

Your Rights and Duties as a Firearm Owner in Illinois

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Disclaimer — Please read

This packet of information was prepared to answer general questions and give general advice about the law in Illinois. This packet may or may not also include forms that you can use. When reading this packet or using the forms, keep in mind that the advice, information, and forms were created to assist readers with general issues, not specific situations, and as such does not replace the advice or representation of an attorney licensed to practice in the State of Illinois. Because of this and because of unanticipated changes in the law, the School of Law at Southern Illinois University and the person, institution, or agency who gave you this packet make no claim as to whether the use of this packet will achieve the result you desire and disclaim any responsibility for the consequences of any form prepared or action taken in reliance upon the information in this packet. If you are concerned or do not understand whether this packet will be of assistance to you or will apply to your specific situation, you should talk to an attorney who is licensed to practice in the State of Illinois. If you have any questions about this disclaimer,

Look for these symbols to tell you when to:



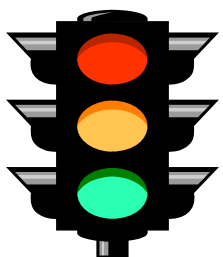
STOP!

You need legal representation or advice to continue.



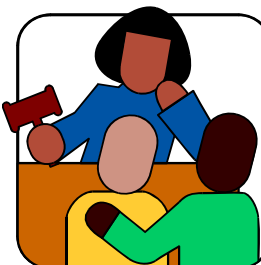
USE CAUTION!

This is very important so pay attention.



GO!

You can proceed to the next step.



CHECK IT OUT!

This issue is discussed in another packet.

Warning to all readers



Before you proceed with using this packet, you should ask yourself the following questions:

1. Have I tried to consult a private attorney?

No self-help publication, packet, or form can replace the advice and experience of a licensed attorney. An attorney may not cost as much as you think, especially if you just need to ask questions. Before you proceed on your own, call several local attorneys, compare prices, and find out whether you can pay an attorney or not.

2. If I cannot afford an attorney, have I tried to find a free source of legal assistance?

There are several agencies which provide legal assistance for free to certain groups of individuals. Some of these agencies are listed to the right. While they may not be able to help you with a particular problem, it does not hurt to call them to find out before you proceed on your own.

3. Is this something that I can do on my own?

If you have trouble following directions, or have difficulty reading, writing, or speaking in public, you may not be able to follow the directions and advice in this packet. If this is the case, find a friend or someone who can help you before you proceed on your own.

Free sources of legal help

Land Of Lincoln Legal Assistance

Serves the 65 southernmost counties in Illinois

Toll Free: 877-342-7891

For additional information, you may visit their website at

[Http://www.lollaf.org](http://www.lollaf.org)

Prairie State Legal Services

Serves most of northern and north central Illinois outside of Cook County

815-965-2134

800-331-0617

Coordinated Advice and Referral Program for Legal Services

serving Cook County

312-738-9494

Will County Legal Assistance

Serving Will County

815-727-5123

How to use this self help packet

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It is very important that you read each section of this packet completely before you take any action in regard to a legal problem including using any forms that supplement this packet.

Because this packet discusses terms and actions you are likely not familiar with, you will need to refer back to the following sections from time to time when reading this packet:

People you should know

This section describes people that you may come into contact with in regard to a particular legal problem. It is important that you understand who these people are and what they do and don't do.

What these legal terms mean

This section defines commonly used legal terms in words that you can understand. To use the rest of this packet and any supplemental forms, you need to understand exactly what these terms mean.

Summary of the law in this area

This section contains summaries of important areas of the law that you need to know.

Myths and Tips

These two sections discuss commonly held misbeliefs about the law and steps that you should take (or not take) that could make your task easier.



Who should not use this packet



If you are presently being criminally prosecuted for any type of firearm violation.

If you are presently being criminally prosecuted for any type of a firearm violation, you should not use this packet and should consult with an attorney. If you cannot afford an attorney, the court will appoint one for you. You

should not represent yourself in any criminal case as the consequences are very serious.

Who these people are



Judge:

The judge is the person who presides over the courtroom. In most cases, including traffic court, the judge makes all of the final decisions and approves all agreements. When a judge makes a decision or a finding, it has the force of law. The judge also sets and enforces court rules (like dress codes) and in some courthouses, the judge decides when cases are scheduled.



Circuit Clerk:

The Circuit Clerk is responsible for creating, managing, and updating court files. When you want to put something in a court file, see a court file, or make a copy of something in a court file, you talk to the Circuit Clerk's staff. In some courthouses, the Circuit Clerk also decides when cases are scheduled.



Police

The Police officer's main duty is to keep the peace and to enforce the law. His/her role in the legal system, however, is usually to issue citations or complaints (tickets) when a person breaks an ordinance passed by the city, county, or a state law. An officer usually can only give tickets within his/her jurisdiction, whether it be city, county, or state.



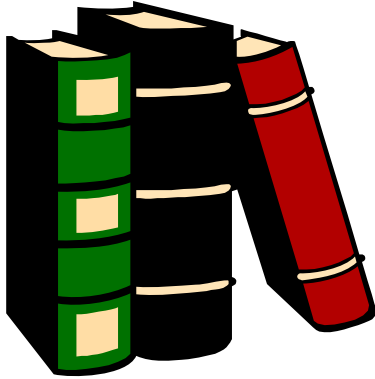
Attorney:

An attorney is someone who can help you with your legal problem by providing you with advice about the law, the legal system, and the merits of your case. An attorney can act as your advocate and can represent you in court and in negotiation settlements.



State's Attorney or City Attorney

The State's Attorney and City Attorney represent the interests of the state and the city, respectively. In court, the State's and City's Attorney are the prosecutors. As a self-represented litigant, you would negotiate with or argue against the City or the State's Attorney in court.

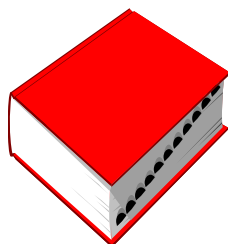


Disclaimer: Please Read !!

The following is a list of publications which discuss the issues of traffic court. Some of these publications are specific to Illinois and others are more general in nature. Because of this and because of unanticipated changes in the law, the School of Law at Southern Illinois University and the person, institution, or agency who gave you this packet make no claim as to the accuracy of the content of these publications including whether they will achieve the result you desire. The School of Law at Southern Illinois University and the person, institution, or agency who gave you this packet disclaim any responsibility for the consequences of any action taken in reliance upon the information in these publications. If you are concerned or do not understand whether a particular publication will be of assistance to you or will apply to your specific situation, you should talk to the publication's publisher or an attorney who is licensed to practice in the State of Illinois. If you have any questions about this disclaimer, call the Self Help Legal Center.

Illinois Gun Laws; Common Questions & Answers, Illinois State Police & Illinois Department of Natural Resources

What these legal words mean



In the case of Illinois gun law, words sometimes have several meanings, one for each of the applicable codes. Where this is the case, both meanings are provided.

Under Chapter 44 of Title 18 of the U.S. Code,

The term "**semiautomatic assault weapon**" means--

(A) any of the firearms, or copies or duplicates of the firearms in any caliber, known as--

- (i) Norinco, Mitchell, and Poly Technologies Avtomat Kalashnikovs (all models);
- (ii) Action Arms Israeli Military Industries UZI and Galil;
- (iii) Beretta Ar70 (SC-70);
- (iv) Colt AR-15;
- (v) Fabrique National FN/FAL, FN/LAR, and FNC;
- (vi) SWD M-10, M-11, M-11/9, and M-12;
- (vii) Steyr AUG;
- (viii) INTRATEC TEC-9, TEC-DC9 and TEC-22; and
- (ix) revolving cylinder shotguns, such as (or similar to) the Street Sweeper and Striker 12;

(B) a semiautomatic rifle that has an ability to accept a detachable magazine and has at least 2 of--

- (i) a folding or telescoping stock;
- (ii) a pistol grip that protrudes conspicuously beneath the action of the weapon;
- (iii) a bayonet mount;
- (iv) a flash suppressor or threaded barrel designed to accommodate a flash suppressor; and
- (v) a grenade launcher;

Semiautomatic assault weapon (cont.)

C) a semiautomatic pistol that has an ability to accept a detachable magazine and has at least 2 of--

- (i) an ammunition magazine that attaches to the pistol outside of the pistol grip;
- (ii) a threaded barrel capable of accepting a barrel extender, flash suppressor, forward handgrip, or silencer;
- (iii) a shroud that is attached to, or partially or completely encircles, the barrel and that permits the shooter to hold the firearm with the nontrigger hand without being burned;
- (iv) a manufactured weight of 50 ounces or more when the pistol is unloaded; and
- (v) a semiautomatic version of an automatic firearm; and

(D) a semiautomatic shotgun that has at least 2 of--

- (i) a folding or telescoping stock;
- (ii) a pistol grip that protrudes conspicuously beneath the action of the weapon;
- (iii) a fixed magazine capacity in excess of 5 rounds; and
- (iv) an ability to accept a detachable magazine.

The term "large capacity ammunition feeding device"--

(A) means a magazine, belt, drum, feed strip, or similar device manufactured after the date of enactment of the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994 that has a capacity of, or that can be readily restored or converted to accept, more than 10 rounds of ammunition; but

(B) does not include an attached tubular device designed to accept, and capable of operating only with, .22 caliber rimfire ammunition.

What these legal words mean

The following are definitions supplied under the Illinois Wildlife Code:

§ 1.2b-1. *Case*. *Case* means a container specifically designed for the purpose of housing a gun or bow and arrow device which completely encloses such gun or bow and arrow device by being zipped, snapped, buckled, tied or otherwise fastened with no portion of the gun or bow and arrow device exposed.

§ 1.2j. "Gun" means shotgun, rifle, handgun, or air gun.

§ 1.2l. "Person" includes the plural "persons", "females" as well as "males" and shall extend and be applied to clubs, associations, corporations, firms and partnerships as well as individuals.

§ 1.2m. "Resident" means a person who in good faith makes application for any license or permit and verifies by statement that he has actually resided in this State at least 30 days consecutively preceding the date of his application and that his residence or permanent abode is, at the time of making application, in this State. Any person on active duty in the Armed Forces shall be considered a resident of Illinois during his or her period of military duty. .

§ 1.2p. "Transport" or "ship" means to convey by means of parcel post, express, freight baggage or shipment by common carrier of any description; or by automobile, motorcycle, or other vehicle of any kind; or by water or aircraft of any kind or by any other means of transportation whatsoever.

§ 1.2r. "Vehicle" means any device capable of transporting a person on land, on ice, on water, in water, or in the air.

§ 1.2u. "Individual" means a natural person.

According to the Illinois Firearm Owners Identification Card Act:

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

"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 signalling 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 signalling 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.

According to the Illinois Criminal Code:

§ 2-3.6. "Armed with a firearm". Except as otherwise provided in a specific Section, a person is considered "armed with a firearm" when he or she carries on or about his or her person or is otherwise armed with a firearm.

§ 2-5. "Conviction". "Conviction" means a judgment of conviction or sentence entered upon a plea of guilty or upon a verdict or finding of guilty of an offense, rendered by a legally constituted jury or by a court of competent jurisdiction authorized to try the case without a jury

§ 2-6. "Dwelling". (a) Except as otherwise provided in subsection (b) of this Section, "dwelling" means a building or portion thereof, a tent, a vehicle, or other enclosed space which is used or intended for use as a human habitation, home or residence.

(b) For the purposes of Section 19-3 of this Code, "dwelling" means a house, apartment, mobile home, trailer, or other living quarters in which at the time of the alleged offense the owners or occupants actually reside or in their absence intend within a reasonable period of time to reside.

§ 2-7. "Felony". "Felony" means an offense for which a sentence to death or to a term of imprisonment in a penitentiary for one year or more is provided.

§ 2-7.1. "Firearm" and "firearm ammunition". "Firearm" and "firearm ammunition" have the meanings ascribed to them in Section 1.1 of the Firearm Owners Identification Card Act

§ 5/2-7.5. "Firearm". Except as otherwise provided in a specific Section, "firearm" has the meaning ascribed to it in Section 1.1 of the Firearm Owners Identification Card Act.

§ 2-8. "Forcible felony". "Forcible felony" means treason, first degree murder, second degree murder, predatory criminal sexual assault of a child, aggravated criminal sexual assault, criminal sexual assault, robbery, burglary, residential burglary, aggravated arson, arson, aggravated kidnapping, kidnapping, aggravated battery resulting in great bodily harm or permanent disability or disfigurement and any other felony which involves the use or threat of physical force or violence against any individual.

§ 2-10.2. Laser or laser device. "Laser" or "laser device" means any small or hand-held battery powered device which converts incident electromagnetic radiation of mixed frequencies to one or more discrete frequencies of highly amplified and coherent visible radiation or light. Proof that a particular device casts a small red dot or other similar small and discrete image or small and discrete visual signal upon a target surface at least 15 feet away creates a rebuttable presumption that the device is a laser. Flashlights and similar lamps, lanterns, lights, and penlights are not laser devices.

§ 2-10.3. Laser gunsight. "Laser gunsight" means any battery powered laser device manufactured to function as a firearm aiming device or sold as a firearm aiming device.

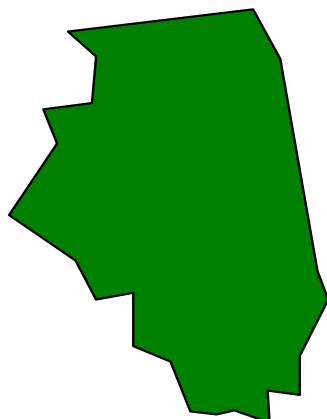
§ 2-11. "Misdemeanor". "Misdemeanor" means any offense for which a sentence to a term of imprisonment in other than a penitentiary for less than one year may be imposed.

§ 2-13. "Peace officer". "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 to make arrests for offenses, whether that duty extends to all offenses or is limited to specific offenses. For purposes of Sections concerning unlawful use of weapons, for the purposes of assisting an Illinois peace officer in an arrest, or when the commission of a felony under Illinois law is directly observed by the person, then officers, agents or employees of the federal government commissioned to make arrests shall be considered "peace officers" under this Code.

§ 2-15.5. "Personally discharged a firearm". A person is considered to have "personally discharged a firearm" when he or she, while armed with a firearm, knowingly and intentionally fires a firearm causing the ammunition projectile to be forcefully expelled from the firearm.

§ 2-16. "Prosecution". "Prosecution" means all legal proceedings by which a person's liability for an offense is determined, commencing with the return of the indictment or the issuance of the information, and including the final disposition of the case.

§ 2-19.5. "School" means a public, private, or parochial elementary or secondary school, community college, college, or university and includes the grounds of a school.



Firearm law for the state of Illinois comes from three levels. First, there are rules in place from the federal government. Next, there are the laws which are adopted by state governments. Finally, there are the rules promulgated by local governments.

The first layer of firearm regulation comes from the federal government. The starting point for any discussion on firearms regulation is the Second Amendment to the United States Constitution. The U.S. Code deals directly with firearms in Chapter 44 of Title 18, though there are other references to be found in other places.

The possession, transfer, and transportation of firearms in Illinois is governed primarily by three statutory codes. The first is the Criminal Code, which can be found at 720 ILCS 24. Next is the Wildlife Code, which can be found at 520 ILCS 5. The third is the Firearm Owner's Identification Card Act, which can be found at 430 ILCS 65.

On a local level, firearm ownership is regulated by a number of local rules. Many jurisdictions in Illinois, including Chicago, Peoria, and East St. Louis, have gun regulations that further restrict firearm use, transport, and possession. Check the local rules before bringing your firearm into an unfamiliar locale.

You can be prosecuted for a violation of any of these rules, by a Federal Prosecutor, a State's Attorney, or a City Attorney. Pay attention to all of them!

Transporting your Firearm



According to 720 ILCS 5/24-1, a person commits the offense of unlawful use of weapons when he knowingly carries a firearm in a vehicle, unless it meets **one of three** conditions. It must either be:

1. broken down into a non-functioning state (such as removal of the slide or barrel),
2. not be immediately accessible, or
3. unloaded and enclosed in a case by a person who has been issued a currently valid FOID card.

You can legally transport a firearm in the trunk of your car, as this makes it inaccessible. If you are driving a truck, station wagon, SUV or other vehicle without a trunk, it is recommended that you make certain you fall within the requirements of #3. The requirements above exist for the Criminal Code. To fall in accordance with the Wildlife Code, and avoid the class B misdemeanor that could result from violating it, you must always meet requirement #3, and your case must be a container specifically designed for your gun or bow and arrow, which closes up, through zippers, buttons, or latches, in a way that completely enshrouds the weapon.



If a friend or family member is knowingly driving a vehicle with your gun in it, they can be prosecuted for a gun violation you committed. This is especially easy to do if the family member in question does not have a valid FOID card.

Am I Forbidden From Owning a Firearm? ¹⁷

You are forbidden from possessing a firearm in Illinois if:

- You are under 18 years of age and the firearm is of the type that can be concealed on the person.
- You are under 21 years of age and have been convicted of a misdemeanor other than a traffic offense, or are an adjudged delinquent.
- You are a narcotic addict.
- You have been a patient in a mental hospital within the past five years.
- You are mentally retarded.
- You are under the age of 21 in the case of a handgun, or 18 in the case of a long gun.
- You are currently subject to an order of protection.



Guidelines for Selling a Firearm



You cannot legally sell or give a firearm to:

- Anyone fitting into any of the categories on page 17.
- Someone who is not a member of the law enforcement community without abiding by the statutory waiting periods.
- Someone who does not possess and show you a currently valid FOID card.
- Someone who is under 21 years of age in the case of a handgun, or under 18 years of age in the case of a rifle or shotgun.

Carrying your Firearm



Some states have concealed carry permits. Illinois does not. Further, Illinois will not acknowledge a concealed carry permit from another state.

It is unlawful for you to carry a weapon concealed on your person, or in a way not in accordance with the "transporting a firearm" requirements, anywhere other than your own land or abode. If you live in an apartment building, this does not include the hallways of that building.



It should be noted that this does not apply to licensed hunters, trappers, or fishermen while they are engaged in that activity, authorized military or civil organizations while parading, or members of an organized shooting club practicing shooting on target ranges.



In the state of Illinois, you cannot own a firearm that:

- Is capable of firing more than one bullet for each pull of the trigger, or can be readily restored to do so. (You also are not allowed to carry a conversion kit to turn a semiautomatic weapon into a fully automatic weapon.
- Is a rifle with barrels less than 16 inches in length, or a shotgun with barrels less than 18 inches in length, or any weapon made from a rifle or shotgun with an overall length of less than 26 inches.
- Is capable of moving undetected though a metal detector after the removal of its grips, stocks, and magazines, or has major components which produce an inaccurate image of the components when exposed to x-ray machines of the type used at airports.
- A semiautomatic assault weapon, as defined by 18 usc 921 (this definition is provided in the section titled *What these Legal Words Mean*)
- A large capacity ammunition feeding device, as defined by 18 usc 921.
- Is equipped with a silencer

In the state of Illinois, you cannot own ammunition that:

- Contains an explosive charge that will explode on contact with a human or animal.
- Fires a metal piercing bullet, meaning it is coated with polytetrafluoroethylene, or a jacketed bullet with a core made of something other than lead or a lead alloy, or composed entirely of metal or something other than lead or lead alloys, or has a jacket composing more than 25% of the total weight of the projectile. (This does not include shotgun shells.) Further, you are not allowed to manufacture or sell a bullet that is represented to fall into any of the above definition.
- Any shell that expels as projectiles 2 or more metal balls connected by solid metal wire.
- Any shell that expels 2 or more pieces of fin-stabilized solid metal wire or 2 or more solid dart-type projectiles
- 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 flamethrower.

Do You Need a FOID Card?

According to the Firearm Owner's Identification Card Act, 430 ILCS 65, you are required to have a currently valid FOID card if:

1. You possess firearms,
2. you use firearms, or
3. you purchase firearms or ammunition.

Applying For a FOID Card

Step One: Request an Application

Applications can be requested online at <http://www.isp.state.il.us>, or can be obtained at a local gun store.

Step Two: Fill out the Application

Step Three: Mail the Application

Step Four: Wait for a response; Either

a. Receive your Card

or

b. Appeal the refusal to issue the card (instructions for such an appeal are on page 22)

Your FOID card will be valid for a period of five years after you receive it. The state is to provide an approval or rejection of your application within 30 days of receiving it.

Denial or Revocation of FOID Cards

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;
- (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;
- (j) A person who is subject to an existing order of protection prohibiting him or her from possessing a firearm;
- (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; or
- (n) A person who is prohibited from acquiring or possessing firearms or firearm ammunition by any Illinois State statute or by federal law.

If Your FOID Card is Revoked or Denied ²²

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 either the Illinois Controlled Substances Act or the Cannabis Control Act that is classified as a Class 2 or greater felony, or any felony violation of Article 24 of the Criminal Code of 1961, 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.

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.

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 the first paragraph on this page, 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.

Commonly held beliefs about
Illinois Firearm Law which are not true:



1. The laws on transporting weapons don't apply to my bow & arrow.

Under the Wildlife Code, you cannot transport a bow & arrow device unless it is completely encased, and closed up with either buttons, zippers, or latches. It also requires that the bow be "unloaded," so keep your arrows in either your quiver or some other holding device.

2. The laws concerning firearms don't apply to my child's BB gun. It's just a toy.

Under both the Criminal Code and the Wildlife Code, pellet guns are considered to be guns. Act accordingly. It should be noted that most pellet guns do not fall within the definition of "firearm" under the FOID act.

Created by Matt Benson

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