

ILLINOIS
ILL. COMP. STAT.

Chapter 430. Public Safety

Act 65. Firearms Owners Identification Card Act

65/0.01. Short title This Act may be cited as the Firearm Owners Identification Card Act.

65/1. Legislative Declaration It is hereby declared as a matter of legislative determination that in order to promote and protect the health, safety and welfare of the public, it is necessary and in the public interest to provide a system of identifying persons who are not qualified to acquire or possess firearms, firearm ammunition, stun guns, and tasers within the State of Illinois by the establishment of a system of Firearm Owner's Identification Cards, thereby establishing a practical and workable system by which law enforcement authorities will be afforded an opportunity to identify those persons who are prohibited by Section 24-3.1 of the "Criminal Code of 1961", as amended, from acquiring or possessing firearms and firearm ammunition and who are prohibited by this Act from acquiring stun guns and tasers.

65/1.1. Definitions For purposes of this Act:

"Has been adjudicated as a mental defective" means the person is the subject of a determination by a court, board, commission or other lawful authority that a person, as a result of marked subnormal intelligence, or mental illness, mental impairment, incompetency, condition, or disease:

- (1) is a danger to himself, herself, or to others;
- (2) lacks the mental capacity to manage his or her own affairs;
- (3) is not guilty in a criminal case by reason of insanity, mental disease or defect;
- (4) is incompetent to stand trial in a criminal case;
- (5) is not guilty by reason of lack of mental responsibility pursuant to Articles 50a and 72b of the Uniform Code of Military Justice, 10 U.S.C. 850a, 876b

"Counterfeit" means to copy or imitate, without legal authority, with intent to deceive.

"Federally licensed firearm dealer" means a person who is licensed as a federal firearms dealer under Section 923 of the federal Gun Control Act of 1968 (18 U.S.C. 923).

"Firearm" means any device, by whatever name known, which is designed to expel a projectile or projectiles by the action of an explosion, expansion of gas or escape of gas; excluding, however:

- (1) any pneumatic gun, spring gun, paint ball gun or B-B gun which either expels a single globular projectile not exceeding .18 inch in diameter and which has a maximum muzzle velocity of less than 700 feet per second or breakable paint balls containing washable marking colors;
- (2) any device used exclusively for signaling or safety and required or recommended by the United States Coast Guard or the Interstate Commerce Commission;
- (3) any device used exclusively for the firing of stud cartridges, explosive rivets or similar industrial ammunition; and
- (4) an antique firearm (other than a machine-gun) which, although designed as a weapon, the Department of State Police finds by reason of the date of its manufacture, value, design, and

other characteristics is primarily a collector's item and is not likely to be used as a weapon.

"Firearm ammunition" means any self-contained cartridge or shotgun shell, by whatever name known, which is designed to be used or adaptable to use in a firearm; excluding, however:

(1) any ammunition exclusively designed for use with a device used exclusively for signaling or safety and required or recommended by the United States Coast Guard or the Interstate Commerce Commission; and

(2) any ammunition designed exclusively for use with a stud or rivet driver or other similar industrial ammunition.

"Gun show" means an event or function:

(1) at which the sale and transfer of firearms is the regular and normal course of business and where 50 or more firearms are displayed, offered, or exhibited for sale, transfer, or exchange; or

(2) at which not less than 10 gun show vendors display, offer, or exhibit for sale, sell, transfer, or exchange firearms.

"Gun show" includes the entire premises provided for an event or function, including parking areas for the event or function, that is sponsored to facilitate the purchase, sale, transfer, or exchange of firearms as described in this Section.

"Gun show" does not include training or safety classes, competitive shooting events, such as rifle, shotgun, or handgun matches, trap, skeet, or sporting clays shoots, dinners, banquets, raffles, or any other event where the sale or transfer of firearms is not the primary course of business.

"Gun show promoter" means a person who organizes or operates a gun show.

"Gun show vendor" means a person who exhibits, sells, offers for sale, transfers, or exchanges any firearms at a gun show, regardless of whether the person arranges with a gun show promoter for a fixed location from which to exhibit, sell, offer for sale, transfer, or exchange any firearm.

"Sanctioned competitive shooting event" means a shooting contest officially recognized by a national or state shooting sport association, and includes any sight-in or practice conducted in conjunction with the event.

"Stun gun or taser" has the meaning ascribed to it in Section 24-1 of the Criminal Code of 1961.

65/2. 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.

(b) The provisions of this Section regarding the possession of firearms, firearm ammunition, stun guns, and tasers do not apply to:

- (1) United States Marshals, while engaged in the operation of their official duties;

(2) Members of the Armed Forces of the United States or the National Guard, while engaged in the operation of their official duties;

(3) Federal officials required to carry firearms, while engaged in the operation of their official duties;

(4) Members of bona fide veterans organizations which receive firearms directly from the armed forces of the United States, while using the firearms for ceremonial purposes with blank ammunition;

(5) Nonresident hunters during hunting season, with valid nonresident hunting licenses and while in an area where hunting is permitted; however, at all other times and in all other places these persons must have their firearms unloaded and enclosed in a case;

(6) Those hunters exempt from obtaining a hunting license who are required to submit their Firearm Owner's Identification Card when hunting on Department of Natural Resources owned or managed sites;

(7) Nonresidents while on a firing or shooting range recognized by the Department of State Police; however, these persons must at all other times and in all other places have their firearms unloaded and enclosed in a case;

(8) Nonresidents while at a firearm showing or display recognized by the Department of State Police; however, at all other times and in all other places these persons must have their firearms unloaded and enclosed in a case;

(9) Nonresidents whose firearms are unloaded and enclosed in a case;

(10) Nonresidents who are currently licensed or registered to possess a firearm in their resident state;

(11) Unemancipated minors while in the custody and immediate control of their parent or legal guardian or other person in loco parentis to the minor if the parent or legal guardian or other person in loco parentis to the minor has a currently valid Firearm Owner's Identification Card;

(12) Color guards of bona fide veterans organizations or members of bona fide American Legion bands while using firearms for ceremonial purposes with blank ammunition;

(13) Nonresident hunters whose state of residence does not require them to be licensed or registered to possess a firearm and only during hunting season, with valid hunting licenses, while accompanied by, and using a firearm owned by, a person who possesses a valid Firearm Owner's Identification Card and while in an area within a commercial club licensed under the Wildlife Code where hunting is permitted and controlled, but in no instance upon sites owned or managed by the Department of Natural Resources;

(14) Resident hunters who are properly authorized to hunt and, while accompanied by a person who possesses a valid Firearm Owner's Identification Card, hunt in an area within a commercial club licensed under the Wildlife Code where hunting is permitted and controlled;

(15) A person who is otherwise eligible to obtain a Firearm Owner's Identification Card under this Act and is under the direct supervision of a holder of a Firearm Owner's Identification Card who is 21 years of age or older while the person is on a firing or shooting range or is a participant in a firearms safety and

training course recognized by a law enforcement agency or a national, statewide shooting sports organization; and

(16) Competitive shooting athletes whose competition firearms are sanctioned by the International Olympic Committee, the International Paralympic Committee, the International Shooting Sport Federation, or USA Shooting in connection with such athletes' training for and participation in shooting competitions at the 2016 Olympic and Paralympic Games and sanctioned test events leading up to the 2016 Olympic and Paralympic Games.

(c) The provisions of this Section regarding the acquisition and possession of firearms, firearm ammunition, stun guns, and tasers do not apply to law enforcement officials of this or any other jurisdiction, while engaged in the operation of their official duties.

65/3. Requisites for Transfer

(a) Except as provided in Section 3a, no person may knowingly transfer, or cause to be transferred, any firearm, firearm ammunition, stun gun, or taser to any person within this State unless the transferee with whom he deals displays a currently valid Firearm Owner's Identification Card which has previously been issued in his name by the Department of State Police under the provisions of this Act. In addition, all firearm, stun gun, and taser transfers by federally licensed firearm dealers are subject to Section 3.1.

(a-5) Any person who is not a federally licensed firearm dealer and who desires to transfer or sell a firearm while that person is on the grounds of a gun show must, before selling or transferring the firearm, request the Department of State Police to conduct a background check on the prospective recipient of the firearm in accordance with Section 3.1.

(b) Any person within this State who transfers or causes to be transferred any firearm, stun gun, or taser shall keep a record of such transfer for a period of 10 years from the date of transfer. Such record shall contain the date of the transfer; the description, serial number or other information identifying the firearm, stun gun, or taser if no serial number is available; and, if the transfer was completed within this State, the transferee's Firearm Owner's Identification Card number. On or after January 1, 2006, the record shall contain the date of application for transfer of the firearm. On demand of a peace officer such transferor shall produce for inspection such record of transfer. If the transfer or sale took place at a gun show, the record shall include the unique identification number. Failure to record the unique identification number is a petty offense.

(b-5) Any resident may purchase ammunition from a person outside of Illinois. Any resident purchasing ammunition outside the State of Illinois must provide the seller with a copy of his or her valid Firearm Owner's Identification Card and either his or her Illinois driver's license or Illinois State Identification Card prior to the shipment of the ammunition. The ammunition may be shipped only to an address on either of those 2 documents.

(c) The provisions of this Section regarding the transfer of firearm ammunition shall not apply to those persons specified in paragraph (b) of Section 2 of this Act.

65/3a. Reciprocity

(a) Any resident of Illinois who has obtained a firearm owner's identification card pursuant to this Act and who is not otherwise prohibited from

obtaining, possessing or using a firearm may purchase or obtain a rifle or shotgun or ammunition for a rifle or shotgun in Iowa, Missouri, Indiana, Wisconsin or Kentucky.

(b) Any resident of Iowa, Missouri, Indiana, Wisconsin or Kentucky or a non-resident with a valid non-resident hunting license, who is 18 years of age or older and who is not prohibited by the laws of Illinois, the state of his domicile, or the United States from obtaining, possessing or using a firearm, may purchase or obtain a rifle, shotgun or ammunition for a rifle or shotgun in Illinois.

(b-5) Any non-resident who is participating in a sanctioned competitive shooting event, who is 18 years of age or older and who is not prohibited by the laws of Illinois, the state of his or her domicile, or the United States from obtaining, possessing, or using a firearm, may purchase or obtain a shotgun or shotgun ammunition in Illinois for the purpose of participating in that event. A person may purchase or obtain a shotgun or shotgun ammunition under this subsection only at the site where the sanctioned competitive shooting event is being held.

(c) Any transaction under this Section is subject to the provisions of the Gun Control Act of 1968 (18 U.S.C. 922 (b)(3)).

65/3.1. Dial up system

(a) The Department of State Police shall provide a dial up telephone system or utilize other existing technology which shall be used by any federally licensed firearm dealer, gun show promoter, or gun show vendor who is to transfer a firearm, stun gun, or taser under the provisions of this Act. The Department of State Police may utilize existing technology which allows the caller to be charged a fee not to exceed \$2. Fees collected by the Department of State Police shall be deposited in the State Police Services Fund and used to provide the service.

(b) Upon receiving a request from a federally licensed firearm dealer, gun show promoter, or gun show vendor, the Department of State Police shall immediately approve, or within the time period established by Section 24-3 of the Criminal Code of 1961 regarding the delivery of firearms, stun guns, and tasers notify the inquiring dealer, gun show promoter, or gun show vendor of any objection that would disqualify the transferee from acquiring or possessing a firearm, stun gun, or taser. In conducting the inquiry, the Department of State Police shall initiate and complete an automated search of its criminal history record information files and those of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, including the National Instant Criminal Background Check System, and of the files of the Department of Human Services relating to mental health and developmental disabilities to obtain any felony conviction or patient hospitalization information which would disqualify a person from obtaining or require revocation of a currently valid Firearm Owner's Identification Card.

(c) If receipt of a firearm would not violate Section 24-3 of the Criminal Code of 1961, federal law, or this Act the Department of State Police shall:

(1) assign a unique identification number to the transfer; and

(2) provide the licensee, gun show promoter, or gun show vendor with the number.

(d) Approvals issued by the Department of State Police for the purchase of a firearm are valid for 30 days from the date of issue.

(e)(1) The Department of State Police must act as the Illinois Point of Contact for the

National Instant Criminal Background Check System.

(2) The Department of State Police and the Department of Human Services shall, in accordance with State and federal law regarding confidentiality, enter into a memorandum of understanding with the Federal Bureau of Investigation for the purpose of implementing the National Instant Criminal Background Check System in the State. The Department of State Police shall report the name, date of birth, and physical description of any person prohibited from possessing a firearm pursuant to the Firearm Owners Identification Card Act or [18 U.S.C. 922\(g\)](#) and [\(n\)](#) to the National Instant Criminal Background Check System Index, Denied Persons Files.

(f) The Department of State Police shall promulgate rules not inconsistent with this Section to implement this system.

65/3.2. List of prohibited projectiles; notice to dealers

Prior to January 1, 2002, the Department of State Police shall list on the Department's World Wide Web site all firearm projectiles that are prohibited under Sections 24-2.1, 24-2.2, and 24-3.2 of the Criminal Code of 1961, together with a statement setting forth the sentence that may be imposed for violating those Sections. The Department of State Police shall, prior to January 1, 2002, send a list of all firearm projectiles that are prohibited under Sections 24-2.1, 24-2.2, and 24-3.2 of the Criminal Code of 1961 to each federally licensed firearm dealer in Illinois registered with the Department.

65/3.3. Report to the local law enforcement agency

Report to the local law enforcement agency. The Department of State Police must report the name and address of a person to the local law enforcement agency where the person resides if the person attempting to purchase a firearm is disqualified from purchasing a firearm because of information obtained under Section 3.1 that would disqualify the person from obtaining a Firearm Owner's Identification Card under any of subsections (c) through (n) of Section 8 of this Act].

65/4. Application for Firearm Owner's Identification Card

(a) Each applicant for a Firearm Owner's Identification Card must:

(1) Make application on blank forms prepared and furnished at convenient locations throughout the State by the Department of State Police, or by electronic means, if and when made available by the Department of State Police; and

(2) Submit evidence to the Department of State Police that:

(i) He or she is 21 years of age or over, or if he or she is under 21 years of age that he or she has the written consent of his or her parent or legal guardian to possess and acquire firearms and firearm ammunition and that he or she has never been convicted of a misdemeanor other than a traffic offense or adjudged delinquent, provided, however, that such parent or legal guardian is not an individual prohibited from having a Firearm Owner's Identification Card and files an affidavit with the Department as prescribed by the Department stating that he or she is not an individual prohibited from having a Card;

(ii) He or she has not been convicted of a felony under the laws of this or any other jurisdiction;

(iii) He or she is not addicted to narcotics;

(iv) He or she has not been a patient in a mental institution within the past 5 years and he

or she has not been adjudicated as a mental defective ;

(v) He or she is not mentally retarded;

(vi) He or she is not an alien who is unlawfully present in the United States under the laws of the United States;

(vii) He or she is not subject to an existing order of protection prohibiting him or her from possessing a firearm;

(viii) He or she has not been convicted within the past 5 years of battery, assault, aggravated assault, violation of an order of protection, or a substantially similar offense in another jurisdiction, in which a firearm was used or possessed;

(ix) He or she has not been convicted of domestic battery or a substantially similar offense in another jurisdiction committed on or after the effective date of this amendatory Act of 1997;

(x) He or she has not been convicted within the past 5 years of domestic battery or a substantially similar offense in another jurisdiction committed before the effective date of this amendatory Act of 1997;

(xi) He or she is not an alien who has been admitted to the United States under a non-immigrant visa (as that term is defined in Section 101 (a)(26) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101(a)(26))), or that he or she is an alien who has been lawfully admitted to the United States under a non-immigrant visa if that alien is:

(1) admitted to the United States for lawful hunting or sporting purposes;

(2) an official representative of a foreign government who is:

(A) accredited to the United States Government or the Government's mission to an international organization having its headquarters in the United States; or

(B) en route to or from another country to which that alien is accredited;

(3) an official of a foreign government or distinguished foreign visitor who has been so designated by the Department of State;

(4) a foreign law enforcement officer of a friendly foreign government entering the United States on official business; or

(5) one who has received a waiver from the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to 18 U.S.C. 922(y)(3);

(xii) He or she is not a minor subject to a petition filed under Section 5-520 of the Juvenile Court Act of 1987 alleging that the minor is a delinquent minor for the commission of an offense that if committed by an adult would be a felony; and

(xiii) He or she is not an adult who had been adjudicated a delinquent minor under the Juvenile Court Act of 1987 for the commission of an offense that if committed by an adult would be a felony; and

(3) Upon request by the Department of State Police, sign a release on a form prescribed by the Department of State Police waiving any right to confidentiality and requesting the disclosure to the Department of State Police of limited mental health institution admission information from another state, the District of Columbia, any other territory of the United States, or a foreign nation concerning the applicant for the sole purpose of determining whether the applicant is or was a patient in a mental health institution and disqualified because of that status from receiving a Firearm Owner's Identification Card. No mental health care or treatment records may be requested. The information received shall be destroyed within one year of receipt.

(a-5) Each applicant for a Firearm Owner's Identification Card who is over the age of 18 shall furnish to the Department of State Police either his or her driver's license number or Illinois Identification Card number.

(a-10) Each applicant for a Firearm Owner's Identification Card, who is employed as an armed security officer at a nuclear energy, storage, weapons, or development facility regulated by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission and who is not an Illinois resident, shall furnish to the Department of State Police his or her driver's license number or state identification card number from his or her state of residence. The Department of State Police may promulgate rules to enforce the provisions of this subsection (a-10).

(b) Each application form shall include the following statement printed in bold type: "Warning: Entering false information on an application for a Firearm Owner's Identification Card is punishable as a Class 2 felony in accordance with subsection (d-5) of Section 14 of the Firearm Owners Identification Card Act."

(c) Upon such written consent, pursuant to Section 4, paragraph (a)(2)(i), the parent or legal guardian giving the consent shall be liable for any damages resulting from the applicant's use of firearm or firearm ammunition.

65/5. Approval or denial of application

The Department of State Police shall either approve or deny all applications within 30 days from the date they are received, and every applicant found qualified pursuant to Section 8 of this Act by the Department shall be entitled to a Firearm Owner's Identification Card upon the payment of a \$ 10 fee. Any applicant who is an active duty member of the Armed Forces of the United States, a member of the Illinois National Guard, or a member of the Reserve Forces of the United States is exempt from the application fee. \$ 6 of each fee derived from the issuance of Firearm Owner's Identification Cards, or renewals thereof, shall be deposited in the Wildlife and Fish Fund in the State Treasury; \$ 1 of such fee shall be deposited in the State Police Services Fund and \$ 3 of such fee shall be deposited in the Firearm Owner's Notification Fund. Monies in the Firearm Owner's Notification Fund shall be used exclusively to pay for the cost of sending notices of expiration of Firearm Owner's Identification Cards under Section 13.2 of this Act]. Excess monies in the Firearm Owner's Notification Fund shall be used to ensure the prompt and efficient processing of applications received under Section 4 of this Act].

65/6. Contents of Firearm Owner's Identification Card

(a) A Firearm Owner's Identification Card, issued by the Department of State Police at such places as the Director of the Department shall specify, shall contain the applicant's name, residence, date of birth, sex, physical description, recent photograph and signature. Each Firearm Owner's Identification Card must have the expiration date boldly and conspicuously displayed on the face of the card. Each Firearm Owner's Identification Card must have printed on it the following: "CAUTION - This card does not permit bearer to UNLAWFULLY carry or use firearms." Before December 1, 2002, the Department may use a person's digital photograph and signature from his or her Illinois driver's license or Illinois Identification Card, if available. On and after December 1, 2002, the Department shall use a person's digital photograph and signature from his or her Illinois

driver's license or Illinois Identification Card, if available. The Department shall decline to use a person's digital photograph or signature if the digital photograph or signature is the result of or associated with fraudulent or erroneous data, unless otherwise provided by law.

(b) A person applying for a Firearm Owner's Identification Card shall consent to the Department of State Police using the applicant's digital driver's license or Illinois Identification Card photograph, if available, and signature on the applicant's Firearm Owner's Identification Card. The Secretary of State shall allow the Department of State Police access to the photograph and signature for the purpose of identifying the applicant and issuing to the applicant a Firearm Owner's Identification Card.

(c) The Secretary of State shall conduct a study to determine the cost and feasibility of creating a method of adding an identifiable code, background, or other means on the driver's license or Illinois Identification Card to show that an individual is not disqualified from owning or possessing a firearm under State or federal law. The Secretary shall report the findings of this study 12 months after the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 92nd General Assembly.

65/6.1. Altered, forged or counterfeit Firearm Owner's Identification Cards

(a) Any person who forges or materially alters a Firearm Owner's Identification Card or who counterfeits a Firearm Owner's Identification Card commits a Class 2 felony.

(b) Any person who knowingly possesses a forged or materially altered Firearm Owner's Identification Card with the intent to use it commits a Class 2 felony. A person who possesses a Firearm Owner's Identification Card with knowledge that it is counterfeit commits a Class 2 felony.

65/7. Duration of identification card Except as provided in Section 8 of this Act, a Firearm Owner's Identification Card issued under the provisions of this Act shall be valid for the person to whom it is issued for a period of 10 years from the date of issuance.

65/8. Denial of application or revocation or seizure of card The Department of State Police has authority to deny an application for or to revoke and seize a Firearm Owner's Identification Card previously issued under this Act only if the Department finds that the applicant or the person to whom such card was issued is or was at the time of issuance:

(a) A person under 21 years of age who has been convicted of a misdemeanor other than a traffic offense or adjudged delinquent;

(b) A person under 21 years of age who does not have the written consent of his parent or guardian to acquire and possess firearms and firearm ammunition, or whose parent or guardian has revoked such written consent, or where such parent or guardian does not qualify to have a Firearm Owner's Identification Card;

(c) A person convicted of a felony under the laws of this or any other jurisdiction;

(d) A person addicted to narcotics;

(e) A person who has been a patient of a mental institution within the past 5 years or has been adjudicated as a mental defective ;

(f) A person whose mental condition is of such a nature that it poses a clear and present danger to the applicant, any other person or persons or the community;

For the purposes of this Section, "mental condition" means a state of mind manifested by violent, suicidal, threatening or assaultive behavior.

(g) A person who is mentally retarded;

(h) A person who intentionally makes a false statement in the Firearm Owner's Identification Card application;

(i) An alien who is unlawfully present in the United States under the laws of the United States;

(i-5) An alien who has been admitted to the United States under a non-immigrant visa (as that term is defined in Section 101(a)(26) of the Immigration and Nationality Act ([8 U.S.C. 1101\(a\)\(26\)](#))), except that this subsection (i-5) does not apply to any alien who has been lawfully admitted to the United States under a non-immigrant visa if that alien is:

(1) admitted to the United States for lawful hunting or sporting purposes

(2) an official representative of a foreign government who is:

(A) accredited to the United States Government or the Government's mission to an international organization having its headquarters in the United States; or

(B) en route to or from another country to which that alien is accredited;

(3) an official of a foreign government or distinguished foreign visitor who has been so designated by the Department of State;

(4) a foreign law enforcement officer of a friendly foreign government entering the United States on official business; or

(5) one who has received a waiver from the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to [18 U.S.C. 922\(y\)\(3\)](#);

(j) (Blank);

(k) A person who has been convicted within the past 5 years of battery, assault, aggravated assault, violation of an order of protection, or a substantially similar offense in another jurisdiction, in which a firearm was used or possessed;

(l) A person who has been convicted of domestic battery or a substantially similar offense in another jurisdiction committed on or after January 1, 1998;

(m) A person who has been convicted within the past 5 years of domestic battery or a substantially similar offense in another jurisdiction committed before January 1, 1998;

(n) A person who is prohibited from acquiring or possessing firearms or firearm ammunition by any Illinois State statute or by federal law.

(o) A minor subject to a petition filed under Section 5-520 of the Juvenile Court Act of 1987 alleging that the minor is a delinquent minor for the commission of an offense that if committed by an adult would be a felony; or

(p) An adult who had been adjudicated a delinquent minor under the Juvenile Court Act of 1987 for the commission of an offense that if committed by an adult would be a felony.

65/8.1. Circuit Clerk to notify Department of State Police

(a) The Circuit Clerk shall, in the form and manner required by the Supreme Court, notify the Department of State Police of all final dispositions of cases for which the Department has received information reported to it under Section 2.1 of the Criminal Identification Act].

(b) Upon adjudication of any individual as a mental defective, as defined in Section 1.1, the court shall direct the circuit court clerk to immediately notify the Department of State Police, Firearm Owner's Identification (FOID) department, and shall forward a copy of the court order to the Department.

65/8.2. Firearm Owner's Identification Card Denial or Revocation.

The department of state police shall deny an application or shall revoke and seize a Firearm

Owner's Identification Card previously issued under this Act if the Department finds that the applicant or person to whom such card was issued is or was at the time of issuance subject to an existing order of protection.

65/9. Denial of application or revocation or seizure of card; notice

Every person whose application for a Firearm Owner's Identification Card is denied, and every holder of such a Card before his Card is revoked or seized, shall receive a written notice from the Department of State Police stating specifically the grounds upon which his application has been denied or upon which his Identification Card has been revoked.

65/10. Appeal to director; hearing; relief from firearm possession prohibition

(a) Whenever an application for a Firearm Owner's Identification Card is denied, whenever the Department fails to act on an application within 30 days of its receipt, or whenever such a Card is revoked or seized as provided for in Section 8 of this Act, the aggrieved party may appeal to the Director of the Department of State Police for a hearing upon such denial, revocation or seizure, unless the denial, revocation, or seizure was based upon a forcible felony, stalking, aggravated stalking, domestic battery, any violation of the Illinois Controlled Substances Act, the Methamphetamine Control and Community Protection Act, or the Cannabis Control Act that is classified as a Class 2 or greater felony, any felony violation of Article 24 of the Criminal Code of 1961, or any adjudication as a delinquent minor for the commission of an offense that if committed by an adult would be a felony, in which case the aggrieved party may petition the circuit court in writing in the county of his or her residence for a hearing upon such denial, revocation, or seizure.

(b) At least 30 days before any hearing in the circuit court, the petitioner shall serve the relevant State's Attorney with a copy of the petition. The State's Attorney may object to the petition and present evidence. At the hearing the court shall determine whether substantial justice has been done. Should the court determine that substantial justice has not been done, the court shall issue an order directing the Department of State Police to issue a Card.

(c) Any person prohibited from possessing a firearm under Sections 24-1.1 or 24-3.1 of the Criminal Code of 1961 or acquiring a Firearm Owner's Identification Card under Section 8 of this Act may apply to the Director of the Department of State Police or petition the circuit court in the county where the petitioner resides, whichever is applicable in accordance with subsection (a) of this Section, requesting relief from such prohibition and the Director or court may grant such relief if it is established by the applicant to the court's or Director's satisfaction that:

(0.05) when in the circuit court, the State's Attorney has been served with a written copy of the petition at least 30 days before any such hearing in the circuit court and at the hearing the State's Attorney was afforded an opportunity to present evidence and object to the petition;

(1) the applicant has not been convicted of a forcible felony under the laws of this State or any other jurisdiction within 20 years of the applicant's application for a Firearm Owner's Identification Card, or at least 20 years have passed since the end of any period of imprisonment imposed in relation to that conviction,

(2) the circumstances regarding a criminal conviction, where applicable, the applicant's criminal history and his reputation are such that the applicant will not be likely to act in a manner dangerous to public safety; and

(3) granting relief would not be contrary to the public interest.

(d) When a minor is adjudicated delinquent for an offense which if committed by an adult would be a felony, the court shall notify the Department of State Police.

(e) The court shall review the denial of an application or the revocation of a Firearm Owner's Identification Card of a person who has been adjudicated delinquent for an offense that if committed by an adult would be a felony if an application for relief has been filed at least 10 years after the adjudication of delinquency and the court determines that the applicant should be granted relief from disability to obtain a Firearm Owner's Identification Card. If the court grants relief, the court shall notify the Department of State Police that the disability has been removed and that the applicant is eligible to obtain a Firearm Owner's Identification Card.

(f) Any person who is prohibited from possessing a firearm 18 U.S.C. (d)(4) and 922(g)(4) of the federal Gun Control Act of 1968 may apply to the Department of State Police requesting relief from such prohibition and the Director shall grant such relief if it is established to the Director's satisfaction that the person will not be likely to act in a manner dangerous to public safety and granting relief would not be contrary to the public interest.

65/11. Review under Administrative Review law

All final administrative decisions of the Department under this Act shall be subject to judicial review under the provisions of the Administrative Review Law, and all amendments and modifications thereof, and the rules adopted pursuant thereto. The term "administrative decision" is defined as in Section 3-101 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

The Director of State Police shall submit a report to the General Assembly on March 1 of each year, beginning March 1, 1991, listing all final decisions by a court of this State upholding, reversing, or reversing in part any administrative decision made by the Department of State Police.

65/12. Death of owner; transfer The provisions of this Act shall not apply to the passing or transfer of any firearm or firearm ammunition upon the death of the owner thereof to his heir or legatee or to the passing or transfer of any firearm or firearm ammunition incident to any legal proceeding or action until 60 days after such passing or transfer.

65/13. Acquisition or possession prohibited by law Nothing in this Act shall make lawful the acquisition or possession of firearms or fire-arm ammunition which is otherwise prohibited by law.

65/13.1. Municipal ordinance imposing greater restrictions or limitations The provisions of any ordinance enacted by any municipality which requires registration or imposes greater restrictions or limitations on the acquisition, possession and transfer of firearms than are imposed by this Act, are not invalidated or affected by this Act.

65/13.2. Firearm owner's identification card; notice of expiration The Department of State Police shall, 60 days prior to the expiration of a Firearm Owner's Identification Card, forward by first class mail to each person whose card is

to expire a notification of the expiration of the card and an application which may be used to apply for renewal of the card. It is the obligation of the holder of a Firearm Owner's Identification Card to notify the Department of State Police of any address change since the issuance of the Fire-arm Owner's Identification Card.

65/13.3. Municipal ordinance submission
Within 6 months after the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 92nd General Assembly, every municipality must submit to the Department of State Police a copy of every ordinance adopted by the municipality that regulates the acquisition, possession, sale, or transfer of firearms within the municipality and must submit, 30 days after adoption, every such ordinance adopted after its initial submission of ordinances under this Section. The Department of State Police shall compile these ordinances and publish them in a form available to the public free of charge and shall periodically update this compilation of ordinances in a manner prescribed by the Director of State Police.

65/14. Sentence

(a) A violation of paragraph (1) of subsection (a) of Section 2, when the person's Firearm Owner's Identification Card is expired but the person is not otherwise disqualified from renewing the card, is a Class A misdemeanor.

(b) Except as provided in subsection (a) with respect to an expired card, a violation of paragraph (1) of subsection (a) of Section 2 is a Class A misdemeanor when the person does not possess a currently valid Firearm Owner's Identification Card, but is otherwise eligible under this Act. A second or subsequent violation is a Class 4 felony.

(c) A violation of paragraph (1) of subsection (a) of Section 2 is a Class 3 felony when:

(1) the person's Firearm Owner's Identification Card is revoked or subject to revocation under Section 8; or

(2) the person's Firearm Owner's Identification Card is expired and not otherwise eligible for renewal under this Act; or

(3) the person does not possess a currently valid Firearm Owner's Identification Card, and the person is not otherwise eligible under this Act.

(d) A violation of subsection (a) of Section 3 is a Class 4 felony. A third or subsequent conviction is a Class 1 felony.

(d-5) Any person who knowingly enters false information on an application for a Firearm Owner's Identification Card, who knowingly gives a false answer to any question on the application, or who knowingly submits false evidence in connection with an application is guilty of a Class 2 felony.

(e) Except as provided by Section 6.1 of this Act, any other violation of this Act is a Class A misdemeanor.

Chapter 720. Criminal Offenses

Act 5. Criminal Code of 1961

Part C. Offense Directed Against Property

Article 16. Theft and Related Offenses

5/16-16. Possession of a stolen firearm

(a) A person commits possession of a stolen firearm when he or she, not being entitled to the possession of a firearm, possesses or delivers the firearm, knowing it to have been stolen or converted. It may be inferred that a person who possesses a firearm with knowledge that its

serial number has been removed or altered has knowledge that the firearm is stolen or converted.

(b) Possession of a stolen firearm is a Class 2 felony.

5/16-16.1. Aggravated possession of a stolen firearm

(a) A person commits aggravated possession of a stolen firearm when he or she:

(1) Not being entitled to the possession of not less than 2 and not more than 5 firearms, possesses or delivers those firearms at the same time or within a one year period, knowing the firearms to have been stolen or converted.

(2) Not being entitled to the possession of not less than 6 and not more than 10 firearms, possesses or delivers those firearms at the same time or within a 2 year period, knowing the firearms to have been stolen or converted.

(3) Not being entitled to the possession of not less than 11 and not more than 20 firearms, possesses or delivers those firearms at the same time or within a 3 year period, knowing the firearms to have been stolen or converted.

(4) Not being entitled to the possession of not less than 21 and not more than 30 firearms, possesses or delivers those firearms at the same time or within a 4 year period, knowing the firearms to have been stolen or converted.

(5) Not being entitled to the possession of more than 31 firearms, possesses or delivers those firearms at the same time or within a 5 year period, knowing the firearms to have been stolen or converted.

(b) It may be inferred that a person who possesses a firearm with knowledge that its serial number has been removed or altered has knowledge that the firearm is stolen or converted.

(c) Sentence.

(1) A person who violates paragraph (1) of subsection (a) of this Section commits a Class 1 felony.

(2) A person who violates paragraph (2) of subsection (a) of this Section commits a Class X felony for which he or she shall be sentenced to a term of imprisonment of not less than 6 years and not more than 30 years.

(3) A person who violates paragraph (3) of subsection (a) of this Section commits a Class X felony for which he or she shall be sentenced to a term of imprisonment of not less than 6 years and not more than 40 years.

(4) A person who violates paragraph (4) of subsection (a) of this Section commits a Class X felony for which he or she shall be sentenced to a term of imprisonment of not less than 6 years and not more than 50 years.

(5) A person who violates paragraph (5) of subsection (a) of this Section commits a Class X felony for which he or she shall be sentenced to a term of imprisonment of not less than 6 years and not more than 60 years.

Part D. Offenses Affecting Public Health, Safety and Decency

Article 24. Deadly Weapons

5/24-1. Unlawful use of weapons

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

(1) Sells, manufactures, purchases, possesses or carries any bludgeon, black-jack, slung-shot, sand-club, sand-bag, metal knuckles or other knuckle weapon regardless of its composition, throwing star, or any knife, commonly referred to as a switchblade knife, which has a blade that opens automatically by

hand pressure applied to a button, spring or other device in the handle of the knife, or a ballistic knife, which is a device that propels a knifelike blade as a projectile by means of a coil spring, elastic material or compressed gas; or

(2) Carries or possesses with intent to use the same unlawfully against another, a dagger, dirk, billy, dangerous knife, razor, stiletto, broken bottle or other piece of glass, stun gun or taser or any other dangerous or deadly weapon or instrument of like character; or

(3) Carries on or about his person or in any vehicle, a tear gas gun projector or bomb or any object containing noxious liquid gas or substance, other than an object containing a non-lethal noxious liquid gas or substance designed solely for personal defense carried by a person 18 years of age or older; or

(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

(5) Sets a spring gun; or

(6) Possesses any device or attachment of any kind designed, used or intended for use in silencing the report of any firearm; or

(7) Sells, manufactures, purchases, possesses or carries:

(i) a machine gun, which shall be defined for the purposes of this subsection as any weapon, which shoots, is designed to shoot, or can be readily restored to shoot, automatically more than one shot without manually reloading by a single function of the trigger, including the frame or receiver of any such weapon, or sells, manufactures, purchases, possesses, or carries any combination of parts designed or intended for use in converting any weapon into a machine gun, or any combination or parts from which a machine gun can be assembled if such parts are in the possession or under the control of a person;

(ii) any rifle having one or more barrels less than 16 inches in length or a shotgun having one or more barrels less than 18 inches in length or any weapon made from a rifle or shotgun, whether by alteration, modification, or otherwise, if such a weapon as modified has an overall length of less than 26 inches; or

(iii) any bomb, bomb-shell, grenade, bottle or other container containing an explosive substance of over one-quarter ounce for like purposes, such as, but not limited to, black powder bombs and Molotov cocktails or artillery projectiles; or

(8) Carries or possesses any firearm, stun gun or taser or other deadly weapon in any place which is licensed to sell intoxicating beverages, or at any public gathering held pursuant to a license issued by any governmental body or any public gathering at which an admission is charged, excluding a place where a showing, demonstration or lecture

involving the exhibition of unloaded firearms is conducted.

This subsection (a)(8) does not apply to any auction or raffle of a firearm held pursuant to a license or permit issued by a governmental body, nor does it apply to persons engaged in firearm safety training courses; or

(9) Carries or possesses in a vehicle or on or about his person any pistol, revolver, stun gun or taser or firearm or ballistic knife, when he is hooded, robed or masked in such manner as to conceal his identity; 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, except that this subsection (a)(10) 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.

A "stun gun or taser", as used in this paragraph (a) means (i) any device which is powered by electrical charging units, such as, batteries, and which fires one or several barbs attached to a length of wire and which, upon hitting a human, can send out a current capable of disrupting the person's nervous system in such a manner as to render him incapable of normal functioning or (ii) any device which is powered by electrical charging units, such as batteries, and which, upon contact with a human or clothing worn by a human, can send out current capable of disrupting the person's nervous system in such a manner as to render him incapable of normal functioning; or

(11) Sells, manufactures or purchases any explosive bullet. For purposes of this paragraph

(a) "explosive bullet" means the projectile portion of an ammunition cartridge which contains or carries an explosive charge which will explode upon contact with the flesh of a human or an animal. "Cartridge" means a tubular metal case having a projectile affixed at the front thereof and a cap or primer at the rear end thereof, with the propellant contained in such tube between the projectile and the cap; or

(12) (Blank); or

(13) Carries or possesses on or about his or her person while in a building occupied by a unit of government, a billy club, other weapon of like character, or other instrument of like character intended for use as a weapon. For the purposes of this Section, "billy club" means a short stick or club commonly carried by police officers which is either telescopic or constructed of a solid piece of wood or other man-made material.

(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. A person convicted of a violation of subsection 24-1(a)(8) or 24-1(a)(9) commits a Class 4 felony; a person convicted of a violation

of subsection 24-1(a)(6) or 24-1(a)(7)(ii) or (iii) commits a Class 3 felony. A person convicted of a violation of subsection 24-1(a)(7)(i) commits a Class 2 felony and shall be sentenced to a term of imprisonment of not less than 3 years and not more than 7 years, unless the weapon is possessed in the passenger compartment of a motor vehicle as defined in Section 1-146 of the Illinois Vehicle Code, or on the person, while the weapon is loaded, in which case it shall be a Class X felony. A person convicted of a second or subsequent violation of subsection 24-1(a)(4), 24-1(a)(8), 24-1(a)(9), or 24-1(a)(10) commits a Class 3 felony. The possession of each weapon in violation of this Section constitutes a single and separate violation.

(c) Violations in specific places.

(1) A person who violates subsection 24-1(a)(6) or 24-1(a)(7) in any school, regardless of the time of day or the time of year, in residential property owned, operated or managed by a public housing agency or leased by a public housing agency as part of a scattered site or mixed-income development, in a public park, in a courthouse, on the real property comprising any school, regardless of the time of day or the time of year, on residential property owned, operated or managed by a public housing agency or leased by a public housing agency as part of a scattered site or mixed-income development, on the real property comprising any public park, on the real property comprising any courthouse, in any conveyance owned, leased or contracted by a school to transport students to or from school or a school related activity, or on any public way within 1,000 feet of the real property comprising any school, public park, courthouse, or residential property owned, operated, or managed by a public housing agency or leased by a public housing agency as part of a scattered site or mixed-income development commits a Class 2 felony and shall be sentenced to a term of imprisonment of not less than 3 years and not more than 7 years.

(1.5) A person who violates subsection 24-1(a)(4), 24-1(a)(9), or 24-1(a)(10) in any school, regardless of the time of day or the time of year, in residential property owned, operated, or managed by a public housing agency or leased by a public housing agency as part of a scattered site or mixed-income development, in a public park, in a courthouse, on the real property comprising any school, regardless of the time of day or the time of year, on residential property owned, operated, or managed by a public housing agency or leased by a public housing agency as part of a scattered site or mixed-income development, on the real property comprising any public park, on the real property comprising any courthouse, in any conveyance owned, leased, or contracted by a school to transport students to or from school or a school related activity, or on any public way within 1,000 feet of the real property comprising any school, public park, courthouse, or residential property owned, operated, or managed by a public housing agency or leased by a public housing agency as part of a scattered site or mixed-income development commits a Class 3 felony.

(2) A person who violates subsection 24-1(a)(1), 24-1(a)(2), or 24-1(a)(3) in any school, regardless of the time of day or the time of year, in residential property owned, operated or managed by a public housing agency or leased by a public housing agency as part of a scattered site or mixed-income development, in a public park, in a courthouse, on the real

property comprising any school, regardless of the time of day or the time of year, on residential property owned, operated or managed by a public housing agency or leased by a public housing agency as part of a scattered site or mixed-income development, on the real property comprising any public park, on the real property comprising any courthouse, in any conveyance owned, leased or contracted by a school to transport students to or from school or a school related activity, or on any public way within 1,000 feet of the real property comprising any school, public park, courthouse, or residential property owned, operated, or managed by a public housing agency or leased by a public housing agency as part of a scattered site or mixed-income development commits a Class 4 felony. "Courthouse" means any building that is used by the Circuit, Appellate, or Supreme Court of this State for the conduct of official business.

(3) Paragraphs (1), (1.5), and (2) of this subsection (c) shall not apply to law enforcement officers or security officers of such school, college, or university or to students carrying or possessing firearms for use in training courses, parades, hunting, target shooting on school ranges, or otherwise with the consent of school authorities and which firearms are transported unloaded enclosed in a suitable case, box, or transportation package.

(4) For the purposes of this subsection (c), "school" means any public or private elementary or secondary school, community college, college, or university.

(5) For the purposes of this subsection (c), "public transportation agency" means a public or private agency that provides transportation or conveyance of persons by means available to the general public, except for transportation by automobiles not used for the conveyance of the general public as passengers; and "public transportation facility" means a terminal or other place where one may obtain public transportation.

(d) The presence in an automobile other than a public omnibus of any weapon, instrument or substance referred to in subsection (a)(7) is prima facie evidence that it is in the possession of, and is being carried by, all persons occupying such automobile at the time such weapon, instrument or substance is found, except under the following circumstances: (i) if such weapon, instrument or instrumentality is found upon the person of one of the occupants therein; or (ii) if such weapon, instrument or substance is found in an automobile operated for hire by a duly licensed driver in the due, lawful and proper pursuit of his trade, then such presumption shall not apply to the driver.

(e) Exemptions. Crossbows, Common or Compound bows and Underwater Spearguns are exempted from the definition of ballistic knife as defined in paragraph (1) of subsection (a) of this Section.

5/24-1.1. Unlawful Use or Possession of Weapons by Felons or Persons in the Custody of the Department of Corrections Facilities

(a) It is unlawful for a person to knowingly possess on or about his person or on his land or in his own abode or fixed place of business any weapon prohibited under Section 24-1 of this Act or any firearm or any firearm ammunition if the person has been convicted of a felony under the laws of this State or any other jurisdiction. This Section shall not apply if the person has been granted relief by the Director of the Department

of State Police under Section 10 of the Firearm Owners Identification Card Act.

(b) It is unlawful for any person confined in a penal institution, which is a facility of the Illinois Department of Corrections, to possess any weapon prohibited under Section 24-1 of this Code or any firearm or firearm ammunition, regardless of the intent with which he possesses it.

(c) It shall be an affirmative defense to a violation of subsection (b), that such possession was specifically authorized by rule, regulation, or directive of the Illinois Department of Corrections or order issued pursuant thereto.

(d) The defense of necessity is not available to a person who is charged with a violation of subsection (b) of this Section.

(e) **Sentence.** Violation of this Section by a person not confined in a penal institution shall be a Class 3 felony for which the person, if sentenced to a term of imprisonment, shall be sentenced to no less than 2 years and no more than 10 years and any second or subsequent violation shall be 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 14 years. Violation of this Section by a person not confined in a penal institution who has been convicted of a forcible felony, a felony violation of Article 24 of this Code or of the Firearm Owners Identification Card Act, stalking or aggravated stalking, or a Class 2 or greater felony under the Illinois Controlled Substances Act, the Cannabis Control Act, or the Methamphetamine Control and Community Protection Act is a Class 2 felony for which the person shall be sentenced to not less than 3 years and not more than 14 years. Violation of this Section by a person who is on parole or mandatory supervised release is a Class 2 felony for which the person, if sentenced to a term of imprisonment, shall be sentenced to not less than 3 years and not more than 14 years. Violation of this Section by a person not confined in a penal institution is a Class X felony when the firearm possessed is a machine gun. Any person who violates this Section while confined in a penal institution, which is a facility of the Illinois Department of Corrections, is guilty of a Class 1 felony, if he possesses any weapon prohibited under Section 24-1 of this Code regardless of the intent with which he possesses it, a Class X felony if he possesses any firearm, firearm ammunition or explosive, and a Class X felony for which the offender shall be sentenced to not less than 12 years and not more than 50 years when the firearm possessed is a machine gun. A violation of this Section while wearing or in possession of body armor as defined in Section 33F-1 is a Class X felony punishable by a term of imprisonment of not less than 10 years and not more than 40 years. The possession of each firearm or firearm ammunition in violation of this Section constitutes a single and separate violation.

5/24-1.6. Aggravated unlawful use of a weapon

(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 invitee 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; or

(C) the person possessing the firearm has not been issued a currently valid Firearm Owner's Identification Card; or

(D) the person possessing the weapon was previously adjudicated a delinquent minor under the Juvenile Court Act of 1987 for an act that if committed by an adult would be a felony; or

(E) the person possessing the weapon was engaged in a misdemeanor violation of the Cannabis Control Act, in a misdemeanor violation of the Illinois Controlled Substances Act, or in a misdemeanor violation of the Methamphetamine Control and Community Protection Act; or

(F) (blank); or

(G) the person possessing the weapon had a order of protection issued against him or her within the previous 2 years; or

(H) the person possessing the weapon was engaged in the commission or attempted commission of a misdemeanor involving the use or threat of violence against the person or property of another; or

(I) the person possessing the weapon was under 21 years of age and in possession of a handgun as defined in Section 24-3, unless the person under 21 is engaged in lawful activities under the Wildlife Code or described in subsection 24-2(b)(1), (b)(3), or 24-2(f).

(b) "Stun gun or taser" as used in this Section has the same definition given to it in Section 24-1 of this Code.

(c) This Section does not apply to or affect the transportation or possession of weapons that:

(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.

(d) **Sentence.** 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. Aggravated unlawful use of a weapon by a person who has been previously convicted of a felony in this State or another jurisdiction 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. Aggravated unlawful use of a weapon while wearing or in possession of body armor as defined in Section 33F-1 by a person who has not been issued a valid Firearms

Owner's Identification Card in accordance with Section 5 of the Firearm Owners Identification Card Act is a Class X felony. The possession of each firearm in violation of this Section constitutes a single and separate violation.

5/24-1.7. Armed habitual criminal

Sec. 24-1.7. Armed habitual criminal. (a) A person commits the offense of being an armed habitual criminal if he or she receives, sells, possesses, or transfers any firearm after having been convicted a total of 2 or more times of any combination of the following offenses:

(1) a forcible felony as defined in Section 2-8 of this Code;

(2) unlawful use of a weapon by a felon; aggravated unlawful use of a weapon; aggravated discharge of a firearm; vehicular hijacking; aggravated vehicular hijacking; aggravated battery of a child; intimidation; aggravated intimidation; gunrunning; home invasion; or aggravated battery with a firearm; or

(3) any violation of the Illinois Controlled Substances Act or the Cannabis Control Act that is punishable as a Class 3 felony or higher.

(b) Sentence. Being an armed habitual criminal is a Class X felony.

5/24-1.8. Unlawful possession of a firearm by a street gang member

(a) A person commits unlawful possession of a firearm by a street gang member when he or she knowingly:

(1) possesses, carries, or conceals on or about his or her person a firearm and firearm ammunition while on any street, road, alley, gangway, sidewalk, or any other lands, except when inside his or her own abode or inside his or her fixed place of business, and has not been issued a currently valid Firearm Owner's Identification Card and is a member of a street gang; or

(2) possesses or carries in any vehicle a firearm and firearm ammunition which are both immediately accessible at the time of the offense while on any street, road, alley, or any other lands, except when inside his or her own abode or garage, and has not been issued a currently valid Firearm Owner's Identification Card and is a member of a street gang.

(b) Unlawful possession of a firearm by a street gang member is a Class 2 felony for which the person, if sentenced to a term of imprisonment, shall be sentenced to not less than 3 years and no more than 10 years. A period of probation, a term of periodic imprisonment or conditional discharge shall not be imposed for the offense of unlawful possession of a firearm by a street gang member when the firearm was loaded or contained firearm ammunition and the court shall sentence the offender to not less than the minimum term of imprisonment authorized for the Class 2 felony.

(c) For purposes of this Section:

"Street gang" or "gang" has the meaning ascribed to it in Section 10 of the Illinois Streetgang Terrorism Omnibus Prevention Act.

"Street gang member" or "gang member" has the meaning ascribed to it in Section 10 of the Illinois Streetgang Terrorism Omnibus Prevention Act.

5/24-2. Exemptions

(a) Subsections 24-1(a)(3), 24-1(a)(4), 24-1(a)(10), and 24-1(a)(13) and Section 24-1.6 do not apply to or affect any of the following:

(1) Peace officers, and any person summoned by a peace officer to assist in making arrests or preserving the peace, while actually engaged in assisting such officer.

(2) Wardens, superintendents and keepers of prisons, penitentiaries, jails and other institutions for the detention of persons accused or convicted of an offense, while in the performance of their official duty, or while commuting between their homes and places of employment.

(3) Members of the Armed Services or Reserve Forces of the United States or the Illinois National Guard or the Reserve Officers Training Corps, while in the performance of their official duty.

(4) Special agents employed by a railroad or a public utility to perform police functions, and guards of armored car companies, while actually engaged in the performance of the duties of their employment or commuting between their homes and places of employment; and watchmen while actually engaged in the performance of the duties of their employment.

(5) Persons licensed as private security contractors, private detectives, or private alarm contractors, or employed by an agency certified by the Department of Professional Regulation, if their duties include the carrying of a weapon under the provisions of the Private Detective, Private Alarm, Private Security, Fingerprint Vendor, and Locksmith Act of 2004, while actually engaged in the performance of the duties of their employment or commuting between their homes and places of employment, provided that such commuting is accomplished within one hour from departure from home or place of employment, as the case may be. Persons exempted under this subdivision (a)(5) shall be required to have completed a course of study in firearms handling and training approved and supervised by the Department of Professional Regulation as prescribed by Section 28 of the Private Detective, Private Alarm, Private Security, Fingerprint Vendor, and Locksmith Act of 2004, prior to becoming eligible for this exemption. The Department of Professional Regulation shall provide suitable documentation demonstrating the successful completion of the prescribed firearms training. Such documentation shall be carried at all times when such persons are in possession of a concealable weapon.

(6) Any person regularly employed in a commercial or industrial operation as a security guard for the protection of persons employed and private property related to such commercial or industrial operation, while actually engaged in the performance of his or her duty or traveling between sites or properties belonging to the employer, and who, as a security guard, is a member of a security force of at least 5 persons registered with the Department of Professional Regulation; provided that such security guard has successfully completed a course of study, approved by and supervised by the Department of Professional Regulation, consisting of not less than 40 hours of training that includes the theory of law enforcement, liability for acts, and the handling of weapons. A person shall be considered eligible for this exemption if he or she has completed the required 20 hours of training for a security officer and 20 hours of required firearm training, and has been issued a firearm control card by the Department of Professional Regulation. Conditions for the renewal of firearm control cards issued under the provisions of this Section shall be the same as for those cards issued under the provisions of the Private Detective, Private Alarm, Private Security, Fingerprint Vendor, and Locksmith Act of 2004. Such firearm control card shall be

carried by the security guard at all times when he or she is in possession of a concealable weapon.

(7) Agents and investigators of the Illinois Legislative Investigating Commission authorized by the Commission to carry the weapons specified in subsections 24-1(a)(3) and 24-1(a)(4), while on duty in the course of any investigation for the Commission.

(8) Persons employed by a financial institution for the protection of other employees and property related to such financial institution, while actually engaged in the performance of their duties, commuting between their homes and places of employment, or traveling between sites or properties owned or operated by such financial institution, provided that any person so employed has successfully completed a course of study, approved by and supervised by the Department of Professional Regulation, consisting of not less than 40 hours of training which includes theory of law enforcement, liability for acts, and the handling of weapons. A person shall be considered to be eligible for this exemption if he or she has completed the required 20 hours of training for a security officer and 20 hours of required firearm training, and has been issued a firearm control card by the Department of Professional Regulation. Conditions for renewal of firearm control cards issued under the provisions of this Section shall be the same as for those issued under the provisions of the Private Detective, Private Alarm, Private Security, Fingerprint Vendor, and Locksmith Act of 2004. Such firearm control card shall be carried by the person so trained at all times when such person is in possession of a concealable weapon. For purposes of this subsection, "financial institution" means a bank, savings and loan association, credit union or company providing armored car services.

(9) Any person employed by an armored car company to drive an armored car, while actually engaged in the performance of his duties.

(10) Persons who have been classified as peace officers pursuant to the Peace Officer Fire Investigation Act.

(11) Investigators of the Office of the State's Attorneys Appellate Prosecutor authorized by the board of governors of the Office of the State's Attorneys Appellate Prosecutor to carry weapons pursuant to Section 7.06 of the State's Attorneys Appellate Prosecutor's Act.

(12) Special investigators appointed by a State's Attorney under Section 3-9005 of the Counties Code.

(12.5) Probation officers while in the performance of their duties, or while commuting between their homes, places of employment or specific locations that are part of their assigned duties, with the consent of the chief judge of the circuit for which they are employed.

(13) Court Security Officers while in the performance of their official duties, or while commuting between their homes and places of employment, with the consent of the Sheriff.

(13.5) A person employed as an armed security guard at a nuclear energy, storage, weapons or development site or facility regulated by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission who has completed the background screening and training mandated by the rules and regulations of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

(14) Manufacture, transportation, or sale of weapons to persons authorized under subdivisions (1) through (13.5) of this subsection to possess those weapons.

(b) Subsections 24-1(a)(4) and 24-1(a)(10) and Section 24-1.6 do not apply to or affect any of the following:

(1) Members of any club or organization organized for the purpose of practicing shooting at targets upon established target ranges, whether public or private, and patrons of such ranges, while such members or patrons are using their firearms on those target ranges.

(2) Duly authorized military or civil organizations while parading, with the special permission of the Governor.

(3) Hunters, trappers or fishermen with a license or permit while engaged in hunting, trapping or fishing.

(4) Transportation of weapons that are broken down in a non-functioning state or are not immediately accessible.

(5) Carrying or possessing any pistol, revolver, stun gun or taser or other firearm on the land or in the legal dwelling of another person as an invitee with that person's permission.

(c) Subsection 24-1(a)(7) does not apply to or affect any of the following:

(1) Peace officers while in performance of their official duties.

(2) Wardens, superintendents and keepers of prisons, penitentiaries, jails and other institutions for the detention of persons accused or convicted of an offense.

(3) Members of the Armed Services or Reserve Forces of the United States or the Illinois National Guard, while in the performance of their official duty.

(4) Manufacture, transportation, or sale of machine guns to persons authorized under subdivisions (1) through (3) of this subsection to possess machine guns, if the machine guns are broken down in a non-functioning state or are not immediately accessible.

(5) Persons licensed under federal law to manufacture any weapon from which 8 or more shots or bullets can be discharged by a single function of the firing device, or ammunition for such weapons, and actually engaged in the business of manufacturing such weapons or ammunition, but only with respect to activities which are within the lawful scope of such business, such as the manufacture, transportation, or testing of such weapons or ammunition. This exemption does not authorize the general private possession of any weapon from which 8 or more shots or bullets can be discharged by a single function of the firing device, but only such possession and activities as are within the lawful scope of a licensed manufacturing business described in this paragraph.

During transportation, such weapons shall be broken down in a non-functioning state or not immediately accessible.

(6) The manufacture, transport, testing, delivery, transfer or sale, and all lawful commercial or experimental activities necessary thereto, of rifles, shotguns, and weapons made from rifles or shotguns, or ammunition for such rifles, shotguns or weapons, where engaged in by a person operating as a contractor or subcontractor pursuant to a contract or subcontract for the development and supply of such rifles, shotguns, weapons or ammunition to the United States government or any branch of the Armed Forces of the United States, when such activities are necessary and incident to fulfilling the terms of such contract.

The exemption granted under this subdivision (c)(6) shall also apply to any authorized agent of

any such contractor or subcontractor who is operating within the scope of his employment, where such activities involving such weapon, weapons or ammunition are necessary and incident to fulfilling the terms of such contract. During transportation, any such weapon shall be broken down in a non-functioning state, or not immediately accessible.

(d) Subsection 24-1(a)(1) does not apply to the purchase, possession or carrying of a black-jack or slung-shot by a peace officer.

(e) Subsection 24-1(a)(8) does not apply to any owner, manager or authorized employee of any place specified in that subsection nor to any law enforcement officer.

(f) Subsection 24-1(a)(4) and subsection 24-1(a)(10) and Section 24-1.6 do not apply to members of any club or organization organized for the purpose of practicing shooting at targets upon established target ranges, whether public or private, while using their firearms on those target ranges.

(g) Subsections 24-1(a)(11) and 24-3.1(a)(6) do not apply to:

(1) Members of the Armed Services or Reserve Forces of the United States or the Illinois National Guard, while in the performance of their official duty.

(2) Bonafide collectors of antique or surplus military ordinance.

(3) Laboratories having a department of forensic ballistics, or specializing in the development of ammunition or explosive ordinance.

(4) Commerce, preparation, assembly or possession of explosive bullets by manufacturers of ammunition licensed by the federal government, in connection with the supply of those organizations and persons exempted by subdivision (g)(1) of this Section, or like organizations and persons outside this State, or the transportation of explosive bullets to any organization or person exempted in this Section by a common carrier or by a vehicle owned or leased by an exempted manufacturer.

(g-5) Subsection 24-1(a)(6) does not apply to or affect persons licensed under federal law to manufacture any device or attachment of any kind designed, used, or intended for use in silencing the report of any firearm, firearms, or ammunition for those firearms equipped with those devices, and actually engaged in the business of manufacturing those devices, firearms, or ammunition, but only with respect to activities that are within the lawful scope of that business, such as the manufacture, transportation, or testing of those devices, firearms, or ammunition. This exemption does not authorize the general private possession of any device or attachment of any kind designed, used, or intended for use in silencing the report of any firearm, but only such possession and activities as are within the lawful scope of a licensed manufacturing business described in this subsection (g-5). During transportation, those devices shall be detached from any weapon or not immediately accessible.

(g-6) Subsections 24-1(a)(4) and 24-1(a)(10) and Section 24-1.6 do not apply to or affect any parole agent or parole supervisor who meets the qualifications and conditions prescribed in Section 3-14-1.5 of the Unified Code of Corrections

(g-10) Subsections 24-1(a)(4), 24-1(a)(8), and 24-1(a)(10), and Sections 24-1.6 and 24-3.1 do not apply to an athlete's possession, transport on official Olympic and Paralympic transit systems established for athletes, or use of

competition firearms sanctioned by the International Olympic Committee, the International Paralympic Committee, the International Shooting Sport Federation, or USA Shooting in connection with such athlete's training for and participation in shooting competitions at the 2016 Olympic and Paralympic Games and sanctioned test events leading up to the 2016 Olympic and Paralympic Games.

(h) An information or indictment based upon a violation of any subsection of this Article need not negate any exemptions contained in this Article. The defendant shall have the burden of proving such an exemption.

(i) Nothing in this Article shall prohibit, apply to, or affect the transportation, carrying, or possession, of any pistol or revolver, stun gun, taser, or other firearm consigned to a common carrier operating under license of the State of Illinois or the federal government, where such transportation, carrying, or possession is incident to the lawful transportation in which such common carrier is engaged; and nothing in this Article shall prohibit, apply to, or affect the transportation, carrying, or possession of any pistol, revolver, stun gun, taser, or other firearm, not the subject of and regulated by subsection 24-1(a)(7) or subsection 24-2(c) of this Article [720 ILCS 5/24-1 or 720 ILCS 5/24-2], which is unloaded and enclosed in a case, firearm carrying box, shipping box, or other container, by the possessor of a valid Firearm Owners Identification Card.

5/24-2.1. Unlawful use of firearm projectiles

(a) A person commits the offense of unlawful use of firearm projectiles when he or she knowingly manufactures, sells, purchases, possesses, or carries any armor piercing bullet, dragon's breath shotgun shell, bolo shell, or flechette shell.

For the purposes of this Section:

"**Armor piercing bullet**" means any handgun bullet or handgun ammunition with projectiles or projectile cores constructed entirely (excluding the presence of traces of other substances) from tungsten alloys, steel, iron, brass, bronze, beryllium copper or depleted uranium, or fully jacketed bullets larger than 22 caliber designed and intended for use in a handgun and whose jacket has a weight of more than 25% of the total weight of the projectile, and excluding those handgun projectiles whose cores are composed of soft materials such as lead or lead alloys, zinc or zinc alloys, frangible projectiles designed primarily for sporting purposes, and any other projectiles or projectile cores that the U.S. Secretary of the Treasury finds to be primarily intended to be used for sporting purposes or industrial purposes or that otherwise does not constitute "armor piercing ammunition" as that term is defined by federal law.

The definition contained herein shall not be construed to include shotgun shells.

"**Dragon's breath shotgun shell**" means any shotgun shell that contains exothermic pyrophoric mesh metal as the projectile and is designed for the purpose of throwing or spewing a flame or fireball to simulate a flame-thrower.

"**Bolo shell**" means any shell that can be fired in a firearm and expels as projectiles 2 or more metal balls connected by solid metal wire.

"**Flechette shell**" means any shell that can be fired in a firearm and expels 2 or more pieces of fin-stabilized solid metal wire or 2 or more solid dart-type projectiles.

(b) **Exemptions.** This Section does not apply to or affect any of the following:

(1) Peace officers.

(2) Wardens, superintendents and keepers of prisons, penitentiaries, jails and other institutions for the detention of persons accused or convicted of an offense.

(3) Members of the Armed Services or Reserve Forces of the United States or the Illinois National Guard while in the performance of their official duties.

(4) Federal officials required to carry firearms, while engaged in the performance of their official duties.

(5) United States Marshals, while engaged in the performance of their official duties.

(6) Persons licensed under federal law to manufacture, import, or sell firearms and firearm ammunition, and actually engaged in any such business, but only with respect to activities which are within the lawful scope of such business, such as the manufacture, transportation, or testing of such bullets or ammunition.

This exemption does not authorize the general private possession of any armor piercing bullet, dragon's breath shotgun shell, bolo shell, or flechette shell, but only such possession and activities which are within the lawful scope of a licensed business described in this paragraph.

(7) Laboratories having a department of forensic ballistics or specializing in the development of ammunition or explosive ordinance.

(8) Manufacture, transportation or sale of armor piercing bullets, dragon's breath shotgun shells, bolo shells, or flechette shells to persons specifically authorized under paragraphs (1) through (7) of this subsection to possess such bullets or shells.

(c) An information or indictment based upon a violation of this Section need not negate any exemption herein contained. The defendant shall have the burden of proving such an exemption.

(d) **Sentence.** A person convicted of unlawful use of armor piercing bullets shall be guilty of a Class 3 felony.

5/24-2.2. Manufacture, sale or transfer of bullets or shells represented to be armor piercing bullets, dragon's breath shotgun shells, bolo shells, or flechette shells

(a) Except as provided in subsection (b) of this Section, it is unlawful for any person to knowingly manufacture, sell, offer to sell, or transfer any bullet or shell which is represented to be an armor piercing bullet, a dragon's breath shotgun shell, a bolo shell, or a flechette shell as defined in Section 24-2.1 of this Code.

(b) **Exemptions.** This Section does not apply to or affect any person authorized under Section 24-2.1 to manufacture, sell, purchase, possess, or carry any armor piercing bullet or any dragon's breath shotgun shell, bolo shell, or flechette shell with respect to activities which are within the lawful scope of the exemption therein granted.

(c) An information or indictment based upon a violation of this Section need not negate any exemption herein contained. The defendant shall have the burden of proving such an exemption and that the activities forming the basis of any criminal charge brought pursuant to this Section were within the lawful scope of such exemption.

(d) **Sentence.** A violation of this Section is a Class 4 felony.

5/24-3. Unlawful Sale of Firearms

(A) A person commits the offense of unlawful sale of firearms when he or she knowingly does any of the following:

(a) Sells or gives any firearm of a size which may be concealed upon the person to any person under 18 years of age.

(b) Sells or gives any firearm to a person under 21 years of age who has been convicted of a misdemeanor other than a traffic offense or adjudged delinquent.

(c) Sells or gives any firearm to any narcotic addict.

(d) Sells or gives any firearm to any person who has been convicted of a felony under the laws of this or any other jurisdiction.

(e) Sells or gives any firearm to any person who has been a patient in a mental hospital within the past 5 years.

(f) Sells or gives any firearms to any person who is mentally retarded.

(g) Delivers any firearm of a size which may be concealed upon the person, incidental to a sale, without withholding delivery of such firearm for at least 72 hours after application for its purchase has been made, or delivers any rifle, shotgun or other long gun, or a stun gun or taser, incidental to a sale, without withholding delivery of such rifle, shotgun or other long gun, or a stun gun or taser for at least 24 hours after application for its purchase has been made. However, this paragraph (g) does not apply to: (1) the sale of a firearm to a law enforcement officer if the seller of the firearm knows that the person to whom he or she is selling the firearm is a law enforcement officer or the sale of a firearm to a person who desires to purchase a firearm for use in promoting the public interest incident to his or her employment as a bank guard, armed truck guard, or other similar employment; (2) a mail order sale of a firearm to a nonresident of Illinois under which the firearm is mailed to a point outside the boundaries of Illinois; (3) the sale of a firearm to a nonresident of Illinois while at a firearm showing or display recognized by the Illinois Department of State Police; or (4) the sale of a firearm to a dealer licensed as a federal firearms dealer under Section 923 of the federal Gun Control Act of 1968 (18 U.S.C. 923). For purposes of this paragraph (g), "application" means when the buyer and seller reach an agreement to purchase a firearm.

(h) While holding any license as a dealer, importer, manufacturer or pawnbroker under the federal Gun Control Act of 1968, manufactures, sells or delivers to any unlicensed person a handgun having a barrel, slide, frame or receiver which is a die casting of zinc alloy or any other nonhomogeneous metal which will melt or deform at a temperature of less than 800 degrees Fahrenheit. For purposes of this paragraph, (1) "firearm" is defined as in the Firearm Owners Identification Card Act; and (2) "handgun" is defined as a firearm designed to be held and fired by the use of a single hand, and includes a combination of parts from which such a firearm can be assembled.

(i) Sells or gives a firearm of any size to any person under 18 years of age who does not possess a valid Firearm Owner's Identification Card.

(j) Sells or gives a firearm while engaged in the business of selling firearms at wholesale or retail without being licensed as a federal firearms dealer under Section 923 of the federal Gun Control Act of 1968 (18 U.S.C. 923). In this paragraph (j):

A person "engaged in the business" means a person who devotes time, attention, and labor to engaging in the activity as a regular course of trade or business with the principal objective of

livelihood and profit, but does not include a person who makes occasional repairs of firearms or who occasionally fits special barrels, stocks, or trigger mechanisms to firearms.

"With the principal objective of livelihood and profit" means that the intent underlying the sale or disposition of firearms is predominantly one of obtaining livelihood and pecuniary gain, as opposed to other intents, such as improving or liquidating a personal firearms collection; however, proof of profit shall not be required as to a person who engages in the regular and repetitive purchase and disposition of firearms for criminal purposes or terrorism.

(k) Sells or transfers ownership of a firearm to a person who does not display to the seller or transferor of the firearm a currently valid Firearm Owner's Identification Card that has previously been issued in the transferee's name by the Department of State Police under the provisions of the Firearm Owners Identification Card Act. This paragraph (k) does not apply to the transfer of a firearm to a person who is exempt from the requirement of possessing a Firearm Owner's Identification Card under Section 2 of the Firearm Owners Identification Card Act. For the purposes of this Section, a currently valid Firearm Owner's Identification Card means (i) a Firearm Owner's Identification Card that has not expired or (ii) if the transferor is licensed as a federal firearms dealer under Section 923 of the federal Gun Control Act of 1968 (18 U.S.C. 923), an approval number issued in accordance with Section 3.1 of the Firearm Owners Identification Card Act shall be proof that the Firearm Owner's Identification Card was valid.

(B) Paragraph (h) of subsection (A) does not include firearms sold within 6 months after enactment of Public Act 78-355 (approved August 21, 1973, effective October 1, 1973), nor is any firearm legally owned or possessed by any citizen or purchased by any citizen within 6 months after the enactment of Public Act 78-355 subject to confiscation or seizure under the provisions of that Public Act. Nothing in Public Act 78-355 shall be construed to prohibit the gift or trade of any firearm if that firearm was legally held or acquired within 6 months after the enactment of that Public Act.

(C) Sentence.

(1) Any person convicted of unlawful sale of firearms in violation of paragraph (c), (e), (f), (g), or (h) of subsection (A) commits a Class 4 felony.

(2) Any person convicted of unlawful sale of firearms in violation of paragraph (b) or (i) of subsection (A) commits a Class 3 felony.

(3) Any person convicted of unlawful sale of firearms in violation of paragraph (a) of subsection (A) commits a Class 2 felony.

(4) Any person convicted of unlawful sale of firearms in violation of paragraph (a), (b), or (i) of subsection (A) in any school, on the real property comprising a school, within 1,000 feet of the real property comprising a school, at a school related activity, or on or within 1,000 feet of any conveyance owned, leased, or contracted by a school or school district to transport students to or from school or a school related activity, regardless of the time of day or time of year at which the offense was committed, commits a Class 1 felony. Any person convicted of a second or subsequent violation of unlawful sale of firearms in violation of paragraph (a), (b), or (i) of subsection (A) in any school, on the real property comprising a school, within 1,000 feet of the real property comprising a school, at a school related activity, or on or within 1,000 feet

of any conveyance owned, leased, or contracted by a school or school district to transport students to or from school or a school related activity, regardless of the time of day or time of year at which the offense was committed, commits a Class 1 felony for which the sentence shall be a term of imprisonment of no less than 5 years and no more than 15 years.

(5) Any person convicted of unlawful sale of firearms in violation of paragraph (a) or (i) of subsection (A) in residential property owned, operated, or managed by a public housing agency or leased by a public housing agency as part of a scattered site or mixed-income development, in a public park, in a courthouse, on residential property owned, operated, or managed by a public housing agency or leased by a public housing agency as part of a scattered site or mixed-income development, on the real property comprising any public park, on the real property comprising any courthouse, or on any public way within 1,000 feet of the real property comprising any public park, courthouse, or residential property owned, operated, or managed by a public housing agency or leased by a public housing agency as part of a scattered site or mixed-income development commits a Class 2 felony.

(6) Any person convicted of unlawful sale of firearms in violation of paragraph (j) of subsection (A) commits a Class A misdemeanor. A second or subsequent violation is a Class 4 felony.

(7) Any person convicted of unlawful sale of firearms in violation of paragraph (k) of subsection (A) commits a Class 4 felony. A third or subsequent conviction for a violation of paragraph (k) of subsection (A) is a Class 1 felony.

(8) A person 18 years of age or older convicted of unlawful sale of firearms in violation of paragraph (a) or (i) of subsection (A), when the firearm that was sold or given to another person under 18 years of age was used in the commission of or attempt to commit a forcible felony, shall be fined or imprisoned, or both, not to exceed the maximum provided for the most serious forcible felony so committed or attempted by the person under 18 years of age who was sold or given the firearm.

(9) Any person convicted of unlawful sale of firearms in violation of paragraph (d) of subsection (A) commits a Class 3 felony.

(D) For purposes of this Section:

"School" means a public or private elementary or secondary school, community college, college, or university.

"School related activity" means any sporting, social, academic, or other activity for which students' attendance or participation is sponsored, organized, or funded in whole or in part by a school or school district.

(E) A prosecution for a violation of paragraph (k) of subsection (A) of this Section may be commenced within 6 years after the commission of the offense. A prosecution for a violation of this Section other than paragraph (g) of subsection (A) of this Section may be commenced within 5 years after the commission of the offense defined in the particular paragraph.

5/24-3A. Gunrunning

(a) A person commits gunrunning when he or she transfers 3 or more firearms in violation of any of the paragraphs of Section 24-3 of this Code.

(b) Sentence. A person who commits gunrunning:

- (1) is guilty of a Class 1 felony;
- (2) is guilty of a Class X felony for which the sentence shall be a term of imprisonment of not less than 8 years and not more than 40 years if the transfer is of not less than 11 firearms and not more than 20 firearms;
- (3) is guilty of a Class X felony for which the sentence shall be a term of imprisonment of not less than 10 years and not more than 50 years if the transfer is of more than 20 firearms.

A person who commits gunrunning by transferring firearms to a person who, at the time of the commission of the offense, is under 18 years of age is guilty of a Class X felony.

5/24-3.1. Unlawful possession of firearms and firearm ammunition

(a) A person commits the offense of unlawful possession of firearms or firearm ammunition when:

- (1) He is under 18 years of age and has in his possession any firearm of a size which may be concealed upon the person; or
- (2) He is under 21 years of age, has been convicted of a misdemeanor other than a traffic offense or adjudged delinquent and has any firearms or firearm ammunition in his possession; or
- (3) He is a narcotic addict and has any firearms or firearm ammunition in his possession; or
- (4) He has been a patient in a mental hospital within the past 5 years and has any firearms or firearm ammunition in his possession; or
- (5) He is mentally retarded and has any firearms or firearm ammunition in his possession; or
- (6) He has in his possession any explosive bullet.

For purposes of this paragraph "explosive bullet" means the projectile portion of an ammunition cartridge which contains or carries an explosive charge which will explode upon contact with the flesh of a human or an animal. "Cartridge" means a tubular metal case having a projectile affixed at the front thereof and a cap or primer at the rear end thereof, with the propellant contained in such tube between the projectile and the cap.

(b) **Sentence.** Unlawful possession of firearms, other than handguns, and firearm ammunition is a Class A misdemeanor. Unlawful possession of handguns is a Class 4 felony. The possession of each firearm or firearm ammunition in violation of this Section constitutes a single and separate violation.

(c) Nothing in paragraph (1) of subsection (a) of this Section prohibits a person under 18 years of age from participating in any lawful recreational activity with a firearm such as, but not limited to, practice shooting at targets upon established public or private target ranges or hunting, trapping, or fishing in accordance with the Wildlife Code or the Fish and Aquatic Life Code.

5/24-3.3. Unlawful Sale or Delivery of Firearms on the Premises of Any School

Regardless of the time of day or the time of year, or any conveyance owned, leased or contracted by a school to transport students to or from school or school related activity or residential property owned, operated and managed by a public housing agency. Any person 18 years of age or older who sells, gives or delivers any firearm to any person under 18 year of age in any school, regardless of the time of day or time of year or residential property owned, operated or managed by a public housing agency leased by a public housing agency as part of a scattered site or mixed-income development, on the real property comprising any school, regardless of the time of day or time of year or residential property

owned, operated or managed by a public housing agency or leased by a public agency as part of a scattered site or mixed-income development commits a Class 3 felony. School is defined, for the purposes of this Section, as any public or private elementary or secondary school, community college, college or university. This does not apply to peace officers or to students carrying or possessing firearms for use in school training courses, parades, target shooting on school ranges, or otherwise with the consent of school authorities and which firearms are transported unloaded and enclosed in a suitable case, box or transportation package.

5/24-3.4. Unlawful sale of firearms by liquor licensee

(a) It shall be unlawful for any person who holds a license to sell at retail any alcoholic liquor issued by the Illinois Liquor Control Commission or local liquor control commissioner under the Liquor Control Act of 1934 or an agent or employee of the licensee to sell or deliver to any other person a firearm in or on the real property of the establishment where the licensee is licensed to sell alcoholic liquors unless the sale or delivery of the firearm is otherwise lawful under this Article and under the Firearm Owners Identification Card Act.

(b) **Sentence.** A violation of subsection (a) of this Section is a Class 4 felony.

5/24-3.5. Unlawful purchase of a firearm

(a) For purposes of this Section, "firearms transaction record form" means a form:

- (1) executed by a transferee of a firearm stating: (i) the transferee's name and address (including county or similar political subdivision); (ii) whether the transferee is a citizen of the United States; (iii) the transferee's State of residence; and (iv) the date and place of birth, height, weight, and race of the transferee; and

(2) on which the transferee certifies that he or she is not prohibited by federal law from transporting or shipping a firearm in interstate or foreign commerce or receiving a firearm that has been shipped or transported in interstate or foreign commerce or possessing a firearm in or affecting commerce.

(b) A person commits the offense of unlawful purchase of a firearm who knowingly purchases or attempts to purchase a firearm with the intent to deliver that firearm to another person who is prohibited by federal or State law from possessing a firearm.

(c) A person commits the offense of unlawful purchase of a firearm when he or she, in purchasing or attempting to purchase a firearm, intentionally provides false or misleading information on a United States Department of the Treasury, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms firearms transaction record form.

(d) Exemption. It is not a violation of subsection (b) of this Section for a person to make a gift or loan of a firearm to a person who is not prohibited by federal or State law from possessing a firearm if the transfer of the firearm is made in accordance with Section 3 of the Firearm Owners Identification Card Act.

(e) **Sentence.**

(1) A person who commits the offense of unlawful purchase of a firearm:

(A) is guilty of a Class 2 felony for purchasing or attempting to purchase one firearm;

(B) is guilty of a Class 1 felony for purchasing or attempting to purchase not less than 2 firearms and not more than 5 firearms at the same time or within a one year period;

(C) is guilty of a Class X felony for which the offender shall be sentenced to a term of

imprisonment of not less than 9 years and not more than 40 years for purchasing or attempting to purchase not less than 6 firearms at the same time or within a 2 year period.

(2) In addition to any other penalty that may be imposed for a violation of this Section, the court may sentence a person convicted of a violation of subsection (c) of this Section to a fine not to exceed \$ 250,000 for each violation.

(f) A prosecution for unlawful purchase of a firearm may be commenced within 6 years after the commission of the offense.

5/24-3.6. Unlawful use of a firearm in the shape of a wireless telephone

(a) For the purposes of this Section, "wireless telephone" means a device that is capable of transmitting or receiving telephonic communications without a wire connecting the device to the telephone network.

(b) A person commits the offense of unlawful use of a firearm in the shape of a wireless telephone when he or she manufactures, sells, transfers, purchases, possesses, or carries a firearm shaped or designed to appear as a wireless telephone.

(c) This Section does not apply to or affect the sale to or possession of a firearm in the shape of a wireless telephone by a peace officer.

(d) **Sentence.** Unlawful use of a firearm in the shape of a wireless telephone is a Class 4 felony.

5/24-3.7 Use of a stolen firearm in the commission of an offense

(a) A person commits the offense of use of a stolen firearm in the commission of an offense when he or she knowingly uses a stolen firearm in the commission of any offense and the person knows that the firearm was stolen.

(b) **Sentence.** Use of a stolen firearm in the commission of an offense is a Class 2 felony.

5/24-4. Register of sales by dealer

(a) Any seller of firearms of a size which may be concealed upon the person, other than a manufacturer selling to a bona fide wholesaler or retailer or a wholesaler selling to a bona fide retailer, shall keep a register of all firearms sold or given away.

(b) Such register shall contain the date of the sale or gift, the name, address, age and occupation of the person to whom the weapon is sold or given, the price of the weapon, the kind, description and number of the weapon, and the purpose for which it is purchased and obtained.

(c) Such seller on demand of a peace officer shall produce for inspection the register and allow such peace officer to inspect such register and all stock on hand.

(d) **Sentence.** Violation of this Section is a Class B misdemeanor.

5/24-5. Defacing identification marks of firearms

(a) Any person who shall knowingly or intentionally change, alter, remove or obliterate the name of the importer's or manufacturer's serial number of any firearm commits a Class 2 felony.

(b) A person who possesses any firearm upon which any such importer's or manufacturer's serial number has been changed, altered, removed or obliterated commits a Class 3 felony.

(c) Nothing in this Section shall prevent a person from making repairs, replacement of parts, or other changes to a firearm if those repairs, replacement of parts, or changes cause the removal of the name of the maker, model, or other marks of identification other than the serial number on the firearm's frame or receiver.

Code of Ordinances, City of Aurora

Chapter 29. Offenses – Miscellaneous

Article III. Offenses Against or Endangering the Person

29-43. Unlawful use of weapons.

(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 or fixed place of business any pistol, revolver, stun gun or taser or other firearm; or ...

(6) Possesses any device or attachment of any kind designed, used or intended for use in silencing the report of any firearm; or

(7) Sells, manufactures, purchases, possesses or carries a machine gun, which shall be defined for the purposes of this subsection as any weapon which shoots, is designed to shoot, or can be readily restored to shoot, automatically more than one (1) shot without manually reloading by a single function of the trigger, including the frame or receiver of any such weapon; or sells, manufactures, purchases, possesses or carries any combination of parts designed or intended for use in converting any weapon into a machine gun, or any combination of parts from which a machine gun can be assembled if such parts are in the possession or under the control of a person, or any rifle having one (1) or more barrels less than sixteen (16) inches in length or a shotgun having one (1) or more barrels less than eighteen (18) inches in length, or a rifle or shotgun which does not have a fixed stock capable of being fired from the shoulder, or any weapon made from a rifle or shotgun, whether by alteration, modification or otherwise, if such a weapon as modified has an overall length of less than twenty-six (26) inches, or any bomb, bombshell, grenade, bottle or other container containing an explosive substance of over one-quarter ounce for like purposes, such as, but not limited to, black powder bombs and Molotov cocktails or artillery projectiles; or ...

(10) Carries or possesses on or about his person, upon any public street, alley or other public lands within the corporate limits of the city, except when the 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 or fixed place of business, any pistol, revolver, stun gun or taser or other firearm. A "stun gun or taser," as used in this paragraph (a) means (i) any device which is powered by electrical charging units, such as batteries, and which fires one (1) or several barbs attached to a length of wire and which, upon hitting a human, can send out a current capable of disrupting the person's nervous system in such a manner as to render him incapable of normal functioning; or (ii) any device which is powered by electrical charging units, such as batteries, and which, upon contact with a human or clothing worn by a human, can send out a current capable of disrupting the person's nervous system in such a manner as to render him incapable of normal functioning; or

(11) Sells, manufactures or purchases any explosive bullet. For purposes of this subsection "explosive bullet" means the projectile portion of an ammunition cartridge which contains or carries an explosive charge which will explode upon

(d) A prosecution for a violation of this Section may be commenced within 6 years after the commission of the offense.

5/24-7. Weapons offenses; community service In addition to any other sentence that may be imposed, a court shall order any person convicted of a violation of this Article to perform community service for not less than 30 and not more than 120 hours, if community service is available in the jurisdiction and is funded and approved by the county board of the county where the offense was committed. In addition, whenever any person is placed on supervision for an alleged offense under this Article, the supervision shall be conditioned upon the performance of the community service.

This Section does not apply when the court imposes a sentence of incarceration.

5/24-8. Firearm tracing

(a) Upon recovering a firearm from the possession of anyone who is not permitted by federal or State law to possess a firearm, a local law enforcement agency shall use the best available information, including a firearms trace when necessary, to determine how and from whom the person gained possession of the firearm. Upon recovering a firearm that was used in the commission of any offense classified as a felony or upon recovering a firearm that appears to have been lost, mislaid, stolen, or otherwise unclaimed, a local law enforcement agency shall use the best available information, including a firearms trace when necessary, to determine prior ownership of the firearm.

(b) Local law enforcement shall, when appropriate, use the National Tracing Center of the Federal Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms in complying with subsection (a) of this Section.

(c) Local law enforcement agencies shall use the Illinois Department of State Police Law Enforcement Agencies Data System (LEADS) Gun File to enter all stolen, seized, or recovered firearms as prescribed by LEADS regulations and policies.

5/24-9. Firearms; Child Protection

(a) Except as provided in subsection (c), it is unlawful for any person to store or leave, within premises under his or her control, a firearm if the person knows or has reason to believe that a minor under the age of 14 years who does not have a Firearm Owners Identification Card is likely to gain access to the firearm without the lawful permission of the minor's parent, guardian, or person having charge of the minor, and the minor causes death or great bodily harm with the firearm, unless the firearm is:

(1) secured by a device or mechanism, other than the firearm safety, designed to render a firearm temporarily inoperable; or

(2) placed in a securely locked box or container; or

(3) placed in some other location that a reasonable person would believe to be secure from a minor under the age of 14 years.

(b) **Sentence.** A person who violates this Section is guilty of a Class C misdemeanor and shall be fined not less than \$1,000. A second or subsequent violation of this Section is a Class A misdemeanor.

(c) Subsection (a) does not apply:

(1) if the minor under 14 years of age gains access to a firearm and uses it in a lawful act of self-defense or defense of another; or

(2) to any firearm obtained by a minor under the age of 14 because of an unlawful entry of the premises by the minor or another person.

(d) For the purposes of this Section, "firearm" as the meaning ascribed to it in Section 1.1 of the Firearm Owners Identification Card Act.

5/24-9.5. Handgun safety devices

(a) It is unlawful for a person licensed as a federal firearms dealer under Section 923 of the federal Gun Control Act of 1968 ([18 U.S.C. 923](#)) to offer for sale, sell, or transfer a handgun to a person not licensed under that Act, unless he or she sells or includes with the handgun a device or mechanism, other than the firearm safety, designed to render the handgun temporarily inoperable or inaccessible. This includes but is not limited to:

(1) An external device that is:

(i) attached to the handgun with a key or combination lock; and

(ii) designed to prevent the handgun from being discharged unless the device has been deactivated.

(2) An integrated mechanical safety, disabling, or locking device that is:

(i) built into the handgun; and

(ii) designed to prevent the handgun from being discharged unless the device has been deactivated.

(b) **Sentence.** A person who violates this Section is guilty of a Class C misdemeanor and shall be fined not less than \$1,000. A second or subsequent violation of this Section is a Class A misdemeanor.

(c) For the purposes of this Section, "handgun" has the meaning ascribed to it in clause (h)(2) of subsection (A) of Section 24-3 of this Code.

(d) This Section does not apply to:

(1) the purchase, sale, or transportation of a handgun to or by a federally licensed firearms dealer or manufacturer that provides or services a handgun for:

(i) personnel of any unit of the federal government;

(ii) members of the armed forces of the United States or the National Guard;

(iii) law enforcement personnel of the State or any local law enforcement agency in the State while acting within the scope of their official duties; and

(iv) an organization that is required by federal law governing its specific business or activity to maintain handguns and applicable ammunition;

(2) a firearm modified to be permanently inoperative;

(3) the sale or transfer of a handgun by a federally licensed firearms dealer or manufacturer described in item (1) of this subsection (d);

(4) the sale or transfer of a handgun by a federally licensed firearms dealer or manufacturer to a lawful customer outside the State; or

(5) an antique firearm.

5/24-10. Municipal ordinance regulating firearms; affirmative defense to a violation

It is an affirmative defense to a violation of a municipal ordinance that prohibits, regulates, or restricts the private ownership of firearms if the individual who is charged with the violation used the firearm in an act of self-defense or defense of another as defined in Sections 7-1 and 7-2 of this Code when on his or her land or in his or her abode or fixed place of business.

[Current through Public Act 96–884 of the 2010 Regular Session]

contact with the flesh of a human or an animal. "Cartridge" means a tubular metal case having a projectile affixed at the front thereof and a cap or primer at the rear end thereof, with the propellant contained in such tube between the projectile and the cap; or

(12) Carries or possesses on or about his person any bludgeon, blackjack, sling-shot, sand-club, sand-bag, metal knuckles, throwing star, butterfly knife, nunchaku, switchblade knife, ballistic knife, tear gas gun projector bomb or any object containing noxious liquid gas, pistol or revolver or other firearm, bomb, grenade, bottle or other container containing an explosive substance of over one-quarter ounce, or cartridge while in the building or on the grounds of any elementary or secondary school, community college, college or university or while on the grounds of any public parks, playground forest preserve or residential property owned, operated or managed by a public housing agency or while on any public way within one thousand (1,000) feet of the real property comprising any school or public park or residential property owned, operated, or managed by a public housing agency. This subsection shall not apply to law enforcement officers or security officers of such school, college, university, park, forest preserve or public housing agency, nor to students carrying or possessing firearms for use in training courses, parades, hunting, target shooting on school ranges, or otherwise with the consent of school authorities and which firearms are transported unloaded and enclosed in a suitable case, box or transportation package.

(b) A person violating subsection (a) of this section shall be guilty of a Misdemeanor III.

(c) The presence in an automobile other than a public omnibus of any weapon, instrument or substance referred to in paragraph (a)(7) is a prima facie evidence that it is in the possession of, and is being carried by, all persons occupying such automobile at the time such weapon, instrument or substance is found, except under the following circumstances:

(1) If such weapon, instrument or substance is found upon the person of one (1) of the occupants therein; or

(2) If such weapon, instrument or substance is found in an automobile operated for hire by a duly licensed driver in the due, lawful and proper pursuit of his trade, then such presumption shall not apply to the driver.

(d) Upon conviction of a violation of this section, any weapon seized shall be confiscated by the trial court. Any weapon so confiscated shall be transferred to the police department for disposition.

29-44. Exemptions.

(a) Section 29-43, paragraphs (a)(3), (a)(4) and (a)(10) do not apply to or affect any of the following:

(1) Peace officers or any person summoned by any peace officers to assist in making arrests or preserving the peace while he is actually engaged in assisting such officer.

(2) Wardens, superintendents and keepers of prisons, penitentiaries, jails and other institutions for the detention of persons accused or convicted of an offense, while in the performance of their official duty, or while commuting between their homes and place of employment.

(3) Members of the Armed Services or Reserve Forces of the United States or the Illinois National Guard or the Reserve Officers Training Corps, while in the performance of their official duty.

(4) Special agents employed by a railroad or a public utility to perform police functions, or guards of armored car companies while actually engaged in the performance of the duties of their employment or commuting between their homes and places of employment; watchmen, while actually engaged in the performance of the duties of their employment.

(5) Persons licensed as private security contractors, private detectives, private alarm contractors or employed by an agency certified by the department of registration and education if their duties include the carrying of a weapon under the provisions of the Private Detective, Private Alarm, Private Security and Locksmith Act of 2004 [225 ILCS 7/1 et seq.], while actually engaged in the performance of the duties of their employment or commuting between their homes and places of employment, provided that such commuting is accomplished within one (1) hour from departure from home or place of employment, as the case may be. Persons exempted under this paragraph shall be required to have completed a course of study in firearms handling and training approved and supervised by the department of registration and education as prescribed by section 35-40 of the Private Detective, Private Alarm, Private Security and Locksmith Act of 2004 [225 ILCS 7/35-40], prior to becoming eligible for this exemption.

The department of professional regulation provides suitable documentation demonstrating the successful completion of the prescribed firearms training in the form of a firearm authorization card. Such firearm authorization card shall be carried at all times when such persons are in possession of a weapon and further, persons exempted under this paragraph shall be in possession of only the weapon(s) specifically authorized and specified on the firearm authorization card.

(6) Any person regularly employed in a commercial or industrial operation for the production of persons employed and private property related to such commercial or industrial operation while actually engaged in the performance of their duty or traveling between sites or properties belonging to the employer of such security guards, and who as such security guards are members of a security force of five (5) persons or more registered with the department of registration and education, provided that such security guard has successfully completed a course of study, approved by and supervised by the department of registration and education, consisting of not less than forty (40) hours of training which shall include theory of law enforcement, liability for acts and the handling of weapons. The department of registration and education shall provide suitable documentation to demonstrate the successful completion of such course. Such documentation shall be carried by the security guard at all times when he is in possession of a concealable weapon.

(7) Agents and investigators of the state legislative investigating commission authorized by the commission to carry the weapons specified in section 29-43, paragraphs (a)(3) and (a)(4), while on duty in the course of any investigation for the commission.

(8) Persons employed by a financial institution for the protection of other employees and property related to such financial institution, while actually engaged in the performance of their duties, commuting between their homes and places of employment, or traveling between sites or properties owned or operated by such financial institution, provided that any person so

employed has successfully completed a course of study, approved by and supervised by the department of registration and education, consisting of not less than forty (40) hours of training which includes theory of law enforcement, liability for acts, and the handling of weapons. The department of registration and education shall provide suitable documentation to demonstrate the successful completion of such course, and such documentation shall be carried by the person so trained at all times when such person is in possession of a concealable weapon. For purposes of this paragraph, "financial institution" means a bank, savings and loan association, credit union or company armored car services.

(9) Any person employed by an armored car company to drive an armored car while actually engaged in the performance of his duties.

(10) Persons who have been classified as peace officers pursuant to "an act relating to fire protection, amending certain acts herein named," [20 ILCS 2910/1] enacted by the 82nd General Assembly of the State of Illinois.

(11) Investigators of the office of the state's attorneys appellate prosecutor authorized by the board of governors of the office of the state's attorneys appellate prosecutor to carry weapons pursuant to section 7.06 of the State's Attorneys Appellate Service Commission Act [725 ILCS 210/7.06].

(12) Manufacture, transportation or sale of weapons to persons authorized under paragraphs (1) through (11) of this subsection to possess those weapons.

(b) Section 29-43, paragraphs (a)(4) and (a)(10) do not apply to or affect any of the following:

(1) Members of any club or organization organized for the purpose of practicing shooting at targets upon established target ranges, whether public or private, patrons of such ranges while such members or patrons are using their firearms on those target ranges.

(2) Duly authorized military or civil organizations while parading, with the special permission of the governor.

(3) Licensed hunters, trappers or fishermen while engaged in hunting, trapping or fishing.

(4) Transportation of weapons broken down in a nonfunctioning state or not immediately accessible.

(c) Section 29-43, paragraph (a)(7) does not apply to or affect any of the following:

(1) Peace officers while in the performance of their official duties.

(2) Wardens, superintendents and keepers of prisons, penitentiaries, jails and other institutions for the detention of persons accused or convicted of an offense.

(3) Members of the Armed Services or Reserve Forces of the United States or the Illinois National Guard, while in the performance of their official duty.

(4) Manufacture, transportation or sale of machine guns to persons authorized under paragraphs (1) through (3) of this subsection to possess machine guns, if the machine guns are broken down in a nonfunctioning state or not immediately accessible.

(5) Persons licensed under federal law to manufacture any weapon from which eight (8) or more shots or bullets can be discharged by a single function of the firing device, or ammunition for such weapons, and actually engaged in the business of manufacturing such weapons or ammunition, but only with respect to activities which are within the lawful scope of such busi-

ness, such as the manufacture, transportation or testing of such weapons or ammunition. This exemption does not authorize the general private possession of any weapon from which eight (8) or more shots or bullets can be discharged by a single function of the firing device but only such possession and activities which are within the lawful scope of a licensed manufacturing business described in this paragraph. During transportation, such weapons shall be broken down in a nonfunctioning state or not immediately accessible.

(6) The manufacture, transport, testing, delivery, transfer or sale, and all lawful commercial or experimental activities necessary thereto, of rifles, shotguns and weapons made from rifles or shotguns, or ammunition for such rifles, shotguns or weapons, where engaged in by a person operating as a contractor or subcontractor pursuant to a contract or subcontract for the development and supply of such rifles, shotguns, weapons or ammunition to the United States government or any branch of the Armed Forces of the United States, when such activities are necessary and incident to fulfilling the terms of such contract.

The exemption granted under this subsection shall also apply to any authorized agent of any such contractor or subcontractor who is operating within the scope of his employment, where such activities involving such weapon, weapons or ammunition are necessary and incident to fulfilling the terms of such contract.

During transportation, any such weapon shall be broken down in a nonfunctioning state, or not immediately accessible.

(d) Section 29-43, paragraph (a)(1) does not apply to the purchase, possession or carrying of a blackjack, sling-shot or nunchaku by a peace officer, nor does it apply to the possession of nunchaku pursuant to instruction in conjunction with an organized school or class, or as part of an authorized public demonstration, exhibition or tournament sponsored by an organized school or class. When transporting nunchaku for a public demonstration, exhibition or tournament, they shall be transported in a closed container which is not immediately accessible.

(e) Section 29-43, paragraph (a)(8) does not apply to any owner, manager or authorized employee of any place specified in that subsection nor to any law enforcement officer.

(f) Section 29-43, paragraphs (a)(4) and (a)(10) do not apply to members of any club or organization organized for the purpose of practicing shooting at targets upon established target ranges, whether public or private, while using their firearms on those target ranges.

(g) Section 29-43, paragraph (a)(11) does not apply to:

(1) Members of the Armed Services or Reserve Forces of the United States or the Illinois National Guard, while in the performance of their official duty.

(2) Bona fide collectors of antique or surplus military ordinance.

(3) Laboratories having a department of forensic ballistics, or specializing in the development of ammunition or explosive ordinance.

(4) Commerce, preparation, assembly or possession of explosive bullets by manufacturers of ammunition licensed by the federal government, in connection with the supply of those organizations and persons exempted by paragraph (g)(1) of this section, or like organizations and persons outside this state, or the transportation of explosive bullets to any organization or person exempted in this section by a common carrier or by

a vehicle owned or leased by an exempted manufacturer.

(h) A charge based upon a violation of any subsection need not negate any exemptions contained in this section. The defendant shall have the burden of proving such an exemption.

(i) Nothing in this section shall prohibit, apply to or affect the transportation, carrying or possession of any pistol or revolver, stun gun, taser or other firearm consigned to a common carrier operating under license of the state or the federal government, where such transportation, carrying or possession is incident to the lawful transportation in which such common carrier is engaged; and nothing in this section shall prohibit, apply to or affect the transportation, carrying or possession of any pistol, revolver, stun gun, taser or other firearm, not the subject of and regulated by subsection 29-43, paragraph (a)(7), which is unloaded and enclosed in a case, firearm carrying box, shipping box or other container, by the possessor of a valid firearm owners identification card.

29-46. Possession of ammunition and firearms by underage persons.

(a) No underage person shall acquire, possess or transport any firearm or firearm ammunition within the city, except for the purpose of firearm instruction and any other lawful purpose while in the custody and immediate control of their parent, legal guardian or other person in loco parentis to the underage person so long as said parent, legal guardian or other person in loco parentis to the underage person has a currently valid State of Illinois Firearm Owner's Identification Card.

(b) This section shall not apply to:

(1) Any underage person who was honorably discharged from the United States military and can otherwise own a firearm under state and federal law; or

(2) The acquisition, possession or transportation of a shotgun or rifle by a person eighteen (18) years old or older who has a valid State of Illinois Firearm Owner's Identification Card and has successfully completed a hunter safety education course certified by the State of Illinois.

(c) No person shall sell, loan or furnish to any underage person any firearm or firearm ammunition within the city, except as provided for in paragraph (a) above.

(d) A person violating subsection (a) or (c) of this section shall be guilty of a Misdemeanor III.

(e) Upon conviction of a violation of this section, any weapons seized shall be confiscated by the trial court. Any weapon so confiscated shall be transferred to the police department for disposition.

(f) For the purpose of this section:

(1) Firearm, rifle and shotgun have the meanings ascribed to them in section 29-49 of this Code.

(2) Firearm ammunition means any bullet, self-contained cartridge, shotgun shell, or projectile, by whatever name known, which is designed to be used or adaptable to use in a firearm; excluding, however, any ammunition exclusively designed for use with a device used exclusively for signaling or safety and required or recommended by the United States Coast Guard or the Interstate Commerce Commission, or any ammunition designed exclusively for use with a stud or rivet driver or other similar industrial ammunition.

(3) Underage person means a person under the age of twenty-one (21).

29-47. Air and spring guns.

(a) No person shall possess an air rifle, air gun, air pistol, spring gun, spring pistol, B-B gun, pellet gun or any other implement that is not a firearm and which impels a pellet constructed of hard plastic, steel, lead or other hard material with a force that reasonably may be expected to cause bodily harm, under the conditions specified for firearms in subsections (a)(4), (a)(10) or (a)(12) of section 29-43 of this article. ...

(d) Any person violating this section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, the fine for which shall be a minimum of two hundred dollars (\$200.00) and a maximum of five hundred dollars (\$500.00) for each separate violation.

29-49. Transfer or possession of assault ammunition or assault weapons.

(a) No person shall sell, offer or display for sale, give, lend, transfer ownership of, acquire or possess any assault weapon or large capacity ammunition feeding device.

(b) This section shall not apply to:

(1) Any law enforcement officer of this or any other municipality or state of the United States, members of the armed forces of the United States, or the organized militia of this or any other state to the extent that any such person is otherwise authorized to possess an assault weapon or large capacity ammunition feeding device and is acting within the scope of his or her duties;

(2) Persons licensed as private security contractors, private detectives, private alarm contractors or employed by an agency certified by the department of professional regulation if their duties include the carrying of a weapon under the provisions of the Private Detective, Private Alarm, Private Security, and Locksmith Act of 2004 (225 ILCS 447/1) et seq.). while actually engaged in the performance of the duties of their employment or commuting between their homes and places of employment, provided that such commuting is accomplished within one (1) hour from departure from home or place of employment, as the case may be. Persons exempted under this paragraph shall be required to have completed a course of study in firearms handling and training approved and supervised by the department of professional regulation as prescribed by section 35-40 of the Private Detective, Private Alarm, Private Security, and Locksmith Act of 2004 (225 ILCS 447/35-40) prior to becoming eligible for this exemption. The department of professional regulation provides suitable documentation demonstrating the successful completion of the prescribed firearms training in the form of a firearm authorization card. Such firearm authorization card shall be carried at all times when such persons are in possession of a weapon, and further, persons exempted under this paragraph shall be in possession of only the weapon(s) specifically authorized and specified on the firearm authorization card.

(3) The transportation of assault weapons or large capacity ammunition feeding devices to persons exempt from this section, as set forth above, by federally licensed manufacturers and dealers, if the weapons or devices are broken down in a nonfunctioning state and not immediately accessible during transportation; or

(4) The government of the United States or the government of any municipality, county, or state.

(5) Any person who, while in their home and in an act of self-defense, uses either an assault weapon owned by a person mentioned in paragraph (1) above or such a weapon for which a

certificate of ownership has been issued but for which they are not the certificate holder.

RESERVED

(f) This section shall not apply to:

(1) An antique firearm as defined below;

(2) Any semiautomatic rifle with a fixed stock that cannot accept a detachable magazine or clip that holds more than eight (8) rounds of ammunition;

(3) Any semiautomatic shotgun that cannot hold more than five (5) rounds of ammunition in a fixed or detachable magazine;

(4) Any firearm that can only be operated manually by bolt, pump, lever or slide action.

(5) Any magazine, belt, drum, feed strip or similar device originally manufactured to accept more than fifteen (15) rounds of ammunition but which has been fitted with a permanent block so as to hold no more than fifteen (15) rounds of ammunition.

(g)(1) Persons who, prior to the effective date of this section, lawfully possess assault weapons as defined herein may, within ninety (90) days of the effective date of this section, apply to the Aurora Police Department for a certificate of ownership for said assault weapons.

(a) No certificate of ownership shall, however, be granted for the following weapons:

Avtomat Kalashnikov AK-47 type (including all models of the Norinco, Mitchell and Poly Tech)

Baretta AR-70

Franchi SPAS-12 and LAW-12

MAC-11 carbine type

Street Sweeper and Striker 12 revolving cylinder shotguns

USAS-12

Uzi carbine and mini-carbine

Any assault weapon with a folding or telescoping stock which is not designed to be fired from the Shoulder

Any pistol which meets the definition of an assault weapon except as set forth in paragraph b. below

(b) A certificate of ownership may be granted for any pistol originally manufactured to accept, in the pistol grip, a magazine designed to contain 16-17 rounds of ammunition but which does not extend below the pistol grip and does not otherwise meet the definition of an assault weapon.

(2) The Aurora Police Department shall issue a certificate of ownership for each applicable weapon owned by the applicant if the applicant has a currently valid State of Illinois Firearm Owners Identification card. Said certificate shall not be transferable, except upon the death of the certificate holder and then only to his heir or legatee.

(3) The Aurora Police Department shall not issue a certificate of ownership, and shall revoke any existing certificate of ownership, if the applicant or certificate holder is prohibited, under state or federal law, from possessing the assault weapon for which the certificate of ownership has been applied or issued.

(4) All assault weapons for which a certificate of ownership has been issued shall be kept unloaded and stored in a locked environment when being transported or kept within the City of Aurora.

(5) The City of Aurora shall not enact any ordinance imposing greater regulations upon assault weapons for which a certificate of ownership has been issued.

(h) For the purpose of this section:

(1) Antique firearm means:

(a) Any firearm, including any firearm with a matchlock, flintlock, percussion cap or similar type of ignition system, manufactured in or before 1898; and

(b) Any replica of any firearm described in sub-paragraph (a) if the replica:

(1) Is not designed or redesigned for using rim-fire or conventional centerfire fixed ammunition; or

(2) Uses rimfire or conventional centerfire fixed ammunition which is not readily available in the ordinary channels of commercial trade.

(2) Assault weapon means:

(a) Any of the firearms (or types, replicas, or duplicates in any caliber of the firearms regardless of manufacturer) known as:

A.A. Arms AP-9

Algimec Agmi

Armalite AR-180

Australian Automatic Arms SAP Pistol

Australian Automatic Arms SAR

Auto-Ordnance Thompson type

Avtomat Kalashnikov AK-47 type (including all models of the Norinco, Mitchell, and Poly Tech)

Barrett Light-Fifty model 82A1

Beretta AR-70 (SC-70)

Beretta BM-59

Bushmaster Auto Rifle and Auto Pistol

Calico models M-900, M-950 and 100-P

Chartered Industries of Singapore SR-88

Claridge High Tech

Colt AR-15 and Sporter

Daewoo K-1, K-2, Max-1 and Max-2

Encom MK-IV, MP-9 and MP-45

Fabrique Nationale FN/FAL, FN/LAR or FN/FNC

FAMAS MAS 223

Feather AT-9 and Mini-AT

Federal XC-900 and XC-450

Franchi SPAS-12 and LAW-12

Gaill AR and ARM

Heckler & Koch HK-91, HK-93, HK-94, PSG-1, SP-89

Holmes Mp-83

Intratec TEC-9, TEC-DC-9, TEC-22 and Scorpion

Iver Johnson Enforce Model 3000

Iver Johnson PM30 Paratrooper

M14S type

MAC 10, M-10, MAC-11 and MAC-11 Carbine type

Ruger Mini-14/5F (folding stock only) and Mini-14/5RF

Scarab Scorpion

SIG 57 AMT, SIG 550SP, SIG 551SP, SIG PE-57 types and 500 series

Spectre Auto Carbine and Auto Pistol

Springfield Armory BM59, SAR-48 and G-3

Sterling MK-6 and MK-7 and SAR types

Steyr AUG

Street Sweeper and Striker 12 revolving cylinder shotguns

SWD M-10, M-11, M-11/9, M-12

Valmet M63, M71S, M76 or M78

USAS-12

UZI Carbine, Mini-Carbine and Pistol

Weaver Arms Nighthawk

Wilkinson "Linda" Pistol

(b) Any semiautomatic rifle that has a fixed magazine that can hold more than eight (8) rounds or an ability to accept a detachable magazine and has at least two (2) of the following:

(1) A folding or telescoping stock;

(2) A pistol grip that protrudes beneath the action of the weapon and which is separate and apart from the stock;

(3) A bayonet mount;

(4) A flash suppressor;

(5) A barrel with a threaded muzzle;

(6) A grenade launcher.

(c) Any semiautomatic pistol that has an ability to accept a detachable magazine and has at least two (2) of the following:

(1) An ammunition magazine that attaches to the pistol outside of the pistol grip;

(2) A barrel having a threaded muzzle;

(3) A shroud that is attached to, or partially or completely encircles, the barrel and which permits the shooter to hold the firearm with the non-trigger hand without being burned;

(4) A manufactured weight of fifty (50) ounces or more when the pistol is unloaded;

(5) A semiautomatic version of an automatic firearm

(d) Any semiautomatic shotgun that has either a fixed magazine with a capacity in excess of five (5) rounds or an ability to accept a detachable magazine and, in addition, has at least one (1) of the following:

(1) A folding or telescoping stock;

(2) A pistol grip that protrudes beneath the action of the firearm and which is separate and apart from the stock;

(3) Firearm means any device, by whatever name known, which is designed to expel a projectile or projectiles by the action of an explosion, expansion of gas or escape of gas; excluding, however:

(a) Any pneumatic gun, spring gun, paint ball gun or BB gun which either expels a single globular projectile not exceeding .18 inch in diameter and which has a maximum muzzle velocity of less than seven hundred (700) feet per second or breakable paint balls containing washable marking colors;

(b) Any device used exclusively for signaling or safety and required or recommended by the United States Coast Guard or the Interstate Commerce Commission; or

(c) Any device used exclusively for the firing of stud cartridges, explosive rivets or similar industrial ammunition.

(4) Large capacity ammunition feeding device means:

(a) Any magazine, belt, drum, feed strip or similar device that has a capacity of, or can be readily restored or converted to accept, more than fifteen (15) rounds of ammunition; or

(b) Any combination of parts from which a device described in the above clause can be assembled;

The term does not include an attached tubular device designed to accept and capable of operating with only .22 caliber rimfire ammunition.

(5) Pistol means any firearm designed to be fired by the use of a single hand, as well as any combination of parts from which a pistol can be assembled.

(6) Rifle means a firearm designed or redesigned, made or remade, and intended to be fired from the shoulder and designed or redesigned and made or remade to use the energy of the explosive in a fixed metallic cartridge to fire only a single projectile through a rifled bore for each single pull of the trigger.

(7) Semiautomatic means a firearm that utilizes a portion of the energy of a firing cartridge to extract the fired cartridge case and chamber the next round, and which requires a separate pull of the trigger to fire each cartridge.

(8) Shotgun means a firearm designed or redesigned, made or remade, and intended to be fired from the shoulder and designed or redesigned and made or remade to use the energy of the explosive in a fixed shotgun shell to fire through a smooth or rifled bore either a number

of ball shot or a single projectile for each single pull of the trigger.

29-50. Unlawful storage of ammunition and firearms.

(a) No person shall keep firearm ammunition or a loaded firearm within any premises or vehicle under his or her custody or control which he or she knows, or reasonably should know, a minor is likely to be able to gain access to without permission of the minor's parent or legal guardian, unless the firearm ammunition is in a locked container, the loaded firearm is equipped with a locking device, or said firearm is in a locked container.

(b) For the purposes of this section:

(1) Minor means a person under the age of eighteen (18) years;

(2) Firearm has the meaning ascribed to it in section 29-49 of this Code;

(3) Loaded firearm means a firearm in which there is an unexpended cartridge or shell, consisting of a case that holds a charge of powder or a bullet or shot, in or attached in any manner to the firearm, including, but not limited to, in the firing chamber, magazine or clip thereof attached to the firearm; except that a muzzle-loader firearm shall be deemed loaded when it is capped or pinned and has a powder charge and ball or shot in the barrel or cylinder;

(4) Locking device means a device attached to a firearm other than the safety that temporarily prevents the firearm from functioning.

(c) A person violating this section shall be guilty of a Misdemeanor II.

29-51. Replica firearms prohibited.

(a) "Replica firearm" means any toy, look-alike and imitation firearm having the appearance, shape, and/or configuration of any original firearm which was manufactured, designed, and produced since 1898 or any device, object or facsimile made of plastic, wood, metal or any other material that a person could reasonably perceive as an actual firearm. Such term shall not, however, include:

(1) Non-firing collector replica antique firearms, which look authentic and may be a scale model but are not intended as toys modeled on real firearms designed, manufactured, and produced prior to 1898;

(2) Decorative, ornamental, and miniature objects having the appearance, shape and/or configuration of a firearm, including those intended to be displayed on a desk or worn on bracelets, necklaces, key chains, provided that the objects measure no more than thirty-eight (38) millimeters in height by seventy (70) millimeters in length, the length measurement excluding any gun stock length measurement.

(b) It shall be unlawful for any person to sell, manufacture, purchase, possess or carry any replica firearm within the corporate limits of the City of Aurora unless such replica firearm contains, or has affixed to it, one of the markings set forth in subsection (c) of this section or unless this prohibition does not apply pursuant to subsection (d) of this section.

(c) The following markings are approved for replica firearms:

(1) A blaze orange (Federal Standard 595a, February, 1987, color number 12199, issued by the United States General Services Administration) or orange color brighter than that specified by the federal standard color number, solid plug permanently affixed to the muzzle end of the barrel as an integral part of the entire device and recessed no more than six (6) millimeters from the muzzle end of the barrel.

(2) A blaze orange (Federal Standard 595a, February, 1987, color number 12199, issued by the United States General Services Administration) or orange color brighter than that specified by the Federal Standard color number, marking permanently affixed to the exterior surface of the barrel, covering the circumference of the barrel from the muzzle end for a depth of a least six (6) millimeters.

(3) Construction of the replica firearm entirely of transparent or translucent materials which permits unmistakable observation of the replica firearm's complete contents.

(4) Coloration of the entire exterior surface of the replica firearm in white, bright red, bright orange, bright yellow, bright green, bright blue, bright pink, or bright purple, either singly or as the predominant color in combination with other colors in any pattern.

(d) The possession and use of a replica firearm is permitted:

(1) If the device is solely for use and is being used in theatrical productions, including motion picture, television and stage productions.

(2) If the replica firearm is in the possession and control of a carnival and is offered for use to carnival customers on a temporary basis. For the purpose of this section, "carnival" means an enterprise which offers amusement or entertainment to the public by means of one or more amusement attractions or rides.

(e) **Penalties.** Any person violating this section, upon conviction thereof, shall be fined not less than five hundred dollars (\$500.00) nor more than one thousand dollars (\$1,000.00) for each offense, or imprisoned for a period not to exceed six (6) months, or both such fine and imprisonment. As an alternative to, or in addition to, any such fine, the violator may be made to perform community service.

[Code of Ordinances, City of Aurora codified through Ordinance No. 009-47, enacted June 9, 2009]

City of Chicago Municipal Code

Title 4. Businesses, Occupations and Consumer Protection

Chapter 4-144. Weapons

Article I. Deadly Weapons

4-144-010. License - Required.

It shall be unlawful for any person to engage in the business of selling, or to sell, give away, or otherwise transfer, any dagger, stiletto, billie, derringier, bowie knife, dirk, stun gun or taser, as defined in Section 24-1 of the Illinois Criminal Code, 720 ILCS 5/24-1, or other deadly weapon which can be carried or concealed on the person, or any ammunition, as that term is defined in Section 8-20-010, without securing a weapons dealer license. The license required by this chapter shall be in addition to any other license required by law. It shall be unlawful for any person licensed under this chapter to engage in the business of selling, or to sell, give away or otherwise transfer, any firearm as that term is defined in Section 8-20-010.

4-144-020. License - Application.

An application for a weapons dealer license shall be made in conformity with the general requirements of this Code relating to applications for licenses. The commissioner of

business affairs and consumer protection shall approve said application before a license shall be issued.

4-144-030. License - Fee. The fee, payable every two years, for a weapons dealer license shall be as set forth in Section 4-5-010.

4-144-040. Daily report required - Sales or gifts. Every person dealing in the aforementioned deadly weapons shall make out and deliver to the superintendent of police every day before the hour of twelve noon, a legible and correct report of every sale or gift made under authority of his license during the preceding 24 hours, which report shall contain the date of such sale or gift, the name of the purchaser or donee with his or her address and age, the number, kind, description and price of such weapon, the number of the purchaser's permit, and the purpose given by such person for the purchase of such weapon, which report shall be substantially in the following form:

Number of permit
Number of weapon
Name of purchaser
Address of purchaser
Age of purchaser
Kind or description of weapon
For what purpose purchased
Price

4-144-050. Register required. Every person dealing in the aforementioned deadly weapons or ammunition at retail, within the city, shall keep a register of all such weapons and ammunition sold, loaned, rented or given away by him. Such register shall contain the date of the sale, loaning, renting or gift, the number of the permit, the number of the weapon, the name and age of the person to whom the weapon or ammunition is sold, loaned, rented or given, the quantity of ammunition, the price of each item, and the purpose for which it is purchased or obtained. The said register shall be in the following form (see diagram for Section 4-144-050)[omitted]. Such register shall be kept open for the inspection of the police at all reasonable times during business hours.

4-144-060. Restrictions on sales or gifts. It shall be unlawful for any person to sell, barter or give away to any person within the city, any deadly weapon mentioned in Section 4-144-010, except to licensed dealers and to persons who have secured a permit for the purchase of such articles from the superintendent of police as hereinafter required. This section shall not apply to sales made of such articles which are to be delivered or furnished outside the city.

4-144-061. Sale of certain handgun ammunition prohibited.

Except as allowed by section 8-20-100(e), it shall be unlawful for any person to sell, offer for sale, expose for sale, barter or give away to any person within the city, any armor piercing or .50 caliber ammunition.

4-144-062. Sale of handguns without child-proofing or safety devices prohibited.

No person licensed under this chapter shall sell or otherwise transfer any ammunition to a person who is under the age of 18.

4-144-065 Sale of metal piercing bullets.

No person licensed under this chapter shall sell, offer for sale, expose for sale, barter, give away or otherwise transfer any metal piercing bullets, as that term is defined in section [8-20-010](#).

4-144-070. Permit required when - Issuance conditions. It shall be unlawful for any person to purchase any deadly weapon mentioned in Section 4-144-010 which can be con-

cealed on the person, without first securing from the superintendent of police a permit so to do. Before any such permit is granted, an application in writing shall be made therefor, setting forth in such application the name, address, age, height, weight, complexion, nationality and other elements of identification of the person desiring such permit, and the applicant shall present such evidence of good character as the superintendent of police at his discretion may require.

The superintendent of police shall refuse such permit to any person under 18 years of age, any narcotic addict, any person who has been convicted of a felony under the laws of this state or any other jurisdiction within five years from release from penitentiary or within five years of conviction if penitentiary sentence has not been imposed, and any person who has been released from a mental institution or from the custody of the Illinois Youth Commission within the last five years, or is mentally retarded. Otherwise, in case he shall be satisfied that the applicant is of good moral character, it shall be the duty of the superintendent of police to grant such permit.

4-144-080. Sales display restrictions. It shall be unlawful for any person to exhibit for sale in show cases or show windows, on counters or in any other public manner, any deadly weapon mentioned in Section 4-144-010, or to display any signs, posters, cartoons, or display cards suggesting the sale of any such deadly weapons, or any ammunition whose sale is prohibited pursuant to Section 4-144-061 of this Code.

Article II. Gunsmiths

4-144-100. License - Required. It shall be unlawful for any person to engage in the business of repairing any pistol, revolver, derringer or other firearm which can be concealed on the person without securing a weapons dealer license so to do.

4-144-130. Daily report required - Repairs. Every person licensed under this chapter shall make out and submit to the superintendent of police every day, before twelve noon, a legible and correct report of each firearm received for repair during the preceding 24 hours, which report shall contain the date, name, physical description, age, address and occupation of the owner of such firearm, the type of weapon, its make, and the serial number and bore length of such weapon, which report shall be substantially in the following form:

Date
Name of owner
Physical description of owner
Age of owner
Address of owner
Occupation of owner
Type of weapon
Make of weapon
Serial number
Bore and length of weapon

Article III. Air Rifles and Toy Weapons

4-144-140. License required when. It shall be unlawful for any person to engage in the business of selling or to sell or to give away any air rifle or air gun, or any toy firearms or other toy in the nature of a firearm in which any explosive substance can be used, without securing a weapons dealer license, and no person having secured such license shall sell or give away any such weapon to any person within the city who

has not secured a permit from the superintendent of police to purchase such weapon in the manner hereinafter provided.

4-144-145 Replica air guns – Sale or transfer prohibited.

(a) It shall be unlawful for any person to engage in the business of selling or to sell, exhibit for sale, give away or otherwise transfer any replica air gun in the city of Chicago. For purposes of this article, "replica air gun" means and includes any air gun, air pistol, air rifle, spring gun, spring pistol, BB gun, pellet gun or any other implement that a person could reasonably perceive as an actual firearm but that is not a firearm, and that is capable of firing or discharging a projectile constructed of hard plastic, steel, lead or other hard materials with a force that reasonably is expected to cause bodily harm.

4-144-170. Daily report required. Every person licensed under this chapter shall make out and deliver to the superintendent of police every day, before the hour of twelve noon, a legible and correct report of every sale or gift made under authority of said license to sell the kind of weapons or other articles named in Section 4-144-140 during the preceding 24 hours, which report shall contain the date of such sale or gift, the name of the purchaser or donee with his or her address and age, the number, kind, description and price of such weapon or other article, the number of the purchaser's permit, and the purpose for the purchase of such weapon or other article, which report shall be substantially in the following form:

Number of permit
Number of weapon or article
Name of purchaser
Address of purchaser
Age of purchaser
Kind or description of weapon or other article
For what purpose purchased
Price

4-144-180. Permit - Required. It shall be unlawful for any person to purchase any air rifle or air gun, or any toy firearms or other toy in the nature of a firearm in which any explosive substance can be used, without first securing from the superintendent of police a permit so to do. Before any such permit is granted, an application in writing shall be made therefor, setting forth in such application, the name, address, age, height, weight, complexion, nationality and other elements of identification of such person desiring such permit. Such application shall also contain a recommendation from two persons who shall appear to be taxpayer residing within the city that the permit shall issue.

4-144-190. Replica firearms and pellet guns.

(a) It shall be unlawful for any person to purchase, possess, use, sell, give away or otherwise transfer, or to engage in the business of selling or to exhibit for sale, a replica firearm, paint pellet or paint pellet gun in the City of Chicago, except as provided in subsection (c) of this section.

(b) For the purposes of this chapter, the following terms shall have the following meanings:

"Paint pellet" means a pellet or projectile of paint which explodes upon impact.

"Paint pellet gun" means any firearm, toy firearm or toy in the nature of a firearm which is powered by compressed gas and which fires paint pellets.

"Replica firearm" means any device, object or facsimile made of plastic, wood, metal or any

other material, that a person could reasonably perceive as an actual firearm but that is incapable of being fired or discharged, except that the term shall not include any replica of an antique firearm, as defined in Section 8-20-030(b) of this Code. Each such replica firearm shall have as an integral part, permanently affixed, a blaze orange plug inserted in the barrel of such replica firearm. Such plug shall be recessed no more than six millimeters from the muzzle end of the barrel of such firearm.

(c) The manufacture, marketing, distribution, sale and possession of replica firearms are permitted if the devices are manufactured, marketed, distributed, sold or held (1) solely for subsequent transportation in intrastate, interstate or foreign commerce, or (2) solely for use in theatrical productions, including motion picture, television and stage productions. Such devices shall not be displayed to the general public or sold for other use in the city. The use or possession of a paint pellet or paint pellet gun is permitted if the use or possession is solely within premises licensed as a public place of amusement; or if the use or possession is solely for the purpose of transporting the paint pellet or paint pellet gun to or from those premises by the licensee or agent or employee of the licensee, or by a common carrier, for purposes of initial delivery, repair or disposal of the paint pellet or paint pellet gun.

(d) Any person who violates the provisions of this section, upon conviction thereof, shall be fined not less than \$100.00 nor more than \$500.00 for each offense. Any such violation may also be punishable as a misdemeanor by incarceration in a penal institution other than a penitentiary for up to six months under the procedures set forth in Section 1-2-1.1 of the Illinois Municipal Code as amended, and in the Illinois Code of Criminal Procedure, Illinois Revised Statutes, Chapter 38, Sections 100-1 et seq. (1985), as amended, in a separate proceeding. All actions seeking the imposition of fines only shall be filed as quasi-criminal actions subject to the provisions of the Illinois Code of Civil Procedure, Illinois Revised Statutes, Chapter 110, Section 1-101, et seq. (1985), as amended. Each purchase, use, sale, gift or transfer of any such replica firearm, paint pellet or paint pellet gun shall be deemed a separate and distinct offense, and each day a person unlawfully engages in the business of selling or exhibits for sale any such replica firearm, paint pellet or paint pellet gun shall be deemed a separate and distinct offense.

4-144-195. Replica military style weapons.

It shall be unlawful for any person to purchase, possess, use, sell, give away or otherwise transfer, or to engage in the business of selling or to exhibit for sale, any replica rocket propelled grenade launcher, bazooka, artillery piece, grenade, mine, bomb, or items similar to weapons designed and manufactured for military purposes or replicas thereof, in the City of Chicago. Any person who violates this section shall be fined not less than \$100.00 nor more than \$500.00 for each offense.

4-144-200. Granting of permit - Conditions.

It shall be the duty of the superintendent of police to refuse such permit to any person having been convicted of any crime, and any minor. Otherwise, if the applicant is of good moral character, the superintendent of police shall grant such permit upon the payment of a fee of \$1.00.

4-144-210. Sale or transfer to minors prohibited. It is unlawful for any dealer to sell, lend, rent, give or otherwise transfer an air rifle to any person under the age of 18 years where the

dealer knows the person to be under 18 years of age, or where such dealer has failed to make reasonable inquiry relative to the age of such person and such person is under 18 years of age.

It is unlawful for any person to sell, lend or otherwise transfer any air rifle to any person under 18 years of age.

4-144-220. Sales display restrictions. It shall be unlawful for any person to exhibit for sale in show cases, or show windows, on counters, or in any public manner, any air rifle or air gun, or any toy firearm or other toy in the nature of a firearm in which any explosive substance can be used, or to display any signs, posters, cartoons or display cards suggesting the sale of any such weapon or firearm.

4-144-230. Alteration restricted. No person shall alter any air rifle, air gun, toy firearm or toy in the nature of a firearm in such a way that it can fire any type of projectile other than that which it was designed by its manufacturer to fire.

4-144-240. License - Revocation conditions. When the license of any said licensee shall be revoked, no other such license shall be issued to such licensee for a period of three years thereafter.

Article IV. Violation of Chapter Provisions

4-144-250. Violation - Penalties. Any person violating Section 4-144-010 or Section 4-144-060 Section 4-144-061 of this chapter shall be fined not less than \$500.00 nor more than \$1,000.00 for a first offense and \$1,000.00 for each subsequent offense. Any person violating any other provision of this chapter shall be fined not less than \$250.00 nor more than \$500.00 for a first offense and not less than \$500.00 nor more than \$1,000.00 for each subsequent offense. Each purchase, sale or gift of any weapon or article mentioned in this chapter shall be deemed a separate offense.

4-144-260. License - Revocation. In case the mayor shall determine that a licensee has violated any provision of this chapter, he shall revoke the weapons dealer license issued to such person, and the money paid for such license shall be forfeited to the city. No other such license shall be issued to such licensee for a period of three years thereafter.

Title 8. Offenses Affecting Public Peace, Morals and Welfare

Chapter 8-16. Offenses By or Against Minors

8-16-090. Firearms for minors.

No person shall sell, loan, or furnish to any minor any toy gun, toy pistol, or other toy firearm in which any explosive substance can be used.

Chapter 8-20. Weapons

Article I. Definitions

8-20-010. Definitions.

For purposes of this chapter the following terms shall apply:

"The Act" means the Illinois Firearm Owners Identification Card Act, 430 ILCS 65/1 et seq., as amended.

"Ammunition" means any self-contained cartridge or shotgun shell, by whatever name known, which is designed to be used or adaptable to use in a firearm; excluding however:

(1) any ammunition used exclusively for line-throwing, signaling, or safety and required or

recommended by the United States Coast Guard or Interstate Commerce Commission; or

(2) any ammunition designed exclusively for use with a stud or rivet driver or other similar industrial ammunition.

"Antique firearm" has the same meaning ascribed to that term in 18 U.S.C. § 921(a)(16).

"Assault weapon" means:

(1) A semiautomatic rifle that has the ability to accept a detachable magazine and has one or more of the following:

(i) a folding or telescoping stock

(ii) a handgun grip which protrudes conspicuously beneath the action

(iii) a bayonet mount

(iv) a flash suppressor or a barrel having a threaded muzzle

(v) a grenade launcher; or

(2) A semiautomatic shotgun that has one or more of the following:

(i) a folding or telescoping stock

(ii) a handgun grip which protrudes conspicuously beneath the action

(iii) a fixed magazine capacity in excess of 5 rounds

(iv) an ability to accept a detachable magazine; or

(3) A semiautomatic handgun that has an ability to accept a detachable magazine and has one or more of the following:

(i) an ammunition magazine that attaches to the handgun outside the handgun grip

(ii) a barrel having a threaded muzzle

(iii) a shroud that is attached to, or partially or completely encircles the barrel, and permits the shooter to hold the firearm with the non-trigger hand without being burned

(iv) a manufactured weight of 50 ounces or more when the handgun is unloaded

(v) a semiautomatic version of an automatic firearm.

"Chicago Firearm Permit" or "CFP" means the permit issued by the City which allows a person to possess a firearm.

"Corrections officer" means wardens, superintendents and keepers of prisons, penitentiaries, jails and other institutions for the detention of persons accused or convicted of an offense.

"Department" means the department of police.

"Dwelling unit" has the same meaning ascribed to that term in section [17-17-0248](#).

"Duty-related firearm" shall mean any firearm which is authorized by any law enforcement agency or employer to be utilized by their personnel in the performance of their official duties.

"Firearm" means any device, by whatever name known, which is designed or restored to expel a projectile or projectiles by the action of any explosive, expansion of gas or escape of gas. Provided, that such term shall not include:

(1) any pneumatic gun, spring gun, paint ball gun or B-B gun which either expels a single globular projectile not exceeding .18 inch in diameter and which has a maximum muzzle velocity of less than 700 feet per second or breakable paint balls containing washable marking colors;

(2) any device used exclusively for line-throwing, signaling, or safety and required or recommended by the United States Coast Guard or Interstate Commerce Commission; or

(3) any device used exclusively for firing explosives, rivets, stud cartridges, or any similar industrial ammunition.

"Firearm case" means any firearm case, carrying box, shipping box or other similar

container that is designed for the safe transportation of the firearm.

"FOID" means the Firearm Owner's Identification Card issued pursuant to the Act.

"Handgun" means a firearm designed to be held and fired by the use of a single hand, and includes a combination of parts from which such firearm can be assembled.

"High capacity magazine" means any ammunition magazine having a capacity of more than 12 rounds of ammunition.

"Home" means the inside of a person's dwelling unit which is traditionally used for living purposes, including the basement and attic. A "home" does not include: (i) any garage, including an attached garage, on the lot; (ii) any space outside the dwelling unit, including any stairs, porches, back, side or front yard space, or common areas; or (iii) any dormitory, hotel, or group living, as that term is defined in section [17-17-0102-A](#).

"Licensed shooting range facility" means a shooting range facility, as that term is defined in Section [4-151-010](#), that has been issued a shooting range facility license pursuant to [Chapter 4-151](#).

"Laser sight accessory" means a laser sighting device which is either integrated into a firearm or capable of being attached to a firearm.

"Lawful transportation" means the transportation of a firearm by a person:

(1) in compliance with section [8-20-090](#); or

(2) who has a valid FOID card, a CFP and firearm registration certificate, if applicable, and the firearm is:

(i) broken down in a nonfunctioning state;

(ii) not immediately accessible; and

(iii) unloaded and in a firearm case.

"Long gun" means any firearm, other than a handgun.

"Machine gun" means any firearm which can fire multiple rounds of ammunition by a single function of the firing device or one press of the trigger.

"Metal piercing bullet" means any bullet that is manufactured with other than a lead or lead alloy core, or ammunition of which the bullet itself is wholly composed of, or machined from, a metal or metal alloy other than lead, or any other bullet that is manufactured to defeat or penetrate bullet resistant properties of soft body armor or any other type of bullet resistant clothing which meets the minimum requirements of the current National Institute for Justice Standards for "Ballistic Resistance of Police Body Armor."

"Organization" means partnership, company, corporation or other business entity, or any group or association of two or more persons united for a common purpose.

"Peace officer" means any person who by virtue of his office or public employment is vested by law with a duty to maintain public order or make arrests for offenses, whether that duty extends to all offenses or is limited to specific offenses.

"Retired department police officer" means a person who is retired from the department in good standing and without any disciplinary charges pending, and who is, or is eligible to become, an annuitant of the Policemen's Annuity and Benefit Fund of the City of Chicago.

"Sawed-off shotgun" means a shotgun having one or more barrels less than 18 inches in length and any weapon made from a shotgun, whether by alteration, modification or otherwise, if such weapon, as modified, has an overall length of less than 26 inches.

"Security personnel" means special agents employed by a railroad or public utility to perform police functions, guards of armored car companies, watchmen, security guards or persons regularly employed in a commercial or industrial operation for the protection of persons employed by, or property related to, such commercial or industrial operation; and watchmen while in the performance of the duties of their employment.

"Short-barreled rifle" means a rifle having one or more barrels less than 16 inches in length, and any weapon made from a rifle, whether by alteration, modification, or otherwise, if such weapon, as modified, has an overall length of less than 26 inches.

"Superintendent" means the superintendent of the department or his designated representative.

"Safety mechanism" means a design adaption or nondetachable accessory that lessens the likelihood of unanticipated use of the handgun.

"Trigger lock" means a device that when locked in place by means of a key, prevents a potential user from pulling the trigger of the firearm without first removing the trigger lock by use of the trigger lock's key.

"Unregisterable firearm" means any firearm listed in section [8-20-170](#).

"Unsafe handgun" means any handgun that is listed on the superintendent's roster of unsafe handguns because, in the determination of the superintendent, the handgun is unsafe due to its size, ability to be concealed, detectability, quality of manufacturing, quality of materials, ballistic accuracy, weight, reliability, caliber, or other factors which makes the design or operation of the handgun otherwise inappropriate for lawful use.

"Range Master" and "Shooting range patron" have the meaning ascribed to those terms in Section [4-151-010](#).

"Violent crime" has the same meaning ascribed to that term in the Rights of Crime Victims and Witnesses Act, 725 ILCS 120/1, et seq., as amended.

Article II. Possession of Firearms

8-20-020. Unlawful possession of handguns.

(a) It is unlawful for any person to carry or possess a handgun, except when in the person's home.

(b) The provisions of this section shall not apply to:

(1) peace officers, and any person summoned by a peace officer to assist in making arrests or preserving the peace, while assisting such officer;

(2) corrections officers while in the performance of their official duty, or while commuting between their homes and places of employment;

(3) members of the Armed Services or Reserve Forces of the United States or the Illinois National Guard or the Reserve Officers Training Corps, while in the performance of their official duty;

(4) security personnel;

(5) persons licensed as private security contractors, private detectives, or private alarm contractors, or employed by an agency certified by the Illinois Department of Professional Regulation;

(6) persons regularly employed in a commercial or industrial operation as a security guard for the protection of persons employed

and private property related to such commercial or industrial operation, while in the performance of their duties or traveling between sites or properties belonging to the employer, and who, as a security guard, is registered with the Illinois Department of Professional Regulation;

(7) persons employed by a financial institution for the protection of other employees and property related to such financial institution, while in the performance of their duties, commuting between their homes and places of employment, or traveling between sites or properties owned or operated by such financial institution;

(8) persons employed by an armored car company to drive an armored car, while in the performance of their duties;

(9) persons who have been classified as peace officers pursuant to the Peace Officer Fire Investigation Act;

(10) investigators of the Office of the State's Attorneys Appellate Prosecutor authorized by the board of governors of the Office of the State's Attorneys Appellate Prosecutor to carry weapons pursuant to Section 7.06 of the State's Attorneys Appellate Prosecutor's Act;

(11) special investigators appointed by a State's Attorney under Section 3-9005 of the Counties Code;

(12) probation officers while in the performance of their duties, or while commuting between their homes, places of employment or specific locations that are part of their assigned duties, with the consent of the chief judge of the circuit for which they are employed;

(13) court security officers while in the performance of their official duties, or while commuting between their homes and places of employment, with the consent of the sheriff;

(14) persons employed as an armed security guard at a nuclear energy, storage, weapons or development site or facility regulated by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission who have completed the background screening and training mandated by the rules and regulations of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission;

(15) duly authorized military or civil organizations while parading, with the special permission of the Governor;

(16) persons engaged in the manufacture, transportation, or sale of firearms to persons authorized under this subsection to possess those firearms;

(17) a person while engaged in the lawful transportation of a firearm;

(18) a range master, manager or employee, as those terms are defined in Section [4-151-010](#), of a licensed shooting range facility, or a shooting range patron of a licensed shooting range facility, while at the licensed shooting range facility.

8-20-030. Unlawful possession of long guns.

(a) It is unlawful for any person to carry or possess a long gun, except when in the person's home or fixed place of business.

(b) The provisions of this section shall not apply to:

(1) any person listed in section [8-20-020](#)(b); or

(2) any duly licensed hunter who has a valid FOID card, a CFP and firearm registration certificate, while engaged in hunting in an area where hunting is permitted.

8-20-035 Unlawful possession of unregisterable firearms.

(a) It is unlawful for any person to carry or possess any unregisterable firearm.

(b) The provisions of this section shall not apply to corrections officers, members of the armed forces of the United States, or the organized militia of this or any other state, and peace officers, to the extent that any such person is otherwise authorized to acquire or possess assault weapons, and is acting within the scope of his duties, or to any person while engaged in the manufacturing, transportation or sale of assault weapons to people authorized to possess them under this section.

(c) Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (a), those firearms listed in section [8-20-170](#)(a) may be possessed and used by the department for training and tactical operation, as authorized by the superintendent.

(d) Any firearm carried or possessed in violation of this section is hereby declared to be contraband and shall be seized by and forfeited to the city.

8-20-040 Firearms kept or maintained in a home.

Subject to section 8-20-050, every person who keeps or possesses a firearm in his home shall keep no more than one firearm in his home assembled and operable. If more than one person in the home has a valid CFP and registration certificate, each person with a valid CFP and registration certificate is entitled to have one such firearm assembled and operable in the home. All other firearms kept or possessed by that person in his home shall be broken down in a nonfunctioning state or shall have a trigger lock or other mechanism, other than the firearm safety mechanism, designed to render the firearm temporarily inoperable.

The provisions of this section shall not apply to peace officers.

8-20-050 Firearms-Protection of minors

It is unlawful for any person to keep or possess any firearm or ammunition in his home if the person knows or has reason to believe that a minor under the age of 18 years is likely to gain access to the firearm or ammunition, unless:

(1) the person is physically present in the home and the firearm is either being held by the person or is physically secured on the person's body;

(2) the firearm is secured by a trigger lock or other mechanism, other than the firearm safety mechanism, designed to render a firearm temporarily inoperable; or

(3) the firearm and ammunition are placed in a securely locked box or container.

(b) No person shall be punished for a violation of this section under the following circumstances:

(1) if the minor gains access to the firearm and uses it in a lawful act of self-defense or defense of another; or

(2) if the minor gains access to the firearm because of an unlawful entry of the premises by the minor or another person.

The provisions of this section shall not apply to peace officers.

8-20-060 Possession of a laser sight accessory, firearm silencer or muffler.

(a) It is unlawful for any person to carry, possess, display for sale, sell or otherwise transfer any laser sight accessory, or a firearm silencer or muffler.

(b) The provisions of this section shall not apply to any members of the armed forces of the United States, or the organized militia of this or any other state, or peace officers, to the extent that any such person is otherwise authorized to acquire or possess a laser sight accessory, or

firearm silencer or muffler, and is acting within the scope of his duties.

(c) Any laser sight accessory, or firearm silencer or muffler, carried, possessed, displayed or sold in violation of this section is hereby declared to be contraband and shall be seized by and forfeited to the city.

8-20-070 Unlawful firearm, laser sight accessory, firearm silencer or muffler in a motor vehicle-impoundment.

(a) The owner of record of any motor vehicle that contains a firearm registered to a person who is not the driver or occupant of the vehicle, an unregistered firearm, a firearm that is not being lawfully transported, an unregistrable firearm, a laser sight accessory, or a firearm silencer or muffler, shall be liable to the city for an administrative penalty of \$1,000.00 plus any towing and storage fees applicable under Section [9-92-080](#). Any such vehicle shall be subject to seizure and impoundment pursuant to this section.

(b) Whenever a police officer has probable cause to believe that a vehicle is subject to seizure and impoundment pursuant to this section, the police officer shall provide for the towing of the vehicle to a facility controlled by the city or its agents. Before or at the time the vehicle is towed, the police officer shall notify any person identifying himself as the owner of the vehicle at the time of the alleged violation, of the fact of the seizure and of the vehicle owner's right to request a vehicle impoundment hearing to be conducted under Section [2-14-132](#) of this Code.

(c) The provisions of Section [2-14-132](#) shall apply whenever a motor vehicle is seized and impounded pursuant to this section.

8-20-080 Possession of Ammunition.

(a) It is unlawful for any person to carry or possess any ammunition in the city, unless the person:

(1) has a valid CFP and registration certificate for a firearm of the same gauge or caliber as the ammunition possessed, and while in possession of the ammunition, has the CFP and registration certificate in his possession when he is not in his home, or, when he is in his home, has the CFP and registration certificate readily available in his home;

(2) is a licensed weapons dealer;

(3) is a person listed in section [8-20-020\(b\)](#);

(4) is a range master, manager or employee, as those terms are defined in Section [4-151-010](#), of a licensed shooting range facility, and the ammunition is stored at and for use at the licensed shooting range facility; or

(5) is a shooting range patron at a licensed shooting range facility.

(b) Any ammunition carried or possessed in violation of this section is hereby declared to be contraband and shall be seized by and forfeited to the city.

8-20-085. High capacity magazines and metal piercing bullets-Sale and possession prohibited-Exceptions.

(a) It is unlawful for any person to carry, possess, sell, offer or display for sale, or otherwise transfer any high capacity magazine or metal piercing bullets. This section shall not apply to corrections officers, members of the armed forces of the United States, or the organized militia of this or any other state, and peace officers, to the extent that any such person is otherwise authorized to acquire or possess metal piercing bullets, and is acting within the scope of his duties, or to any person while in the manufacturing, transportation or sale

of high capacity magazines or metal piercing bullets to people authorized to possess them under this section.

(b) Any high capacity magazine or metal piercing bullets carried, possessed, displayed, sold or otherwise transferred in violation of this section is hereby declared to be contraband and shall be seized by and forfeited to the city.

8-20-090. Interstate transportation of firearms.

It shall not be a violation of this chapter if a person transporting a firearm or ammunition while engaged in interstate travel is in compliance with 18 U.S.C.A. § 926A. There shall be a rebuttable presumption that any person within the city for more than 24 hours is not engaged in interstate travel, and is subject to the provisions of this chapter.

8-20-100. Permissible sales and transfers of firearms and ammunition.

(a) Except as authorized by subsection (e) and section [2-84-075](#), no firearm may be sold, acquired or otherwise transferred within the city, except through inheritance of the firearm.

(b) No ammunition may be sold or otherwise transferred within the city, except through a licensed weapons dealer, or as otherwise allowed by this code.

(c) No firearm or ammunition shall be security for, or be taken or received by way of any mortgage, deposit, pledge or pawn.

(d) No person may loan, borrow, give or rent to or from another person, any firearm or ammunition except in accordance with this chapter.

(e) Notwithstanding any other provision of this section, a peace officer may sell or transfer any lawfully held firearm or ammunition to another peace officer in accordance with the other provisions of this chapter.

(f) Notwithstanding any other provision of this section, a range master, manager or employee, as those terms are defined in Section [4-151-010](#), of a licensed shooting range facility may sell ammunition, or provide a firearm to, a shooting range patron in compliance with Section [4-151-170](#).

Article III. Permits for and Registration of Firearms

8-20-110 CFP-Required.

(a) It is unlawful for any person to carry, possess, sell, offer or display for sale, or otherwise transfer any high capacity magazine or metal piercing bullets. This section shall not apply to corrections officers, members of the armed forces of the United States, or the organized militia of this or any other state, and peace officers, to the extent that any such person is otherwise authorized to acquire or possess metal piercing bullets, and is acting within the scope of his duties, or to any person while in the manufacturing, transportation or sale of high capacity magazines or metal piercing bullets to people authorized to possess them under this section.

(b) Any high capacity magazine or metal piercing bullets carried, possessed, displayed, sold or otherwise transferred in violation of this section is hereby declared to be contraband and shall be seized by and forfeited to the city.

It shall not be a violation of this chapter if a person transporting a firearm or ammunition while engaged in interstate travel is in compliance with 18 U.S.C.A. § 926A. There shall be a rebuttable presumption that any person within the city for more than 24 hours is

not engaged in interstate travel, and is subject to the provisions of this chapter.

(a) Except as authorized by subsection (e) and section [2-84-075](#), no firearm may be sold, acquired or otherwise transferred within the city, except through inheritance of the firearm.

(b) No ammunition may be sold or otherwise transferred within the city, except through a licensed weapons dealer, or as otherwise allowed by this code.

(c) No firearm or ammunition shall be security for, or be taken or received by way of any mortgage, deposit, pledge or pawn.

(d) No person may loan, borrow, give or rent to or from another person, any firearm or ammunition except in accordance with this chapter.

(e) Notwithstanding any other provision of this section, a peace officer may sell or transfer any lawfully held firearm or ammunition to another peace officer in accordance with the other provisions of this chapter.

(f) Notwithstanding any other provision of this section, a range master, manager or employee, as those terms are defined in Section [4-151-010](#), of a licensed shooting range facility may sell ammunition, or provide a firearm to, a shooting range patron in compliance with Section [4-151-170](#).

(a) Subject to subsection (d), it is unlawful for any person to carry or possess a firearm without a CFP.

(b) No CFP application shall be approved unless the applicant:

(1) is 21 years of age or older; provided that an application of a person 18 years or older but less than 21 may be approved if the person has the written consent of his parent or legal guardian to possess and acquire a firearm or firearm ammunition and that he has never been convicted of a misdemeanor, other than a traffic offense or adjudged a delinquent; provided that such parent or legal guardian is not an individual prohibited from having a FOID or CFP, and that the parent files an affidavit with the department attesting that the parent is not an individual prohibited from having a FOID or CFP;

(2) possesses a valid Illinois FOID;

(3) has not been convicted by a court in any jurisdiction of:

(i) a violent crime,

(ii) two or more offenses for driving under the influence of alcohol or other drugs; or

(iii) an unlawful use of a weapon that is a firearm;

(4) has vision better than or equal to that required to obtain a valid driver's license under the standards established by the Illinois Vehicle Code;

(5) is not otherwise ineligible to possess a firearm under any federal, state or local law, statute or ordinance; and

(6) has not been convicted, adjudicated, admitted to, or found liable for a violation of section [8-20-060](#) or [8-20-100](#).

(c) Each CFP issued shall be accompanied by a copy of this ordinance.

(d) Any person who has a valid firearm registration certificate issued before the effective date of this 2010 ordinance shall be exempted from acquiring a CFP until the expiration of the registration certificate; provided that upon the expiration of the registration certificate, the person shall be required to obtain a CFP. Any such person who has submitted an application for a CFP prior to or on the date of the expiration of his current registration certificate shall be deemed to be in compliance with the

requirement for a CFP while his application is pending.

(e) The provisions of this section shall not apply to any person listed in section 8-20-020(b)(1) – (16) or a person engaged in interstate travel in compliance with section 8-20-100.

(f) Notwithstanding any other provision of this section, a CFP shall not be required of a shooting range patron at a licensed shooting range facility while the shooting range patron is receiving the one-hour range training in compliance with this section. This exception only applies for a one-time one-hour period while the shooting range patron is receiving the range training portion of the required firearm safety and training course.

8-20-120. CFP-Application.

(a) An applicant for a CFP shall submit an application to the superintendent on a form or in a manner prescribed by the superintendent. The application shall include the following:

(1) name, residential address and telephone number of the applicant;

(2) the applicant's date of birth and sex;

(3) the applicant's Illinois firearm owner's identification number and a copy of the applicant's FOID card;

(4) evidence that the applicant meets the criteria of section [8-20-110](#);

(5) two identical photographs of the applicant taken within 30 days immediately prior to the date of filing the application, equivalent to passport size, showing the full face, head and shoulders of the applicant in a clear and distinguishing manner;

(6) the applicant's Illinois driver's license number and a copy of the applicant's driver's license or Illinois identification card;

(7) an affidavit signed by a firearm instructor certified by the State of Illinois to provide firearm training courses attesting that the applicant has completed a firearm safety and training course, which, at a minimum, provides one hour of range training and four hours of classroom instruction that is in compliance with the requirements of the classroom instruction course, as established in rules and regulations; and

(8) any other information as the superintendent shall find reasonably necessary to effectuate the purpose of this chapter and to arrive at a fair determination as to whether the terms of this chapter have been complied with.

The superintendent shall be the custodian of all applications for CFPs under this chapter.

(b) The applicant shall submit to fingerprinting in accordance with procedures established in rules and regulations promulgated by the superintendent.

(c) For an application for a CFP submitted within 180 days of the effective date of this 2010 ordinance, the superintendent shall either approve or deny such application no later than 120 days after the date the application is submitted, unless good cause is shown. For an application for a CFP submitted thereafter, the superintendent shall either approve or deny an application within 45 days from the date the application is submitted, unless good cause is shown. An application shall not be deemed submitted until the applicant provides all the required information or documentation.

(d) All CFPs issued by the superintendent shall contain the applicant's name, date of birth, sex, and signature. Each CFP shall have the

expiration date boldly and conspicuously displayed on the face of the CFP.

8-20-130. CFP Card – Fee and expiration.

(a) A CFP card shall expire 3 years after the date of issuance.

(b) The fee shall be \$100.00.

(c) The CFP fee shall not be applicable to any resident of the city who is a retired department police officer.

8-20-140. –Firearm registration certificate - Required.

(a) Subject to subsection (d), it is unlawful for any person to carry or possess a firearm without a firearm registration certificate.

(b) No application for a registration certificate shall be approved unless the applicant has been issued a valid CFP; provided no CFP shall be required for the issuance of a registration certificate if the person is an exempt person pursuant to section [8-20-110](#)(e).

(c) An applicant for a registration certificate shall submit an application to the superintendent on a form or in a manner prescribed by the superintendent. The application shall include the following:

(1) name, telephone number and the address at which the firearm shall be located;

(2) a copy of the applicant's CFP and Illinois FOID card;

(3) the name of the manufacturer, the caliber or gauge, the model, type and the serial number identification of the firearm to be registered;

(4) the source from which the firearm was obtained;

(5) the address at which the firearm will be located;

(6) if an antique firearm, the year of manufacture of the firearm;

(7) the date the firearm was acquired; and

(8) any other information as the superintendent shall find reasonably necessary to effectuate the purpose of this chapter and to arrive at a fair determination as to whether the terms of this chapter have been complied with.

The superintendent shall be the custodian of all applications for registration certificates under this chapter.

(d)(1) Subject to subsection (d)(2), an application for a registration certificate shall be submitted no later than 5 business days after a person takes possession within the city of a firearm from any source; provided that any applicant who has submitted a complete application within the required 5 business days shall be considered in compliance with this subsection until his registration certificate is either approved or denied.

(2) Notwithstanding any provision of this chapter to the contrary, a person has 90 days after the effective date of this 2010 ordinance to register a firearm, including a handgun, which had not been previously registered; provided that the person and firearm meet all the requirements of this ordinance.

(e) For an application for a firearm registration certificate submitted within 180 days after the effective date of this 2010 ordinance, the superintendent shall either approve or deny such application no later than 45 days after the date the application is submitted. For an application for a firearm registration certificate submitted thereafter, the superintendent shall either approve or deny the application within 21 days of the submission of the application, unless good cause is shown. An application shall not be deemed submitted until the applicant

provides all the required information or documentation.

(f) The provisions of this section shall not apply to:

(1) firearms owned or under the direct control or custody of any federal, state or local governmental authority maintained in the course of its official duties;

(2) duty-related firearms owned and possessed by peace officers who are not residents of the city;

(3) duty-related firearms owned or possessed by corrections officers and who are not residents of the city;

(4) firearms owned, manufactured or possessed by licensed manufacturers of firearms, bulk transporters or licensed sellers of firearms at wholesale or retail, provided that such persons have federal firearms license;

(5) any nonresident of the city participating in any lawful recreational firearm-related activity in the city, or on his way to or from such activity in another jurisdiction; provided that such firearm shall be (i) broken down in a nonfunctioning state; (ii) not immediately accessible; and (iii) unloaded and in a firearm case;

(6) persons licensed as private security contractors, security guards, private detectives, or private alarm contractors, or employed by an agency certified as such by the Department of Professional Regulation;

(7) duty-related firearms of investigators of the Office of the State's Attorneys Appellate Prosecutor authorized by the board of governors of the Office of the State's Attorneys Appellate Prosecutor to carry weapons pursuant to Section 7.06 of the State's Attorneys Appellate Prosecutor's Act;

(8) duty-related firearms of special investigators appointed by a State's Attorney under Section 3-9005 of the Counties Code;

(9) firearms being transported by a person engaged in interstate travel in compliance with section [8-20-100](#); or

(10) those persons summoned by a peace officer to assist in making an arrest or preserving the peace while actually engaged in assisting the peace officer.

(g) Each registration certificate issued shall contain a unique registration certificate number, the person's name, the address at which the firearm will be located, and any other information the superintendent deems necessary to identify the person and the firearm.

(h) Notwithstanding any other provision of this section, a shooting range patron at a licensed shooting range facility who is provided a firearm by the range master, manager or employee, as those terms are defined in Section [4-151-010](#), of a licensed shooting range facility shall be in compliance with this section if the firearm is registered to the person issued a license for the shooting range facility in accordance with [Chapter 4-151](#).

8-20-145 Registration certificates - Expiration.

(a) A registration certificate issued prior to the effective date of this 2010 ordinance shall remain in effect until its expiration.

(b) For registration certificates issued after the effective date of this 2010 ordinance, a registration certificate shall expire on the same date as the date of the expiration of the CFP issued to that person.

(c) A person shall file an annual registration report with the superintendent on a form, and in a manner, prescribed by the superintendent. The annual registration report

shall set forth such information as required by the superintendent in rules and regulations. If a person has multiple registration certificates, the superintendent may align the dates for the annual registration reports to the same reporting date and combine such annual registration reports into one report. Failure to file an annual registration report may result in revocation of a person's CFP or registration certificate, and may cause that firearm to become unregistrable to that person.

8-20-150. Application Fees.

(a) A nonrefundable application fee of \$15.00 shall be payable for each firearm registered. The fee shall accompany each initial application for a registration certificate.

(b) Any person who files an annual registration report late shall pay a late filing fee of \$60.00.

(c) The application fee shall not be applicable to:

(1) any duty-related firearm of a peace officer domiciled in the city, or

(2) any duty-related firearm that was registered to that retired department police officer at the time of the his separation from active duty in the department.

8-20-160. Restrictions on issuance of registration certificates.

(a) Subject to subsections (b) and (c), the superintendent shall issue no more than one firearm registration certificate to a person for a handgun during any 30-day period; provided that the superintendent may permit a person first becoming a city resident to register more than one handgun if those handguns were lawfully owned in another jurisdiction for a period of 6 months prior to the date of application.

(b) In addition to a registration certificate for a handgun pursuant to subsection (a), an applicant may be issued a registration certificate for:

(1) any firearm possessed by an applicant that was lawfully registered on the date of the enactment of this ordinance;

(2) any long gun which is eligible to be registered; or

(3) any antique firearm, including antique handguns.

The burden of proving that a firearm is an antique firearm shall be on the applicant.

(c) In addition to a registration certificate for a handgun pursuant to subsection (a), a retired department police officer may be issued a registration certificate for each duty-related handgun that was registered to that retired department police officer at the time of the his separation from active duty in the department.

8-20-170. –Unregistrable Firearm.

No registration certificate shall be approved for any of the following types of firearms:

(a) a sawed-off shotgun, .50 caliber rifle, machine gun, or short-barreled rifle;

(b) an unsafe handgun;

(c) a firearm that becomes unregistrable under the provisions of this chapter; provided that it shall only be unregistrable for that person; or

(d) assault weapons, unless they are owned by a person who is entitled to carry or possess them pursuant to section 8-20-035.

8-20-180. –CFP and registration certificate – General Provisions.

(a) After issuance of a CFP or a registration certificate to a person, the person shall examine the CFP or registration certificate to insure that the information thereon is correct. If the information is incorrect in any respect, the

person shall return it to the superintendent with a signed statement showing the nature of the error. The superintendent shall correct the error if it occurred as a result of the superintendent's administrative process.

In the event that the error resulted from incorrect information contained in the application, the person shall submit an amended application setting forth the correct information and a statement explaining the error in the original application.

(b) A CFP and the registration certificate shall be valid only for the person to whom it was issued.

(c) A registration certificate shall only be valid for the address on the registration certificate. Except in the lawful transportation of a firearm, a person shall not carry or possess any firearm at any location other than that authorized by the registration certificate.

(d) A CFP or registration certificate shall not be subject to sale, assignment, or transfer, voluntary or involuntary.

(e) Any application for a CFP or a registration certificate shall be held in abeyance when there is a criminal proceeding for a violent crime, or an offense involving a weapon, or a proceeding to deny or revoke a CFP or firearm registration certificate pending against the person, until such proceeding has terminated.

8-20-185 Additional Duties.

(a) Every person issued a CFP or a firearm registration certificate, in addition to any other requirements of this code, shall immediately notify the department in a manner prescribed by the superintendent of:

(1) the destruction of his firearm, or when the person knows, or should have known, that his firearm is lost, stolen or otherwise missing;

(2) the loss, theft or destruction of the CFP or registration certificate within 72 hours of the discovery of such loss, theft, or destruction;

(3) a change in any of the information appearing on the CFP or firearm registration certificate;

(4) the sale, transfer, inheritance, or other disposition of the firearm not less than 48 hours prior to delivery.

(b) Every person issued a CFP or a firearm registration certificate, in addition to any other requirements of this code, shall:

(1) immediately return to the superintendent his copy of the registration certificate for any firearm which is lost, stolen, destroyed or otherwise disposed of; and

(2) keep all information current. Any change in required information shall be reported, on a form and in manner prescribed by the superintendent, within 24 hours after the change.

8-20-190 Denials and revocations

(a) An application for a CFP or a registration certificate shall be denied for any of the following reasons:

(1) any of the eligibility criteria of this chapter are not currently met;

(2) the firearm is an unregistrable firearm;

(3) the information furnished on or in connection with the application for a CFP or a registration certificate is false or misleading; or

(4) the person fails to respond to any additional information, or investigation inquiries, requested by the superintendent regarding any application.

(b) A registration certificate shall be revoked:

(1) when the firearm becomes an unregistrable firearm; or

(2) if the CFP of the person was revoked.

(c) A CFP shall be revoked if any of the eligibility criteria of this chapter are not currently met.

(d) A CFP or registration certificate may be denied or revoked for a violation of this chapter, or any rules or regulations promulgated hereunder.

(e) The CFP and all registration certificates of any person convicted of a felony after the issuance of a CFP or registration certificate to that person shall be automatically revoked by operation of law, without a further hearing. The person shall immediately dispose of all firearms by:

(i) peaceably surrendering to the department all firearms for which a registration certificate was issued;

(ii) removing such firearm from the city; or

(iii) otherwise lawfully disposing of his interest in such firearm.

The person shall submit to the superintendent evidence of the disposition of any such firearm in accordance with rules and regulations promulgated by the superintendent.

8-20-200 Procedure for Denial(a) If an application for a CFP or a registration certificate is denied by the superintendent, the superintendent shall notify the person making such application, in writing, of the denial. The notice of denial shall:

(1) set forth the basis of the denial;

(2) include a statement that within ten days of the notice of denial, the person is entitled to request a hearing, in person and in writing, at the department of administrative hearings;

(3) include a statement that the person is entitled to appear at the hearing to testify, present documents, including affidavits, and any other evidence to contest the denial;

(4) include a statement that if the person fails to request a hearing within ten days, the person is deemed to have conceded the validity of the reason stated in the notice and the denial shall become final;

(5) include a certificate of service; and

(6) include an oath or affirmation by the superintendent certifying the correctness of the facts set forth in the notice of denial.

(b) The person, within ten days after notice is sent of the denial, may file with the department of administrative hearings a request for a hearing. Such hearing request shall be made in person, and in writing, at the department of administrative hearings. An administrative law officer of the department of administrative hearings shall conduct such hearing within 72 hours of the request, excluding Saturdays, Sundays, and legal holidays.

(c) The department of administrative hearings shall conclude the hearing no later than 7 days after the commencement of the hearing.

(d) Based upon the evidence contained in the record, an administrative law officer of the department of administrative hearings shall, within 5 days of the conclusion of the hearing, issue written findings and enter an order granting or denying the application. A copy of the findings and order shall be served upon the person and all parties appearing or represented at the hearing.

(e) If the person does not request a hearing within ten days after the notification of the denial is sent, the person shall be deemed to have conceded the validity of the reason stated in the notice and the denial shall become final.

8-20-205 Procedure for revocation.

(a) Except in cases where a CFP or registration certificate is automatically revoked

pursuant to section 8-20-190(e), if, in the determination of the superintendent, a CFP or a registration certificate should be revoked, he shall notify the person whose CFP or registration certificate is the subject of such revocation, in writing, of the proposed revocation. The notice shall:

- (1) set forth the basis for the revocation;
 - (2) specify the location, date, and time for a hearing on the revocation;
 - (3) include a statement that the person is entitled to appear at the hearing to testify, present documents, including affidavits, and any other evidence to contest the proposed revocation;
 - (4) include a statement that failure of the person to appear at the hearing may include an entry of an order revoking the person's CFP or registration certificate;
 - (5) include a certificate of service; and
 - (6) include an oath or affirmation by the superintendent certifying the correctness of the facts set forth in the notice.
- (b) The department of administrative hearings shall convene the hearing at the location and on the date and time specified in the revocation notice.
- (c) Based upon the evidence contained in the record, an administrative law officer of the department of administrative hearings shall, within 5 days of the conclusion of the hearing, issue written findings and enter an order granting or denying the proposed revocation. A copy of the findings and order shall be served upon the person and all parties appearing or represented at the hearing.

(d) Within three days after notification of a decision unfavorable to the person, and all time for appeals has expired, the person shall:

- (1) for revocation of a registration certificate:
 - (i) peaceably surrender to the department the firearm for which the registration certificate was revoked;
 - (ii) remove such firearm from the city; or
 - (iii) otherwise lawfully dispose of his interest in such firearm.

(2) for revocation of a CFP, dispose of all firearms in accordance with subsection (d)(1).

The person shall submit to the superintendent evidence of the disposition of any such firearm in accordance with rules and regulations promulgated by the superintendent.

(e) In cases where a CFP or registration certificate is automatically revoked pursuant to section 8-20-190(e), the superintendent shall notify the person of the automatic revocation of the person's CFP or registration certificate. Within three days after notification of the automatic revocation, the person may file with the department of administrative hearings a request, in writing, for a hearing on the sole issue of identity and whether he was the person so convicted. It shall be a rebuttable presumption that the person whose CFP or registration certificate was automatically revoked is the same person who was convicted of a felony.

An administrative law officer of the department of administrative hearings shall conduct such hearing within 5 days of the request for a hearing.

Based upon the evidence contained in the record, an administrative law officer of the department of hearings shall, within 5 days of the conclusion of the hearing, issue written findings as to sole issue of the identity of the person. A copy of the findings and order shall

be served upon the person and all parties appearing or represented at the hearing.

If the person does not request a hearing within three days after the notification, the person shall be deemed to have conceded the validity of the identification.

8-20-210 Automatic revocation of registration certificate. If, after a hearing, a CFP issued to a person is revoked, all firearm registration certificates issued to that person shall automatically be revoked and the person shall comply with section 8-20-205(d) for disposition of the firearms.

Article IV. Miscellaneous Provisions.

8-20-220 False Information – Forgery – Alteration.

(a) It is unlawful for any person purchasing any firearm or ammunition, or applying for any CFP or registration certificate, or, in giving any information pursuant to the requirements of this chapter, to knowingly give false information or offer false information or evidence of identity.

(b) It is unlawful for any person to forge or materially alter any application for a CFP or firearm registration certificate.

(c) It is unlawful for any person to forge or materially alter a CFP or a firearm registration certificate.

(d) It is unlawful for any person to knowingly possess a forged or materially altered CFP or firearm registration certificate.

(f) It is unlawful for any person to knowingly make any false statement, submit any false information or misrepresent any information required in this chapter.

8-20-230 Notice. For the purposes of this chapter, service of any notice, finding or decision upon a person shall be completed by any of the following methods by:

(a) personal delivery of a copy of such notice, finding or decision to the person;

(b) leaving a copy of such notice, finding or decision at the address identified on the application for a CFP or registration certificate; or

(c) mailing, by first class mail, a copy of the notice, finding or decision to the address identified on the application for a CFP or registration certificate, in which case service shall be complete as of the date the notice was mailed.

8-20-240 Posting of unsafe handguns.

(a) The superintendent shall post on the department's web site the roster of unsafe handguns.

(b) No less than 10 days prior to placing any handgun on the roster of unsafe handguns, the superintendent shall post on the department's web site the type or model of the handgun that will be placed on the roster.

8-20-250 Seizure and forfeiture of firearms, ammunition, laser sight accessories and firearm silencers and mufflers – Authority and destruction. The superintendent has the authority to seize any firearm, assault weapon, ammunition, laser sight accessories, or firearm silencer or muffler carried or possessed in violation of this chapter or any applicable state or federal law. Such items are hereby declared contraband and shall be seized by and forfeited to the city.

Whenever any firearm, ammunition, laser sight accessories, or firearm silencer or muffler is surrendered or forfeited pursuant to the terms of this chapter, or any applicable state or federal law, the superintendent shall ascertain whether

such firearm, ammunition, assault weapon, laser sight accessories, or firearm silencer or muffler is needed as evidence in any matter. All such items which are not required for evidence shall be destroyed at the direction of the superintendent; provided that those firearms and ammunition that the superintendent shall deem to be of use to the department may be retained for the use of the department. A record of the date and method of destruction and an inventory of the firearm or ammunition so destroyed shall be maintained.

8-20-260 Rules and regulations. The superintendent has the authority to promulgate rules and regulations for the implementation of this chapter and to prescribe all forms and the information required. All rules and regulations promulgated by the superintendent pursuant to this chapter shall be posted on the department's web site.

8-20-270 Acquisition or possession prohibited by law. Nothing in this chapter shall make lawful the acquisition or possession of firearms or ammunition which is otherwise prohibited by law.

8-20-290 Severability. If any provision or term of this chapter, or any application thereof, is held invalid, the invalidity shall not affect other applications of the provisions or terms of this chapter which reasonably can be given effect without the invalid provision or term for the application thereof.

Article V. Violation of Chapter Provisions

8-20-300 Violation – Penalty.

(a) Any person who violates section [8-20-020](#), [8-20-030](#), [8-20-035](#), [8-20-060](#), [8-20-080](#) or [8-20-110](#) shall upon conviction be fined not less than \$1,000.00 nor more than \$5000.00 and be incarcerated for a term not less than 20 days nor more than 90 days. Each day that such violation exists shall constitute a separate and distinct offense.

(b) Unless another fine or penalty is specifically provided, any person who violates any provision of this chapter, or any rule or regulation promulgated hereunder, shall upon conviction or a finding of liability for the first offense, be fined not less than \$1,000.00, nor more than \$5,000.00, or be incarcerated for not less than 20 days nor more than 90 days, or both. Any subsequent conviction for a violation of this chapter shall be punishable by a fine of not less than \$5,000.00 and not more than \$10,000.00, and by incarceration for a term of not less than 30 days, nor more than six months. Each day that such violation exists shall constitute a separate and distinct offense.

(c) In addition to any other fine or penalty provided in this chapter, the CFP or registration certificate of any person who violates any provision of this chapter, or rule or regulation promulgated hereunder, may be revoked. Any person whose CFP is revoked shall not be eligible for a CFP for 5 years from the date of the revocation; provided that the superintendent may waive this restriction if, in the determination of the superintendent, the applicant has demonstrated that the applicant has good reason to fear injury to his person or property.

(d) Upon the determination that a person has violated any provision of this chapter or any rule or regulation promulgated hereunder, the superintendent may institute an administrative adjudication proceeding with the department of administrative hearings by forwarding a copy of a notice of violation or a notice of hearing, which

has been properly served, to the department of administrative hearings.

Chapter 8-24. Firearms and Other Weapons

8-24-020. Carrying dangerous weapons. ...

(a) No person shall sell, offer for sale, keep, possess, loan or give to any person any knife, the blade of which is released by a spring mechanism, including knives known as "switch-blades", any blackjack, slingshot, sandclub, sandbag, metal knuckles or bludgeon. No person shall sell, offer for sale, loan or give to any person 18 years of age or under any type or kind of knife, any blade of which is two inches in length or longer.

(b) Reserved

(c) No person shall carry or possess any knife, the blade of which is released by a spring mechanism, including knives known as "switch-blades", any blackjack, slingshot, sandclub, sandbag, metal knuckles or bludgeon. No person 18 years of age or under shall carry or possess any knife, the blade of which is two inches in length or longer.

(d) No person shall carry or possess with intent to use same unlawfully against another a dagger, dirk, billy, dangerous knife, razor, stiletto or other dangerous or deadly weapon.

(e) Reserved

(f) No person shall carry concealed on or about his person a or dagger, dirk, stiletto, bowie knife, commando knife, any blade of which is released by a spring mechanism, including knives known as "switch-blades" or any other type or kind of knife, any blade of which is more than two and one-half inches in length, ordinary razor or other dangerous weapon except that no person 18 years of age or under shall carry concealed on or about his person, any knife, the blade of which is two inches in length or longer. Provided, however, that this provision shall not apply to the following officers while engaged in the discharge of their official duties: sheriffs, coroners, constables, policemen or other duly constituted police officers and wardens, superintendents and keepers of prisons, penitentiaries, jails and other institutions for the detention of persons accused or convicted of crime; nor to the following employees or agents while engaged in the discharge of the duties of their employment: conductors, baggagemen, messengers, drivers, watchmen, special agents and policemen employed by railroads or express companies; nor to persons lawfully summoned by an officer to assist in making arrests or preserving the peace, while so engaged in assisting such officer.

(g) Any person violating the provisions of subsections (a), (c), (d) or (f) of this section shall be fined \$200.00 for each offense, or shall be punished by imprisonment for a period not to exceed six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment. (h) Any weapons used in violation of this section shall be forfeited to the city.

8-24-025. Assault weapons or ammunition - Sale Prohibited - Exceptions.

Reserved

8-24-026. Fragmenting bullets and metal piercing bullets - Sale prohibited - Exceptions.

Reserved

8-24-027 Disguised firearms prohibited.

(a) No person shall purchase, acquire, sell, offer or expose for sale, or possess any firearm

that is designed, constructed, modified or disguised to resemble any other object.

(b) Any person who violates subsection (a) of this section shall be incarcerated for not less than 30 days and not more than 180 days for each offense. Each day of a continuing violation, and each purchase, acquisition, sale, offering or exposing for sale, or possession of a different firearm described in subsection (a) shall constitute a separate and distinct offense.

(c) Nothing in this section suspends, repeals or alters any other provision of this Code which limits, restricts or prohibits the purchase, acquisition, sale, offering or exposure for sale, or possession of a firearm.

8-24-060. Violation - Penalty. Any person violating any of the provisions of this chapter, where no other penalty is specifically provided, shall be fined not more than \$200.00 for each offense.

[Municipal Code of Chicago codified through Council Journal of July 2, 2010]

Code of the City of Peoria

Chapter 20. Offenses and Miscellaneous Provisions

Article III. Minors

Division 1. Generally

20-51. Selling, etc., weapons to prohibited.

No person shall sell, give, loan, hire, barter, furnish or offer to sell, give, loan, hire, barter or furnish, to any minor within the city, any gun, pistol, revolver, fowling piece or toy firearm, in which any explosive substance can be used; or any Bowie knife, dirk, dagger or other deadly weapon of a like character.

Article VI. Weapons

Division 2. Concealable Deadly Weapons

20-181. License to sell, etc.

(a) It shall be unlawful for any person to engage in the business of selling, or to sell or give away, any pistol, revolver, dagger, stiletto, billie, derringer, Bowie knife, dirk or other deadly weapon, which can be concealed on the person, without securing a license so to do.

(b) An application for the license required by subsection (a) of this section shall be made in conformity with the general requirements of article I of chapter 18 of this Code, relating to applications for licenses.

(c) The annual fee for a deadly weapon license shall be \$20.00.

(d) In case the city manager shall determine that an applicant for a license under this section has violated any provision of this section, he shall revoke the license of such person for the selling of such weapons, and the money paid for such license shall be forfeited to the city. No other license shall be issued to such licensee for a period of three years thereafter.

20-182. Required certificate and thumbprint.

(a) It shall be unlawful for any person to sell, barter or give away to any person within the city any deadly weapon mentioned in section 20-181, except to licensed dealers, without first obtaining from the person receiving such deadly weapon a signed statement in which he states

that he is over 21 years of age; that he is not under indictment for, nor has been convicted of, a crime punishable by imprisonment for a term of one year or more; that he is not a fugitive from justice; nor an unlawful user or addicted to a depressant, stimulant or narcotic drug; nor that he has been adjudicated mentally defective or has been committed to a mental institution; and which statement shall contain a thumbprint from the person receiving such weapon. Such thumbprint shall be the right-hand thumbprint unless circumstances prevent, in which case it shall be the left-hand thumbprint. All such information required by this section shall be entered upon forms provided by the superintendent of police for that purpose.

(b) Any person violating the provisions of this section shall be punished as provided in section 1-5 of this Code.

20-183. Record of weapons sold, loaned, etc., to be kept; form; inspection.

(a) Every person dealing in the weapons mentioned in section 20-181 at retail within the city shall keep a record of all such weapons sold, loaned, rented or given away by him. The record required herein shall be made at the time of the transaction, in a book kept for that purpose, and shall include the name of the person to whom such weapon is sold, loaned, rented or given; his age; date of birth; legal residence; social security number, if any; driver's license number, if any; the kind and description of the weapon; if a firearm, the make, caliber and finish thereof, together with the number or serial letter thereof, if any; his state firearm owner's identification number; the date of the sale, loaning, rental or gift and the name of the employee or other person making such sale, rental, loan or gift.

(b) Such book shall be kept open for the inspection of the police at all reasonable times during business hours.

(c) Any person violating the provisions of this section shall be punished as provided in section 1-5 of this Code.

20-184. Report of sales, etc., to superintendent of police. Every person dealing in the deadly weapons referred to in section 20-181 shall deliver daily reports to the superintendent of police. The reports shall be on forms provided by the superintendent of police and shall be a legible and correct report of every sale or gift made under authority of his license during the preceding 24 hours and shall set forth the information required in section 20-183 and the certificate required by section 20-182.

20-185. Restriction on sale. It shall be unlawful for any person to sell, barter or give away; to any person within the city; any deadly weapon mentioned in section 20-181, to any person known to him to be under 21 years of age or of unsound mind or under indictment or a drug addict or a fugitive from justice or who has been convicted of a crime of violence.

20-186. Exhibiting firearms. It shall be unlawful for any person to exhibit or display any firearm capable of being concealed on the person in any display window on the exterior of a business establishment during hours the establishment is not opened for business.

20-187. Registration.

(a) All permanent residents of the city and those persons who reside in the city continuously for more than ten days who have in their possession any pistol, revolver or gun which may be concealed on the person shall register such gun or pistol with the superintendent of police, setting forth the caliber, make, model and manufac-

turer's number of the weapon. No fee shall be required for such registration.

(b) For the purpose of this article only, the term "reside" shall mean either the physical presence of a person at a location for the reason of shelter or lodging, or the keeping of a dwelling by a person for the purpose of his shelter.

(c) Any person who does not register a deadly weapon as provided shall be fined not less than \$50.00 nor more than as provided in section 1-5 for failure to register such revolver, gun or pistol.

[Peoria City Code codified through Ordinance No. 16454, adopted July 28, 2009]

Code of Ordinances of the City of Rockford

Chapter 5. Business Permits, Taxes and Licenses

Article III. Miscellaneous Business Regulations

Division 9. Weapons Dealers

5-489. License required. It shall be unlawful for any individual, firm, corporation, company or association to engage in the business of repairing or selling, or to repair, sell or give away to any person within the city, a new or used handgun without first having secured a license from the city. The term "engaged in the business" means devoting time, attention and labor to engaging in such activity as a regular course of trade or business with the principal objective of profit.

5-490. Record required; inspection.

(a) It shall be the duty of every licensee hereunder to keep a permanent register of all weapons sold, repaired or given away by such licensee for a period of ten years from the date of transaction, the register to be in substantially the following form:

- (1) The date of the transaction;
- (2) The serial number of the weapon;
- (3) To whom sold or given;
- (4) The age and residence of the purchaser;
- (5) The kind and description of the weapon;

and

(6) The number of the purchaser's firearm owner's identification card.

(b) Entries in this register shall be made at the time of the sale, repair, or gift, and the register shall be kept open for inspection by any member of the police department at all reasonable times.

5-491. Report required. Any licensee making any sale, repair or gift of any weapon referred to in section 5-489 shall report such sale or gift by mailing or delivering the report to the chief of police within seven calendar days thereafter, upon a form to be furnished by the city, the report to contain the following information:

- (1) The date of transaction;
- (2) The serial number of the weapon;
- (3) To whom sold or given;
- (4) For whom repaired;
- (5) The age and residence of the purchaser;
- (6) The residence of the person requesting weapon to be repaired;
- (7) The kind and description of the weapon; and
- (8) The number of the purchaser's firearm owner's identification card.

Chapter 19. Offenses – Miscellaneous

Article II. Weapons

19-52. Furnishing bullets, pellets, arrows, etc., to minors.

It shall be unlawful for any person to sell, give or deliver any ammunition, ball, bullet, pellet, steel-tipped arrow or other missile or projectile to any person under the age of 18 years and it shall be unlawful for any person under the age of 18 years to obtain any ammunition, ball, bullet, pellet, steel-tipped arrow or other missile or projectile by purchase, sale or gift, or in any other manner.

Chapter 23. Offenses – Secondhand Salvage Dealers and Goods

Article II. Auctions and Auctioneers

23-26. Sale of weapons.

Whoever being licensed under the provisions of this article shall sell or offer for sale at retail any pistols, revolvers, derringers, bowie knives, dirks or other deadly weapons of similar character shall be required to obtain a license as required in chapter 5, article III, division 12 for dealers in weapons, and shall be governed by all the regulations and provisions of said division.

[Code of Ordinances of the City of Rockford codified through Ordinance No. 2008-104-O, enacted May 27, 2008]

Code of Ordinances of the City of Springfield

Title IX. General Regulations

Chapter 98. Nuisances

98.06. Chronic nuisances.

(a) Any property within the City of Springfield which becomes a chronic nuisance Property is in violation of this chapter and is subject to its remedies. Any person in charge who permits property under his or her ownership or control to be a chronic nuisance property shall be in violation of this chapter and subject to its remedies.

(b) Definitions:

(1) Chronic nuisance property. Chronic nuisance property is property upon which two or more of the following criminal activities have occurred during any 60-day period, as a result of any two separate factual events that have been independently investigated by a law enforcement agency:

- a. Unlawful use of weapons, 720 ILCS 5/24-1;
- b. Unlawful use or possession of weapons by felons or persons in the custody of the department of corrections facilities, 720 ILCS 5/24-1.1;
- c. Aggravated discharge of a firearm, 720 ILCS 5/24-1.2;
- d. Reckless discharge of a firearm, 720 ILCS 5/24-1.5;
- e. Unlawful sale of firearms, 720 ILCS 5/24-3;
- f. Unlawful possession of firearms and firearm ammunition, 720 ILCS 5/24-3.1;
- g. Manufacture or delivery of a controlled substance, 720 ILCS 570/401;
- h. Controlled Substance Act, 720 ILCS 570/401; Controlled substance trafficking, 720 ILCS 570/401.1, chemical breakdown of illicit

controlled substance, 720 ILCS 570/401.5; Possession unauthorized by this act, 720 ILCS 570/402; look alike substances; manufacture, distribution, advertisement or possession; 720 ILCS 570/404; calculated criminal drug conspiracy, 720 ILCS 570/405; criminal drug conspiracy, 720 ILCS 570/405.1; street gang criminal drug conspiracy, 720 ILCS 570/405.2; criminal synthetic drug manufacturing conspiracy, 720 ILCS 405.3; miscellaneous violations, 720 ILCS 570/406; permitting unlawful use of a building, 720 ILCS 570/406.1; delivery of controlled, counterfeit or look alike substances; 720 ILCS/407;

i. Cannabis Control Act, 720 ILCS 550/1; possession of cannabis, 720 ILCS 550/4; manufacture or delivery of cannabis, 720 ILCS 550/5; cannabis trafficking, 720 ILCS 550/5.1; delivery of cannabis on school grounds, 720 ILCS 550/5.2; casual delivery of cannabis as possession, 720 ILCS 550/6; persons under 18 years of age; delivery; enhancement of penalty, 720 ILCS 550/7; unauthorized production or possession of sativa plant; punishment, 720 ILCS 550/8; calculated criminal cannabis conspiracy; 720 ILCS 550/9;

j. Use of Intoxicating Compounds Act, 720 ILCS 690/01; use prohibited, 720 ILCS 690/1; sale or delivery of intoxicating compounds, 720 ILCS 690/2;

k. Prostitution, 720 ILCS 5/11-14 or Section 133.04 of the Springfield City Code, 1988, as amended;

l. Solicitation of a sexual act, 720 ILCS 5/11-14.1;

m. Soliciting for a prostitute, 720 ILCS 5/11-15 or Section 133.05 of the Springfield City Code, 1988, as amended;

n. Soliciting for a juvenile prostitute, 720 ILCS 5/11-15.1;

o. Pandering, 720 ILCS 5/11-16;

p. Keeping a place of prostitution, 720 ILCS 5/11-17 or Section 133.06 of the Springfield City Code, 1988, as amended;

q. Keeping a place of juvenile prostitution, 720 ILCS 5/11-17.1;

r. Patronizing a prostitute, 720 ILCS 5/11-18 or Section 133.07 of the Springfield City Code, 1988, as amended;

s. Patronizing a juvenile prostitute, 720 ILCS 5/11-18.1;

t. Pimping, 720 ILCS 5/11-19 or Section 133.08 of the Springfield City Code, 1988, as amended;

u. Juvenile pimping, 720 ILCS 5/11-19.1;

v. Disorderly conduct, 720 ILCS 5/26-1;

w. Mob action, 720 ILCS 5/25-1;

x. Public indecency, 720 ILCS 5/11-9;

y. Assault 720 ILCS 5/12-1; aggravated assault, 720 ILCS 5/12-2;

z. Battery, 720 ILCS 5/12-3; battery of an unborn child, 720 ILCS 5/12-3.1; domestic battery, 720 ILCS 5/12-3.2; aggravated battery, 720 ILCS 5/12-4; heinous battery, 720 ILCS 5/12-4.1; aggravated battery with a firearm 720 ILCS 5/12-4.2; aggravated battery of a child, 720 ILCS 5/12-4.3; aggravated battery of an unborn child, 720 ILCS 5/12-4.4; aggravated battery of a senior citizen, 720 ILCS 5/12-4.6;

aa. Unlawful possession or consumption of alcohol by a minor, 235 ILCS 5/6-20;

bb. Garbage, rubbish, brush, weeds, and solid waste, section 170.17.01 of the Springfield City Code, 1988, as amended; receptacles to be provided, section 170.17.02 of the Springfield City Code, 1988, as amended; or solid waste to be placed in receptacles, section 170.17.03 of the Springfield City Code, 1988, as amended.

cc. Accumulation of rubbish or garbage, disposal of rubbish, rubbish storage facilities, disposal of garbage, garbage facilities, containers, all as per Section 307 of the International Property Maintenance Code as adopted by chapter 170.

(2) Control. The ability to regulate, restrain, dominate, counteract or govern conduct that occurs on property.

(3) Owner. Any person, agent, firm or corporation having any legal or equitable interest in the property. Owner includes, but is not limited to a mortgagee in possession in whom is vested all or part of the legal title to the property or all or part of the beneficial ownership and the right to the present use and enjoyment of the premises; or an occupant who can control what occurs on the property.

(4) Permit. To suffer, allow, consent to, acquiesce by failure to prevent, or expressly ascent or agree to the doing of an act.

(5) Person. Any natural person, association, partnership or corporation capable of owning or using property in the City of Springfield.

(6) Person in charge. Any person in actual or constructive possession of a property, including but not limited to an owner, occupant of property under his or her domain, ownership or control.

(7) Property. Any real property, including land which is affixed, incidental or pertinent to the land, including but not limited to any premises, room, house, building, or structure or any separate part or portion thereof.

(c) Commencement of action. When the chief of police receives a report documenting the occurrence of a second nuisance activity at or within a property and determines that the property has become a chronic nuisance property, the chief of police shall:

(1) Notify the person in charge in writing that the property has been determined to be a chronic nuisance property. The notice shall contain the following information: the street address or legal description sufficient for identification of the property; a statement that the chief of police has determined the property to be chronic nuisance property with a concise description of the nuisance activities leading to his/her findings; and a demand that the person in charge respond within ten days to the chief of police and propose a course of action that the chief of police agrees will abate the nuisance activities giving rise to the violation.

(2) Service shall be made either personally or by first class mail, postage pre-paid, return receipt requested, addressed to the person in charge at the address of the property believed to be a chronic nuisance property, or such other place which is likely to give the person in charge notice of the determination by the chief of police.

(3) A copy of the notice shall be served on the owner at such address as shown on the tax rolls of the county in which the property is located, and/or the occupant, at the address of the property, if these persons are different than the person in charge, and shall be made either personally or by first class mail, postage pre-paid.

(4) A copy of the notice shall also be posted at the property after ten days has elapsed from the service or mailing of the notice to the person in charge if the person in charge has not contacted the chief of police.

(5) The failure of any person to receive notice that the property may be a chronic nuisance property shall not invalidate or otherwise affect the proceedings under this chapter.

(6) After the notification, but prior to the commencement of legal proceedings by the city pursuant to this chapter, a person in charge stipulates with the chief of police that the person in charge will pursue a course of action the parties agree will abate the nuisance activities giving rise to the violation, the chief of police may agree to postpone legal proceedings for a period of not less than ten nor more than 30 days. If the agreed course of action does not result in the abatement of the nuisance activity or if no agreement concerning abatement is reached within 30 days, the chief of police shall request authorization for the corporation counsel to commence a legal proceeding to abate the nuisance.

(7) Concurrent with the notification procedures set forth herein, the chief of police shall send copies of the notice, as well as, any other documentation which supports legal proceedings to the corporation counsel.

(8) When a person in charge makes a response to the chief of police as required above, any conduct or statements made in connection with the furnishing of that response shall not constitute an admission that any nuisance activities have or are occurring. This subsection does not require the exclusion of any evidence which is otherwise admissible or offered for any other purpose.

(d) Abatement of nuisance. The corporation counsel of the City of Springfield, Illinois, may commence an action to abate a public nuisance as described above. Upon being satisfied by affidavits or other sworn evidence that an alleged public nuisance exists, the court may without notice or bond enter a temporary restraining order or a preliminary injunction to enjoin any defendant from maintaining such nuisance and may enter an order restraining any defendant from removing or interfering with all property used in connection with the public nuisance.

(e) Burden of proof.

(1) In an action seeking closure of a chronic nuisance property, the city shall have the initial burden of showing by a preponderance of the evidence that the property is a chronic nuisance property.

(2) It is a defense to an action seeking the closure of chronic nuisance property that the owner of the property at the time in question could not in the exercise of reasonable care or diligence, determine that the property had become a public nuisance property, or could not, in spite of the exercise of reasonable care and diligence, control the conduct leading to the findings that the property is a chronic nuisance property.

(3) In establishing the amount of any civil penalty requested, the court may consider any of the following factors and shall state those found applicable:

a. The actions or lack of action taken by the person in charge to mitigate or correct the problem at the property;

b. Whether the problem at the property was repeated or continuous;

c. The magnitude or gravity of the problem;

d. The cooperation of the person in charge with the city; or

e. The cost of the city investigating and correcting or attempting to correct the condition.

(f) Remedies.

(1) In the event a court determines property to be a chronic nuisance property, the court may order that the property be closed and secured

against all use and occupancy for a period of not less than 30 days, but not more than 180, or the court may employ any other remedy deemed by it to be appropriate to abate the nuisance.

(2) In addition to the remedy provided in subsection (1) above, the court may impose upon the owner of the property a civil penalty in the amount of up to \$100 per day, payable to the City of Springfield, for each day the owner had actual knowledge that the property was a public nuisance property and permitted the property to remain a chronic nuisance property.

(3) In determining what remedy or remedies shall employ, the court may consider evidence of other conduct which has occurred on the property, including, but not limited to:

a. The disturbance of neighbors.

b. The recurrence of loud and obnoxious noises.

(g) Emergency closing procedures.

(1) In the event that it is determined that the property is an immediate threat to the public safety and welfare, the city may apply to the court for such interim relief, as is deemed by the chief of police to be appropriate. In such an event, the notification provision set forth in subsection (c) above need not be complied with, however, the city shall make a diligent effort to notify the person in charge prior to a court hearing.

(2) In the event that the court finds the property constitutes a chronic nuisance property as defined in this section, the court may order the remedy set out above. In addition, in the event that it also finds the person in charge had knowledge of activities or conditions of the property constituting or violating this chapter and permitted the activities to occur, the court may assess a civil fine as provided above.

(3) The court may authorize the City of Springfield to physically secure the property against use or occupancy in the event the owner fails to do so within the time specified by the court. In the event that the city is authorized to secure the property, all reasonable costs incurred by the city to affect a closure shall be made and assessed as a lien against the property. If used herein, "costs" means these costs actually incurred by the city for the physical securing of the property, as well as, tenant relocation costs.

(4) The City of Springfield Office of Public Health affecting the closure shall prepare a statement of cost and the City of Springfield shall thereafter submit said statement to the court for its review. If no objection of the statement is made within the period described by the court, a lien in said amount may be recorded against said property.

(5) Any person who is assessed the cost of closure and/or civil penalty by the court shall be personally liable for the payment thereof by the city.

(6) A tenant is entitled to their reasonable relocation costs, as those are determined by the court if, without actual notice, the tenant moved into the property, after either:

a. The owner or tenant received notice as described herein of the police chief's determination as described above; or

b. Unknown owner or other agent received notice of an action brought pursuant to this section.

[Springfield City Code codified through Ordinance No. 258-05-09, adopted May 5, 2009]