



Sen. Julie A. Morrison

Filed: 2/28/2018

10000HB0772sam001

LRB100 06289 SLF 36611 a

1 AMENDMENT TO HOUSE BILL 772

2 AMENDMENT NO. _____. Amend House Bill 772 by replacing
3 everything after the enacting clause with the following:

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

6 Section 5. Definitions. In this Act:

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

11 "Intimate partner" means a spouse, former spouse, a person
12 with whom the respondent has or allegedly has a child in
13 common, or a person with whom the respondent has or has had a
14 dating or engagement relationship.

15 "Lethal violence order of protection" means an order issued
16 by the court, prohibiting and enjoining a named person from

1 having in his or her custody or control, owning, purchasing,
2 possessing, or receiving any firearms.

3 "Petitioner" means:

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

6 (2) a law enforcement officer, who files a petition
7 alleging that the respondent poses a danger of causing
8 personal injury to himself, herself, or another by having
9 in his or her custody or control, owning, purchasing,
10 possessing, or receiving a firearm.

11 "Respondent" means the person alleged in the petition to
12 pose a danger of causing personal injury to himself, herself,
13 or another by having in his or her custody or control, owning,
14 purchasing, possessing, or receiving a firearm.

15 Section 10. Commencement of action; procedure.

16 (a) Actions for a lethal violence order of protection are
17 commenced by filing a verified petition for a lethal violence
18 order of protection in any circuit court.

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

21 (c) No fee shall be charged by the clerk for filing,
22 amending, vacating, certifying, or photocopying petitions or
23 orders; or for issuing alias summons; or for any related filing
24 service. No fee shall be charged by the sheriff for service by
25 the sheriff of a petition, rule, motion, or order in an action

1 commenced under this Section.

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

7 Section 15. Subject matter jurisdiction. Each of the
8 circuit courts of this State shall have the power to issue
9 lethal violence orders of protection.

10 Section 20. Jurisdiction over persons. The circuit courts
11 of this State have jurisdiction to bind: (1) State residents;
12 and (2) non-residents having minimum contacts with this State,
13 to the extent permitted by Section 2-209 of the Code of Civil
14 Procedure.

15 Section 25. Process. The summons shall be in the form
16 prescribed by Supreme Court Rule 101(d), except that it shall
17 require the respondent to answer or appear within 7 days.
18 Attachments to the summons or notice shall include the petition
19 for the lethal violence order of protection and supporting
20 affidavits, if any, and any emergency lethal violence order of
21 protection that has been issued. The enforcement of an order
22 under Section 35 shall not be affected by the lack of service,
23 delivery, or notice, provided the requirements of subsection

1 (f) of that Section are otherwise met.

2 Section 30. Service of notice of hearings. Except as
3 provided in Section 25 of this Act, notice of hearings on
4 petitions or motions shall be served in accordance with Supreme
5 Court Rules 11 and 12, unless notice is excused by Section 35
6 of this Act, the Code of Civil Procedure, Supreme Court Rules,
7 or local rules.

8 Section 35. Ex parte orders and emergency hearings.

9 (a) A petitioner may request an emergency lethal violence
10 order of protection by filing an affidavit or verified pleading
11 alleging that the respondent poses an immediate and present
12 danger of causing personal injury to himself, herself, or
13 another by having in his or her custody or control, owning,
14 purchasing, possessing, or receiving a firearm. The petition
15 shall also describe the type and location of any firearm or
16 firearms presently believed by the petitioner to be possessed
17 or controlled by the respondent.

18 (b) If the respondent is alleged to pose an immediate and
19 present danger of causing personal injury to an intimate
20 partner, or an intimate partner is alleged to have been the
21 target of a threat or act of violence by the respondent, the
22 petitioner shall make a good faith effort to provide notice to
23 any and all intimate partners of the respondent. The notice
24 must include that the petitioner intends to petition the court

1 for an emergency lethal violence order of protection, and, if
2 the petitioner is a law enforcement officer, referral to
3 relevant domestic violence or stalking advocacy or counseling
4 resources, if appropriate. The petitioner shall attest to
5 having provided the notice in the filed affidavit or verified
6 pleading. If, after making a good faith effort, the petitioner
7 is unable to provide notice to any or all intimate partners,
8 the affidavit or verified pleading should describe what efforts
9 were made.

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

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

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

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

26 (g) An emergency lethal violence order of protection shall

1 require:

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

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

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

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

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

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

15 Section 40. One-year orders.

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

25 (b) If the respondent is alleged to pose an immediate and

1 present danger of causing personal injury to an intimate
2 partner, or an intimate partner is alleged to have been the
3 target of a threat or act of violence by the respondent, the
4 petitioner shall make a good faith effort to provide notice to
5 any and all intimate partners of the respondent. The notice
6 must include that the petitioner intends to petition the court
7 for an emergency lethal violence order of protection, and, if
8 the petitioner is a law enforcement officer, referral to
9 relevant domestic violence or stalking advocacy or counseling
10 resources, if appropriate. The petitioner shall attest to
11 having provided the notice in the filed affidavit or verified
12 pleading. If, after making a good faith effort, the petitioner
13 is unable to provide notice to any or all intimate partners,
14 the affidavit or verified pleading should describe what efforts
15 were made.

16 (c) Every person who files a petition for an emergency
17 lethal violence order of protection, knowing the information
18 provided to the court at any hearing or in the affidavit or
19 verified pleading to be false, is guilty of perjury under
20 Section 32-2 of the Criminal Code of 2012.

21 (d) Upon receipt of a petition for a one-year lethal
22 violence order of protection, the court shall order a hearing
23 within 30 days.

24 (e) In determining whether to issue a lethal violence order
25 of protection under this Section, the court shall consider
26 evidence of:

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

4 (2) A violation of an emergency order of protection
5 issued under Section 217 of the Illinois Domestic Violence
6 Act of 1986 or Section 112A-17 of the Code of Criminal
7 Procedure of 1963 or of an order of protection issued under
8 Section 214 of the Illinois Domestic Violence Act of 1986
9 or Section 112A-14 of the Code of Criminal Procedure of
10 1963.

11 (3) A pattern of violent acts or violent threats,
12 including, but not limited to, threats of violence or acts
13 of violence by the respondent directed toward himself,
14 herself, or another.

15 (f) In determining whether to issue a lethal violence order
16 of protection under this Section, the court may consider
17 evidence including, but not limited to, the following:

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

20 (2) The history of use, attempted use, or threatened
21 use of physical force by the respondent against another
22 person.

23 (3) Any prior arrest of the respondent for a felony
24 offense.

25 (4) Evidence of the abuse of controlled substances or
26 alcohol by the respondent.

1 (5) Evidence of recent acquisition of firearms,
2 ammunition, or other deadly weapons.

3 (g) At the hearing, the petitioner shall have the burden of
4 proving, by a preponderance of the evidence, that the
5 respondent poses a significant danger of personal injury to
6 himself, herself, or another by having in his or her custody or
7 control, owning, purchasing, possessing, or receiving a
8 firearm.

9 (h) If the court finds that there is a preponderance of the
10 evidence to issue a lethal violence order of protection, the
11 court shall issue a lethal violence order of protection that
12 shall be in effect for one year subject to renewal under
13 Section 45 of this Act or termination under that Section.

14 (i) A one-year lethal violence order of protection shall
15 require:

16 (1) the respondent to refrain from having in his or her
17 custody or control, owning, purchasing, possessing or
18 receiving additional firearms for the duration of the
19 order;

20 (2) the respondent to turn over to the local law
21 enforcement agency any firearm or Firearm Owner's
22 Identification Card and concealed carry license in his or
23 her possession. The local law enforcement agency shall
24 immediately mail the card and concealed carry license to
25 the Department of State Police Firearm Owner's
26 Identification Card Office for safekeeping. The firearm or

1 firearms and Firearm Owner's Identification Card and
2 concealed carry license, if unexpired, shall, at the
3 respondent's request, be returned to the respondent after
4 the lethal violence order of protection is terminated or
5 expired. It is the respondent's responsibility to notify
6 the Department of State Police Firearm Owner's
7 Identification Card Office; and

8 (3) any law enforcement agency to forthwith search for
9 and seize firearms of the respondent upon probable cause
10 that the respondent has possession of a firearm, and the
11 petitioner can describe, with sufficient particularity,
12 the location of the firearm or firearms.

13 (j) Upon expiration of the period of safekeeping, if the
14 firearms or Firearm Owner's Identification Card cannot be
15 returned to the respondent because the respondent cannot be
16 located, fails to respond to requests to retrieve the firearms,
17 or is not lawfully eligible to possess a firearm, upon petition
18 from the local law enforcement agency, the court may order the
19 local law enforcement agency to destroy the firearms, use the
20 firearms for training purposes, or for any other application as
21 deemed appropriate by the local law enforcement agency.

22 (k) If the court does not issue a lethal violence order of
23 protection at the hearing, the court shall dissolve any
24 emergency lethal violence order of protection then in effect.

25 (l) If the court issues a lethal violence order of
26 protection under this Section, the court shall inform the

1 respondent that he or she is entitled to one hearing during the
2 period of the order to request a termination of the order,
3 under Section 45 of this Act, and shall provide the respondent
4 with a form to request a hearing.

5 Section 45. Termination and renewal.

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

10 (1) The respondent shall have the burden of proving, by
11 a preponderance of the evidence, that the respondent does
12 not pose a danger of causing personal injury to himself,
13 herself, or another in the near future by having in his or
14 her custody or control, owning, purchasing, possessing, or
15 receiving a firearm.

16 (2) If the court finds after the hearing that the
17 respondent has met his or her burden, the court shall
18 terminate the order.

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

22 (1) A court shall, after notice and a hearing, renew a
23 lethal violence order of protection issued under this part
24 if the petitioner proves, by a preponderance of the
25 evidence, that the respondent continues to pose a danger of

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

4 (2) In determining whether to renew a lethal violence
5 order of protection issued under this Act, the court shall
6 consider evidence of the facts identified in subsection (e)
7 of Section 40 of this Act and any other evidence of an
8 increased risk for violence, including, but not limited to,
9 evidence of any of the factors identified in subsection (f)
10 of Section 40 of this Act.

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

17 (4) The renewal of a lethal violence order of
18 protection issued under this Section shall be in effect for
19 one year, subject to termination by further order of the
20 court at a hearing held under this Section and further
21 renewal by further order of the court under this Section.

22 Section 50. Notice of orders.

23 (a) Entry and issuance. Upon issuance of any lethal
24 violence order of protection, the clerk shall immediately, or
25 on the next court day if an emergency lethal violence order of

1 protection is issued in accordance with Section 35 of this Act
2 (emergency lethal violence order of protection), (i) enter the
3 order on the record and file it in accordance with the circuit
4 court procedures and (ii) provide a file stamped copy of the
5 order to the respondent, if present, and to the petitioner.

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

17 (c) Service by sheriff. Unless the respondent was present
18 in court when the order was issued, the sheriff, other law
19 enforcement official, or special process server shall promptly
20 serve that order upon the respondent and file proof of service
21 in the manner provided for service of process in civil
22 proceedings. Instead of serving the order upon the respondent,
23 however, the sheriff, other law enforcement official, special
24 process server, or other persons defined in Section 112A-22.10
25 of the Code of Criminal Procedure of 1963 may serve the
26 respondent with a short form notification as provided in that

1 Section. If process has not yet been served upon the
2 respondent, it shall be served with the order or short form
3 notification if the service is made by the sheriff, other law
4 enforcement official, or special process server. A single fee
5 may be charged for service of an order obtained in circuit
6 court, or for service of the order together with process,
7 unless waived or deferred under subsection (c) of Section 10 of
8 this Act.

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

12 Section 55. Data maintenance by law enforcement agencies.

13 (a) All sheriffs shall furnish to the Department of State
14 Police, daily, in the form and detail the Department requires,
15 copies of any recorded lethal violence order of protection
16 issued by the court and any foreign orders of protection filed
17 by the clerk of the court, transmitted to the sheriff by the
18 clerk of the court under Section 50. Each lethal violence order
19 of protection shall be entered in the Law Enforcement Agencies
20 Data System (LEADS) on the same day it is issued by the court.
21 If an emergency lethal violence order of protection was issued
22 in accordance with Section 35 of this Act, the order shall be
23 entered in the Law Enforcement Agencies Data System (LEADS) as
24 soon as possible after receipt from the clerk.

25 (b) The Department of State Police shall maintain a

1 complete and systematic record and index of all valid and
2 recorded lethal violence orders of protection issued or filed
3 under this Act. The data shall be used to inform all
4 dispatchers and law enforcement officers at the scene of a
5 violation of a lethal violence order of protection of the
6 effective dates and terms of any recorded order of protection.

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

12 Section 60. Filing of a lethal violence order of protection
13 issued by another state.

14 (a) A person entitled to protection under a lethal violence
15 order of protection or similar order issued by the court of
16 another state, tribe, or United States territory may file a
17 certified copy of the lethal violence order of protection with
18 the clerk of the court in a judicial circuit in which the
19 person believes that enforcement may be necessary.

20 (b) The clerk shall:

21 (1) treat the foreign lethal violence order of
22 protection in the same manner as a judgment of the circuit
23 court for any county of this State in accordance with the
24 provisions of the Uniform Enforcement of Foreign Judgments
25 Act, except that the clerk shall not mail notice of the

1 filing of the foreign order to the respondent named in the
2 order; and

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

8 (c) Neither residence in this State nor filing of a foreign
9 lethal violence order of protection shall be required for
10 enforcement of the order by this State. Failure to file the
11 foreign order shall not be an impediment to its treatment in
12 all respects as an Illinois lethal violence order of
13 protection.

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

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

17 (a) A respondent who knowingly violates a lethal violence
18 order of protection is guilty of a Class A misdemeanor.
19 Prosecution for a violation of a lethal violence order of
20 protection shall not bar concurrent prosecution for any other
21 crime, including any crime that may have been committed at the
22 time of the violation of the lethal violence order of
23 protection.

24 (b) A petitioner who files a petition for a lethal violence
25 order of protection knowing the information in the petition to

1 be false is guilty of a Class A misdemeanor.

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

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

8 (430 ILCS 65/8.2)

9 Sec. 8.2. Firearm Owner's Identification Card denial or
10 revocation. The Department of State Police shall deny an
11 application or shall revoke and seize a Firearm Owner's
12 Identification Card previously issued under this Act if the
13 Department finds that the applicant or person to whom such card
14 was issued is or was at the time of issuance subject to an
15 existing order of protection or lethal violence order of
16 protection.

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

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

20 (430 ILCS 66/70)

21 Sec. 70. Violations.

1 (a) A license issued or renewed under this Act shall be
2 revoked if, at any time, the licensee is found to be ineligible
3 for a license under this Act or the licensee no longer meets
4 the eligibility requirements of the Firearm Owners
5 Identification Card Act.

6 (b) A license shall be suspended if an order of protection,
7 including an emergency order of protection, plenary order of
8 protection, or interim order of protection under Article 112A
9 of the Code of Criminal Procedure of 1963 or under the Illinois
10 Domestic Violence Act of 1986, or if a lethal violence order of
11 protection, including an emergency lethal violence order of
12 protection under the Lethal Violence Order of Protection Act,
13 is issued against a licensee for the duration of the order, or
14 if the Department is made aware of a similar order issued
15 against the licensee in any other jurisdiction. If an order of
16 protection is issued against a licensee, the licensee shall
17 surrender the license, as applicable, to the court at the time
18 the order is entered or to the law enforcement agency or entity
19 serving process at the time the licensee is served the order.
20 The court, law enforcement agency, or entity responsible for
21 serving the order of protection shall notify the Department
22 within 7 days and transmit the license to the Department.

23 (c) A license is invalid upon expiration of the license,
24 unless the licensee has submitted an application to renew the
25 license, and the applicant is otherwise eligible to possess a
26 license under this Act.

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

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

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

20 (f) A licensee convicted or found guilty of a violation of
21 this Act who has a valid license and is otherwise eligible to
22 carry a concealed firearm shall only be subject to the
23 penalties under this Section and shall not be subject to the
24 penalties under Section 21-6, paragraph (4), (8), or (10) of
25 subsection (a) of Section 24-1, or subparagraph (A-5) or (B-5)
26 of paragraph (3) of subsection (a) of Section 24-1.6 of the

1 Criminal Code of 2012. Except as otherwise provided in this
2 subsection, nothing in this subsection prohibits the licensee
3 from being subjected to penalties for violations other than
4 those specified in this Act.

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

24 (h) A license issued or renewed under this Act shall be
25 revoked if, at any time, the licensee is found ineligible for a
26 Firearm Owner's Identification Card, or the licensee no longer

1 possesses a valid Firearm Owner's Identification Card. A
2 licensee whose license is revoked under this subsection (h)
3 shall surrender his or her concealed carry license as provided
4 for in subsection (g) of this Section.

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

9 (i) A certified firearms instructor who knowingly provides
10 or offers to provide a false certification that an applicant
11 has completed firearms training as required under this Act is
12 guilty of a Class A misdemeanor. A person guilty of a violation
13 of this subsection (i) is not eligible for court supervision.
14 The Department shall permanently revoke the firearms
15 instructor certification of a person convicted under this
16 subsection (i).

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