

103RD GENERAL ASSEMBLY State of Illinois 2023 and 2024 HB2932

Introduced 2/16/2023, by Rep. Steven Reick

SYNOPSIS AS INTRODUCED:

430 ILCS 67/40 430 ILCS 67/45 430 ILCS 67/55

Repeals the provisions of Public Act 102-1116 that make amendatory changes to the Firearms Restraining Order Act that provide that a petitioner for a firearms restraining order may request a plenary firearms restraining order of up to one year, but not less than 6 months (restores the 6 months provision). Repeals provisions that the firearms restraining order may be renewed for an additional period of up to one year.

LRB103 28086 RLC 54465 b

1 AN ACT concerning safety.

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

- Section 5. The Firearms Restraining Order Act is amended by changing Sections 40, 45, and 55 as follows:
- 6 (430 ILCS 67/40)
- 7 Sec. 40. Plenary <u>Six-month</u> orders.
- 8 A petitioner may request a 6-month firearms 9 restraining order for up to one year by filing an affidavit or verified pleading alleging that the respondent poses a 10 significant danger of causing personal injury to himself, 11 herself, or another in the near future by having in his or her 12 custody or control, purchasing, possessing, or receiving a 13 14 firearm, ammunition, and firearm parts that could be assembled to make an operable firearm. The petition shall also describe 15 16 the number, types, and locations of any firearms, ammunition, and firearm parts that could be assembled to make an operable 17 firearm presently believed by the petitioner to be possessed 18 19 or controlled by the respondent. The firearms restraining order may be renewed for an additional period of up to one year 20 21 in accordance with Section 45 of this Act.
- 22 (b) If the respondent is alleged to pose a significant 23 danger of causing personal injury to an intimate partner, or

- an intimate partner is alleged to have been the target of a threat or act of violence by the respondent, the petitioner shall make a good faith effort to provide notice to any and all intimate partners of the respondent. The notice must include the duration of time that the petitioner intends to petition the court for a 6-month firearms restraining order, and, if the petitioner is a law enforcement officer, referral to relevant domestic violence or stalking advocacy or counseling resources, if appropriate. The petitioner shall attest to having provided the notice in the filed affidavit or verified pleading. If, after making a good faith effort, the petitioner is unable to provide notice to any or all intimate partners, the affidavit or verified pleading should describe what efforts were made.
 - (c) Every person who files a petition for a plenary 6-month firearms restraining order, knowing the information provided to the court at any hearing or in the affidavit or verified pleading to be false, is guilty of perjury under Section 32-2 of the Criminal Code of 2012.
- 20 (d) Upon receipt of a petition for a plenary 6-month 21 firearms restraining order, the court shall order a hearing 22 within 30 days.
 - (e) In determining whether to issue a firearms restraining order under this Section, the court shall consider evidence including, but not limited to, the following:
- 26 (1) The unlawful and reckless use, display, or

- brandishing of a firearm, ammunition, and firearm parts
 that could be assembled to make an operable firearm by the
 respondent.
 - (2) The history of use, attempted use, or threatened use of physical force by the respondent against another person.
 - (3) Any prior arrest of the respondent for a felony offense.
 - (4) Evidence of the abuse of controlled substances or alcohol by the respondent.
 - (5) A recent threat of violence or act of violence by the respondent directed toward himself, herself, or another.
 - (6) A violation of an emergency order of protection issued under Section 217 of the Illinois Domestic Violence Act of 1986 or Section 112A-17 of the Code of Criminal Procedure of 1963 or of an order of protection issued under Section 214 of the Illinois Domestic Violence Act of 1986 or Section 112A-14 of the Code of Criminal Procedure of 1963.
 - (7) A pattern of violent acts or violent threats, including, but not limited to, threats of violence or acts of violence by the respondent directed toward himself, herself, or another.
- 25 (f) At the hearing, the petitioner shall have the burden 26 of proving, by clear and convincing evidence, that the

- respondent poses a significant danger of personal injury to himself, herself, or another by having in his or her custody or control, purchasing, possessing, or receiving a firearm, ammunition, and firearm parts that could be assembled to make an operable firearm.
 - (g) If the court finds that there is clear and convincing evidence to issue a plenary firearms restraining order, the court shall issue a firearms restraining order that shall be in effect for up to one year, but not less than 6 months, 6 months subject to renewal under Section 45 of this Act or termination under that Section.
 - (g-5) If the court issues a plenary 6-month firearms restraining order, it shall, upon a finding of probable cause that the respondent possesses firearms, ammunition, and firearm parts that could be assembled to make an operable firearm, issue a search warrant directing a law enforcement agency to seize the respondent's firearms, ammunition, and firearm parts that could be assembled to make an operable firearm. The court may, as part of that warrant, direct the law enforcement agency to search the respondent's residence and other places where the court finds there is probable cause to believe he or she is likely to possess the firearms, ammunition, and firearm parts that could be assembled to make an operable firearm. A return of the search warrant shall be filed by the law enforcement agency within 4 days thereafter, setting forth the time, date, and location that the search

- 1 warrant was executed and what items, if any, were seized.
- 2 (h) A plenary 6-month firearms restraining order shall require:
 - (1) the respondent to refrain from having in his or her custody or control, purchasing, possessing, or receiving additional firearms, ammunition, and firearm parts that could be assembled to make an operable firearm for the duration of the order under Section 8.2 of the Firearm Owners Identification Card Act; and
 - (2) the respondent to comply with Section 9.5 of the Firearm Owners Identification Card Act and subsection (g) of Section 70 of the Firearm Concealed Carry Act.
 - (i) Except as otherwise provided in subsection (i-5) of this Section, upon expiration of the period of safekeeping, if the firearms, ammunition, and firearm parts that could be assembled to make an operable firearm or Firearm Owner's Identification Card cannot be returned to the respondent because the respondent cannot be located, fails to respond to requests to retrieve the firearms, ammunition, and firearm parts that could be assembled to make an operable firearm, or is not lawfully eligible to possess a firearm, ammunition, and firearm parts that could be assembled to make an operable firearm, upon petition from the local law enforcement agency, the court may order the local law enforcement agency to destroy the firearms, ammunition, and firearm parts that could be assembled to make an operable firearm, use the firearms,

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- ammunition, and firearm parts that could be assembled to make 1 2 an operable firearm for training purposes, or use the 3 ammunition, and firearm parts that could be firearms, to assembled make an operable firearm for anv application as deemed appropriate by the local law enforcement 5 6 agency.
 - (i-5) A respondent whose Firearm Owner's Identification Card has been revoked or suspended may petition the court, if the petitioner is present in court or has notice of the respondent's petition, to transfer the respondent's firearm, ammunition, and firearm parts that could be assembled to make an operable firearm to a person who is lawfully able to possess the firearm, ammunition, and firearm parts that could be assembled to make an operable firearm if the person does not reside at the same address as the respondent. Notice of the petition shall be served upon the person protected by the emergency firearms restraining order. While the order is in effect, the transferee who receives the respondent's firearms, ammunition, and firearm parts that could be assembled to make an operable firearm must swear or affirm by affidavit that he or she shall not transfer the firearm, ammunition, and firearm parts that could be assembled to make an operable firearm to the respondent or to anyone residing in the same residence as the respondent.
 - (i-6) If a person other than the respondent claims title to any firearms, ammunition, and firearm parts that could be

assembled to make an operable firearm surrendered under this Section, he or she may petition the court, if the petitioner is present in court or has notice of the petition, to have the firearm, ammunition, and firearm parts that could be assembled to make an operable firearm returned to him or her. If the court determines that person to be the lawful owner of the firearm, ammunition, and firearm parts that could be assembled to make an operable firearm, the firearm, ammunition, and firearm parts that could be assembled to make an operable firearm shall be returned to him or her, provided that:

- (1) the firearm, ammunition, and firearm parts that could be assembled to make an operable firearm are removed from the respondent's custody, control, or possession and the lawful owner agrees to store the firearm, ammunition, and firearm parts that could be assembled to make an operable firearm in a manner such that the respondent does not have access to or control of the firearm, ammunition, and firearm parts that could be assembled to make an operable firearm; and
- (2) the firearm, ammunition, and firearm parts that could be assembled to make an operable firearm are not otherwise unlawfully possessed by the owner.

The person petitioning for the return of his or her firearm, ammunition, and firearm parts that could be assembled to make an operable firearm must swear or affirm by affidavit that he or she: (i) is the lawful owner of the firearm,

- ammunition, and firearm parts that could be assembled to make 1 2 an operable firearm; (ii) shall not transfer the firearm, 3 ammunition, and firearm parts that could be assembled to make an operable firearm to the respondent; and (iii) will store 5 the firearm, ammunition, and firearm parts that could be assembled to make an operable firearm in a manner that the 6 7 respondent does not have access to or control of the firearm, 8 ammunition, and firearm parts that could be assembled to make 9 an operable firearm.
- 10 (j) If the court does not issue a firearms restraining
 11 order at the hearing, the court shall dissolve any emergency
 12 firearms restraining order then in effect.
- 13 (k) When the court issues a firearms restraining order
 14 under this Section, the court shall inform the respondent that
 15 he or she is entitled to one hearing during the period of the
 16 order to request a termination of the order, under Section 45
 17 of this Act, and shall provide the respondent with a form to
 18 request a hearing.
- 19 (Source: P.A. 101-81, eff. 7-12-19; 102-237, eff. 1-1-22;
- 20 102-345, eff. 6-1-22; 102-538, eff. 8-20-21; 102-813, eff.
- 21 5-13-22; 102-1116, eff. 1-10-23.)
- 22 (430 ILCS 67/45)
- Sec. 45. Termination and renewal.
- 24 (a) A person subject to a firearms restraining order 25 issued under this Act may submit one written request at any

- time during the effective period of the order for a hearing to terminate the order.
 - (1) The respondent shall have the burden of proving by a preponderance of the evidence that the respondent does not pose a danger of causing personal injury to himself, herself, or another in the near future by having in his or her custody or control, purchasing, possessing, or receiving a firearm, ammunition, and firearm parts that could be assembled to make an operable firearm.
 - (2) If the court finds after the hearing that the respondent has met his or her burden, the court shall terminate the order.
 - (b) A petitioner may request a renewal of a firearms restraining order at any time within the 3 months before the expiration of a firearms restraining order.
 - (1) A court shall, after notice and a hearing, renew a firearms restraining order issued under this part if the petitioner proves, by clear and convincing evidence, that the respondent continues to pose a danger of causing personal injury to himself, herself, or another in the near future by having in his or her custody or control, purchasing, possessing, or receiving a firearm, ammunition, and firearm parts that could be assembled to make an operable firearm.
 - (2) In determining whether to renew a firearms restraining order issued under this Act, the court shall

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- 1 consider evidence of the facts identified in subsection 2 (e) of Section 40 of this Act and any other evidence of an 3 increased risk for violence.
 - (3) At the hearing, the petitioner shall have the burden of proving by clear and convincing evidence that the respondent continues to pose a danger of causing personal injury to himself, herself, or another in the near future by having in his or her custody or control, purchasing, possessing, or receiving a firearm, ammunition, and firearm parts that could be assembled to make an operable firearm.
 - (4) The renewal of a firearms restraining order issued under this Section shall be in effect for up to one year and may be renewed for an additional period of up to one year 6 months, subject to termination by further order of the court at a hearing held under this Section and further renewal by further order of the court under this Section.
- 18 (Source: P.A. 101-81, eff. 7-12-19; 102-345, eff. 6-1-22; 19 102-1116, eff. 1-10-23.)
- 20 (430 ILCS 67/55)
- 21 Sec. 55. Data maintenance by law enforcement agencies.
- 22 (a) All sheriffs shall furnish to the Illinois State
 23 Police, daily, in the form and detail the Illinois State
 24 Police requires, copies of any recorded firearms restraining
 25 orders issued by the court, and any foreign orders of

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- protection filed by the clerk of the court, and transmitted to 1 2 the sheriff by the clerk of the court under Section 50. Each 3 firearms restraining order shall be entered in the Law Enforcement Agencies Data System (LEADS) on the same day it is 5 issued by the court. If an emergency firearms restraining order was issued in accordance with Section 35 of this Act, the 6 7 order shall be entered in the Law Enforcement Agencies Data 8 System (LEADS) as soon as possible after receipt from the 9 clerk.
 - (b) The Illinois State Police shall maintain a complete and systematic record and index of all valid and recorded firearms restraining orders issued or filed under this Act. The data shall be used to inform all dispatchers and law enforcement officers at the scene of a violation of a firearms restraining order of the effective dates and terms of any recorded order of protection.
 - (c) The data, records, and transmittals required under this Section shall pertain to any valid emergency or plenary 6-month firearms restraining order, whether issued in a civil or criminal proceeding or authorized under the laws of another state, tribe, or United States territory.
- 22 (Source: P.A. 101-81, eff. 7-12-19; 102-538, eff. 8-20-21;
- 23 102-1116, eff. 1-10-23.)