

SENATE BILL 1966

How It Affects Law-Abiding Gun Owners

Mandatory fingerprinting for all FOID and CCL applications and renewals (unless the person has previously provided fingerprints) – begins 180 days after effective date

Universal background checks on all firearm transfers

Closes the person to person background check loophole

Requires any person that transfers a firearm, shall keep the transfer record for a period of 10 years from the date of transfer

Requires background checks through federally licensed dealers for all transfers to begin 90 days after effective date

- With exceptions for family members, law enforcement etc.
- Family member transfers still require the person being transferred the weapon to call ISP and have a background check

Max fee allowed to be charged by FFLs, \$10

Changes to the FOID Act

Limits the FOID card length to 5 years (currently 10 years)

Increases the FOID fee to \$20 (from \$10)

Provides that a live scan fingerprint vendor may not charge more than \$30 per set of fingerprints

ISP can charge an additional fee for background checks (State and FBI background checks through Live Scan vendor are \$28.25)

- Language states it is a one-time fee

Extends the time period for approving or denying a FOID application from 30 days to 30 business days

Allows for FOID cancellations

Allows for email opt-in in lieu of mail (for both FOID and CCL)

Updates FOID Revocations language regarding “Clear and Present Danger”

- Clarifies that any person who takes any action to cause harm to others may have his or her FOID card revoked as a “Clear and Present Danger”

Clean-up FTIP language

Increases Law Enforcement Information Sharing

Creates the Law Enforcement Prohibited Persons Portal – 90 days for ISP to implement

- Database for law enforcement only
- Exempt from FOIA

Strengthens Revocation Enforcement

New ISP led Revocation Enforcement task force / Mandated ISP enforcement

- Collaborates with local agencies

Requires ISP to send out revocation notices within 7 business days

- No time requirement for ISP currently, merely states, “shall provide notice”

Requires Firearm Disposition Records from transferees

In-Court Enforcement

Revises convictions section to enumerate when revocations are required

Updates both bail and conviction sections to account for new Firearm Disposition Records requirement

Court ordered revocations for felony indictments pending convictions

Includes language to cover those who are under 21 and convicted of certain misdemeanors