Illinois Concealed Carry Implementation FAQ Illinois Senate Democratic Caucus 9.16.13

1. I have a FOID card; can I carry a concealed weapon? No. While having a valid FOID card is a requirement for obtaining a concealed-carry license, you are not automatically entitled to carry a firearm in public. You must apply for and obtain a license from the Illinois State Police.

2. When can I start carrying my gun?

You must first apply for and receive an approved concealed-carry license. Concealed-carry applications will be available starting January 3, 2014. Having a FOID card alone does not automatically mean that you can carry a concealed firearm.

3. If I have a concealed-carry permit from another state, is it valid in Illinois?

No. However, people who hold permits in states with laws substantially similar to Illinois' will be able to apply for non-resident concealed-carry licenses. The State Police will determine which states' permit holders are eligible.

4. At what age may I apply for a concealed-carry license?

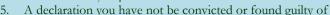
21 years old.

5. How do I apply for a license to carry?

You must submit an application with the relevant documentation and \$150 fee to the Department of State Police. Applications will be available starting Friday, January 3, 2014.

To apply for a concealedcarry license, you must provide:

- Your name, current address, date of birth, place of birth, height, weight, hair color, eye color, maiden name (or any other name used) and any address where you lived more than 30 days in the
- Your valid driver's license number or valid state identification card number
- A signed confidentiality waiver giving the State Police access to your criminal and mental health records
- A declaration you possess a valid FOID Card



- b. a misdemeanor involving threat of physical force or violence within the past 5 years or
- c. two or more violations of driving under the influence within the past 5 years
- 6. A declaration you have not failed a drug test by testing positive for a drug for which you did not have a prescription
- 7. Written consent allowing State Police to review your digital driver's license or ID
- 8. A full set of fingerprints (if not submitted, State Police have additional 90 days to review the
- A head-and-shoulders color photo
- 10. A copy of evidence you completed training required by law of all concealed-carry licensees

6. How much does a concealed-carry license cost?

\$150 for Illinois residents and \$300 for non-residents. Licensees must pay the same fee again when renewing their licenses every five years.

7. How long will I have to wait to receive my license after applying?

No more than 120 days. The State Police have 90 days after receiving an application to approve or deny it unless another law enforcement agency submits an objection. In that case, your application will be referred to the Concealed Carry Licensing Review Board, which has an additional 30 days to consider the application.

8. Where am I not allowed to carry a firearm?

NO GUNS ALLOWED

- Schools
- Preschools and child care facilities
- Government buildings
- Courts
- Correctional facilities
- Hospitals, mental health facilities and nursing homes
- Public transportation
- Establishments where more than 50 percent of sales come from alcohol
- Public gatherings, other special events open to the
- Any building with a Special Event Retailer's license
- Public playgrounds
- Public parks or athletic facilities
- Cook County Forest Preserve
- Colleges and universities
- Gaming facilities
- Stadiums

- Libraries
- Airports
- Amusement parks, zoos and museums
- Nuclear energy facilities
- Places where guns are already prohibited by federal law
- Businesses where a sign is

indicating the owner does not allow guns on the property

• Someone else's private residence, unless you have the owner's permission

9. Can I carry on public transportation?

No; firearms are not allowed on public transportation or in public transit facilities such as bus and train stations.

10. Can I legally transport or possess ammunition while traveling in Illinois?	Yes.
11. What if I am pulled over by law enforcement and am carrying a gun?	If asked, you should tell the officer you are carrying a gun.
12. I am active military or a law enforcement official. Am I exempt from any concealed-carry requirements?	An active, qualified law enforcement officer is not required to take the 16-hour training course. Being an active, retired or honorably discharged member of the U.S. Armed Forces counts as eight hours of training toward the 16-hour requirement.
13. What mental illnesses disqualify a person from receiving a concealed-carry license?	In order to obtain a license, you must be eligible for a valid FOID card at the time of application, so the same illnesses that disqualify a person for a FOID card will also disqualify him or her from obtaining a concealed-carry license. A person is ineligible to receive a FOID Card or concealed-carry license under the following circumstances: Is addicted to narcotics Has been a patient in a mental health facility within the past five years Poses a clear and present danger to himself or herself, any other person or the community at large Has been found to be intellectually, mentally or developmentally disabled Has been involuntarily admitted to a mental health facility
14. If I have a TAN card, do I need to retake the test?	If you have received a firearm control card from the Department of Financial and Professional Regulation, you are exempt from the training requirements of the law.
15. What are the qualifications to teach a concealed carry class?	 A concealed-carry instructor must Be at least 21 years old. Be a legal resident of the U.S. Meet the same requirements as any applicant for a concealed-carry license as well as any additional requirements established by the State Police Possess a high school diploma or GED Have at least one of the following valid firearms instructor certifications: a. Certification from a law enforcement agency b. Certification from a firearms instructor course offered by a state or federal governmental agency c. Certification from a firearms instructor qualification course offered by the Illinois Law
16. I own a small business. Must I allow people to carry weapons in my store?	No. But if you choose to prohibit weapons in your store you will need to post a sign on the entrance indicating that weapons are prohibited. The State Police will develop uniform signs for businesses to use.
17. If I do not want people to carry guns in my restaurant, what do I need to do?	If you choose to prohibit weapons in your restaurant, you will need to post a sign on the entrance indicating that weapons are prohibited. The State Police will develop uniform signs for businesses to use.
18. I do not want anyone bringing a gun in my house or on my residential property. How do I stop them?	The law does not allow anyone to bring a gun into your home without your permission, and you do not have to post a sign in order to prohibit guns on your residential property.
19. I do not want my employees to bring guns to work. Can I stop them?	As an employer, you may prohibit employees from bringing guns to work. However, an employee will be allowed to keep his or her gun locked in a vehicle, even if the vehicle is parked on your property.
20. I have other questions; where do I go for answers?	Visit the Illinois State Police's website at www.isp.state.il.us/firearms/ccw/ccw-faq.cfm. They will continue to post updates as more information becomes available.