 Ill. 2d 200, 220–21 (2008). Even if the Supervisory Order was precedential, the Supervisory Order simply directed the Second District to allow the leave for an interlocutory appeal in *Roberts*, which has no bearing on this case. Defendants appear to interpret the 86 words in the Supervisory Order as a mandate that all cases like *Roberts* must be granted interlocutory appeal. This Court disagrees. Leave for an interlocutory appeal in *Roberts*, has no bearing on this Court. The Court interprets the Supervisory Order as being case specific, and not a determination that interlocutory appeal is warranted whenever similar claims arise. Therefore, the Court concludes that the Supervisory Order does not constitute a “change in law”, that would compel this Court to revisit its prior ruling or otherwise dictate the outcome of a discretionary procedural determination.
4. Also, the Court finds that the facts in *Roberts* and the instant case differ materially and the questions that Defendants seek to certify are not sufficiently analogous to those in *Roberts*. In the Order, this Court determined that all the questions Defendants proposed for certification were not pure questions of law suitable for interlocutory review. However, upon review of the record, the Court agrees that both *Roberts* and this case pose one similar question: whether the Illinois Consumer Fraud and Deceptive Business Practices Act satisfy the predicate exception to the Protection of Lawful Commerce in Arms Act (“PLCAA”). However, the Court does not believe that certification of that single proposed question in common, would dispose of all claims against all parties.
5. Therefore, the Court denies Defendants’ motion for reconsideration because they did not provide any newly discovered evidence, new law, or point to an error in this Court’s application of existing law. The Supervisory Order in *Roberts*, as discussed above, does not constitute a change in law. Defendants have not demonstrated that this Court committed any error applying existing law in its January 12, 2026, Order. The Court also denies Defendants’ motion to stay discovery because the Court denies the motion to reconsider.

Dated: _____



ENTERED: _____


Hon. Judge Allen B. Walker