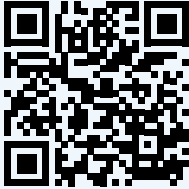




Remedies & Legal Tools in Illinois for Firearm Removal, Risk Reduction, and Crisis Intervention

Type of Civil Order	Purpose	Petitioner(s)	Relief Offered	Key Considerations
Firearms Restraining Order (FRO) Includes emergency and plenary order  Violence Prevention and Public Safety Filing Protection Orders	To remove lethal tools (firearms, ammunition, and accessories) from, and prevent the purchase of firearms by, people who are displaying clear signs of their intent to harm themselves or others.	Law enforcement; Family members; Household members. Although not everyone can petition for a FRO, anyone can notify law enforcement if they are concerned about someone. Law enforcement can file for a FRO at the request of and with the cooperation of a loved one; cohabitant; health care provider; or other professional such as a school administrator.	Prohibiting purchase and possession of firearms; FOID revocation.	FROs are temporary orders that can be used in concert with domestic violence OPs, mental health admissions, or other types of supports. FROs can also be used on their own to intervene when someone is acting dangerously in order to remove their access to firearms at critical times. FROs are <i>civil</i> , not <i>criminal</i> , tools. The sole intent of a FRO is to limit firearms access for a person at risk.
Domestic Violence Order of Protection (OP)  Starting a case to get a domestic violence Order of Protection	To protect victims and survivors of domestic violence and specify other forms of relief necessary for the victim or survivor's safety.	Survivor/victim of domestic abuse.	Stay away order; No contact order; Temporary child custody; Exclusive possession of a residence; Firearm removal and/or purchase prohibitions; Return of physical property (including pets); and/or Mandated counseling for the abuser.	Pursuing a FRO and/or OP does not need to be an either/or decision. Survivors may benefit from one or both types of orders depending on their unique situation. The priority should always be the survivor's safety and autonomy.
Emergency Admissions  Being admitted to a mental health facility in an emergency	For immediate use to require a mental health provider to complete an assessment of a person exhibiting signs of mental illness within 24 hours and determine if additional treatment is necessary.	Friends; family members; law enforcement officers; or anyone who has observed the person's behavior that suggested mental health care was imminently needed.	Emergency mental health evaluation.	For both emergency and involuntary admission orders, it is critical to note that FROs address immediate firearm-related safety concerns, while admission orders focus on treatment needs and long-term safety.



Type of Civil Order	Purpose	Petitioner(s)	Relief Offered	Key Considerations
Involuntary Admission Order  Involuntary or Court Ordered Treatment	To be used when an individual has a mental illness or may have a mental illness and is in immediate need of hospitalization and treatment.	Anyone 18 years of age or older who files two certificates, each from a clinician who has worked with the respondent (may be a doctor; psychiatrist; clinical psychologist; licensed clinical social worker; licensed clinical professional counselor; or licensed marriage and family therapist).	Emergency commitment and mental health treatment.	Does not specifically address firearm possession and ownership but does address long-term mental health and wellness. Note that law enforcement's role in this process is not to make determinations about someone's mental health status or needs, but rather to transport them to the appropriate hospital or mental health facility for admission.
Clear & Present Danger (C&PD) Reporting <i>(Note: C&PD reporting is not a court order but an administrative process).</i>  Office of Firearms Safety	C&PD reporting requires certain professionals to report when a person poses a Clear & Present Danger to themselves or others. The professional must report their concerns to the Illinois State Police (ISP) within 24 hours of making the determination. ISP can then take appropriate action to limit the individual's firearms access.	Professionals required by law to report C&PD to ISP include: Law enforcement officials; School administrators; Physicians; Clinical psychologists; and/or Qualified examiners (includes clinical social workers, clinical professional counselors, registered nurses, and licensed marriage and family therapists).	ISP may revoke a person's FOID card and/or deny the person's pending FOID application if they deem it appropriate. This is a lethal means reduction strategy.	In most cases, law enforcement should have already reported someone who meets the criteria to file for a FRO as a C&PD determination. For cases in which a person has known access to a firearm, and voluntary relinquishment has not been attempted or has unsuccessfully been attempted, a FRO should be considered.