



Rep. Lou Lang

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09800HB1155ham005

LRB098 08475 MRW 41603 a

1 AMENDMENT TO HOUSE BILL 1155

2 AMENDMENT NO. _____. Amend House Bill 1155, AS AMENDED, by
3 inserting the following in its proper numeric sequence:

4 "Section 135. Firearm carry prohibition; gaming facility.

5 (a) No person may knowingly carry a firearm into any gaming
6 facility or any adjacent property or parking lot area under
7 control of or owned by a gaming facility licensed under the
8 Riverboat Gambling Act or the Horse Racing Act of 1975.

9 (b) No person may knowingly carry a firearm into any
10 licensed establishment, licensed truck stop establishment,
11 licensed fraternal establishment, or licensed veterans
12 establishment licensed under the Video Gaming Act or any
13 adjacent property or parking lot area under the control of or
14 owned by a licensed establishment, licensed truck stop
15 establishment, licensed fraternal establishment, or licensed
16 veterans establishment licensed under the Video Gaming Act.

17 (c) The exemptions and provisions in subsections (a), (b),

1 (f), (g-6), (g-10), (h), and (i) of Section 24-2 of the
2 Criminal Code of 2012 apply to this Section.

3 (d) The United States Supreme Court in District of Columbia
4 v. Heller, 554 U.S. 570, 128 S.Ct. 2783 (2008) has recognized
5 that the Second Amendment to the United States Constitution
6 does not confer an unlimited right and that states may prohibit
7 the carrying of firearms in sensitive places. The Supreme Court
8 stated in the Heller decision: "Although we do not undertake an
9 exhaustive historical analysis today of the full scope of the
10 Second Amendment, nothing in our opinion should be taken to
11 cast doubt on longstanding prohibitions on the possession of
12 firearms by felons and the mentally ill, or laws forbidding the
13 carrying of firearms in sensitive places such as schools and
14 government buildings . . ." The Supreme Court also noted in a
15 footnote referencing this statement in the Heller decision
16 that: "We identify these presumptively lawful regulatory
17 measures only as examples; our list does not purport to be
18 exhaustive." This recognition was reiterated by the U. S.
19 Supreme Court in McDonald v. the City of Chicago, 561 U.S.
20 3025, 130 S.Ct. 3020 (2010), which incorporated the Second
21 Amendment against state action. The Supreme Court again stated:
22 "We made it clear in Heller that our holding did not cast doubt
23 on such longstanding regulatory measures as "prohibitions on
24 the possession of firearms by felons and the mentally ill,"
25 "laws forbidding the carrying of firearms in sensitive places
26 such as schools and government buildings . . . We repeat those

1 assurances here." Further, the federal 7th Circuit Court of
2 Appeals in Moore v. Madigan, 702 F.3d. 933 (7th Cir., 2012)
3 cited the "sensitive place" statement of the Supreme Court in
4 both the Heller and McDonald decisions and concluded: "That a
5 legislature can forbid the carrying of firearms in schools and
6 government buildings means that any right to possess a gun for
7 self-defense outside the home is not absolute, and it is not
8 absolute by the Supreme Court's own terms." Therefore, the
9 General Assembly finds that the places or locations set forth
10 in subsections (a) and (b) of this Section are sensitive places
11 and the prohibition on the carrying of firearms will promote
12 public safety in these sensitive places."