

**100TH GENERAL ASSEMBLY****State of Illinois****2017 and 2018****SB2435**

Introduced 1/30/2018, by Sen. Julie A. Morrison

SYNOPSIS AS INTRODUCED:

See Index

Creates the Lethal Violence Order of Protection Act. Provides that a petitioner may request an emergency lethal violence order of protection by filing an affidavit or verified pleading alleging that the respondent poses an immediate and present danger of causing personal injury to himself, herself, or another by having in his or her custody or control, owning, purchasing, possessing, or receiving a firearm. Provides that the petition shall also describe the type, and location of any firearm or firearms presently believed by the petitioner to be possessed or controlled by the respondent. Provides that the petitioner may be a family member of the respondent or a law enforcement officer, who files a petition alleging that the respondent poses a danger of causing personal injury to himself, herself, or another by having in his or her custody or control, owning, purchasing, possessing, or receiving a firearm. Establishes factors that the court must consider before issuing a lethal violence order of protection. Provides for the issuance of ex parte orders and one year orders. Provides that if the court issues the order the respondent must: (1) refrain from having in his or her custody or control, owning, purchasing, possessing, or receiving additional firearms for the duration of the order; and (2) turn over to the local law enforcement agency any firearm, Firearm Owner's Identification Card, or concealed carry license in his or her possession. Establishes factors for renewing and terminating lethal violence orders of protection. Amends the Firearm Owners Identification Card Act and the Firearm Concealed Carry Act to make conforming changes. Defines "family member of the respondent", "lethal violence order of protection", "petitioner", and "respondent".

LRB100 16147 RLC 31266 b

1 AN ACT concerning orders of protection.

2 **Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois,**
3 **represented in the General Assembly:**

4 Section 1. Short title. This Act may be cited as the Lethal
5 Violence Order of Protection Act.

6 Section 5. Definitions. As used in this Act:

7 "Family member of the respondent" means a spouse, parent,
8 child, or step-child of the respondent, any other person
9 related by blood or present marriage to the respondent, or a
10 person who shares a common dwelling with the respondent.

11 "Lethal violence order of protection" means an order issued
12 by the court, prohibiting and enjoining a named person from
13 having in his or her custody or control, owning, purchasing,
14 possessing, or receiving any firearms.

15 "Petitioner" means:

16 (1) a family member of the respondent as defined in
17 this Act; or

18 (2) a law enforcement officer, who files a petition
19 alleging that the respondent poses a danger of causing
20 personal injury to himself, herself, or another by having
21 in his or her custody or control, owning, purchasing,
22 possessing, or receiving a firearm.

23 "Respondent" means the person alleged in the petition to

1 pose a danger of causing personal injury to himself, herself,
2 or another by having in his or her custody or control, owning,
3 purchasing, possessing, or receiving a firearm.

4 Section 10. Commencement of action; procedure.

5 (a) Actions for a lethal violence order of protection are
6 commenced by filing a verified petition for a lethal violence
7 order of protection in any circuit court.

8 (b) A petition for a lethal violence order of protection
9 may be filed in any county where the respondent resides.

10 (c) No fee shall be charged by the clerk for filing,
11 amending, vacating, certifying, or photocopying petitions or
12 orders; or for issuing alias summons; or for any related filing
13 service. No fee shall be charged by the sheriff for service by
14 the sheriff of a petition, rule, motion, or order in an action
15 commenced under this Section.

16 (d) The court shall provide, through the office of the
17 clerk of the court, simplified forms and clerical assistance to
18 help with the writing and filing of a petition under this
19 Section by any person not represented by counsel. In addition,
20 that assistance may be provided by the State's Attorney.

21 Section 15. Subject matter jurisdiction. Each of the
22 circuit courts shall have the power to issue lethal violence
23 orders of protection.

1 Section 20. Jurisdiction over persons. The circuit courts
2 of this State have jurisdiction to bind (1) State residents and
3 (2) non-residents having minimum contacts with this State, to
4 the extent permitted by Section 2-209 of the Code of Civil
5 Procedure.

6 Section 25. Process. The summons shall be in the form
7 prescribed by Supreme Court Rule 101(d), except that it shall
8 require respondent to answer or appear within 7 days.
9 Attachments to the summons or notice shall include the petition
10 for the lethal violence order of protection and supporting
11 affidavits, if any, and any emergency lethal violence order of
12 protection that has been issued. The enforcement of an order
13 under Section 35 shall not be affected by the lack of service,
14 delivery, or notice, provided the requirements of subsection
15 (f) of that Section are otherwise met.

16 Section 30. Service of notice of hearings. Service of
17 notice of hearings. Except as provided in Section 25, notice of
18 hearings on petitions or motions shall be served in accordance
19 with Supreme Court Rules 11 and 12, unless notice is excused by
20 Section 35 of this Act, or by the Code of Civil Procedure,
21 Supreme Court Rules, or local rules.

22 Section 35. Ex parte orders and emergency hearings.

23 (a) A petitioner may request an emergency lethal violence

1 order of protection by filing an affidavit or verified pleading
2 alleging that the respondent poses an immediate and present
3 danger of causing personal injury to himself, herself, or
4 another by having in his or her custody or control, owning,
5 purchasing, possessing, or receiving a firearm. The petition
6 shall also describe the type, and location of any firearm or
7 firearms presently believed by the petitioner to be possessed
8 or controlled by the respondent.

9 (b) Every person who files a petition for an emergency
10 lethal violence order, knowing the information provided to the
11 court at any hearing or in the affidavit or verified pleading
12 to be false, is guilty of perjury under Section 32-2 of the
13 Criminal Code of 2012.

14 (c) An emergency order of protection shall be issued on an
15 ex parte basis, that is, without notice to the respondent.

16 (d) An emergency hearing held on an ex parte basis shall be
17 held the same day that the petition is filed or the next day
18 that the court is in session.

19 (e) If a circuit or associate judge finds reasonable cause
20 to believe that the respondent poses an immediate and present
21 danger of causing personal injury to himself, herself, or
22 another by having in his or her custody or control, owning,
23 purchasing, possessing, or receiving a firearm the circuit or
24 associate judge shall issue an emergency order.

25 (f) An emergency lethal violence order of protection shall
26 require:

1 (1) the respondent to refrain from having in his or her
2 custody or control, owning, purchasing, possessing, or
3 receiving additional firearms for the duration of the
4 order;

5 (2) the respondent to turn over to the local law
6 enforcement agency any Firearm Owner's Identification Card
7 and concealed carry license in his or her possession. The
8 local law enforcement agency shall immediately mail the
9 card and concealed carry license to the Department of State
10 Police Firearm Owner's Identification Card Office for
11 safekeeping. The firearm or firearms and Firearm Owner's
12 Identification Card and concealed carry license, if
13 unexpired, shall at the respondent's request, be returned
14 to the respondent after the lethal violence order of
15 protection is terminated or expired. It is the respondent's
16 responsibility to notify the Department of State Police
17 Firearm Owner's Identification Card Office; and

18 (3) any law-enforcement agency to forthwith search for
19 and seize firearms of the respondent upon probable cause
20 that the respondent has possession of a firearm, and
21 petitioner or the court can describe, with sufficient
22 particularity, the location of the firearm or firearms.

23 (g) Upon expiration of the period of safekeeping, if the
24 firearms or Firearm Owner's Identification Card and concealed
25 carry license cannot be returned to respondent because
26 respondent cannot be located, fails to respond to requests to

1 retrieve the firearms, or is not lawfully eligible to possess a
2 firearm, upon petition from the local law enforcement agency,
3 the court may order the local law enforcement agency to destroy
4 the firearms, use the firearms for training purposes, or for
5 any other application as deemed appropriate by the local law
6 enforcement agency.

7 (h) In accordance with subsection (d) of this Section, the
8 court shall schedule a full hearing within 14 days of the
9 issuance of an ex parte lethal violence order of protection to
10 determine if a one-year lethal violence order of protection
11 shall be issued. The court may extend an ex parte order as
12 needed, but not to exceed 30 days, to effectuate service of the
13 order or if necessary to continue protection.

14 Section 40. One-year orders.

15 (a) A petitioner may request a one-year lethal violence
16 order of protection by filing an affidavit or verified pleading
17 alleging that the respondent poses a significant danger of
18 causing personal injury to himself, herself, or another in the
19 near future by having in his or her custody or control, owning,
20 purchasing, possessing, or receiving a firearm. The petition
21 shall also describe the number, types, and locations of any
22 firearms presently believed by the petitioner to be possessed
23 or controlled by the respondent.

24 (b) Every person who files a petition for an emergency
25 lethal violence order, knowing the information provided to the

1 court at any hearing or in the affidavit or verified pleading
2 to be false, is guilty of perjury under Section 32-2 of the
3 Criminal Code of 2012.

4 (c) Upon receipt of a petition for a one-year lethal
5 violence order of protection, the court shall order a hearing
6 within 30 days.

7 (d) In determining whether to issue a lethal violence order
8 of protection under this Section, the court shall consider
9 evidence of:

10 (1) A recent threat of violence or act of violence by
11 the respondent directed toward himself, herself, or
12 another.

13 (2) A violation of an emergency order of protection
14 issued under Section 217 of the Illinois Domestic Violence
15 Act of 1986 or Section 112A-17 of the Code of Criminal
16 Procedure of 1963 or of an order of protection issued under
17 Section 214 of the Illinois Domestic Violence Act of 1986
18 or Section 112A-14 of the Code of Criminal Procedure of
19 1963.

20 (3) A pattern of violent acts or violent threats,
21 including, but not limited to, threats of violence or acts
22 of violence by the respondent directed toward himself,
23 herself, or another.

24 (e) In determining whether to issue a lethal violence order
25 of protection under this Section, the court may consider
26 evidence including, but not limited to, the following:

1 (1) The unlawful and reckless use, display, or
2 brandishing of a firearm by the respondent.

3 (2) The history of use, attempted use, or threatened
4 use of physical force by the respondent against another
5 person.

6 (3) Any prior arrest of the respondent for a felony
7 offense.

8 (4) Evidence of the abuse of controlled substances or
9 alcohol by the respondent.

10 (5) Evidence of recent acquisition of firearms,
11 ammunition, or other deadly weapons.

12 (f) At the hearing, the petitioner shall have the burden of
13 proving, by preponderance of the evidence, that the respondent
14 poses a significant danger of personal injury to himself,
15 herself, or another by having in his or her custody or control,
16 owning, purchasing, possessing, or receiving a firearm.

17 (g) If the court finds that there is a preponderance of the
18 evidence to issue a lethal violence order of protection, the
19 court shall issue a lethal violence order of protection that
20 shall be in effect for one year subject to renewal under
21 Section 45 of this Act or termination under that Section.

22 (h) A one-year lethal violence order of protection shall
23 require:

24 (1) the respondent to refrain from having in his or her
25 custody or control, owning, purchasing, possessing or
26 receiving additional firearms for the duration of the

1 order;

2 (2) the respondent to turn over to the local law
3 enforcement agency any firearm or Firearm Owner's
4 Identification Card and concealed carry license in his or
5 her possession. The local law enforcement agency shall
6 immediately mail the card and concealed carry license to
7 the Department of State Police Firearm Owner's
8 Identification Card Office for safekeeping. The firearm or
9 firearms and Firearm Owner's Identification Card and
10 concealed carry license, if unexpired shall at the
11 respondent's request, be returned to the respondent after
12 the lethal violence order of protection is terminated or
13 expired. It is the respondent's responsibility to notify
14 the Department of State Police Firearm Owner's
15 Identification Card Office; and

16 (3) any law-enforcement agency to forthwith search for
17 and seize firearms of the respondent upon probable cause
18 that the respondent has possession of a firearm, and
19 petitioner can describe, with sufficient particularity,
20 the location of the firearm or firearms.

21 (i) Upon expiration of the period of safekeeping, if the
22 firearms or Firearm Owner's Identification Card cannot be
23 returned to respondent because respondent cannot be located,
24 fails to respond to requests to retrieve the firearms, or is
25 not lawfully eligible to possess a firearm, upon petition from
26 the local law enforcement agency, the court may order the local

1 law enforcement agency to destroy the firearms, use the
2 firearms for training purposes, or for any other application as
3 deemed appropriate by the local law enforcement agency.

4 (j) If the court does not issue a lethal violence order of
5 protection at the hearing, the court shall dissolve any
6 emergency lethal violence order of protection then in effect.

7 (k) When the court issues a lethal violence order of
8 protection under this Section, the court shall inform the
9 respondent that he or she is entitled to one hearing during the
10 period of the order to request a termination of the order,
11 under Section 45 of this Act, and shall provide the respondent
12 with a form to request a hearing.

13 Section 45. Termination and renewal.

14 (a) A person subject to a lethal violence order of
15 protection issued under this Act may submit one written request
16 at any time during the effective period of the order for a
17 hearing to terminate the order.

18 (1) The respondent shall have the burden of proving by
19 a preponderance of the evidence that the respondent does
20 not pose a danger of causing personal injury to himself,
21 herself, or another in the near future by having in his or
22 her custody or control, owning, purchasing, possessing, or
23 receiving a firearm.

24 (2) If the court finds after the hearing that the
25 respondent has met his or her burden, the court shall

1 terminate the order.

2 (b) A petitioner may request a renewal of a lethal violence
3 order of protection at any time within the 3 months before the
4 expiration of a lethal violence order of protection.

5 (1) A court shall, after notice and a hearing, renew a
6 lethal violence order of protection issued under this part
7 if the petitioner proves, by a preponderance of the
8 evidence, that the respondent continues to pose a danger of
9 causing personal injury to himself, herself, or another in
10 the near future by having in his or her custody or control,
11 owning, purchasing, possessing, or receiving a firearm.

12 (2) In determining whether to renew a lethal violence
13 order of protection issued under this Act, the court shall
14 consider evidence of the facts identified in subsection (d)
15 of Section 40 of this Act and any other evidence of an
16 increased risk for violence, including, but not limited to,
17 evidence of any of the factors identified in subsection (e)
18 of Section 40 of this Act.

19 (3) At the hearing, the petitioner shall have the
20 burden of proving, by a preponderance of the evidence that
21 the respondent continues to pose a danger of causing
22 personal injury to himself, herself, or another in the near
23 future by having in his or her custody or control, owning,
24 purchasing, possessing, or receiving a firearm.

25 (4) The renewal of a lethal violence order of
26 protection issued under this Section shall be in effect for

1 one year, subject to termination by further order of the
2 court at a hearing held under this Section and further
3 renewal by further order of the court under this Section.

4 Section 50. Notice of orders.

5 (a) Entry and issuance. Upon issuance of any lethal
6 violence order of protection, the clerk shall immediately, or
7 on the next court day if an emergency lethal violence order of
8 protection is issued in accordance with Section 35 of this Act
9 (emergency lethal violence order of protection), (i) enter the
10 order on the record and file it in accordance with the circuit
11 court procedures and (ii) provide a file stamped copy of the
12 order to respondent, if present, and to petitioner.

13 (b) Filing with sheriff. The clerk of the issuing judge
14 shall, or the petitioner may, on the same day that a lethal
15 violence order of protection is issued, file a certified copy
16 of that order with the sheriff or other law enforcement
17 officials charged with maintaining Department of State Police
18 records or charged with serving the order upon respondent. If
19 the order was issued in accordance with Section 35 of this Act
20 (emergency lethal violence order of protection), the clerk
21 shall on the next court day, file a certified copy of the order
22 with the sheriff or other law enforcement officials charged
23 with maintaining Department of State Police records.

24 (c) Service by sheriff. Unless respondent was present in
25 court when the order was issued, the sheriff, other law

1 enforcement official, or special process server shall promptly
2 serve that order upon respondent and file proof of the service,
3 in the manner provided for service of process in civil
4 proceedings. Instead of serving the order upon the respondent,
5 however, the sheriff, other law enforcement official, special
6 process server, or other persons defined in Section 112A-22.10
7 of the Criminal Code of 1963 may serve the respondent with a
8 short form notification as provided in that Section. If process
9 has not yet been served upon the respondent, it shall be served
10 with the order or short form notification if the service is
11 made by the sheriff, other law enforcement official, or special
12 process server. A single fee may be charged for service of an
13 order obtained in circuit court, or for service of the order
14 together with process, unless waived or deferred under
15 subsection (c) of Section 10 of this Act.

16 (d) Any order renewing or terminating any lethal violence
17 order of protection shall be promptly recorded, issued, and
18 served as provided in this Section.

19 Section 55. Data maintenance by law enforcement agencies.

20 (a) All sheriffs shall furnish to the Department of State
21 Police, daily, in the form and detail the Department requires,
22 copies of any recorded lethal violence order of protection
23 issued by the court, and any foreign orders of protection filed
24 by the clerk of the court, and transmitted to the sheriff by
25 the clerk of the court under Section 50. Each lethal violence

1 order of protection shall be entered in the Law Enforcement
2 Agencies Data System (LEADS) on the same day it is issued by
3 the court. If an emergency lethal violence order of protection
4 was issued in accordance with Section 35 of this Act, the order
5 shall be entered in the Law Enforcement Agencies Data System
6 (LEADS) as soon as possible after receipt from the clerk.

7 (b) The Department of State Police shall maintain a
8 complete and systematic record and index of all valid and
9 recorded lethal violence orders of protection issued or filed
10 under this Act. The data shall be used to inform all
11 dispatchers and law enforcement officers at the scene of a
12 violation of lethal violence order of protection of the
13 effective dates and terms of any recorded order of protection.

14 (c) The data, records and transmittals required under this
15 Section shall pertain to any valid emergency or one-year lethal
16 violence order of protection, whether issued in a civil or
17 criminal proceeding or authorized under the laws of another
18 state, tribe, or United States territory.

19 Section 60. Filing of a lethal violence order of protection
20 issued by another state.

21 (a) A person entitled to protection under a lethal violence
22 order of protection or similar order issued by the court of
23 another state, tribe, or United States territory may file a
24 certified copy of the lethal violence order of protection with
25 the clerk of the court in a judicial circuit in which the

1 person believes that enforcement may be necessary.

2 (b) The clerk shall:

3 (1) treat the foreign lethal violence order of
4 protection in the same manner as a judgment of the circuit
5 court for any county of this State in accordance with the
6 provisions of the Uniform Enforcement of Foreign Judgments
7 Act, except that the clerk shall not mail notice of the
8 filing of the foreign order to the respondent named in the
9 order; and

10 (2) on the same day that a foreign lethal violence
11 order of protection is filed, file a certified copy of that
12 order with the sheriff or other law enforcement officials
13 charged with maintaining Department of State Police
14 records as set forth in Section 55 of this Act.

15 (c) Neither residence in this State nor filing of a foreign
16 lethal violence order of protection shall be required for
17 enforcement of the order by this State. Failure to file the
18 foreign order shall not be an impediment to its treatment in
19 all respects as an Illinois lethal violence order of
20 protection.

21 (d) The clerk shall not charge a fee to file a foreign
22 order of protection under this Section.

23 Section 65. Enforcement; sanctions for violation of order.

24 (a) A respondent who knowingly violates a lethal violence
25 order of protection is guilty of a Class A misdemeanor.

1 Prosecution for a violation of a lethal violence order of
2 protection shall not bar concurrent prosecution for any other
3 crime, including any crime that may have been committed at the
4 time of the violation of the lethal violence order of
5 protection.

6 (b) A petitioner who files a petition for a lethal violence
7 order of protection knowing the information in the petition to
8 be false is guilty of a Class A misdemeanor.

9 Section 70. Non-preclusion of remedies. Nothing in this Act
10 shall preclude a petitioner or law-enforcement officer from
11 removing weapons under other authority, or filing criminal
12 charges when probable cause exists.

13 Section 135. The Firearm Owners Identification Card Act is
14 amended by changing Section 8.2 as follows:

15 (430 ILCS 65/8.2)

16 Sec. 8.2. Firearm Owner's Identification Card denial or
17 revocation. The Department of State Police shall deny an
18 application or shall revoke and seize a Firearm Owner's
19 Identification Card previously issued under this Act if the
20 Department finds that the applicant or person to whom such card
21 was issued is or was at the time of issuance subject to an
22 existing order of protection or lethal violence order of
23 protection.

1 (Source: P.A. 96-701, eff. 1-1-10.)

2 Section 140. The Firearm Concealed Carry Act is amended by
3 changing Section 70 as follows:

4 (430 ILCS 66/70)

5 Sec. 70. Violations.

6 (a) A license issued or renewed under this Act shall be
7 revoked if, at any time, the licensee is found to be ineligible
8 for a license under this Act or the licensee no longer meets
9 the eligibility requirements of the Firearm Owners
10 Identification Card Act.

11 (b) A license shall be suspended if an order of protection,
12 including an emergency order of protection, plenary order of
13 protection, or interim order of protection under Article 112A
14 of the Code of Criminal Procedure of 1963 or under the Illinois
15 Domestic Violence Act of 1986, or if a lethal violence order of
16 protection, including an emergency lethal violence order of
17 protection, under the Lethal Violence Order of Protection Act,
18 is issued against a licensee for the duration of the order, or
19 if the Department is made aware of a similar order issued
20 against the licensee in any other jurisdiction. If an order of
21 protection is issued against a licensee, the licensee shall
22 surrender the license, as applicable, to the court at the time
23 the order is entered or to the law enforcement agency or entity
24 serving process at the time the licensee is served the order.

1 The court, law enforcement agency, or entity responsible for
2 serving the order of protection shall notify the Department
3 within 7 days and transmit the license to the Department.

4 (c) A license is invalid upon expiration of the license,
5 unless the licensee has submitted an application to renew the
6 license, and the applicant is otherwise eligible to possess a
7 license under this Act.

8 (d) A licensee shall not carry a concealed firearm while
9 under the influence of alcohol, other drug or drugs,
10 intoxicating compound or combination of compounds, or any
11 combination thereof, under the standards set forth in
12 subsection (a) of Section 11-501 of the Illinois Vehicle Code.

13 A licensee in violation of this subsection (d) shall be
14 guilty of a Class A misdemeanor for a first or second violation
15 and a Class 4 felony for a third violation. The Department may
16 suspend a license for up to 6 months for a second violation and
17 shall permanently revoke a license for a third violation.

18 (e) Except as otherwise provided, a licensee in violation
19 of this Act shall be guilty of a Class B misdemeanor. A second
20 or subsequent violation is a Class A misdemeanor. The
21 Department may suspend a license for up to 6 months for a
22 second violation and shall permanently revoke a license for 3
23 or more violations of Section 65 of this Act. Any person
24 convicted of a violation under this Section shall pay a \$150
25 fee to be deposited into the Mental Health Reporting Fund, plus
26 any applicable court costs or fees.

1 (f) A licensee convicted or found guilty of a violation of
2 this Act who has a valid license and is otherwise eligible to
3 carry a concealed firearm shall only be subject to the
4 penalties under this Section and shall not be subject to the
5 penalties under Section 21-6, paragraph (4), (8), or (10) of
6 subsection (a) of Section 24-1, or subparagraph (A-5) or (B-5)
7 of paragraph (3) of subsection (a) of Section 24-1.6 of the
8 Criminal Code of 2012. Except as otherwise provided in this
9 subsection, nothing in this subsection prohibits the licensee
10 from being subjected to penalties for violations other than
11 those specified in this Act.

12 (g) A licensee whose license is revoked, suspended, or
13 denied shall, within 48 hours of receiving notice of the
14 revocation, suspension, or denial, surrender his or her
15 concealed carry license to the local law enforcement agency
16 where the person resides. The local law enforcement agency
17 shall provide the licensee a receipt and transmit the concealed
18 carry license to the Department of State Police. If the
19 licensee whose concealed carry license has been revoked,
20 suspended, or denied fails to comply with the requirements of
21 this subsection, the law enforcement agency where the person
22 resides may petition the circuit court to issue a warrant to
23 search for and seize the concealed carry license in the
24 possession and under the custody or control of the licensee
25 whose concealed carry license has been revoked, suspended, or
26 denied. The observation of a concealed carry license in the

1 possession of a person whose license has been revoked,
2 suspended, or denied constitutes a sufficient basis for the
3 arrest of that person for violation of this subsection. A
4 violation of this subsection is a Class A misdemeanor.

5 (h) A license issued or renewed under this Act shall be
6 revoked if, at any time, the licensee is found ineligible for a
7 Firearm Owner's Identification Card, or the licensee no longer
8 possesses a valid Firearm Owner's Identification Card. A
9 licensee whose license is revoked under this subsection (h)
10 shall surrender his or her concealed carry license as provided
11 for in subsection (g) of this Section.

12 This subsection shall not apply to a person who has filed
13 an application with the State Police for renewal of a Firearm
14 Owner's Identification Card and who is not otherwise ineligible
15 to obtain a Firearm Owner's Identification Card.

16 (i) A certified firearms instructor who knowingly provides
17 or offers to provide a false certification that an applicant
18 has completed firearms training as required under this Act is
19 guilty of a Class A misdemeanor. A person guilty of a violation
20 of this subsection (i) is not eligible for court supervision.
21 The Department shall permanently revoke the firearms
22 instructor certification of a person convicted under this
23 subsection (i).

24 (Source: P.A. 98-63, eff. 7-9-13; 98-756, eff. 7-16-14; 98-899,
25 eff. 8-15-14.)

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New Act

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