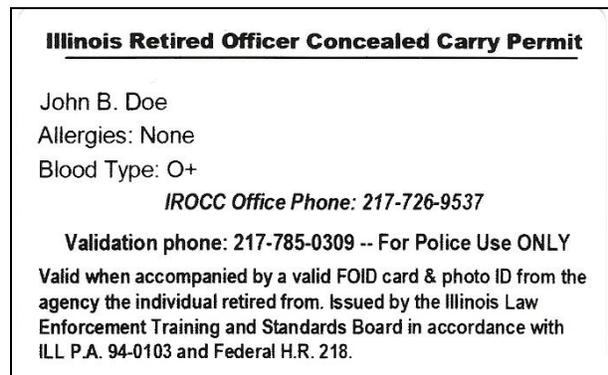
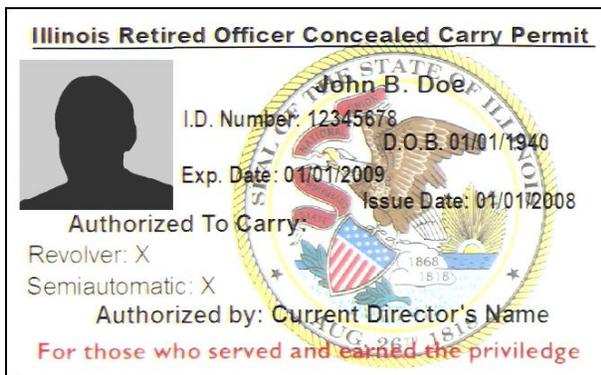


**Illinois State Police
April 2012 Shift Briefing
Conceal Carry**

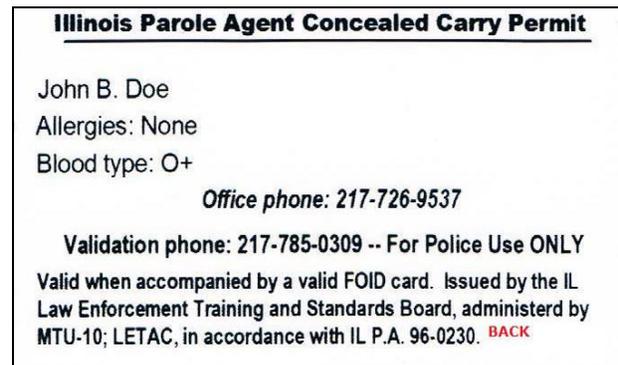
While Illinois has not passed a statute authorizing its citizens to carry a concealed firearm, a number of individuals may legally carry a concealed weapon here. There have been incidents in which legally armed individuals have been incorrectly arrested for Unlawful Use of a Weapon (UW).

An active or retired peace officer from any U.S. state or territory, who is/was authorized to carry a weapon in the performance of their duties, may carry a concealed weapon in any U.S. state or territory. This right comes from federal law, specifically the Law Enforcement Officers Safety Act (LEOSA – commonly referred to as H.R.218) enacted in 2004 and amended in 2010. Active peace officers must carry their departmental identification while armed. Retired officers must carry their departmental ID, as well as a certification of annual qualification. The annual qualification certification may come from a state or local law enforcement agency or a state organization, such as the Illinois Retired Officer's Concealed Carry permit (IROCC) issued by the Illinois Law Enforcement Training and Standards Board (ILETSB) (a sample IROCC permit is shown). Illinois peace officers, active or retired, must also have a valid Firearms Owners Identification (FOID) in their possession while carrying a concealed weapon. Non-resident peace officers **ARE NOT** required to possess a valid FOID card. Remember – this U.S. law does not restrict an officer to carrying in just their own state; it allows an officer from any U.S. state or territory to carry in any other state or territory. The federal law also does not distinguish between full-time, part-time or reserve officers; if they are/were authorized to carry a weapon, they are qualified to carry a concealed weapon.



Carrying a weapon under the LEOSA law **DOES NOT** grant the officer any law enforcement authority outside of their own jurisdiction. The LEOSA act precludes an officer outside of their own jurisdiction from carrying a concealed weapon in the following locations: jails; courthouses; any meeting of the governing body of a county, public school district, municipality, or special district; any meeting of the Legislature or a committee thereof; school administration building (or within 1000 feet of a school); on commercial airplanes or within the security zone of an airport. State law **may** restrict a LEOSA-qualified officer from carrying their concealed weapon on “any State or local government property, installation, building, base, or park.” Further, LEOSA “shall not be construed to supersede or limit the laws of any State that permit private persons or entities to prohibit or restrict the possession of concealed firearms on their property (such as public bars, private clubs, and places such as amusement parks).” Concealed carry states generally require a property owner to post a standardized sign if they restrict or prohibit concealed carry. LEOSA does not specifically prohibit an officer from carrying a concealed weapon in an establishment that serves alcoholic beverages, but said officers are prohibited from carrying a concealed weapon while “under the influence of alcohol or another intoxicating or hallucinatory drug or substance.”

A second category of individual authorized to carry a concealed weapon in Illinois is an off-duty Parole Agent who has qualified under the Illinois Parole Agent Concealed Carry (IPACC) program, also managed by ILETSB (a sample IPACC permit is shown). Illinois Parole Agents do not automatically qualify for off-duty concealed carry by the nature of their employment; they must first obtain an IPACC permit.



Both active and retired Federal Agents may also carry nationwide under the auspices of LEOSA and the ID requirements are the same as for local officers. Some retired federal agents may handle their annual qualification requirements through a local program, like IROCC, so that permit may not represent the agency from which they retired. Active and retired Military Police officers **DO NOT** qualify to carry a concealed weapon under LEOSA.

Lastly, properly licensed security guards and private investigators may carry a concealed weapon while working and to and from their work assignment. The State of Illinois issues a “Tan Card” to all security guards and private investigators authorized to carry a firearm. The “Tan Card” program requires a minimum level of state-mandated training. The definition of “to and from their work assignment,” is open to some discretion and an officer should determine the “work assignment” of a tan card holder prior to making an arrest for U.U.W.

STATE OF ILLINOIS
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCIAL AND PROFESSIONAL REGULATION
DIVISION OF PROFESSIONAL REGULATION

This is to certify that: **EMPLOYEE NAME**
 Whose description and signature appear on the right is employed by:
 Certificate No.: **122.123456**
SECURITY SERVICES INC
 and has received training from:
 Training No.: **102.00999**
SECURITY TRAINING CENTER

Weapon(s) Authorized: **REVOLVER; SEMI-AUTOMATIC;**
SHOTGUN; RIFLE

MUST BE ACCOMPANIED BY A FIREARM OWNERS IDENTIFICATION CARD

FIREARM CONTROL CARD

Registration No.: **229.123456** Expires: **04/25/2015**

Height: 506	Weight: 200	Date of Birth: 07/10/1982
Race: B	Sex: F	Color
Color	Color	F. O. I. No.: 12345678
Hair: BRO	Eyes: BRO	

 Employee's Signature
204250001 BRENT E. ADAMS, SECRETARY
 JAY STEWART, DIRECTOR

MUST BE ACCOMPANIED BY A FIREARM OWNERS IDENTIFICATION CARD

Non-resident citizens in possession of a Concealed Carry permit from their home state are **NOT** authorized to carry a concealed weapon in Illinois. Those citizens may transport their weapons through Illinois, so long as the weapons are unloaded and enclosed in a case. Remember, the Illinois Supreme Court has defined a vehicle console as an acceptable “case.” Despite a common misconception, Illinois law **DOES NOT** require ammunition to be in a separate container or in a separate compartment of a vehicle. Non-residents are **NOT** required to possess a valid Illinois FOID in order to be in possession of a firearm or ammunition within Illinois. The Illinois FOID act only applies to Illinois residents.