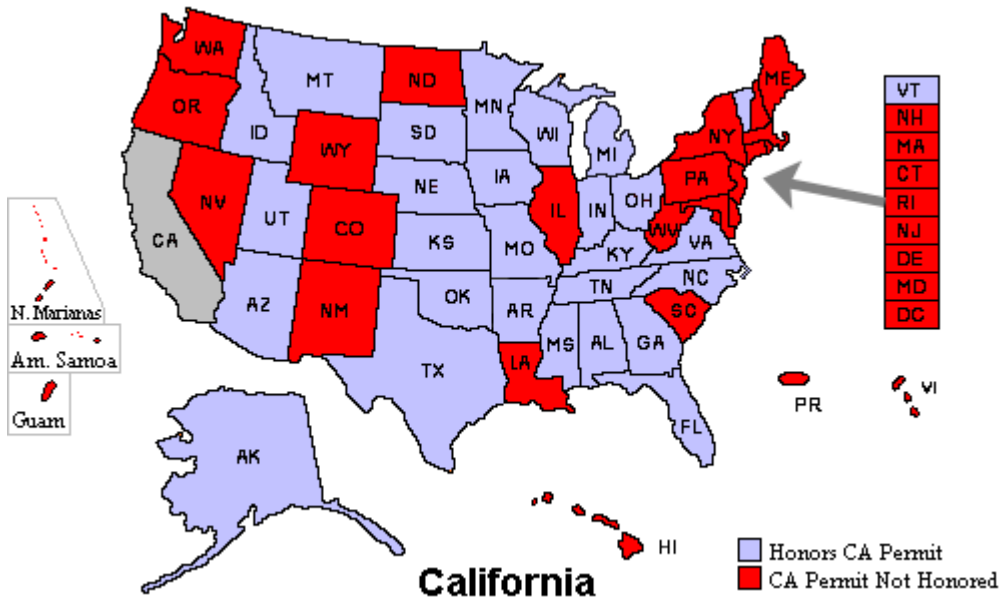


California

Shall Issue

Must Inform Officer Immediately: **YES/NO?**

(See Notes Section)



Note: [Alabama](#), [Alaska](#), [Arizona](#), [Arkansas](#), [Florida](#), [Georgia](#), [Idaho](#), [Indiana](#), [Iowa](#), [Kansas](#), [Kentucky](#), [Maine](#), [Mississippi](#), [Missouri](#), [Montana](#), [Nebraska](#), [New Hampshire](#), [North Dakota](#), [Ohio](#), [Oklahoma](#), [South Dakota](#), [South Carolina](#), [Tennessee](#), [Texas](#), [Utah](#), [Vermont](#), [West Virginia](#), and [Wyoming](#) have "Permitless Carry"

Anyone who can legally possess a firearm may carry in these states without a Permit. Check each states page for age or other restrictions that may apply.

[California CCW Links√](#)
[State CCW Site](#)
[Firearms Laws Summary 2021](#)
[CCW Application](#)
[CA Firearm Forms](#)
[CA Firearm Info Bulletins From CA AG](#)
[State FAQ Site](#)
[CA Gun Rights Foundation FAQs](#)
[State Statutes](#)
[State Admin Rules](#)
[Calguns Foundation Application Guide](#)
[Transporting a Firearm In California](#)
[State Attorney General](#)
[2nd CCW Info Site](#)
[Age to Carry a Firearm In Other States](#)
Last Updated: 1/7/2024

Permits/Licenses This State Honors Listed Below

California does not honor any other states Permits/Licenses.

How to Apply for a Permit

Notice: With the ruling and the [Legal Alert](#) the California DOJ put out that California is now Shall Issue. That is still debatable! Only "Justifiable Need" was ruled Unconstitutional! The states do not seem to want to give up their authority. The California DOJ has put out a [Legal Alert](#) which gives directions to Issuing Authorities. Only the "Justifiable Need" part is no longer required. California still has a lot of hoops to jump through to obtain a permit to carry. Do read the Legal Alert as you still must meet all of the requirements set forth by the state!

Your **Local Sheriff** or **Chief of Police** Issues Permit/Licenses

Some are Now Taking Online Applications. Check with Your Sheriff/Police Dept.

Term of the Permit/License is 2 years

Sheriffs charge different amounts plus hidden costs. Check with your Local Issuing Agency for costs.

[Links to All California Sheriffs CCW Info](#)

[Kern Co. Sheriff](#) [Lake Co. Sheriff](#) [Mendocino Co. Sheriff](#) [Orange Co. Sheriff](#) [Tulare Co. Sheriff](#)

Penal Code [26190](#)

(b) (1) The licensing authority of any city, city and county, or county shall charge an additional fee in an amount equal to the reasonable costs for processing the application for a new license, issuing the license, and enforcing the license, including any required notices, excluding fingerprint and training costs, and shall transmit the additional fee, if any, to the city, city and county, or county treasury. *Ch. 732, Sec. 1. (AB 1297)2020*

Penal Code [26150](#). License to Carry A Pistol, Revolver, or Other Firearm Capable of Being Concealed Upon the Person

(a) When a person applies for a new license or license renewal to carry a pistol, revolver, or other firearm capable of being concealed upon the person, the sheriff of a county shall issue or renew a license to that person upon proof of all of the following:

- (1) The applicant is not a disqualified person to receive such a license, as determined in accordance with the standards set forth in Section [26202](#).
 - (2) The applicant is at least 21 years of age, and presents clear evidence of the person's identity and age, as defined in Section [16400](#).
 - (3) The applicant is a resident of the county or a city within the county, or the applicant's principal place of employment or business is in the county or a city within the county and the applicant spends a substantial period of time in that place of employment or business. Prima facie evidence of residency within the county or a city within the county includes, but is not limited to, the address where the applicant is registered to vote, the applicant's filing of a homeowner's property tax exemption, and other acts, occurrences, or events that indicate presence in the county or a city within the county is more than temporary or transient. The presumption of residency in the county or city within the county may be rebutted by satisfactory evidence that the applicant's primary residence is in another county or city within the county.
 - (4) The applicant has completed a course of training as described in Section [26165](#).
 - (5) The applicant is the recorded owner, with the Department of Justice, of the pistol, revolver, or other firearm for which the license will be issued.
- (b) The sheriff shall issue or renew a license under subdivision (a) in either of the following formats:
- (1) A license to carry concealed a pistol, revolver, or other firearm capable of being concealed upon the person.
 - (2) Where the population of the county is less than 200,000 persons according to the most recent federal decennial census, a license to carry loaded and exposed in only that county a pistol, revolver, or other firearm capable of being concealed upon the person.
- (c) (1) Nothing in this chapter shall preclude the sheriff of the county from entering into an agreement with the chief or other head of a municipal police department of a city to process all applications for licenses, renewals of licenses, or amendments to licenses pursuant to this chapter, in lieu of the sheriff.
- (2) This subdivision shall only apply to applicants who reside within the city in which the chief or other head of the municipal police department has agreed to process applications for licenses, renewals of licenses, and amendments to licenses, pursuant to this chapter. [SB2 2023](#)

Note: Sheriff Issuing PC [26150](#)/Municipal Issuing PC [26155](#)

Penal Code [26165](#). License to Carry A Pistol, Revolver, or Other Firearm Capable of Being Concealed Upon the Person

(a) For new license applicants, the course of training for issuance of a license under Section [26150](#) or [26155](#) may be any course acceptable to the licensing authority that meets all of the following minimum criteria:

- (1) The course shall be no less than 16 hours in length.
 - (2) The course shall include instruction on firearm safety, firearm handling, shooting technique, safe storage, legal methods to transport firearms and securing firearms in vehicles, laws governing where permit holders may carry firearms, laws regarding the permissible use of a firearm, and laws regarding the permissible use of lethal force in self-defense.
 - (1) The course shall include a component, no less than one hour in length, on mental health and mental health resources.
 - (2) Except for the component on mental health and mental health resources, the course shall be taught and supervised by firearms instructors certified by the Department of Justice pursuant to Section [31635](#), or in a manner to be prescribed by regulation.
 - (3) The course shall require students to pass a written examination to demonstrate their understanding of the covered topics.
 - (4) The course shall include live-fire shooting exercises on a firing range and shall include a demonstration by the applicant of safe handling of, and shooting proficiency with, each firearm that the applicant is applying to be licensed to carry.
- (b) A licensing authority shall establish, and make available to the public, the standards it uses when issuing licenses with regards to the required live-fire shooting exercises, including, but not limited to, a minimum number of rounds to be fired and minimum passing scores from specified firing distances.
- (c) Notwithstanding subdivision (a), the licensing authority may require a community college course certified by the Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training, up to a maximum of 24 hours, but only if required uniformly of all license applicants without exception.
- (d) For license renewal applicants, the course of training may be any course acceptable to the licensing authority, shall be no less than eight hours, and shall satisfy the requirements of paragraphs (2) to (6), inclusive, of subdivision (a). No course of training shall be required for any person certified by the licensing authority as a trainer for purposes of this section, in order for that person to renew a license issued pursuant to this chapter.
- (e) The applicant shall not be required to pay for any training courses prior to the initial determination of whether the applicant is a disqualified person pursuant to paragraph (1) of subdivision (d) of Section 26202.

[SB2 2023](#)

Penal Code [26175](#). License to Carry A Pistol, Revolver, or Other Firearm Capable of Being Concealed Upon the Person

(a) (1) (A) Applications for licenses and applications for amendments to licenses under this chapter shall be uniform throughout the state, upon forms to be prescribed by the Attorney General.

[SB2 2023](#)

Penal Code [26185](#). License to Carry A Pistol, Revolver, or Other Firearm Capable of Being Concealed Upon the Person

- (c)(1) For each applicant for a renewal license, upon issuance of the notice described in paragraph (1) of subdivision (d) of Section [26202](#), the licensing authority shall submit to the department the renewal notification described in paragraph (1) of subdivision (d) of Section [26202](#), in a manner and format prescribed by the department.

(2) For each renewal notification submitted to the department in accordance with paragraph (1) on or after September 1, 2026, the licensing authority shall also submit to the department fingerprint images and related information required by the department for each applicant applying for a renewal license to carry a pistol, revolver, or other firearm capable of being concealed upon the person, pursuant to subdivision (u) of Section [11105](#). The department shall then provide a state or federal response to the licensing authority, pursuant to subdivision (l) of Section [11105](#). [SB2 2023](#)

Penal Code [26190](#).

(a) (1) An applicant for a new license or for the renewal of a license shall pay at the time of filing the application a fee determined by the Department of Justice. The fee shall not exceed the application processing costs of the Department of Justice for the direct costs of furnishing the report required by Section 26185.

(2) After the department establishes fees sufficient to reimburse the department for processing costs, fees charged shall increase at a rate not to exceed the legislatively approved annual cost-of-living adjustments for the department's budget.

(3) The officer receiving the application and the fee shall transmit the fee, with the fingerprints if required, to the Department of Justice.

(b) (1) The licensing authority of any city, city and county, or county may charge an additional fee in an amount equal to the actual costs for processing the application for a new license, including any required notices, excluding fingerprint and training costs, but in no case to exceed one hundred dollars (\$100), and shall transmit the additional fee, if any, to the city, city and county, or county treasury.

(2) The first 20 percent of this additional local fee may be collected upon filing of the initial application. The balance of the fee shall be collected only upon issuance of the license.

(c) The licensing authority may charge an additional fee, not to exceed twenty-five dollars (\$25), for processing the application for a license renewal, and shall transmit an additional fee, if any, to the city, city and county, or county treasury.

(d) These local fees may be increased at a rate not to exceed any increase in the California Consumer Price Index as compiled and reported by the Department of Industrial Relations.

(e) (1) In the case of an amended license pursuant to Section 26215, the licensing authority of any city, city and county, or county may charge a fee, not to exceed ten dollars (\$10), for processing the amended license.

(2) This fee may be increased at a rate not to exceed any increase in the California Consumer Price Index as compiled and reported by the Department of Industrial Relations.

(3) The licensing authority shall transmit the fee to the city, city and county, or county treasury.

(f) (1) If psychological testing on the initial application is required by the licensing authority, the license applicant shall be referred to a licensed psychologist used by the licensing authority for the psychological testing of its own employees. The applicant may be charged for the actual cost of the testing in an amount not to exceed one hundred fifty dollars (\$150).

(2) Additional psychological testing of an applicant seeking license renewal shall be required only if there is compelling evidence to indicate that a test is necessary. The cost to the applicant for this additional testing shall not exceed one hundred fifty dollars (\$150).

(g) Except as authorized pursuant to this section, a requirement, charge, assessment, fee, or condition that requires the payment of any additional funds by the applicant, or requires the applicant to obtain liability insurance, may not be imposed by any licensing authority as a condition of the application for a license.

ch 732 (AB 1297), s 1, eff. 1/1/2020

Penal Code [26202](#). Spells out what the state disqualifications are for denying a License. [SB2 2023](#)

Penal Code [26205](#). License to Carry A Pistol, Revolver, or Other Firearm Capable of Being Concealed Upon the Person

(a) Unless otherwise specified in subdivision (b), the licensing authority shall give written notice to the applicant indicating if the license under this chapter is approved or denied. The licensing authority shall give this notice within 120 days of receiving the completed application for a new-license, or 30 days after receipt of the information and report from the Department of Justice described in paragraph (2) of subdivision (a) of Section 26185, whichever is later. The licensing authority shall give this notice within 120 days of receiving the completed application for a license renewal. [SB2 2023](#)

Penal Code [26206](#). License to Carry A Pistol, Revolver, or Other Firearm Capable of Being Concealed Upon the Person (NEW SECTION 1/2024)

(a) If a new license or license renewal pursuant to Section [26150](#), [26155](#), or [26170](#) is denied or revoked based on a determination that the applicant is a disqualified person for such a license, as set forth in Section 26202, the licensing authority shall provide the applicant with the notice of this determination as required under subdivision (d) of Section [26202](#), Section [26205](#), or paragraph (3) of subdivision (b) of Section [26195](#). The notice shall state the reason as to why the determination was made and also inform the applicant that they may request a hearing from a court, as provided in this section, to review the denial or revocation. The licensing authority shall provide the applicant with a copy of the most recent “Request for Hearing to Challenge Disqualified Person Determination” form prescribed by the Department of Justice under this section. [SB2 2023](#)

Penal Code [26210](#). License to Carry A Pistol, Revolver, or Other Firearm Capable of Being Concealed Upon the Person

(a) When a licensee under this chapter has a change of address, the license shall be amended to reflect the new address and a new license shall be issued pursuant to subdivision (b) of Section [26215](#).

(b) The licensee shall notify the licensing authority in writing within 10 days of any change in the licensee’s place of residence, and within 10 days of receiving that notice, the licensing authority shall notify the Department of Justice of the change in a licensee’s place of residence.

(c) If both of the following conditions are satisfied, a license to carry a concealed handgun may not be revoked solely because the licensee’s place of residence has changed to another county: [SB2 2023](#)

Penal Code [26220](#). License to Carry A Pistol, Revolver, or Other Firearm Capable of Being Concealed Upon the Person

(a) Except as otherwise provided in this section and in subdivision (c) of Section [26210](#), a license issued pursuant to Section [26150](#) or [26155](#) is valid for any period of time not to exceed two years from the date of the license. [SB2 2023](#)

Note: For further information on California Gun Laws and how to apply I recommend you check out the State Organizations listed for California [Here](#).

Non-Resident Permits

California does not issue Non-Resident Permit/Licenses.

Places Off-Limits Even With a Permit/License

Notice: The areas struck through on 26230 below are on hold by the [U.S. Dist. Ct. Central Dist. of CA S. Div. May v Bonta Preliminary Injunction](#). The Preliminary Injunction was stayed by a 3 member panel of the 9th but on 1/6/2024 The 9th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals [Dissolved this Order](#) by a different 9th Circuit panel from a week earlier that suspended the injunction.

Penal Code [26230](#). License to Carry a Pistol, Revolver, or Other Firearm Capable of Being Concealed Upon the Person (NEW SECTION 1/2024)

(a) A person granted a license to carry a pistol, revolver, or other firearm capable of being concealed upon the person pursuant to Section [26150](#), [26155](#), or [26170](#) shall not carry a firearm on or into any of the following:

(1) A place prohibited by Section [626.9](#).

(2) A building, real property, or ~~Parking Area~~ under the control of a preschool or childcare facility, including a room or portion of a building under the control of a preschool or childcare facility. Nothing in this paragraph shall prevent the operator of a childcare facility in a family home from owning or possessing a firearm in the home if no child under child care at the home is present in the home or the firearm in the home is unloaded, stored in a locked container, and stored separately from ammunition when a child under child care at the home is present in the home so long as the childcare provider notifies clients that there is a firearm in the home.

(3) A building, ~~Parking Area~~, or portion of a building under the control of an officer of the executive or legislative branch of the state government, except as allowed pursuant to paragraph (2) of subdivision (b) of Section [171c](#).

(4) A building designated for a court proceeding, including matters before a superior court, district court of appeal, or the California Supreme Court, ~~Parking Area~~ under the control of the owner or operator of that building, or a building or portion of a building under the control of the Supreme Court, unless the person is a justice, judge, or commissioner of that court.

(5) A building, ~~Parking Area~~, or portion of a building under the control of a unit of local government, unless the firearm is being carried for purposes of training pursuant to Section [26165](#).

(6) A building, real property, and ~~Parking Area~~ under the control of an adult or juvenile detention or correctional institution, prison, or jail.

~~(7) A building, real property, and Parking Area under the control of a public or private hospital or hospital affiliate, mental health facility, nursing home, medical office, urgent care facility, or other place at which medical services are customarily provided.~~

~~(8) A bus, train, or other form of transportation paid for in whole or in part with public funds, and a building, real property, or Parking Area under the control of a transportation authority supported in whole or in part with public funds.~~

~~(9) A building, real property, and Parking Area under the control of a vendor or an establishment where intoxicating liquor is sold for consumption on the premises.~~

~~(10) A public gathering or special event conducted on property open to the public that requires the issuance of a permit from a federal, state, or local government and sidewalk or street immediately adjacent to the public gathering or special event but is not more than 1,000 feet from the event or gathering, provided this prohibition shall not apply to a licensee who must walk through a public gathering in order to access their residence, place of business, or vehicle.~~

~~(11) A playground or public or private youth center, as defined in Section [626.95](#), and a street or sidewalk immediately adjacent to the playground or youth center.~~

~~(12) A park, athletic area, or athletic facility that is open to the public and a street or sidewalk immediately adjacent to those areas, provided this prohibition shall not apply to a licensee who must walk through such a place in order to access their residence, place of business, or vehicle.~~

~~(13) Real property under the control of the Department of Parks and Recreation or Department of Fish and Wildlife, except those areas designated for hunting pursuant to Section [5003.1](#) of the Public Resources Code, Section [4501](#) of Title 14 of the California Code of Regulations, or any other designated public hunting area, public shooting ground, or building where firearm possession is permitted by applicable law.~~

(14) Any area under the control of a public or private community college, college, or university, including, but not limited to, buildings, classrooms, laboratories, medical clinics, hospitals, artistic venues, athletic fields or venues, entertainment venues, officially recognized university-related organization properties, whether owned or leased, and any real property, including ~~Parking Areas~~, sidewalks, and common areas.

~~(15) A building, real property, or Parking Area that is or would be used for gambling or gaming of any kind whatsoever, including, but not limited to, casinos, gambling establishments, gaming clubs, bingo operations, facilities licensed by the California Horse Racing Board, or a facility wherein banked or percentage games, any form of gambling device, or lotteries, other than the California State Lottery, are or will be played.~~

~~(16) A stadium, arena, or the real property or Parking Area under the control of a stadium, arena, or a collegiate or professional sporting or eSporting event.~~

~~(17) A building, real property, or Parking Area under the control of a public library.~~

(18) A building, real property, or ~~Parking Area~~ under the control of an airport or passenger vessel terminal, as those terms are defined in subdivision (a) of Section [171.5](#).

~~(19) A building, real property, or Parking Area under the control of an amusement park.~~

~~(20) A building, real property, or Parking Area under the control of a zoo or museum.~~

(21) A street, driveway, ~~Parking Area~~, property, building, or facility, owned, leased, controlled, or used by a nuclear energy, storage, weapons, or development site or facility regulated by the federal Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

~~(22) A church, synagogue, mosque, or other place of worship, including in any Parking Area immediately adjacent thereto, unless the operator of the place of worship clearly and conspicuously posts a sign at the entrance of the building or on the premises indicating that licenseholders are permitted to carry firearms on the property. Signs shall be of a uniform design as prescribed by the Department of Justice and shall be at least four inches by six inches in size.~~

~~(23) A financial institution or Parking Area under the control of a financial institution.~~

(24) A police, sheriff, or highway patrol station or ~~Parking Area~~ under control of a law enforcement agency.

(25) A polling place, voting center, precinct, or other area or location where votes are being cast or cast ballots are being returned or counted, ~~or the streets or sidewalks immediately adjacent to any of these places.~~

~~(26) Any other privately owned commercial establishment that is open to the public, unless the operator of the establishment clearly and conspicuously posts a sign at the entrance of the building or on the premises indicating that licenseholders are permitted to carry firearms on the property. Signs shall be of a uniform design as prescribed by the Department of Justice and shall be at least four inches by six inches in size.~~

(27) Any other place or area prohibited by other provisions of state law.

(28) Any other place or area prohibited by federal law.

(29) Any other place or area prohibited by local law.

Notice: with the [U.S. Dist. Ct. Central Dist. of CA S. Div. May v Bonta Preliminary Injunction](#). (b), (c), (d), (e) and (f) are uncertain at this time. The Injunction has a huge effect on Parking Areas and what parts of these sections would be legal/illegal. Other sections of CA law covers some of these areas. Use Caution until more information becomes available!

(b) Notwithstanding subdivision (a), except under paragraph (21) or (28) of subdivision (a), a licensee may transport a firearm and ammunition within their vehicle so long as the firearm is locked in a lock box, as defined in subdivision (y) of Section 4082 and subdivision (b) of Section [4094](#) of Title 11 of the California Code of Regulations, and the lock box is a firearm safety device, as defined in Section [16540](#), that is listed on the department's Roster of Firearm Safety Devices Certified for Sale pursuant to Sections [23650](#) and [23655](#). Nothing in this subdivision is intended to preempt local laws placing more restrictive requirements upon the storage of firearms in vehicles.

(c) Notwithstanding subdivision (a), except under paragraph (21) or (28) of subdivision (a), a licensee prohibited from carrying a concealed firearm into the Parking Area of a prohibited location specified in subdivision (a) shall be allowed to:

(1) Transport a concealed firearm or ammunition within a vehicle into or out of the Parking Area so long as the firearm is locked in a lock box.

(2) Store ammunition or a firearm within a locked lock box and out of plain view within the vehicle in the Parking Area. Nothing in this paragraph is intended to preempt local laws placing more restrictive requirements upon the storage of firearms in vehicles.

(3) Transport a concealed firearm in the immediate area surrounding their vehicle within a prohibited parking lot area only for the limited purpose of storing or retrieving a firearm within a locked lock box in the vehicle's trunk or other place inside the vehicle that is out of plain view.

(d) For purposes of subdivision (c), a lock box is an item as defined in subdivision (b) of Section [4082](#) and subdivision (y) of Section [4094](#) of Title 11 of the California Code of Regulations, which is a firearm safety device, as defined in Section [16540](#), that is listed on the Department's Roster of Firearm Safety Devices Certified for Sale pursuant to Sections [23650](#) and [23655](#).

(e) Except in the places specified in paragraph (14) of subdivision (a), a licensee shall not be in violation of this section while they are traveling along a public right-of-way that touches or crosses any of the premises identified in subdivision (a) if the concealed firearm is carried on their person in accordance with the provisions of this act or is being transported in a vehicle by the licensee in accordance with all other applicable provisions of law. Nothing in this section allows a person to loiter or remain in a place longer than necessary to complete their travel.

(f) Nothing in this section shall prohibit the carrying of a firearm where it is otherwise expressly authorized by law. [SB2 2023](#)

Penal Code [27330](#).

No person at a gun show or event, other than security personnel or sworn peace officers, shall possess at the same time both a firearm and ammunition that is designed to be fired in the firearm. Vendors having those items at the show for sale or exhibition are exempt from this prohibition.

Operative January 1, 2012, by Sec. 10 of Ch. 711.)

Penal Code [171c](#)

(a)(1) Any person who brings a loaded firearm into, or possesses a loaded firearm within, the State Capitol, the state office building at 1021 O Street in the City of Sacramento, any legislative office, any office of the

Governor or other constitutional officer, or any hearing room in which any committee of the Senate or Assembly is conducting a hearing, or upon the grounds of the State Capitol, which is bounded by 10th, L, 15th, and N Streets in the City of Sacramento, shall be punished by imprisonment in a county jail for a period of not more than one year, a fine of not more than one thousand dollars (\$1,000), or both such imprisonment and fine, or by imprisonment pursuant to subdivision (h) of Section 1170. Ch.253, Sec.1.(AB 173)

Penal Code [171d](#). Other Offenses Against Public Justice

Any person, except a duly appointed peace officer as defined in Chapter 4.5 (commencing with Section [830](#)) of Title 3 of Part 2, a full-time paid peace officer of another state or the federal government who is carrying out official duties while in California. . . if they do either of the following:

- (a) Bring a firearm into, or possess a firearm within, the Governor’s Mansion, or any other residence of the Governor, the residence of any other constitutional officer, or the residence of any Member of the Legislature.
- (b) Bring a firearm upon, or possess a firearm upon, the grounds of the Governor’s Mansion or any other residence of the Governor, the residence of any other constitutional officer, or the residence of any Member of the Legislature.

[SB2 2023](#)

Penal Code [171.5](#). Other Offenses Against Public Justice

(a) For purposes of this section:

- (1) “Airport” means an airport, with a secured area, that regularly serves an air carrier holding a certificate issued by the United States Secretary of Transportation.
 - (2) “Passenger vessel terminal” means only that portion of a harbor or port facility, as described in Section [105.105](#)(a)(2) of Title 33 of the Code of Federal Regulations, with a secured area that regularly serves scheduled commuter or passenger operations.
 - (3) “Sterile area” means a portion of an airport defined in the airport security program to which access generally is controlled through the screening of persons and property, as specified in Section [1540.5](#) of Title 49 of the Code of Federal Regulations, or a portion of any passenger vessel terminal to which, pursuant to the requirements set forth in Sections [105.255](#) and [105.260](#)(a) of Title 33 of the Code of Federal Regulations, access is generally controlled in a manner consistent with the passenger vessel terminal’s security plan and the maritime security level in effect at the time.
- (b) It is unlawful for any person to knowingly possess any firearm in any building, real property, or parking area under the control of an airport, except as provided for in subdivision (b), (c), or (e) of Section [26230](#).
- (c) It is unlawful for any person to knowingly possess, within any sterile area of an airport or a passenger vessel terminal, any of the following items:
- (1) Any knife with a blade length in excess of four inches, the blade of which is fixed, or is capable of being fixed, in an unguarded position by the use of one or two hands.
 - (2) Any box cutter or straight razor.
 - (3) Any metal military practice hand grenade.
 - (4) Any metal replica hand grenade.
 - (5) Any plastic replica hand grenade.
 - (6) Any imitation firearm as defined in Section [417.4](#).
 - (7) Any frame, receiver, barrel, or magazine of a firearm.
 - (8) Any unauthorized tear gas weapon.
 - (9) Any taser or stun gun as defined in Section [244.5](#).

(10) Any instrument that expels a metallic projectile, such as a BB or pellet, through the force of air pressure, CO2 pressure, or spring action, or any spot marker gun or paint gun.

(11) Any ammunition as defined in Section [16150](#).

(d) Subdivisions (b) and (c) shall not apply to, or affect, any of the following:

(e) Subdivision (b) shall not apply to, or affect, any person possessing an unloaded firearm being transported in accordance with Sections [1540.111\(c\)\(2\)\(iii\)](#) and [1540.111\(c\)\(2\)\(iv\)](#) of Title 49 of the Code of Federal Regulations, which require a hard-sided, locked container, so long as the person is not within any sterile area of an airport or a passenger vessel terminal. [SB2 2023](#)

Penal Code [171.7](#). Other Offenses Against Public Justice

(a) For purposes of this section:

(1) “Public transit facility” means any land, building, or equipment, or any interest therein, including any station on a public transportation route, to which access is controlled in a manner consistent with the public transit authority’s security plan, whether or not the operation thereof produces revenue, that has as its primary purpose the operation of a public transit system or the providing of services to the passengers of a public transit system. A public transit system includes the vehicles used in the system, including, but not limited to, motor vehicles, streetcars, trackless trolleys, buses, light rail systems, rapid transit systems, subways, trains, or jitneys, that transport members of the public for hire.

(2) “Firearm” has the same meaning as specified in subdivisions (a) and (b) of Section [16520](#).

(b) It is unlawful for any person to knowingly possess any of the following in a public transit facility:

(1) Any firearm.

(2) Any imitation firearm as defined in Section 417.4.

(3) Any instrument that expels a metallic projectile, such as a BB or pellet, through the force of air pressure, CO2 pressure, or spring action, or any spot marker gun or paint gun.

(4) Any metal military practice hand grenade.

(5) Any metal replica hand grenade.

(6) Any plastic replica hand grenade.

(7) Any unauthorized tear gas weapon.

(8) Any undetectable knife, as described in Section [17290](#).

(9) Any undetectable firearm, as described in Section [17280](#).

(c) (1) Subdivision (b) shall not apply to, or affect, any of the following:

(G) A person possessing an unloaded firearm while traveling on a public transit system that offers checked baggage services, so long as the firearm is stored in accordance with the public transit system’s checked baggage policies. [SB2 2023](#)

Elections Code [18544](#)

(a) Any person in possession of a firearm or any uniformed peace officer, private guard, or security personnel or any person who is wearing a uniform of a peace officer, guard, or security personnel, who is stationed in the immediate vicinity of, or posted at, a polling place without written authorization of the appropriate city or county elections official is punishable by a fine not exceeding ten thousand dollars (\$10,000), by imprisonment pursuant to subdivision (h) of Section 1170 of the Penal Code for 16 months or two or three years, or in a county jail not exceeding one year, or by both that fine and imprisonment.

as amended by Stats. 2011, Ch. 39, Sec. 68.

Penal Code [17510](#)

(a) Any person who does any of the following acts while engaged in picketing, or other informational activities in a public place relating to a concerted refusal to work, is guilty of a misdemeanor:

- (1) Carries concealed upon his person or within any vehicle which is under his or her control or direction any pistol, revolver, or other firearm capable of being concealed upon the person.
- (2) Carries a loaded firearm upon his or her person or within any vehicle which is under his or her control or direction.
- (3) Carries a deadly weapon.

Added by Stats 2010 ch 711 (SB 1080), s 6, eff. 1/1/2011, op. 1/1/2012

Penal Code [171b](#). Other Offenses Against Public Justice

(a) Any person who brings or possesses within any state or local public building or at any meeting required to be open to the public pursuant to Chapter 9 (commencing with Section [54950](#)) of Part 1 of Division 2 of Title 5 of, or Article 9 (commencing with Section [11120](#)) of Chapter 1 of Part 1 of Division 3 of Title 2 of, the Government Code, any of the following is guilty of a public offense punishable by imprisonment in a county jail for not more than one year, or in the state prison:

- (1) Any firearm.
 - (2) Any deadly weapon described in Section [17235](#) or in any provision listed in Section [16590](#).
 - (3) Any knife with a blade length in excess of four inches, the blade of which is fixed or is capable of being fixed in an unguarded position by the use of one or two hands.
 - (4) Any unauthorized tear gas weapon.
 - (5) Any taser or stun gun as defined in Section [244.5](#).
 - (6) Any instrument that expels a metallic projectile, such as a BB or pellet, through the force of air pressure, CO2 pressure, or spring action, or any spot marker gun or paint gun.
- (c) As used in this section, "state or local public building" means a building that meets all of the following criteria:
- (1) It is a building or part of a building owned or leased by the state or local government, if state or local public employees are regularly present for the purposes of performing their official duties. A state or local public building includes, but is not limited to, a building that contains a courtroom.
 - (2) It is not a building or facility, or a part thereof, that is referred to in Section [171c](#), [171d](#), [626.9](#), [626.95](#), or [626.10](#) of this code, or in Section [18544](#) of the Elections Code.
 - (3) It is a building not regularly used, and not intended to be used, by state or local employees as a place of residence.

[SB2 2023](#)

Penal Code [25300](#)

(a) A person commits criminal possession of a firearm when he or she carries a firearm in a public place or on any public street while masked so as to hide his or her identity.

Stats. 2010, Ch. 711, Sec. 10.

Fish and Game Code - [10500](#).

Except under a permit or specific authorization, it is unlawful to do any of the following:

(b) To use or have in possession in a game refuge, a firearm, BB device as defined in Section 16250 of the Penal Code, crossbow, bow and arrow, or a trap or other contrivance designed to be, or capable of being, used to take birds or mammals, or to discharge a firearm or BB device or to release an arrow or crossbow bolt into a game refuge.

2015, Ch. 154, Sec. 95. (AB 1527)

Penal Code [4574](#) Prisons and Prison Property.

(a) Except when otherwise authorized by law, or when authorized by the person in charge of the prison or other institution referred to in this section or by an officer of the institution empowered by the person in charge of the institution to give such authorization, any person, who knowingly brings or sends into, or knowingly assists in bringing into, or sending into, any state prison or prison road camp or prison forestry camp, or other prison camp or prison farm or any other place where prisoners of the state prison are located under the custody of prison officials, officers or employees, or any jail or any county road camp in this state, or within the grounds belonging or adjacent to any such institution, any firearms, deadly weapons, or explosives, and any person who, while lawfully confined in a jail or county road camp possesses therein any firearm, deadly weapon, explosive, tear gas or tear gas weapon, is guilty of a felony and punishable by imprisonment pursuant to subdivision (h) of Section 1170 for two, three, or four years. 2011, Ch. 39, Sec. 68

The below listed places are off limits and should have by their rules “No Firearms Signs” Posted.

[Title 22. Div. 12. Chapter 1. Article 7. § 101238 \(g\)\(2\)](#) - **Child Care Centers**

[Title 22. Div. 6. Chpt. 2.Subchpt. 1. Article 7. § 81087 \(m\)](#) - **Social Rehabilitation Facilities**

[Title 22. Div. 6. Chpt. 7.3. Article 7. § 86587\(g\)\(4\)](#) - **Crisis Nurseries**

Carrying Firearms: [From the CA Attorney General](#)

Unless otherwise unlawful, any person over the age of 18 who is not prohibited from possessing firearms may have a loaded or unloaded firearm at his or her place of residence, temporary residence, campsite or on private property owned or lawfully possessed by the person . Any person engaged in lawful business (including nonprofit organizations) or any officer, employee or agent authorized for lawful purposes connected with the business may have a loaded firearm within the place of business if that person is over 18 years of age and not otherwise prohibited from possessing firearms . (Pen . Code, §§ 25605, 26035 .)

NOTE: If a person’s place of business, residence, temporary residence, campsite or private property is located within an area where possession of a firearm is prohibited by local or federal laws, such laws would prevail .

Penal Code [26200](#). License to Carry A Pistol, Revolver, or Other Firearm Capable of Being Concealed Upon the Person

(a) While carrying a firearm as authorized by a license issued pursuant to this chapter, a licensee shall not do any of the following:

- (5) Consume an alcoholic beverage or controlled substance as described in Sections [11053 to 11058](#), inclusive, of the Health and Safety Code.
- (2) Be in a place having a primary purpose of dispensing alcoholic beverages for onsite consumption.
- (3) Be under the influence of any alcoholic beverage, medication, or controlled substance as described in Sections [11053 to 11058](#), inclusive, of the Health and Safety Code.
- (4) Carry a firearm not listed on the license or a firearm for which they are not the recorded owner. This paragraph does not apply to a licensee who was issued a license pursuant to Section 26170, in which case they may carry a firearm that is registered to the agency for which the licensee has been deputized or appointed to serve as a peace officer, and the licensee carries the firearm consistent with that agency’s policies.
- (5) Falsely represent to a person that the licensee is a peace officer.
- (6) Engage in an unjustified display of a deadly weapon.
- (7) Fail to carry the license on their person.

- (8) Impede a peace officer in the conduct of their activities.
- (9) Refuse to display the license or to provide the firearm to a peace officer upon demand for purposes of inspecting the firearm.
- (10) Violate any federal, state, or local criminal law.

(b) In addition to the restrictions and conditions listed in subdivision (a), a license issued pursuant to this chapter may also include any reasonable restrictions or conditions that the licensing authority deems warranted, including restrictions as to the time, place, manner, and circumstances under which a licensee may carry a pistol, revolver, or other firearm capable of being concealed upon the person.

(c) Any restrictions imposed pursuant to subdivision (b) shall be indicated on any license issued.

(d) A licensee authorized to carry a firearm pursuant to this chapter shall not carry more than two firearms under the licensee's control at one time.

[SB2 2023](#)

Public and Private K thru 12 Schools and College/University Campus are Off Limits

Penal Code [626 thru 626.11](#) Look to these section of CA Code for more info on Schools.

Penal Code [626.9](#). Schools

(a) This section shall be known, and may be cited, as the Gun-Free School Zone Act of 1995.

(b) Any person who possesses a firearm in a place that the person knows, or reasonably should know, is a school zone as defined in paragraph (4) of subdivision (e), shall be punished as specified in subdivision (f).

(c) Subdivision (b) does not apply to the possession of a firearm under any of the following circumstances:

(1) Within a place of residence or place of business or on private property, if the place of residence, place of business, or private property is not part of the school grounds and the possession of the firearm is otherwise lawful.

(2) (A) When the firearm is an unloaded pistol, revolver, or other firearm capable of being concealed on the person is within a locked container in a motor vehicle or is within the locked trunk of a motor vehicle at all times.

(B) This section does not prohibit or limit the otherwise lawful transportation of any other firearm, other than a pistol, revolver, or other firearm capable of being concealed on the person, in accordance with state law.

(1) When the person holds a valid license to carry the firearm pursuant to Chapter 4 (commencing with Section [26150](#)) of Division 5 of Title 4 of Part 6, who is carrying that firearm in an area that is within a distance of 1,000 feet from the grounds of the public or private school, but is not within any building, real property, or parking area under the control of a public or private school providing instruction in kindergarten or grades 1 to 12, inclusive, or on a street or sidewalk immediately adjacent to a building, real property, or parking area under the control of that public or private school. Nothing in this paragraph shall prohibit a person holding a valid license to carry the firearm pursuant to Chapter 4 (commencing with Section [26150](#)) of Division 5 of Title 4 of Part 6 from carrying a firearm in accordance with that license as provided in subdivisions (b), (c), or (e) of Section [26230](#).

(e) As used in this section, the following definitions shall apply:

(1) "Concealed firearm" has the same meaning as that term is given in Sections [25400](#) and [25610](#).

(2) "Firearm" has the same meaning as that term is given in subdivisions (a) to (d), inclusive, of Section [16520](#).

(3) "Locked container" has the same meaning as that term is given in Section [16850](#).

(4) "School zone" means an area in, or on the grounds of, a public or private school providing instruction

in kindergarten or grades 1 to 12, inclusive, or within a distance of 1,000 feet from the grounds of the public or private school. [SB2 2023](#)

Penal Code [30310](#).

(a) Unless it is with the written permission of the school district superintendent, the superintendent's designee, or equivalent school authority, no person shall carry ammunition or reloaded ammunition onto school grounds, except sworn law enforcement officers acting within the scope of their duties.

(b) This section shall not apply to any of the following:

- (10) (A) A person carrying ammunition or reloaded ammunition onto school grounds that is in a motor vehicle at all times and is within a locked container or within the locked trunk of the vehicle.

2015, Ch. 766, Sec. 2. (SB 707) Effective January 1, 2016.)

Note: California removed the exemption for Permit Holders to carry in Public or Private K thru 12 and Colleges/Universities.

San Francisco

Police Code Article 9

[Section 617](#)

C. 1 Possession or Sale of Firearms or Ammunition on County Property Prohibited. No person shall:

- (1) Bring onto or possess on county property a firearm, loaded or unloaded, ammunition for a firearm.
- (2) Sell on county property a firearm, loaded or unloaded, or ammunition for a firearm.

Ord. [194-07](#), File No. 070682, App. 8/1/2007)

For Federal Restrictions on Firearms see the [USA Page](#).

Do “No Gun Signs” Have the Force of Law?

“NO”

“Handgunlaw.us highly recommends that you not enter a place that is posted “No Firearms” no matter what the state laws read/mean on signage. We recommend you print out the [No Guns = No Money Cards](#) and give one to the owner of the establishment that has the signage.” As responsible gun owners and upholders of the 2nd Amendment we should also honor the rights of property owners to control their own property even if we disagree with them.”

“No Firearm” signs in California have no force of law unless they are posted on property that is specifically mentioned in State Law as being off limits to those with a Permit/License to Carry. If you are in a place not specifically mentioned in the law that is posted and they ask you to leave, you must leave. If you refuse to leave then you are breaking the law and can be charged. Even if the property is not posted and you are asked to leave you must leave. Always be aware of the possibility that responding Police Officers who may have been called without your knowledge and may not know the laws on trespass etc. could arrest you even if you are within the law.

Must Inform Officer Immediately on Contact By Law?

“YES & NO”

From the California Dept of Justice [Standard Application](#) for License to Carry a Concealed Weapon (CCW)

[www.handgunlaw.us](#)

While exercising the privileges granted to the licensee under the terms of this license, the licensee shall not, when carrying a concealed weapon:

- Consume any alcoholic beverage.
- Be in a place having a primary purpose of dispensing alcoholic beverages for on-site consumption.
- Be under the influence of any medication or drug, whether prescribed or not.
- Refuse to show the license or surrender the concealed weapon to any peace officer upon demand.
- Impede any peace officer in the performance of his/her duties.
- Present himself/herself as a peace officer to any person unless he/she is, in fact, a peace officer as defined by California law.
- Unjustifiably display a concealed weapon.
- Carry a concealed weapon not listed on the permit
- Carry a concealed weapon at times or circumstances other than those specified in the permit.

Note: The above comes straight from the Application form. The Issuing Authority in CA can put restrictions on your License to Carry. If they put those restrictions on your License then you must adhere to those restrictions.

Carry In State Parks//WMA/Road Side Rest Areas & St. /Nat. Forests

Carry Allowed in these Areas:

State Parks: YES ~~PC 26230, (12)~~ Stayed by [Preliminary Injunction](#) Preventing Ban [SB2 2023](#)

State/Nat. Forests: YES ~~PC 26230, (7)~~ Stayed by [Preliminary Injunction](#) Preventing Ban [SB2 2023](#)

State WMA/ Game Refuges: NO Penal Code [26230.](#)

Road Side Rest Areas: YES per CHP

RV/Car Carry Without a Permit/License

You must have a Permit/License California Issues to carry a loaded handgun in any vehicle.

Penal Code [25610.](#) Other Exemptions

Section [25400](#) shall not be construed to prohibit any citizen of the United States over 18 years of age who resides or is temporarily within this state, and who is not prohibited by state or federal law from possessing, receiving, owning, or purchasing a firearm, from transporting or carrying any pistol, revolver, or other firearm capable of being concealed upon the person for any purpose specified in Sections [25510 to 25595](#), inclusive, provided that either of the following applies to the firearm:

- (a) The firearm is unloaded, within a motor vehicle, and locked in the vehicle's trunk or in a locked container in the vehicle.
- (b) The firearm is unloaded, carried by the person directly to or from any motor vehicle, and, while carrying the firearm, the firearm is contained within a locked container. [SB2 2023](#)

Penal Code [25850.](#) Crime of Carrying a Loaded Firearm in Public

(a) A person is guilty of carrying a loaded firearm when the person carries a loaded firearm on the person or in a vehicle while in any public place or on any public street in an incorporated city, city and county, or in any public place or on any public street in a prohibited area of an unincorporated area of a county or city and county.

(b) In order to determine whether or not a firearm is loaded for the purpose of enforcing this section, peace officers are authorized to examine any firearm carried by anyone on the person or in a vehicle while in any public place or on any public street in an incorporated city or prohibited area of an unincorporated territory. Refusal to allow a peace officer to inspect a firearm pursuant to this section constitutes probable cause for arrest for violation of this section. [SB2 2023](#)

Traveling with Firearms in California (From the California Attorney General)

HANDGUNS

California Penal Code section 25400 does not prevent a citizen of the United States over 18 years of age who is not lawfully prohibited from firearm possession, and who resides or is temporarily in California, from transporting by motor vehicle any pistol, revolver, or other firearm capable of being concealed upon the person provided the firearm is unloaded and stored in a locked container.

The term "locked container" means a secure container which is fully enclosed and locked by a padlock, key lock, combination lock, or similar locking device. This includes the trunk of a motor vehicle, but does not include the utility or glove compartment. For more information, refer to California Penal Code Section 25610.

SHOTGUNS AND RIFLES

Nonconcealable firearms (rifles and shotguns) are not generally covered within the provisions of California Penal Code section 25400 and therefore are not required to be transported in a locked container. However, as with any firearm, nonconcealable firearms must be unloaded while they are being transported. A rifle or shotgun that is defined as an assault weapon pursuant to Penal Code 30510 or 30515 must be transported in accordance with Penal Code section 25610.

REGISTERED ASSAULT WEAPONS

California Penal Code section 30945 requires that registered assault weapons may be transported only between specified locations and must be unloaded and in a locked container when transported.

The term "locked container" means a secure container which is fully enclosed and locked by a padlock, key lock, combination lock, or similar locking device. This includes the trunk of a motor vehicle, but does not include the utility or glove compartment. For more information, refer to California Penal Code Section 25610.

Penal Code [26055](#). Nothing in Section 25850 shall prevent any person from having a loaded weapon, if it is otherwise lawful, at the person's place of residence, including any temporary residence or campsite.

Operative January 1, 2012, by Sec. 10 of Ch. 711.)

Note: The firearm must be in a "LOCKED & SECURED CONTAINER." That is not the Glove Box or Console. It does not have to be in the trunk. If Unloaded and Secured in a locked container it can be anywhere in the vehicle. A trunk is considered a locked container if there is not a pass through from the rear seat into the trunk. Does a soft sided pistol rug with a padlock through the zipper so that it can not be unzipped without opening the lock a secured container? I don't know. The law just states a Secure Container. Though legal to carry loaded Magazines/Speedloaders in the same container as the firearm I am hearing that some jurisdictions are arresting people for doing just that. Use Caution. CA PC 26055 would allow you to keep a loaded firearm in your Hotel/Motel Room.

Open Carry (Without a Valid Permit/License)

Open carry is not legal in most instances in California. The laws of California are so long and wordy it is tough to figure out just what is legal. The [California Gun Rights Foundation](#) has the most info on Open Carry for California. You can also check at www.opencarry.org or check with the [State's RKBA Organization/s](#).

State Preemption

California Government Code [53071](#)

It is the intention of the Legislature to occupy the whole field of regulation of the registration or licensing of commercially manufactured firearms as encompassed by the provisions of the Penal Code, and such provisions shall be exclusive of all local regulations, relating to registration or licensing of commercially manufactured firearms, by any political subdivision as defined in Section 1721 of the Labor Code.

(Added by renumbering Section 9619 by Stats. 1971, Ch. 438.)

Deadly Force Laws

[California Penal Code Section 195-199](#)

- 195.** Homicide is excusable in the following cases:
- 196.** Homicide is justifiable when committed by public officers and those acting by their command in their aid and assistance
- 197.** Homicide is also justifiable when committed by any person in any of the following cases:
- 198.** Bare fear
- 198.5** person using force intended or likely to cause death or great bodily injury within his or her residence
- 199.** The homicide appearing to be justifiable or excusable, the person indicted must, upon his trial, be fully acquitted and discharged.

Knife Laws State/Cities

11/29/12 [CA Appeals Court Ruling](#) that an Assisted Opening Knife is not a Switchblade.

To access State/Local Knife Laws Click [“Here”](#)

Carry in Restaurants That Serve Alcohol

YES (There is no law stating it is illegal except the CA application states no Bars. If Issuing Authority puts this restriction on your permit/license then you can't carry into any places that serve alcohol.)

Note: A “YES” above means you can carry into places like described below. “NO” means you can't. Handgunlaw.us definition of “Restaurant Carry” is carry in a restaurant that serves alcohol. Places like Friday's or Red Lobster unless posted with “No Gun Signs.” This may or may not mean the bar or the bar area of a restaurant. But you can carry your firearm into a restaurant that serves alcohol and sit and eat without consuming. Handgunlaw.us recommends you not sit at the Bar or in the Bar area of such restaurants. In some states it is illegal to be in the Bar area of such restaurants. Handgunlaw.us believes you should never consume alcohol when carrying your firearm. In some

states it is illegal to take even one drink while carrying a firearm. If you want further info on carrying in places that serve alcohol check your state laws.

Chemical Sprays/Stun Gun/Higher Capacity Magazine Laws

Large Capacity Magazines

Note: 11/2021 - [US Court of Appeals 9th District](#) upheld the California Ban on magazines that hold more than 10 rounds.

Penal Code [16740](#).

As used in this part, “large-capacity magazine” means any ammunition feeding device with the capacity to accept more than 10 rounds, but shall not be construed to include any of the following:

- (a) A feeding device that has been permanently altered so that it cannot accommodate more than 10 rounds.
- (b) A .22 caliber tube ammunition feeding device.
- (c) A tubular magazine that is contained in a lever-action firearm. Operative January 1, 2012, by Sec. 10 of Ch. 711.)

Penal Code [32310](#).

(a) Except as provided in Article 2 (commencing with Section 32400) of this chapter and in Chapter 1 (commencing with Section 17700) of Division 2 of Title 2, any person in this state who manufactures or causes to be manufactured, imports into the state, keeps for sale, or offers or exposes for sale, or who gives, lends, buys, or receives any large-capacity magazine is punishable by imprisonment in a county jail not exceeding one year or imprisonment pursuant to subdivision (h) of Section 1170.

(b) For purposes of this section, “manufacturing” includes both fabricating a magazine and assembling a magazine from a combination of parts, including, but not limited to, the body, spring, follower, and floor plate or end plate, to be a fully functioning large-capacity magazine.

(c) Except as provided in Article 2 (commencing with Section 32400) of this chapter and in Chapter 1 (commencing with Section 17700) of Division 2 of Title 2, commencing July 1, 2017, any person in this state who possesses any large-capacity magazine, regardless of the date the magazine was acquired, is guilty of an infraction punishable by a fine not to exceed one hundred dollars (\$100) per large-capacity magazine, or is guilty of a misdemeanor punishable by a fine not to exceed one hundred dollars (\$100) per large-capacity magazine, by imprisonment in a county jail not to exceed one year, or by both that fine and imprisonment.

(d) Any person who may not lawfully possess a large-capacity magazine commencing July 1, 2017 shall, prior to July 1, 2017:

- (1) Remove the large-capacity magazine from the state.
- (2) Prior to July 1, 2017, sell the large-capacity magazine to a licensed firearms dealer.
- (3) Surrender the large-capacity magazine to a law enforcement agency for destruction.

(Amended November 8, 2016, by initiative Proposition 63, Sec. 6.1.)

Stun Devices/Electric Weapons:

[5 CCR § 100015](#) - Weapons

No non-affiliate shall, on University property, carry upon his/her person or have in his/her possession or under his/her control any Dangerous Weapon. For purposes of this Section, “Dangerous Weapon” means and includes, but is not limited to:

A. Any firearm in violation of the Gun-Free School Zone Act of 1995, California Penal Code section 626.9.

H. Any taser, stun gun, or other similar electronic device.

10/21/22 Register 2022, No. 42

PC Part 1 Title 7 Chpt. 7 - [Part 171b](#)

Illegal to have stun guns within any state or local public building or at any meeting required to be open to the public

January 1, 2012, by Sec. 107 of Ch. 178.)

Penal Code [626.10](#), upon the grounds of, or within, any public or private school providing instruction in kindergarten or any of grades 1 to 12, inclusive

2013, Ch. 76, Sec. 147.5. (AB 383) Effective January 1, 2014.

Chemical Sprays:

Penal Code [22810](#) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, any person may purchase, possess, or use tear gas or any tear gas weapon for the projection or release of tear gas if the tear gas or tear gas weapon is used solely for self-defense purposes, subject to the following requirements:

- (a) No person convicted of a felony or any crime involving an assault under the laws of the United States, the State of California, or any other state, government, or country, or convicted of misuse of tear gas under subdivision (g), shall purchase, possess, or use tear gas or any tear gas weapon.
- (b) No person addicted to any narcotic drug shall purchase, possess, or use tear gas or any tear gas weapon.
- (c) No person shall sell or furnish any tear gas or tear gas weapon to a minor.
- (d) No minor shall purchase, possess, or use tear gas or any tear gas weapon.
- (e) (1) No person shall purchase, possess, or use any tear gas weapon that expels a projectile, or that expels the tear gas by any method other than an aerosol spray, or that contains more than 2.5 ounces net weight of aerosol spray.
- (2) Every tear gas container and tear gas weapon that may be lawfully purchased, possessed, and used pursuant to this section shall have a label that states: "WARNING: The use of this substance or device for any purpose other than self-defense is a crime under the law. The contents are dangerous – use with care."
- (3) After January 1, 1984, every tear gas container and tear gas weapon that may be lawfully purchased, possessed, and used pursuant to this section shall have a label that discloses the date on which the useful life of the tear gas weapon expires.
- (4) Every tear gas container and tear gas weapon that may be lawfully purchased pursuant to this section shall be accompanied at the time of purchase by printed instructions for use.

2012, pursuant to Stats. 2010, Ch. 711, Sec. 10.

San Francisco Bullet/Magazine Ban

Police Code Article 9 Prohibited Ammunition

[Section 618](#) (a) **Definition.** For purposes of this Section, "Prohibited Ammunition" shall mean:

- (1) Ammunition sold under the brand name "Winchester Black Talon," or that has physical properties resulting in ballistics performance identical to ammunition presently or formerly sold under the brand name Winchester Black Talon; or,
- (2) Ammunition designated by its manufacturer for purchase by law enforcement or military agencies only, unless other ammunition is available to the general public that has physical properties resulting in ballistics performance identical to such ammunition.

(b) Possession Prohibited; Exceptions. No person, firm, corporation or other entity may possess Prohibited Ammunition within the City and County of San Francisco, except that this subsection shall not apply to the otherwise-lawful possession of Prohibited Ammunition by the following.....

(c) Sale or Transfer. No business licensed as a firearm dealer under this Article may sell, lease or otherwise transfer Prohibited Ammunition except to law enforcement and military agencies.

(d) Police Database. The San Francisco Police Department shall prepare or cause to be prepared a public database of brands and product lines of ammunition meeting the definition of "Prohibited Ammunition" in subsection (a). Failure of the Police Department to create or maintain such a database, or the omission from the database of a particular brand or product line of ammunition otherwise qualifying as "Prohibited Ammunition," under subsection (a), shall not be a defense to or otherwise excuse a violation of this Section.

(e) Penalty. Violation of any of the provisions of this Section is a misdemeanor and upon conviction the violator may be punished by a fine not to exceed \$1,000.00 or by imprisonment in the county jail not to exceed six months, or by both. (Added by Ord. [38-13](#), File No. 130040, App. 3/13/2013, Eff. 4/12/2013)

Note: The San Francisco PD stated to the NRA that this ban only covered "Black Talon" ammunition and no other hollowpoint ammunition. Black Talon has been out of production for years. Use Caution. The U.S. 9th Circuit Court ruled on 3/25/14 that SF could require firearms to be secured in the home at all times. Either on your person or locked up. The decision also stated more than once that SF only banned the "Selling" of HP ammo in SF and not the possession. The case was not about HP ammo but about securing your firearm in your home. With this ruling no one is sure if it overturned SF ban on possession of HP Ammo. You can read the decision [Here](#).

Police Code Article 9 [Sec. 619](#)

(b) Definition. "Large capacity magazine" means any detachable ammunition feeding device with the capacity to accept more than 10 rounds, but shall not be construed to include any of the following:

- (1) A feeding device that has been permanently altered so that it cannot accommodate more than 10 rounds;
- (2) A .22 caliber tube ammunition feeding device; or
- (3) A tubular magazine that is contained in a lever-action firearm.

(c) Prohibition on Possession of Large Capacity Magazines.

- (1) No person, corporation, or other entity in the City may possess a large capacity magazine, whether assembled or disassembled.
- (2) Any person who, prior to the effective date of this chapter, was legally in possession of a large capacity magazine shall have 90 days from such effective date to do any of the following without being subject to prosecution:
 - (A) Remove the large capacity magazine from the city;
 - (B) Surrender the large capacity magazine to the Police Department for destruction; or
 - (C) Sell or transfer the large capacity magazine lawfully in accordance with Penal Code 12020.

File No. 130585, App. 11/8/2013

City of Sunnyvale (Magazine Ban)

9.44.050. Possession of large-capacity ammunition magazines prohibited.

(a) No person may possess a large-capacity magazine in the City of Sunnyvale whether assembled or disassembled. For purposes of this section, "large-capacity magazine" means any detachable ammunition

feeding device with the capacity to accept more than ten (10) rounds, but shall not be construed to include any of the following:

- (1) A feeding device that has been permanently altered so that it cannot accommodate more than ten (10) rounds; or
- (2) A .22 caliber tubular ammunition feeding device; or
- (3) A tubular magazine that is contained in a lever-action firearm. (Ord. 3027-13 § 1).

Oakland Magazine Ban

9.38.030 C. Definitions.

"Large-capacity magazine" means any detachable ammunition feeding device with the capacity to accept more than 10 rounds, but shall not be construed to include any of the following:

1. A feeding device that has been permanently altered so that it cannot accommodate more than 10 rounds;
2. A .22 caliber tube ammunition feeding device;
3. A tubular magazine that is contained in a lever-action firearm. (Ord. No. 13352, § 1(C), 1-19-2016)

9.38.040 Possession of Large-Capacity Magazines Prohibited.

A. It is unlawful for any person to possess any large-capacity magazine, except as otherwise authorized by law, whether assembled or disassembled.

B. Any person who, prior to the effective date of this article, was legally in possession of a large-capacity magazine shall have 90 days from such effective date to do any of the following without being subject to prosecution:

1. Remove the large-capacity magazine from the City of Oakland;
2. Surrender the large-capacity magazine to the Oakland Police Department for destruction;
3. Sell or transfer the large-capacity magazine lawfully in accordance with Section 32410 of the California Penal Code. (Ord. No. 13352, § 1(D), 1-19-2016)

LEOSA State Information

[California LEOSA Info 1](#)

[California LEOSA Info 2](#)

[CA Reserve Peace Officers Association LEOSA Update 2018](#)

See the LEOSA Section on the **[USA Page](#)** at Handgunlaw.us for more LEOSA Information.

Attorney General Opinions/Court Cases

[California AG - Court Ruling on CCW Issue Standards](#)

[California AG - City Regs on Ammo Sales](#)

[California AG – Private Property Posting](#)

[US Court of Appeals 9th District – Peruta v San Diego and Having Good Cause](#)

[US Court of Appeals 9th District – San Francisco and Securing Firearms in the Home](#)

[US Court of Appeals 9th District – No Constitutional Right to Carry Concealed Firearms](#)

[US Dist Court S. Dist of CA Ruling that § 32310 Magazine Ban Ruled Unconstitutional.](#) (3/29/2019)

[US Court of Appeals 9th District. Upheld Dist Court Ruling on Mag Ban Above.](#) (8/18/2020)

[US Court of Appeals 9th District – Rules Permit Needed to Open Carry](#) (3/24/2021) Young v Hawaii

US Court of Appeals 9th District – [Magazine Ban Stayed](#) [Court Order on Stay](#) (12/2021)

Airport Carry/Misc. Information

Airport Carry: These areas are off limits per Penal Code [26230](#). A building, real property, or parking area under the control of an airport or passenger vessel terminal, as those terms are defined.....

Training Valid for: Initial training “Shall Not Exceed” 16 hours. Refresher training must be A minimum of 4 hours. All training can be regulated by the local Issuer of the Permit/License and they may accept less on the Initial. I can find no statute stating how long training is valid.

Time Period to Establish Residency: None Apparent (Probably Upon Obtaining Drivers License)

Minimum Age for Permit/License: 18

Permit/License Info Public Information: YES

State Firearm Laws: PC 23500 Thru 28070

State Deadly Force Laws: PC 196-199

State Knife Laws: Penal Code 20310 Thru 21590

Chemical/Electric Weapons Laws: PC: 22810 Thru 23025 (Chem) 22610 Thru 22625 (Elec)

Body Armor Laws: PC 31310 thru 31360

Does Your Permit Cover Other Weapons Besides Firearms? YES/NO?? PC [26150](#) States Pistol

State Safe Storage/Access by Minors Statute/s: CA Penal Code § 25000-25225; Cal. Civ. Code

Is carrying of a Concealed Firearm with Permit/License for Defensive Purposes Only While Hunting Legal? YES 25640

Notes:

Must Inform Officer

I have been hearing from CCW holders in CA stating that some Issuing Authorities are putting a restriction on issued Permit/Licenses that the holder must inform any Police Officer that contacts them on any type of official capacity. CA law does not state you have to inform an officer on any official contact with them. If an issuing authority puts that restriction on your permit/license then you must inform.

What Does CA Consider A Loaded Firearm?

Penal Code [16840](#)

(a) As used in Section 25800, a firearm shall be deemed to be "loaded" whenever both the firearm and the unexpended ammunition capable of being discharged from the firearm are in the immediate possession of the same person.

(b) As used in Chapter 2 (commencing with Section 25100) of Division 4 of Title 4, in subparagraph (A) of paragraph (6) of subdivision (c) of Section 25400, and in Sections 25850 to 26055, inclusive,

(1) A firearm shall be deemed to be "loaded" when there is an unexpended cartridge or shell, consisting of a case that holds a charge of powder and a bullet or shot, in, or attached in any manner to, the firearm, including, but not limited to, in the firing chamber, magazine, or clip thereof attached to the firearm.

(2) Notwithstanding paragraph (1), a muzzle-loader firearm shall be deemed to be loaded when it is capped or primed and has a powder charge and ball or shot in the barrel or cylinder.

Operative January 1, 2012, by Sec. 10 of Ch. 711.)

Note: *People v. Clark* (1996) 45 Cal.App.4th 1147 , 53 Cal.Rptr.2d 99

The term "loaded" has a commonly understood meaning: "to put a load or charge in (a device or piece of equipment) a gun" or "to put a load on or in a carrier, device, or container; esp: to insert the charge or cartridge into the chamber of a firearm." (Webster's New Collegiate Dict. (1976) p. 674.) **Under the commonly understood meaning of the term "loaded," a firearm is "loaded" when a shell or cartridge has been placed into a position from which it can be fired; the shotgun is not "loaded" if the shell or cartridge is stored elsewhere and not yet placed in a firing position.** The shells here were placed in a separate storage compartment of the shotgun and were not yet "loaded" as the term is commonly understood. To read the whole ruling click [here](#).

State Emergency Powers

[§ 8571.5](#). Seizure or confiscation of firearms or ammunition not authorized; disarming of firearm for protection of officer; returning firearm (From CA Emerg. Services Act.)

Nothing in this article shall authorize the seizure or confiscation of any firearm or ammunition from any individual who is lawfully carrying or possessing the firearm or ammunition, or authorize any order to that effect, provided however, that a peace officer who is acting in his or her official capacity may disarm an individual if the officer reasonably believes it is immediately necessary for the protection of the officer or another individual. The officer shall return the firearm to the individual before discharging the individual, unless the officer arrests that individual or seizes the firearm as evidence pursuant to an investigation for the commission of a crime. [CA Emergency Service Act](#) (Page 38)

Note: Federal Law can apply if the state is receiving monetary and/or other assistance from the Federal Government. See [US Code 42-5207](#) for Federal Law as it applies to States of Emergencies. The state quoted code may also not be all of the law on Emergency Powers held by the state. You should read the entire code on Emergency Powers etc for this state by following the link to the state code.

Minimum Age for Possessing and Transporting of Handguns.

California 18 Y/O Penal Code §§ [29610](#) & §§ [29615](#)

This is the minimum age for possessing and transporting a handgun unloaded and secured in a vehicle without any type of permit/license to carry firearms.

Some states (and counties) require Firearms Identification Cards, and/or registration.

Note: In some states Possession and Transportation CAN be very restrictive in that you can ONLY possess and transport a handgun to and from a Shooting Range, Gun Shop, property you own or other


places you can legally possess a handgun. Some states do not have this restriction.

This is not the last word on possession and transporting of handguns in this, or any other state. Study your state law further for more information. See “RV/Car Carry” Section Above for more information.

Permit/License Image

Permit/Licenses in California are issued by Local Officials. The format of Permit/Licenses may vary from County to County.
Ventura Co.

License To Carry Concealed Pistol, Revolver, or Other Firearm Within the State of California	
Agency <u>Ventura Co Sheriff</u>	Issued By: <u>11/10/09</u>
*ORI: <u>Ca0430000</u>	Expiration Date <u>11/10/11</u>
Local Agency Number <u>Cw-2168</u>	CH# <u>094534</u>
<input type="checkbox"/> Initial	<i>Bob Brooks</i>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Subsequent	Signature and Title of Issuing Officer
SECTION A	
Name of Licensee <u>Gary J Slider</u>	
Residence Address <u>2343 Ashmont Dr.</u>	
City <u>El Rio</u>	Zip <u>93030</u> County <u>Ventura</u>
Business Address	Occupation
Birthdate <u>11/17/87</u>	Hgt <u>5-10</u> Wgt <u>190</u> Eye Color <u>Blu</u> Hair Color <u>Bru</u>

LICENSE TYPE: Employ <input type="checkbox"/> Standard <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Judicial <input type="checkbox"/> Reserve <input type="checkbox"/> Custodial <input type="checkbox"/>			
SECTION B - Description of Weapon(s)			
Manufacturer	Serial Number	Caliber	Model
Kimber	K23434564	45	Com CDP
S&W	SW234543	9	3914
S&W	SWR234543	357	66
Restrictions (if any) <u>None</u>			
RIGHT THUMB PRINT		<i>Gary J Slider</i>	
		Signature of Licensee	
		Photo (Optional)	
99-32872			

Riverside Co.

License to Carry Concealed Pistol, Revolver or Other Firearm within the State of California

PHOTO

Issued by: **Sheriff Staci Standiford**
Riverside County Sheriff's Dept.
ORI: **A117710850** Local Agency#: **0850**
CII: **CA03314** County: **Riverside**

GARY JAY SLIDER
455 Maple Ave
San Jacinto, CA 92582
Date of Birth: **11/17/1988**

Type: **STANDARD** Hgt: **510** Wgt: **195** Eye: **BLUE** Hair: **GREY**
Issued: **11/17/2011** Occupation: **Retired**
Expire: **11/17/2013** Signature of Licensee: *Gary J. Slider*

RENEWAL

Updates to This Page:

132 Links*

[Archive of Previous Updates](#) 1

11/7/2022 – All Quoted Law Sections Up to Date With California Statutes Updated as of 11/2022.

1/1/2023 – Alabama Added Under Map as a Permitless Carry State.

2/25/2023 – All Links Checked.

6/1/2023 – Minnesota Now Honors California Permit.

7/1/2023 – Florida Now Honors a California California. Florida Now A Permitless Carry State. All Links Checked.

8/1/2023 – North Dakota Permitless Carry no Longer Restricted to ND Residents. Listing Under Map Updated.

9/2/2023 – Nebraska Added as a Permitless Carry State Under Map.

10/14/2023 – All Links Checked.

1/1/2024 – Penal Codes 26230, 171b, 171d, 171.5, 171.7, 626.9, 25610 & 26200 Updated or Added to Places off Limits. – 26159, 26165 & 26175, 26185, 26205, 26206, 26210 & 26220 Updated or Added in How to Apply Section. 25610 & 25850 Added to RV/Carry Carry Section. CA New Statutes are very restrictive and will be challenged in court. Handgunlaw.us will try to keep up with court decisions effecting CA new Gun Laws. Carry in State Parks/Forests/WMA and Airport/Misc Sections Updated. CA Statute Sections listed above may not have been added to CA States at this time. Look at [SB2 2023](#) for more information.

1/7/2024 – Places Off Limits Updated with 9th Circuit putting the Preliminary Injunction back into effect for SB2 CA PC 26230.

All Links Checked.