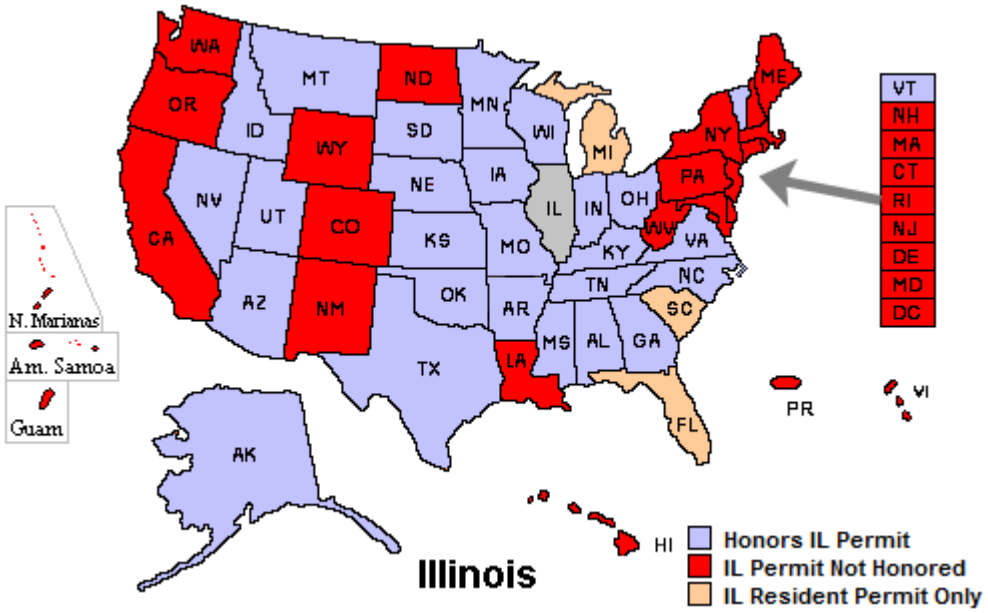
Illinois

Shall Issue

Must Inform Officer Immediately: NO

(See Must Inform Section)



Note: Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont, West Virginia and Wyoming have "Permitless Carry" Anyone who can legally possess a firearm under state and federal law may carry in these states without a Permit. Check each states page for age or other restrictions that may apply.

Illinois CCW Links√

State Firearms Site

Helpful Documents ISP

IL Carry Law

Live Scan Locations

CHL & FOID FAQs

Apply for FOID Card

Municipal Ordinances

State Statutes

State Admin Rules

State Attorney General

IL Firearm Trainers

ISP Transporting Firearms

IDNR Hunting Firearms Laws

Age to Carry a Firearm In Other States

Last Updated: 10/23/2026

Permits/Licenses This State Honors Listed Below

Illinois does not honor any other states Permit/License.

How to Apply for a Permit

Note: Starting 1/1/2022 issued CHL's will also be your FOID Card. As long as you have a CHL you have a FOID Card.

Note: By the Act the Illinois State Police have 90 days from date of submission to issue a permit. You do not have to submit fingerprints with your application but if you choose not to submit fingerprints they have an extra 30 days to process your application.

Illinois Residents

- 16 hours of Concealed Carry firearms training provided by an ISP approved Instructor.
- Electronic Copy of my training certificate(s). You will be required to upload your electronic certificate during the application process.

NOTE: All new applicants and returning CCL applicants will need to register with the Illinois State Police by providing some key identifiers found on their Illinois Driver's License or Identification card, creating a username and password, and answering four security questions. Questions regarding the Concealed Carry License application process should be directed to the Illinois State Police at 217-782-7980.

- A Valid Driver's License or State Identification card.
- A valid FOID card.
- A head and shoulder electronic photograph taken within the last 30 days.
- Be able to provide the last ten years of residency.
- Fingerprints – Electronic fingerprints will expedite your application! Specify to the Live Scan vendor that your fingerprint application is for the Concealed Carry application (ORI = IL920707Z, Purpose Code = CCW).

  NOTE: Applicants will be assigned a transaction control number (TCN) at the time of fingerprinting and will be required to retain that TCN to complete the application.

- $150.00 payable with a credit card or electronic check.
- The FCCL will be valid for 5 years.

Note: For more information on applying from the Illinois State Police go **Here.**

Note: Information and release of Medical Records Information etc for the Department to access will be on the Application. Training must be taken from a state certified instructor. Training must be 16 hours. Up to 8 hours training from previous training if approved by the state can apply to the 16 hours required by the state. Prior Training that meets Illinois Criteria can be seen **Here**. You can find a Trainer **Here**.

Applying by Phone

Applicants can contact the ISP Firearms Services (FSB) Customer Service Center phone line at (217) 782-7980 and provide a FSB call taker with the same CCL application information that is currently required through the CCL on-line process.

The FSB call taker will need the applicant's full name, any previous names, date of birth, driver's license number or state ID, Firearms Owner Identification (FOID) card number, current mailing address, ten years of previous address history, fingerprint Transaction Control Number (TCN) (which is optional), training instructor's name and the Concealed Carry Trainer's Identification (CCTID) number. Applicants should have this information readily available prior to calling the FSB Customer Service Center phone line.

Upon validation of the FOID number and driver's license or identification card, payment in the form of credit card or electronic check will be needed and securely processed by the FSB call taker.

Once the CCL telephone application interview is completed and payment confirmed, the applicant will receive the application in the mail. Upon receipt, the applicant must review the application for accuracy, initial all required areas, answer the background check questions, and sign and date the application. The applicant must also attach a 2 inch by 2 inch headshot photo (shoulder to head) taken within the last 30 days and provide all required training certificates.

The completed application, photo, and training certificates must be returned to the ISP through the U.S. Postal Service before the application will be processed and a license issued.

430 ILCS 66/10 Issuance of Licenses to Carry a Concealed Firearm.

(e) …….The Illinois State Police shall notify the applicant for a concealed carry license, electronically, to

confirm if all the required information and materials have been received. If an applicant for a concealed carry license submits his or her application electronically, the Illinois State Police shall notify the applicant electronically if his or her application is missing information or materials. P.A. 102-813, eff. 5-13-22.)

430 ILCS 66/50 License Renewal.

(a) ……The Illinois State Police shall, 180 days prior to the expiration of a concealed carry license notify each person whose license is to expire a notification of the expiration of the license and instructions for renewal….. PA 102-813, eff. 5-13-22.

Firearms Owners Identification Card (FOID Card)

Note: IL Circuit Court ruled FOID Card for keeping firearms at your residence for self protection unconstitutional. This ruling will most likely be appealed. **Ruling** (Added 5/5/2021)

Note: Starting January 1, 2022 FOID Cards will no longer have an expiration date. Once Issued you don't have to renew.

Check the Illinois **State Police** Website for more information on how to apply for a FOID Card

Q. Who needs a FOID card?

A. Unless specifically exempted by statute, any Illinois resident who acquires or possesses firearm or firearm ammunition within the State must have in their possession a valid Firearm Owner's Identification (FOID) card issued in his or her name. **Note:** SB836 made the law state an IL Firearm License to Carry can now be used to possess firearms and purchase ammunition.

Military Stationed in Illinois

From IL State Police **FAQs**: What if I am a member of the U.S. Military and stationed in Illinois? Can I apply for a FOID Card?

Yes. Follow the instructions for "HOW DO I APPLY FOR A FOID CARD?" You will need to provide the information for the base where you are stationed while in Illinois, a copy of your military assignment orders, your U.S. Military I.D and complete this following form: Out of State Affidavit. Contact the Illinois State Police for more Info.

Note: New regulations now state that those in possession of an Illinois License to Carry do not have to have their FOID Card in their possession to buy firearms and ammunition or possess firearms and ammunition. Handgunlaw.us still believes you have to have a FOID Card but don't have to have it in your possession as long as you have your Illinois License to Carry.

Note: Admin Code 1230.30 now states "Card shall expire 10 years from the date of issuance."It does not state cards issued after a certain date but just states they will expire 10 years from issuance. The Rule did state 5 years before the change.

Note: The State Preempts all "**Handgun Laws"** in the state and all handgun restrictions passed by local governments are null and void. Local authorities still have the authority to restrict long guns and their bans on long guns are still valid. No new restrictions on long guns can be passed by local authorities 10 days after their Concealed Carry Law takes effect.

Non-Resident Permit

NON-RESIDENTS

In accordance with 430 ILCS 66/40 (b), out of state residents may be eligible for an Illinois Concealed Carry License if your state meets the definition of substantially similar as established by rule. See 20 Il. Admin. Code 1231.10. Currently, the states identified below have been determined to have laws related to firearm ownership, possession, and carrying that are substantially similar to the requirements to obtain a license under Illinois' law; and, therefore, may apply for an Concealed Carry License. This list will be updated as additional states are identified as substantially similar. Further Information concerning the regulations for non-resident applications can be found at 20 Il. Admin. Code 1231.110.

1. **Arkansas** 2. **Idaho** 3. **Mississippi** 4. **Nevada** 5. **Texas** 6. **Virginia**

You can see the Illinois State Police Listing of these states and the Criteria they use **Here.**

Note: Only residents of the states listed above have been approved by the Illinois State Police to apply for an Illinois Non-Resident Permit. They will update this list if other states have criteria that meet their stands for their residents. Illinois law states you must have a permit/license from your home state if applicable to apply for an Illinois permit. If you don't have your resident permit/license you can not apply for an Illinois Non Resident Permit to Carry and will only accept applications from residents of states listed above.

Non-Residents

- 16 hours of Concealed Carry firearms training provided by an ISP approved Instructor.
- An electronic copy of a valid concealed carry license from my home state.
- Electronic Copy of my training certificate(s). You will be required to upload your electronic certificate during the application process.
- A head and shoulder electronic photograph taken within the last 30 days.
- A Valid Driver's License or State Identification card.
- Be able to provide the last ten years of residency.
- A notarized affidavit documenting the applicant's eligibility under both state and federal laws, the understanding of the laws pertaining to possession and transport of firearms, acknowledgment the applicant is subject to the jurisdiction of the Illinois State Police and the Illinois courts and that the applicant meets the mental health standards in Illinois to obtain a firearm.
- $300.00 payable with a credit card or electronic check.

Note: Non-Residents may be able to apply via telephone. See How to Apply section above for Residents. You would most likely apply the same way. For more information on applying from the Illinois State Police go **Here.**

Places Off-Limits Even With a Permit/License

430 ILCS 66/65 Prohibited Areas.

(a) A licensee under this Act shall not knowingly carry a firearm on or into:

(1) Any building, real property, and parking area under the control of a public or private elementary or secondary school.

(2) Any building, real property, and parking area under the control of a pre-school or child care facility, including any room or portion of a building under the control of a pre-school or child care facility.

Nothing in this paragraph shall prevent the operator of a child care facility in a family home from owning or possessing a firearm in the home or license under this Act, if no child under child care at the home is present in the home or the firearm in the home is stored in a locked container when a child under child care at the home is present in the home.

(3) Any building, parking area, or portion of a building under the control of an officer of the executive or legislative branch of government, provided that nothing in this paragraph shall prohibit a licensee from carrying a concealed firearm onto the real property, bikeway, or trail in a park regulated by the Department of Natural Resources or any other designated public hunting area or building where firearm possession is permitted as established by the Department of Natural Resources under Section 1.8 of the Wildlife Code.

(4) Any building designated for matters before a circuit court, an appellate court, or the Supreme Court, or any building or portion of a building under the control of the Supreme Court.

(5) Any building or portion of a building under the control of a unit of local government.

(6) Any building, real property, and parking area under the control of an adult or juvenile detention or correctional institution, prison, or jail.

(7) Any building, real property, and parking area under the control of a public or private hospital or hospital affiliate, mental health facility, or nursing home.

(8) Any bus, train, or form of transportation paid for in whole or in part with public funds, and any building, real property, and parking area under the control of a public transportation facility paid for in whole or in part with public funds.

(9) Any building, real property, and parking area under the control of an establishment that serves alcohol on its premises, if more than 50% of the establishment's gross receipts within the prior 3 months are from the sale of alcohol. The owner of an establishment who knowingly fails to prohibit concealed firearms on its premises as provided in this paragraph or who knowingly makes a false statement or record to avoid the prohibition on concealed firearms under this paragraph is subject to the penalty under subsection (c-5) of Section 10-1 of the Liquor Control Act of 1934.

(10) Any public gathering or special event conducted on property open to the public that requires the issuance of a permit from the unit of local government, provided this prohibition shall not apply to a licensee who must walk through a public gathering in order to access his or her residence, place of business, or vehicle.

(11) Any building or real property that has been issued a Special Event Retailer's license as defined in Section 1-3.17.1 of the Liquor Control Act of 1934 during the time designated for the sale of alcohol by the special event retailer's license, or a special use permit license as defined in subsection (q) of Section 5-1 of the Liquor Control Act of 1934 during the time designated for the sale of alcohol by the special use permit license.

(12) Any public playground.

(13) Any public park, athletic area, or athletic facility under the control of a municipality or park district, provided nothing in this Section shall prohibit a licensee from carrying a concealed firearm while on a trail or bikeway if only a portion of the trail or bikeway includes a public park.

(14) Any real property under the control of the Cook County Forest Preserve District.

(15) Any building, classroom, laboratory, medical clinic, hospital, artistic venue, athletic venue, entertainment venue, officially recognized university-related organization property, whether owned or leased, and any real property, including parking areas, sidewalks, and common areas under the control of a public or private community college, college, or university.

(16) Any building, real property, or parking area under the control of a gaming facility licensed under the Riverboat Gambling Act or the Illinois Horse Racing Act of 1975, including an inter-track wagering location licensee.

(17) Any stadium, arena, or the real property or parking area under the control of a stadium, arena, or any collegiate or professional sporting event.

(18) Any building, real property, or parking area under the control of a public library.

(19) Any building, real property, or parking area under the control of an airport.

(20) Any building, real property, or parking area under the control of an amusement park.

(21) Any building, real property, or parking area under the control of a zoo or museum.

(22) Any street, driveway, parking area, property, building, or facility, owned, leased, controlled, or used by a nuclear energy, storage, weapons, or development site or facility regulated by the federal Nuclear Regulatory Commission. The licensee shall not under any circumstance store a firearm or ammunition in his or her vehicle or in a compartment or container within a vehicle located anywhere in or on the street, driveway, parking area, property, building, or facility described in this paragraph.

(23) Any area where firearms are prohibited under federal law.

(a-5) Nothing in this Act shall prohibit a public or private community college, college, or university from:

(1) prohibiting persons from carrying a firearm within a vehicle owned, leased, or controlled by the college or university;

(2) developing resolutions, regulations, or policies regarding student, employee, or visitor misconduct and discipline, including suspension and expulsion;

(3) developing resolutions, regulations, or policies regarding the storage or maintenance of firearms, which must include designated areas where persons can park vehicles that carry firearms; and

(4) permitting the carrying or use of firearms for the purpose of instruction and curriculum of officially recognized programs, including but not limited to military science and law enforcement training programs, or in any designated area used for hunting purposes or target shooting.

(a-10) The owner of private real property of any type may prohibit the carrying of concealed firearms on the property under his or her control. The owner must post a sign in accordance with subsection (d) of this Section indicating that firearms are prohibited on the property, unless the property is a private residence.

(b) Notwithstanding subsections (a), (a-5), and (a-10) of this Section except under paragraph (22) or (23) of subsection (a), any licensee prohibited from carrying a concealed firearm into the parking area of a prohibited location specified in subsection (a), (a-5), or (a-10) of this Section shall be permitted to carry a concealed firearm on or about his or her person within a vehicle into the parking area and may store a firearm or ammunition concealed in a case within a locked vehicle or locked container out of plain view within the vehicle in the parking area. A licensee may carry a concealed firearm in the immediate area surrounding his or her vehicle within a prohibited parking lot area only for the limited purpose of storing or retrieving a firearm within the vehicle's trunk. For purposes of this subsection,

"case" includes a glove compartment or console that completely encloses the concealed firearm or ammunition, the trunk of the vehicle, or a firearm carrying box, shipping box, or other container.

(c) A licensee shall not be in violation of this Section while he or she is traveling along a public right of way that touches or crosses any of the premises under subsection (a), (a-5), or (a-10) of this Section if the concealed firearm is carried on his or her person in accordance with the provisions of this Act or is being transported in a vehicle by the licensee in accordance with all other applicable provisions of law.

(d) Signs stating that the carrying of firearms is prohibited shall be clearly and conspicuously posted at the entrance of a building, premises, or real property specified in this Section as a prohibited area, unless the building or premises is a private residence. Signs shall be of a uniform design as established by the Illinois State Police and shall be 4 inches by 6 inches in size. The Illinois State Police shall adopt rules for standardized signs to be used under this subsection. P.A. 104-852, eff. 8-21-26

Note: **Armed Campus Organization** Has information on all the States Campus Carry Statutes, Regulations and Policies with some covering firearms Policies on each school's campus.

Note: All places as listed by the State as Off Limits must be posted. You can go **here** to read an email from an Illinois CCL Instructor on other items in IL law that may affect those carrying a firearm in Illinois.

430 ILCS 66/70 Violations.

(d) A licensee shall not carry a concealed firearm while under the influence of alcohol, other drug or drugs, intoxicating compound or combination of compounds, or any combination thereof, under the standards set forth in subsection (a) of Section 11-501 of the Illinois Vehicle Code. PA 102-813, eff. 5-13-22.

225 ILCS 10/7 Minimum Standards for Licensing; Department of Early Childhood. (New Sec.)

(a) (13) Provisions prohibiting handguns on day care home premises except in the possession of peace officers or other adults who must possess a handgun as a condition of employment and who reside on the premises of a day care home;

(14) Provisions requiring that any firearm permitted on day care home premises, except handguns in the possession of peace officers, shall be kept in a disassembled state, without ammunition, in locked storage, inaccessible to children and that ammunition permitted on day care home premises shall be kept in locked storage separate from that of disassembled firearms, inaccessible to children; P.A. 103-594, eff. 7-1-26

Illinois DNR Information

Note: The IDNR is now Stating in their Hunting Laws about carrying a concealed firearm to See the DNR Code at **520 ILCS 5/.** It is stated more than once in the DNR Code about carrying a legal concealed handgun the following: "No person while attempting to so take wild turkey may have in his possession any other gun unless in accordance with the Firearm Concealed Carry Act." It states this numerous times while hunting other game. So it is legal if you can legally carry in Illinois.

430 ILCS 66/65 - Firearm Concealed Carry Act

(3) Any building, parking area, or portion of a building under the control of an officer of the executive or legislative branch of government, provided that nothing in this paragraph shall prohibit a licensee from carrying a concealed firearm onto the real property, bikeway, or trail in a park regulated by the Department of Natural Resources or any other designated public hunting area or building where firearm possession is permitted as established by the Department of Natural Resources under Section 1.8 of the Wildlife Code.

430 ILCS 64/5 This Act May be Cited as the Safe Gun Storage Act.

Section 5. Storage of Firearms.

A firearm owner shall not store or keep any firearm in any premises where the firearm owner knows or reasonably should know a minor without the lawful permission of the minor's parent, guardian, or person having charge of the minor, an at-risk person, or a prohibited person is likely to gain access to the firearm unless the firearm is secured in a locked container, properly engaged so as to render the firearm inaccessible or unusable to any person other than the owner or other lawfully authorized user. If the firearm is carried by or under the control of the owner or other lawfully authorized user, then the firearm is deemed lawfully stored or kept. This Section does not apply

(i) if the minor, an at-risk person, or a prohibited person gains access to a firearm and uses it in a lawful act of self-defense or defense of another or

(ii) to any firearm obtained by a minor, an at-risk person, or a prohibited person because of an unlawful entry of the premises by the minor, at-risk person, prohibited person or another person.

Section 10. Penalties; Violations.

(a) In this Act:

"Minor" means a person under 18 years of age; however, "minor" does not include a member of the United States Armed Forces or the Illinois National Guard.

"Premises" includes any land, building, structure, vehicle, or place directly or indirectly under the control of the firearm owner.

"Prohibited person" means a person ineligible under federal or State law to possess a firearm. "Prohibited person" does not include a person who is otherwise eligible to own a firearm pursuant to the Firearm Owners Identification Card Act but does not, at the time of the violation, have a Firearm Owner's Identification Card.

(b)(1) Except as otherwise provided in paragraphs (2) and (3) of this subsection (b), a violation of Section 5 is subject to a civil penalty not to exceed $500.

(2) If any person knows or reasonably should know that a minor, an at-risk person, or a prohibited person is likely to gain access to a firearm belonging to or under the control of that person, and a minor, an at-risk person, or a prohibited person obtains the firearm, the civil penalty shall not exceed $1,000.

(3) If a minor, an at-risk person, or a prohibited person obtains a firearm and uses it to injure or cause the death of a person or uses the firearm in connection with a crime, the civil penalty shall not exceed $10,000.

P.A. 104-31, eff. 1-1-26.

Requirements ror Concealed Carry Signage

Owners of any statutorily prohibited area or private property, excluding residences, where the owner prohibits the carrying of firearms must clearly and conspicuously post the Illinois State Police approved sign, in accordance with Firearm Concealed Carry Act, at the entrance of the building, premises or real property. Please refer to Section 65 (Prohibited Areas) of the Firearm Concealed Carry Act for more information on statutory requirements for signage as well as where concealed weapons are prohibited.

Pursuant to Section 65(d) of the Firearm Concealed Carry Act, signs must be of a uniform design and the Illinois State Police is responsible for adopting rules for standardized signs. The Illinois State Police has proposed rules which require a white background; no text (except the reference to the Illinois Code 430 ILCS 66/1) or marking within the one-inch area surrounding the graphic design; a depiction of a handgun in black ink with a circle around and diagonal slash across the firearm in red ink; and that the circle be 4 inches in diameter. The sign in its entirety will measure 4 inches x 6 inches.



Click on the image or use the link below to download a template of the approved sign.
NOTE: When printing the sign, please ensure the black borders surrounding the "no firearms" symbol measure 4 inches from top to bottom and 6 inches from left to right. Concealed Carry Prohibited Area Sign (PDF)

Cook County Forest Preserves / Chicago Laser Sights!

Notice: 9/13/2021 - **Court Ruling** The US District Court for the Northern District of Illinois Eastern Division ruled that a part of the Preserves **Rules** banning firearms is unconstitutional. Illinois Statute **430 ILCS 66/65** **Prohibited Areas. *(*14)** Any real property under the control of the Cook County Forest Preserve District. P.A. 104-852, eff. 8-21-26

Note: This is what the Preserve is using to ban firearms on all their properties and facilities. The Judge stayed his order for 6 months to allow for either an appeal or rewrite of the rules. The Preserve has a zoo and other facilities but the preserve is not just one area but many areas scattered around the county and some are just forests etc. and have no facilities. The Preserve has 70,000 acres throughout Cook County and owns 3,538 acres of land within Chicago city limits. They Have rewritten their rules to what is stated below.

Forest Preserves Rules of Cook County

Q. **Can I practice archery?**

- No. Launching any projectile in the Forest Preserves is prohibited. This includes model rockets and all firearms—even Airsoft guns, BB guns or pellet guns.

City of Chicago

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. J. 7-2-10, p. 96234, § 4)

Note: The city of Chicago ordinance above and the Police Dept Notice to Officers stating to confiscate firearms with an attached laser sight is in effect in Chicago. Chicago is in the process of rewriting their firearm laws (9/11/13) to comply with the new state preemption and I am hearing that this is being removed in the new ordinance but looking at the bill I do not see this being removed. Use Caution!

The Below listed cities in Illinois also ban Laser Sights. (There could be others)

Cicero, IL Sec. 62-195 **Other Cities Municipal Ordinances (ISP)** **Thornton, IL Sec. 10-1A-13**

Do "No Gun Signs" Have the Force of Law?

"Yes" **430 ILCS 66/70. Violations.**

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

(f) A licensee convicted or found guilty of a violation of this Act who has a valid license and is otherwise eligible to carry a concealed firearm shall only be subject to the penalties under this Section and shall not be subject to the penalties under Section 21-6, paragraph (4), (8), or (10) of subsection (a) of Section 24-1, or subparagraph (A-5) or (B-5) of paragraph (3) of subsection (a) of Section 24-1.6 of the Criminal Code of 2012. Except as otherwise provided in this subsection, nothing in this subsection prohibits the licensee from being subjected to penalties for violations other than those specified in this Act. 102-813, eff. 5-13-22.

430 ILCS 66/65 **(d)** Signs stating that the carrying of firearms is prohibited shall be clearly and conspicuously posted at the entrance of a building, premises, or real property specified in this Section as a prohibited area, unless the building or premises is a private residence. Signs shall be of a uniform design as established by the Illinois State Police and shall be 4 inches by 6 inches in size. The Illinois State Police shall adopt rules for standardized signs to be used under this subsection.. P.A. 104-852, eff. 8-21-26

Section 1231.150 Administrative Rule – Prohibited Areas

Section 65 of the Act specifies areas where concealed carry of firearms is prohibited and requires posting of those areas.

(a) A template for signs required pursuant to Section 65(d) of the Act is provided in Appendix A and is available on the Department's website.

(b) Owners of prohibited areas may utilize signage larger in size than the template provided, at their discretion. If prohibited areas use a larger sign, the template provided shall be reproduced somewhere on the larger sign no smaller than the 4" x 6" dimension required by the Act.

(c) Prohibited areas may include additional language on their signs. If prohibited areas include additional language, the template provided shall be reproduced somewhere on the larger sign no smaller than the 4" x 6" dimension required by the Act.

(d) The required signs shall be clearly and conspicuously posted at the entrance of the building, premises or real property. The sign shall provide persons entering the property notice that they are entering a prohibited area in which, pursuant to the Act, they shall not carry a concealed firearm.

Note: "Handgunlaw.us highly recommends that you not enter a place that is posted "No Firearms" no matter what the state laws read/mean on signage. We recommend you print out the **No Guns = No Money Cards** and give one to the owner of the establishment that has the signage." As responsible gun owners and upholders of the 2nd Amendment we should also honor the rights of property owners to control their own property even if we disagree with them."

Illinois State Police Approved Signage for No Gun Signs

Pursuant to Section 65(d) of the Firearm Concealed Carry Act, signs must be of a uniform design and the Illinois State Police is responsible for adopting rules for standardized signs. The Illinois State Police has proposed rules which require a white background; no text (except the reference to the Illinois Code 430 ILCS 66/1) or marking within the one-inch area surrounding the graphic design; a depiction of a handgun in black ink with a circle around and diagonal slash across the firearm in red ink; and that the circle be 4 inches in diameter. The sign in its entirety will measure 4 inches x 6 inches. Click **Here** to view the approved signage.

Must Inform Officer Immediately on Contact By Law?

"NO" **430 ILCS 66/10**

(g) A licensee shall possess a license at all times the licensee carries a concealed firearm except:

(h) If an officer of a law enforcement agency initiates an investigative stop, including, but not limited to, a traffic stop, of a licensee or a non-resident carrying a concealed firearm under subsection (e) of Section 40 of this Act, upon the request of the officer the licensee or non-resident shall disclose to the officer that he or she is in possession of a concealed firearm under this Act, or present the license upon the request of the officer if he or she is a licensee or present upon the request of the officer evidence under paragraph (2) of subsection (e) of Section 40 of this Act that he or she is a non-resident qualified to carry under that subsection. The disclosure requirement under this subsection (h) is satisfied if the licensee presents his or her license to the officer or the non-resident presents to the officer evidence under paragraph (2) of subsection (e) of Section 40 of this Act that he or she is qualified to carry under that subsection. Upon the request of the officer, the licensee or non-resident shall also identify the location of the concealed firearm and permit the officer to safely secure the firearm for the duration of the investigative stop. During a traffic stop, any passenger within the vehicle who is a licensee or a non-resident carrying under subsection (e) of Section 40 of this Act must comply with the requirements of this subsection (h).

(h-1) If a licensee carrying a firearm or a non-resident carrying a firearm in a vehicle under subsection (e) of Section 40 of this Act is contacted by a law enforcement officer or emergency services personnel, the law enforcement officer or emergency services personnel may secure the firearm or direct that it be secured during the duration of the contact if the law enforcement officer or emergency services personnel determines that it is necessary for the safety of any person present, including the law enforcement officer or emergency services personnel. The licensee or nonresident shall submit to the order to secure the firearm. When the law enforcement officer or emergency services personnel have determined that the licensee or non-resident is not a threat to the safety of any person present, including the law enforcement officer or emergency services personnel, and if the licensee or non-resident is physically and mentally capable of possessing the firearm, the law enforcement officer or emergency services personnel shall return the firearm to the licensee or non-resident before releasing him or her from the scene and breaking contact. If the licensee or non-resident is transported for treatment to another location, the firearm shall be turned over to any peace officer. The peace officer shall provide a receipt which includes the make, model, caliber, and serial number of the firearm.

(Source: P.A. 102-813, eff. 5-13-22.

Parking Lot Storage Law

430 ILCS 66/65 **Parking Lot Storage**

(b) Notwithstanding subsections (a), (a-5), and (a-10) of this Section except under paragraph (22) or (23) of subsection (a), any licensee prohibited from carrying a concealed firearm into the parking area of a prohibited location specified in subsection (a), (a-5), or (a-10) of this Section shall be permitted to carry a concealed firearm on or about his or her person within a vehicle into the parking area and may store a firearm or ammunition concealed in a case within a locked vehicle or locked container out of plain view within the vehicle in the parking area. A licensee may carry a concealed firearm in the immediate area surrounding his or her vehicle within a prohibited parking lot area only for the limited purpose of storing or retrieving a firearm within the vehicle's trunk. For purposes of this subsection, "case" includes a glove compartment or console that completely encloses the concealed firearm or ammunition, the trunk of the vehicle, or a firearm carrying box, shipping box, or other container. P.A. 104-852, eff. 8-21-26

Carry In State Parks//WMA/Road Side Rest Areas & St. /Nat. Forests

Note: IDNR has removed all FAQs and states to look at state law. Handgunlaw.us cana find nothing in state law saying carry in these areas is illegal where before the ILDR stated in their FAQs it was legal in State Parks/Forests and WMA.

Carry Allowed in these Areas:

***State Parks:** **YES** **(Not in Posted Buildings or Playgrounds)**

State/National Forests: **YES** **(Not in Posted Buildings or Playgrounds)**

State WMA: **YES** **(Not In Posted Buildings)**

State Refuge & IDNR Dedicated Nature Preserves: **NO** **520 ILCS 5/2.33**

Road Side Rest Areas: **NO** **430 ILCS 66/65 (a)(3)**

***Notice:** If State Park Carry is Legal in this state and if that state park is located on a lake created by the US Army Corp of Engineers (COE) who owns the land and leases it to the state for that park the park is Off Limits to the legal carrying of firearms per federal law. **36 CFR 327.13** District Commanders received this Memorandum detailing how they could authorize someone to carry on (COE) property. The (COE) has also put out a Pamphlet on carrying firearms on (COE) Property. They do not post their property you must know the boundaries. Hunting **is usually** allowed during hunting season.

RV/Car Carry (Without a Valid Permit/License)

You can't carry a loaded firearm in a vehicle without a valid Permit/license. If you have a permit issued by your state of residence you can keep it on you in your vehicle. ISP Brochure on Transporting Firearms'

430 ILCS 66/40

(e) Nothing in this Act shall prohibit a non-resident from transporting a concealed firearm within his or her vehicle in Illinois, if the concealed firearm remains within his or her vehicle and the non-resident:

(1) is not prohibited from owning or possessing a firearm under federal law;

(2) is eligible to carry a firearm in public under the laws of his or her state or territory of residence, as evidenced by the possession of a concealed carry license or permit issued by his or her state of residence, if applicable; and

(3) is not in possession of a license under this Act.

If the non-resident leaves his or her vehicle unattended, he or she shall store the firearm within a locked vehicle or locked container within the vehicle in accordance with subsection (b) of Section 65 of this Act.

102-538, eff. 8-20-21.

Subsection (b) of 430 ILCS 66/65 States:

(b) Notwithstanding subsections (a), (a-5), and (a-10) of this Section except under paragraph (22) or (23) of subsection (a), any licensee prohibited from carrying a concealed firearm into the parking area of a prohibited location specified in subsection (a), (a-5), or (a-10) of this Section shall be permitted to carry a concealed firearm on or about his or her person within a vehicle into the parking area and may store a firearm or ammunition concealed in a case within a locked vehicle or locked container out of plain view within the vehicle in the parking area. A licensee may carry a concealed firearm in the immediate area

surrounding his or her vehicle within a prohibited parking lot area only for the limited purpose of storing or retrieving a firearm within the vehicle's trunk. For purposes of this subsection, "case" includes a glove compartment or console that completely encloses the concealed firearm or ammunition, the trunk of the vehicle, or a firearm carrying box, shipping box, or other container. P.A. 104-852, eff. 8-21-26

430 ILCS 66/5. Definitions. As used in this Act:

"Concealed firearm" means a loaded or unloaded handgun carried on or about a person completely or mostly concealed from view of the public or on or about a person within a vehicle. Source: 102-538, eff. 8-20-21.

Note: If you stop you can store the loaded handgun in the vehicle in a closed compartment in a locked vehicle or in a locked case out of view in the vehicle. You can only leave your vehicle with a loaded handgun to store it in the trunk and retrieve it from the trunk right before you enter your vehicle. You can store it as specified in the law above.

Note: 20 IL Administrative Rules Section 1231.10 Definitions "Within a Vehicle" means within the passenger compartment of a passenger or recreational vehicle or within a lockable container secured to a motorcycle.

Note: See "Chicago and Laser Sights" In the Places Off Limits Section as Laser Sights are Illegal in Chicago.

Note: If you are traveling and don't have a permit/license from your state of residence you can transport the firearm unloaded and secured in a case in the trunk or in the back of an SUV. You must be able to legally possess the firearm in your state of residence. You can take it into your Motel/Hotel Room if they don't ban firearms in their Motel/Hotel.

430 ILCS 64/5 This Act May be Cited as the Safe Gun Storage Act.

Section 5. Storage of Firearms.

A firearm owner shall not store or keep any firearm in any premises where the firearm owner knows or reasonably should know a minor without the lawful permission of the minor's parent, guardian, or person having charge of the minor, an at-risk person, or a prohibited person is likely to gain access to the firearm unless the firearm is secured in a locked container, properly engaged so as to render the firearm inaccessible or unusable to any person other than the owner or other lawfully authorized user. If the firearm is carried by or under the control of the owner or other lawfully authorized user, then the firearm is deemed lawfully stored or kept. This Section does not apply

(i) if the minor, an at-risk person, or a prohibited person gains access to a firearm and uses it in a lawful act of self-defense or defense of another or

(ii) to any firearm obtained by a minor, an at-risk person, or a prohibited person because of an unlawful entry of the premises by the minor, at-risk person, prohibited person or another person.

Section 10. Penalties; Violations.

(a) In this Act:

"Minor" means a person under 18 years of age; however, "minor" does not include a member of the United States Armed Forces or the Illinois National Guard.

"Premises" includes any land, building, structure, vehicle, or place directly or indirectly under the control of the firearm owner.

"Prohibited person" means a person ineligible under federal or State law to possess a firearm. "Prohibited person" does not include a person who is otherwise eligible to own a firearm pursuant to the

Firearm Owners Identification Card Act but does not, at the time of the violation, have a Firearm Owner's Identification Card.

(b)(1) Except as otherwise provided in paragraphs (2) and (3) of this subsection (b), a violation of Section 5 is subject to a civil penalty not to exceed $500.

(2) If any person knows or reasonably should know that a minor, an at-risk person, or a prohibited person is likely to gain access to a firearm belonging to or under the control of that person, and a minor, an at-risk person, or a prohibited person obtains the firearm, the civil penalty shall not exceed $1,000.

(3) If a minor, an at-risk person, or a prohibited person obtains a firearm and uses it to injure or cause the death of a person or uses the firearm in connection with a crime, the civil penalty shall not exceed $10,000.

P.A. 104-31, eff. 1-1-26.

Non Residents Transporting So Called Assault Weapons, .50 Caliber Rifles

~~**Notice:** HB 5471 US Federal Court has put Stay on IL Assault Weapon/Mag Ban Statute. Ruling~~

720 ILCS 5/24-1.9 Manufacture, Possession, Delivery, Sale, and Purchase of Assault Weapons, .50 Caliber Rifles, and .50 Caliber Cartridges. (New Section)

(e)(C) This Section does not apply to or affect any of the following:

(ii) Any nonresident who transports, within 24 hours, a weapon for any lawful purpose from any place where the nonresident may lawfully possess and carry that weapon to any other place where the nonresident may lawfully possess and carry that weapon if, during the transportation, the weapon is unloaded, and neither the weapon nor any ammunition being transported is readily accessible or is directly accessible from the passenger compartment of the transporting vehicle. In the case of a vehicle without a compartment separate from the driver's compartment, the weapon or ammunition shall be contained in a locked container other than the glove compartment or console. 103-605, eff. 7-1-24

Note: Transferring so called assault weapons through Illinois is legal if transported as spelled out in (ii) above. At this time Handgunlaw.us is not sure if transporting an unloaded handgun magazines that holds more than 15 rounds through the state by a non-resident is legal. You should read all of 720 ILCS 5/24-1.9

Title 18 > Part 1 > Chapter 44 >
§ 926A Interstate Transportation Of Firearms

Notwithstanding any other provision of any law or any rule or regulation of a State or any political subdivision thereof, any person who is not otherwise prohibited by this chapter from transporting, shipping, or receiving a firearm shall be entitled to transport a firearm for any lawful purpose from any place where he may lawfully possess and carry such firearm to any other place where he may lawfully possess and carry such firearm if, during such transportation the firearm is unloaded, and neither the firearm nor any ammunition being transported is readily accessible or is directly accessible from the passenger compartment of such transporting vehicle: Provided, That in the case of a vehicle without a compartment separate from the driver's compartment the firearm or ammunition shall be contained in a locked container other than the glove compartment or console. Pub. L. 99–360, § 1(a), July 8, 1986, 100 Stat. 766.)

From the IL State Police: Is it illegal to have ammunition in the case with the firearm?

No, if the firearm is unloaded and is properly enclosed in a case and the individual possessing the firearm and ammunition is in possession of a valid FOID card.

From the IL State Police: Can I keep a firearm in my hotel room when I travel?

Yes, assuming no local ordinance applies. The critical question is how the firearm was carried into the room and transported in a vehicle. Those actions must be done lawfully.

Open Carry (Without a Valid Permit/License)

You must have an Illinois Permit to Carry a firearm in Illinois. Open carry is not legal in Illinois.
A handgun carried on or about a person with an Illinois Permit to Carry must be concealed from view of the public or on or about a person within a vehicle.

State Preemption

430 ILCS 66/90. Preemption.

The regulation, licensing, possession, registration, and transportation of concealed handguns and ammunition for concealed handguns by licensees are exclusive powers and functions of the State. Any ordinance or regulation, or portion thereof, enacted on or before the effective date of this Act that purports to impose regulations or restrictions on licensees or concealed handguns and ammunition for concealed handguns in a manner inconsistent with this Act shall be invalid in its application to licensees under this Act on the effective date of this Act. This Section is a denial and limitation of home rule powers and functions under subsection (h) of Section 6 of Article VII of the Illinois Constitution. (Source: P.A. 98-63, eff. 7-9-13.)

Note: All local restrictions on Handguns are null and void. Local Governments can keep their restrictions on long guns and magazine bans for long guns.

Deadly Force Laws

Criminal Offenses
720 ILCS 5/ Criminal Code of 2012.
Article 7. Justifiable Use Of Force; Exoneration

Sec. 7-1. Use of force in defense of person.
Sec. 7-2. Use of force in defense of dwelling.
Sec. 7-3. Use of force in defense of other property.
Sec. 7-4. Use of force by aggressor.
Sec. 7-5. Peace officer's use of force in making arrest.
Sec. 7-6. Private person's use of force in making arrest.
Sec. 7-7. Private person's use of force in resisting arrest.
Sec. 7-8. Force likely to cause death or great bodily harm.
Sec. 7-9. Use of force to prevent escape.
Sec. 7-11. Compulsion.
Sec. 7-12. Entrapment.
Sec. 7-13. Necessity.
Sec. 7-14. Affirmative defense.

Knife Laws State/Cities

To access State/Local Knife Laws Click "Here"

Carry in Restaurants That Serve Alcohol

"YES" (Unless Posted)

430 ILCS 66/65 Prohibited Areas

(9) Any building, real property, and parking area under the control of an establishment that serves alcohol on its premises, if more than 50% of the establishment's gross receipts within the prior 3 months are from the sale of alcohol. The owner of an establishment who knowingly fails to prohibit concealed firearms on its premises as provided in this paragraph or who knowingly makes a false statement or record to avoid the prohibition on concealed firearms under this paragraph is subject to the penalty under subsection (c-5) of Section 10-1 of the Liquor Control Act of 1934. P.A. 104-852, eff. 8-21-26

Note: Bars etc that get more than 50% of their revenue from the sale of alcohol are off limits and must be posted.

Chemical Sprays/Stun Gun/Higher Capacity Magazine Laws

Higher Capacity Magazine Bans

Notice - 12/5/2024 the US Ct if Appeals for the 7th Circuit Put a stay on the lower court ruling keeping the ban on Large Capacity Mags and Ammunication Devices in effect. You can read that short ruling **Here.**

720 ILCS 5/24-1.10 Manufacture, Delivery, or Sale of Large Capacity Ammunition Feeding Devices.

(a) In this Section:
"Handgun" has the meaning ascribed to it in the Firearm Concealed Carry Act.
"Long gun" means a rifle or shotgun.
"Large capacity ammunition feeding device" means:

(1) a magazine, belt, drum, feed strip, or similar device that has a capacity of, or that can be readily restored or converted to accept, more than 10 rounds of ammunition for long guns and more than 15 rounds of ammunition for handguns; or

(2) any combination of parts from which a device described in paragraph (1) can be assembled. "Large capacity ammunition feeding device" does not include an attached tubular device designed to accept, and capable of operating only with, .22 caliber rimfire ammunition. "Large capacity ammunition feeding device" does not include a tubular magazine that is contained in a lever-action firearm or any device that has been made permanently inoperable.

(b) Except as provided in subsections (e) and (f), it is unlawful for any person within this State to knowingly manufacture, deliver, sell, purchase, or cause to be manufactured, delivered, sold, or purchased a large capacity ammunition feeding device.

(c) Except as provided in subsections (d), (e), and (f), and beginning 90 days after January 10, 2023 (the effective date of Public Act 102-1116), it is unlawful to knowingly possess a large capacity ammunition feeding device.

(d) Subsection (c) does not apply to a person's possession of a large capacity ammunition feeding device if the person lawfully possessed that large capacity ammunition feeding device before January 10, 2023 (the effective date of Public Act 102-1116), provided that the person shall possess such device only:

(1) on private property owned or immediately controlled by the person;

(2) on private property that is not open to the public with the express permission of the person who owns or immediately controls such property;

(3) while on the premises of a licensed firearms dealer or gunsmith for the purpose of lawful repair;

(4) while engaged in the legal use of the large capacity ammunition feeding device at a properly licensed firing range or sport shooting competition venue; or

(5) while traveling to or from these locations, provided that the large capacity ammunition feeding device is stored unloaded and enclosed in a case, firearm carrying box, shipping box, or other container.

A person authorized under this Section to possess a large capacity ammunition feeding device may transfer the large capacity ammunition feeding device only to an heir, an individual residing in another state maintaining it in another state, or a dealer licensed as a federal firearms dealer under Section 923 of the federal Gun Control Act of 1968. Within 10 days after transfer of the large capacity ammunition feeding device except to an heir, the person shall notify the Illinois State Police of the name and address of the transferee and comply with the requirements of subsection (b) of Section 3 of the Firearm Owners Identification Card Act. The person to whom the large capacity ammunition feeding device is transferred shall, within 60 days of the transfer, notify the Illinois State Police of the person's acquisition and comply with the requirements of subsection (b) of Section 3 of the Firearm Owners Identification Card Act. A person to whom the large capacity ammunition feeding device is transferred may transfer it only as provided in this subsection. 103-605, eff. 7-1-24

Local Restrictions on Magazines:

Aurora

§ 29-49 (h)(4) bans the possession, sale, or acquisition of large capacity feeding devices (magazines with a capacity of more than 15 rounds). § 1(Exh. A), 4-23-19

Chicago

8-20-010 Definitions - Previous ordinances on the restrictions have been deleted and this sections has all the restrictions for handguns and long guns in Chicago. The new preemption law voids all handgun restrictions in Illinois. J. 11-7-18, p. 88803, § 16

Franklin Park

§ 3-13G-3 bans the transfer, acquisition, possession, manufacture or distribution of assault ammunition (any detachable ammunition magazine having a capacity of more than 16 rounds). (Ord. 9495 VC 9, § 1)

Oak Park

§ 27-1-1, § 27-1-2 and § 27-2-1 bans the possession and sale of large capacity feeding devices (magazines with a capacity of more than 10 rounds).

Riverdale

§ 9.05.010, § 9.05.020 and § 9.05.030 bans the possession, transfer, acquisition or manufacture of assault ammunition (a detachable magazine box with a capacity of "more than 35 rounds centerfire."). Ord. 2013-11 § 2, 2013

Note: The above restrictions would only apply to Long Guns. The State has preempted all local handgun laws.

Stun Guns

720 ILCS 5/24-1 **Unlawful Possession of Weapons..**

(a)(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

(iv) are carried or possessed in accordance with the Firearm Concealed Carry Act by a person who has been issued a currently valid license under the Firearm Concealed Carry Act; 103-822, eff. 1-1-25.

430 ILCS 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 Illinois State Police under the provisions of this Act. 102-1116, eff. 1-10-23

720 ILCS 5/24-2 - Exemptions.

(b)(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. 103-154, eff. 6-30-23

Chemical Sprays in Illinois

720 ILCS 5/24-1 Unlawful Possession of Weapons.

(a) A person commits the offense of unlawful possession 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

(2.5) Carries or possesses with intent to use the same unlawfully against another, any firearm in a church, synagogue, mosque, or other building, structure, or place used for religious worship; 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: 103-822 1/1/25

Taser/Stun Guns in Illinois

See Chem Spray Section Above for Stun Gun Information.

Taser/Stun Guns Illegal to carry In **Chicago** Without License to Carry

8-24-020 Sale or possession of deadly weapons.

(d) No person shall carry or possess with intent to use unlawfully against another, or carry in a threatening or menacing manner, without authority of law, a dagger, billy, dangerous knife, razor, broken bottle or other piece or glass, stun gun, taser, or other dangerous or deadly weapon of like character. J. 9-11-13, p. 59905, § 3

LEOSA State Information

LEOSA Information from IROCC

See the LEOSA Section on the **USA Page** at Handgunlaw.us for more LEOSA Information.

Attorney General Opinions/Court Cases

Illinois Supreme Court Decision Stating Car Console is a Storage Box

Illinois Supreme Court Decision Visitors to State Don't Need FOID Card

US District Court Illinois – Carry Outside the Home Ruling

US Appeals Court 7th District – Carrying Outside the Home and Must Issue.

Illinois Supreme Court Decision Carrying Outside the Home

US Dist. Ct. IL – Non Residents Transporting Into/Thru IL Without Valid Permit to Carry (9/15)

IL Supreme Ct. – Taser/Stun Gun Bans are Unconstitutional (4/19) (See Stun Gun Section Above)

IL Circuit Ct. – FOID Card for Keeping Firearm at Home Unconstitutional (5/21)

US Dist Ct of N. Dist. Of IL E. Div – Some Parts of Cook Co Forest Preserve Ban Unconstitutional.

Airport Carry/Misc. Information

Link to State Statutes

Airport Carry: NO **Parking Lots OK if firearm is kept in Vehicle or stored in Trunk.**

Training Valid for: **No Set Time Period in Law.**

Time Period to Establish Residency: **Upon obtaining an Illinois Drivers License or State Issued ID.**

Minimum Age for Permit/License: **21 for Permit to Carry. 18/19/20 Y/O FOID Card with Parents OK.**

Permit/License Info Public Information: NO **FOID and Carry Permit**

State Firearm Laws: **St. Statute 720 ILCS 5/24-1 Admin Code Title 20 Chpt. II Part 1231**

State Deadly Force Laws: **720 ILCS 5/7-1 - 5/7-14**

State Knife Laws: **720 ILCS 5/24-1 & 720 ILCS 5/33A-1**

Chemical/Electric Weapons Laws: **720 ILCS 5/24-1**

Body Armor Laws: **720 ILCS 5/33F**

Does Your Permit Cover Other Weapons Besides Firearms? NO

State Safe Storage/Access by Minors Statute/s: **430 ILCS 65/4(c) and 720 ILCS 5/24-9**

Is carrying of a Concealed Firearm with Permit/License for Defensive Purposes Only While Hunting Legal? **YES** **(Deer Bow/Gun Hunting) 520 ILCS5/2.26**

Red Flag Statute: 430 ILCS - 67/1 through 67/85

Notes

What Does IL Consider A Loaded Firearm?

From the IL DNR Hunting and Trapping Regulations 2026-27 Page 7

• have or carry a shotgun, rifle, handgun or airgun in or on any vehicle, conveyance or aircraft unless the firearm or airgun is unloaded and completely enclosed in a case except as noted in the Blinds section of Waterfowl Hunting in this digest. Also see Hunting From Vehicles and Boats and "FAQs" hereafter.

Note: Handgunlaw.us can not find the definition in IL Law. They just say unloaded.

State Emergency Powers

(20 ILCS 3305/7) (from Ch. 127, par. 1057)

Sec. 7. Emergency Powers of the Governor. (Edited for Space Considerations)

Emergency Powers of the Governor. In the event of a disaster, as defined in Section 4, the Governor may, by proclamation declare that a disaster exists. Upon such proclamation, the Governor shall have and may exercise for a period not to exceed 30 days the following emergency powers; provided, however, that the lapse of the emergency powers shall not, as regards any act or acts occurring or committed within the 30-day period, deprive any person, firm, corporation, political subdivision, or body politic of any right or rights to compensation or reimbursement which he, she, it, or they may have under the provisions of this Act:

(1) To suspend the provisions of any regulatory statute prescribing procedures for conduct of State business, or the orders, rules and regulations of any State agency, if strict compliance with the provisions of any statute, order, rule, or regulation would in any way prevent, hinder or delay necessary action, including emergency purchases, by the Agency, in coping with the disaster.

(2) To utilize all available resources of the State government as reasonably necessary to cope with the disaster and of each political subdivision of the State.

(3) To transfer the direction, personnel or functions of State departments and agencies or units thereof for the purpose of performing or facilitating disaster response and recovery programs.

(5) When required by the exigencies of the disaster, to sell, lend, rent, give, or distribute all or any part of property so or otherwise acquired to the inhabitants of this State, or to political subdivisions of this State, or, under the interstate mutual aid agreements or compacts as are entered into under the provisions of subparagraph (5) of paragraph (c) of Section 6 to other states, and to account for and transmit to the State Treasurer all funds, if any, received therefor.

(6) To recommend the evacuation of all or part of the population from any stricken or threatened area within the State if the Governor deems this action necessary.

(7) To prescribe routes, modes of transportation, and destinations in connection with evacuation.

(8) To control ingress and egress to and from a disaster area, the movement of persons within the area, and the occupancy of premises therein.

(9) To suspend or limit the sale, dispensing, or transportation of alcoholic beverages, firearms, explosives, and combustibles.

(10) To make provision for the availability and use of temporary emergency P.A. 104-466, eff. 6-16-26

Note: Federal Law can apply if the state is receiving monetary and/or other assistance from the Federal Government. See **US Code 42-5207** for Federal Law as it applies to States of Emergencies. The state quoted code may also not be all of the law on Emergency Powers held by the state. You should read the entire code on Emergency Powers etc for this state by following the link to the state code.

Minimum Age for Possessing and Transporting of Handguns.

Illinois 18 Y/O 430 ILCS 65/4 Must have a FOID Card. If under 21 must have written consent of his or her parent or legal guardian to obtain FOID Card.

This is the minimum age for possessing and transporting a handgun unloaded and secured in a vehicle without any type of permit/license to carry firearms.

Some states (and counties) require Firearms Identification Cards, and/or registration.

From the Illinois State Police FAQs

Q. I am under the age of 21, can I apply for a FOID card?

A. Yes. In addition to all other requirements, a person who is under 21 years of age must have the written consent of his or her parent or legal guardian to possess and acquire firearms and firearm ammunition. This includes having your application signed by a notary public. Also, he or she must not have been convicted of a misdemeanor other than a traffic offense or adjudged delinquent. The parent or legal guardian providing written consent must be eligible to possess a valid FOID card.

Note: In some states Possession and Transportation CAN be very restrictive in that you can ONLY possess and transport a handgun to and from a Shooting Range, Gun Shop, property you own or other places you can legally possess a handgun. Some states do not have this restriction.

This is not the last word on possession and transporting of handguns in this, or any other state. Study your state law further for more information. See "RV/Car Carry" Section Above for more information.

Concealed Carry License and Firearm Owners Identification Card Images



This is the new FOID Card and will also be your carry permit if the Indicator in the upper right part of the card states CCL. They will start issuing these 1/1/2022





Front of FOID Card 3/15

Updates to this Page

Archive of Previous Updates 1

4/16/2025 - Stun Gun Info Added to Stun Gun/Chem Sprays/Higher Cap Mag Section.
7/1/2025 – All Links Checked.
10/15/2025 – All External Links, Statutes and Admin Rules Quoted Have Been Checked and are up to Date and Point to the Most Up to Date Published Edition of that Statute/Admin Rule and/or Document.
1/1/2026 – 430 ILCS 64/5 New Law Section Added to Places Off Limits and RV/Car Carry per SB 0008.
1/20/2026 - All Links Checked and Repaired if Needed. On This Date All Statutes Quoted Checked and are Latest Version of That Statute.
3/15/2026 - All Links Checked and Repaired if Needed. On This Date All Statutes Quoted Checked and are Latest Version of That Statute.
6/5/2026 – All Links Checked.
9/5/2026 – All Links Checked
9/13/2026 – Transporting Firearms Link Updated in Links Section and RV/Car Carry Sections With Newer Edition From ISP.
10/23/2026 – IDNR Information on Carrying While Hunting Updated on Page 7. IDNR Removed Their FAQs on This Subject. Note Added to Carry in State Parks/WMA/Road Side Rest Areas & St./Nat Forests Section.