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Court of Appeals Shoots Down Chicago’s New Gun Law

For nearly three decades, the City of Chicago, Illinois, had ordinances in place that effectively banned handgun possession by private citizens. In 2008, the U.S. Supreme Court struck down a handgun ban in the District of Columbia, holding that the Second Amendment applies to the District of Columbia. This decision opened the door for the Second Amendment to apply to the states and local jurisdictions as well.

In 2010, the Supreme Court held, in McDonald v. City of Chicago, 130 S. Ct. 3020, that the Second Amendment right to possess firearms (including handguns) applied to the states and local governments as well. This rendered Chicago’s law “unenforceable.”
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Second Amendment

Court of Appeals Shoots Down Chicago’s New Gun Law

For nearly three decades, the City of Chicago, Illinois, had ordinances in place that effectively banned handgun possession by private citizens. In 2008, the U.S. Supreme Court struck down a handgun ban in the District of Columbia, holding that the Second Amendment to the U.S. Constitution secures to individuals the right to keep and bear arms for self-defense, including, and most notably, in their homes. District of Columbia v. Heller, 554 U.S. 570. Following that decision, Chicago’s ban on handguns was challenged. In 2010, the Supreme Court held, in McDonald v. City of Chicago, 130 S. Ct. 3020, that the Second Amendment right to possess operable firearms (including handguns) applied to the states and subsidiary local governments as well. This rendered Chicago’s law “unenforceable.”
Second Amendment

Court of Appeals Shoots Down Chicago's New Gun Law
Third Circuit Rules that Felons Do Not Have Second Amendment Rights
In Focus: Gun Control and Mental Illness Disqualification in the Aftermath of the 2011 Tucson Shootings

For nearly three decades, the City of Chicago, Illinois, had ordinances in place that effectively banned handgun possession by private citizens. In 2008, the U.S. Supreme Court struck down a handgun ban in the District of Columbia, thus invalidating the Second Amendment to the U.S. Constitution under the Tenth Amendment. In 2017, the Supreme Court held, in McDonald v. Chicago, that the Second Amendment gives the right of the people to possess operable firearms (including handguns) applied to the states and subsidiary local governments as well. This rendered Chicago's law “unenforceable.”

In 2011, then-Chicago Mayor Rahm Emanuel announced the creation of a new process that would make it easier for gun owners to obtain a concealed carry permit. The process involved a series of steps that were intended to streamline the application process and make it more accessible to gun owners. The new process was expected to reduce the time required to obtain a permit, making it easier for gun owners to comply with the law.

The new process was implemented in 2011 and has been in operation ever since. The process has been praised by gun owners as being easier to navigate and more user-friendly. However, it has also faced criticism from gun control advocates who argue that it is too lenient and does not do enough to prevent gun violence.

The new process involves a series of steps that are intended to ensure that gun owners are not a danger to themselves or others. The process includes a background check, a mental health assessment, and a review of the applicant's criminal history. The process also includes a training component that is designed to educate gun owners about responsible gun ownership and safety.

The new process has been in operation for several years and has been praised by gun owners as being easier to navigate and more user-friendly. However, it has also faced criticism from gun control advocates who argue that it is too lenient and does not do enough to prevent gun violence. The process continues to be reviewed and updated as new information becomes available and as the gun control debate evolves.
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Second Amendment


Court of Appeals, Hawaii, New Gun Law

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