

NFI Firearm Law Summary

Our Right, Our Responsibility



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INTRODUCTION

As the owner of a firearm, it is your responsibility to understand and comply with all federal, state and local laws regarding firearms ownership. Many of the laws described below pertain to the possession, use and storage of firearms in the home and merit careful review. The California Firearms Laws Summary 2018 provides a general summary of California laws that govern common possession and use of firearms by persons other than law enforcement officers or members of the armed forces. It is not designed to provide individual guidance for specific situations, nor does it address federal or local laws. The legality of any specific act of possession or use will ultimately be determined by applicable federal and state statutory and case law. Persons having specific questions are encouraged to seek legal advice from an attorney, or consult their local law enforcement agency, local prosecutor or law library. NFI Ventures Inc., The California Department of Justice (DOJ) and all other public entities are immune from any liability arising from the drafting, publication, dissemination, or reliance upon this information.

PERSONS INELIGIBLE TO POSSESS FIREARMS

The following persons are prohibited from possessing firearms
(Pen. Code, §§ 29800-29825, 29900; Welf. & Inst. Code, §§ 8100, 8103):

Lifetime Prohibitions

- Any person convicted of any felony or any offense enumerated in Penal Code section 29905.
- Any person convicted of an offense enumerated in Penal Code section 23515.
- Any person with two or more convictions for violating Penal Code section 417, subdivision (a)(2).
- Any person adjudicated to be a mentally disordered sex offender
(Welf & Inst Code, § 8103, subd (a)(1).)
- Any person found by a court to be mentally incompetent to stand trial or not guilty by reason of insanity of any crime, unless the court has made a finding of restoration of competence or sanity
(Welf & Inst Code, § 8103, subds, (b)(1), (c)(1), and (d)(1).)

10 Year Prohibitions

Any person convicted of a misdemeanor violation of the following: Penal Code sections 71, 76, 136.5, 140, 148, subdivision (d), 171b, 171c, 171d, 186.28, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244.5, 245, 245.5, 246, 246.3, 247, 273.5, 273.6, 417, 417.1, 417.2, 417.6, 422, 626.9, 646.9, 830.95, subdivision (a), 17500, 17510, subdivision (a), 25300, 25800, 27510, 27590, subdivision (c), 30315, or 32625, and Welfare and Institutions Code sections 871.5, 1001.5, 8100, 8101, or 8103.

5-Year Prohibitions

Any person taken into custody as a danger to self or others, assessed, and admitted to a mental health facility under Welfare and Institutions Code sections 5150, 5151, 5152; or certified under Welfare and Institutions Code sections 5250, 5260, 5270.15. Persons certified under Welfare and Institutions Code sections 5250, 5260, or 5270.15 may be subject to a lifetime prohibition pursuant to federal law.

Juvenile Prohibitions

Juveniles adjudged wards of the juvenile court are prohibited until they reach age 30 if they committed an offense listed in Welfare and Institutions Code section 707, subdivision (b). (Pen. Code, § 29820.)

Miscellaneous Prohibitions

Any person denied firearm possession as a condition of probation pursuant to Penal Code section 29900, subdivision (c).

Any person charged with a felony offense, pending resolution of the matter. (18 U.S.C. § 922(g).)

Any person while he or she is either a voluntary patient in a mental health facility or under a gravely disabled conservatorship (due to a mental disorder or impairment by chronic alcoholism) and if he or she is found to be a danger to self or others. (Welf. & Inst. Code, § 8103, subd. (e).)

Any person addicted to the use of narcotics. (Pen Code, § 29800, subd. (a).)

Any person who communicates a threat (against any reasonably identifiable victim) to a licensed psychotherapist which is subsequently reported to law enforcement, is prohibited for six months. (Welf. & Inst. Code, § 8100, subd. (b).)

Any person who is subject to a protective order as defined in Family Code section 6218 or Penal Code section 136.2, or a temporary restraining order issued pursuant to Code of Civil Procedure sections 527.6 or 527.8.

Personal Firearms Eligibility Check

Any person may obtain from the DOJ a determination as to whether he or she is eligible to possess firearms (review of California records only) . The personal firearms eligibility check application form and instructions are on the DOJ website at <http://oag.ca.gov/firearms/forms>. The cost for such an eligibility check is \$20. (Pen. Code, § 30105.)

SALES AND TRANSFERS OF FIREARMS

In California, only licensed California firearms dealers who possess a valid Certificate of Eligibility (COE) are authorized to engage in retail sales of firearms. These retail sales require the purchaser to provide personal identifier information for the Dealer Record of Sale (DROS) document that the firearms dealer must submit to the DOJ. There is a mandatory 10-day waiting period before the firearms dealer can deliver the firearm to the purchaser. During this 10-day waiting period, the DOJ conducts a firearms eligibility background check to ensure the purchaser is not prohibited from lawfully possessing firearms. Although there are exceptions, generally all firearms purchasers must be at least 21 years of age to purchase a long gun (rifle or shotgun) and 21 years of age to purchase a handgun (pistol or revolver). Additionally, purchasers must be California residents with a valid driver's license or identification card issued by the California Department of Motor Vehicles.

Generally, it is illegal for any person who is not a California licensed firearms dealer (private party) to sell or transfer a firearm to another non-licensed person (private party) unless the sale or transfer is completed through a licensed California firearms dealer. A "Private Party Transfer" (PPT) can be conducted at any licensed California firearms dealership. The buyer and seller must complete the required DROS document in person at the licensed firearms dealership and deliver the firearm to the dealer who will retain possession of the firearm during the mandatory 10-day waiting period. In addition to the applicable state fees, the firearms dealer may charge a fee not to exceed \$10 per firearm for conducting the PPT.

The infrequent transfer of firearms between immediate family members is exempt from the law requiring PPTs to be conducted through a licensed firearms dealer. For purposes of this exemption, "immediate family member" means parent and child, and grandparent and grandchild but does not include brothers or sisters. (Pen. Code, § 16720.) The transferee must also comply with the Firearm Safety Certificate requirement described below, prior to taking possession of the firearm. Within 30 days of the transfer, the transferee must also submit a report of the transaction to the DOJ. Download the form (Report of Operation of Law or Intra-Familial Firearm Transaction BOF 4544A) from the DOJ website at <http://oag.ca.gov/firearms/forms> or complete and submit the form electronically via the internet at <https://CFARS.doj.ca.gov>.

The reclaiming of a pawned firearm is subject to the DROS and 10-day waiting period requirements.

Specific statutory requirements relating to sales and transfers of firearms follow:

Proof-of-Residency Requirement

To purchase a handgun in California, you must present documentation indicating that you are a California resident. Acceptable documentation includes a utility bill from within the last three months, a residential lease, a property deed or military permanent duty station orders indicating assignment within California.

The address provided on the proof-of-residency document must match either the address on the DROS or the address on the purchaser's California driver's license or identification card. (Pen. Code, § 26845.)

Firearm Safety Certificate Requirement

To purchase or acquire a firearm, you must have a valid Firearm Safety Certificate (FSC). To obtain an FSC, you must score at least 75% on an objective written test pertaining to firearms laws and safety requirements. The test is administered by DOJ Certified Instructors, who are often located at firearms dealerships. An FSC is valid for five years. You may be charged up to \$25 for an FSC. Firearms being returned to their owners, such as pawn returns, are exempt from this requirement. In the event of a lost, stolen or destroyed FSC, the issuing DOJ Certified Instructor will issue a replacement FSC for a fee of \$5. You must present proof of identity to receive a replacement FSC. (Pen. Code, §§ 31610-31670.)

Safe Handling Demonstration Requirement

Prior to taking delivery of a firearm, you must successfully perform a safe handling demonstration with the firearm being purchased or acquired. Safe handling demonstrations must be performed in the presence of a DOJ Certified Instructor sometime between the date the DROS is submitted to the DOJ and the delivery of the firearm, and are generally performed at the firearms dealership. The purchaser, firearms dealer and DOJ Certified Instructor must sign an affidavit stating the safe handling demonstration was completed. The steps required to complete the safe handling demonstration are described in the Appendix. Pawn returns and intra-familial transfers are not subject to the safe handling demonstration requirement. (Pen. Code, § 26850.)

Firearms Safety Device Requirement

All firearms (long guns and handguns) purchased in California must be accompanied with a firearms safety device (FSD) that has passed required safety and functionality tests and is listed on the DOJ's official roster of DOJ-approved firearm safety devices. The current roster of certified FSDs is available on the DOJ website at <http://oag.ca.gov/firearms/fsdcertlist>. The FSD requirement also can be satisfied if the purchaser signs an affidavit declaring ownership of either a DOJ-approved lock box or a gun safe capable of accommodating the firearm being purchased. Pawn returns and intra-familial transfers are not subject to the FSD requirement. (Pen. Code, §§ 23635-23690.)

Roster of Handguns Certified for Sale in California

No handgun may be sold by a firearms dealer to the public unless it is of a make and model that has passed required safety and functionality tests and is listed on the DOJ's official roster of handguns certified for sale in California. The current roster of handguns certified for sale in California is on the DOJ website at <http://certguns.doj.ca.gov/>. PPTs, intrafamilial transfers, and pawn/consignment returns are exempt from this requirement. (Pen. Code, § 32000.)

One-Handgun-per-30-Days Limit

No person shall make an application to purchase more than one handgun within any 30-days period. Exemptions to the one-handgun-per-30-days limit include pawn returns, intra-familial transfers and private party transfers. (Pen. Code, § 27540.)

Handgun Sales and Transfer Requirements

	Retail Sales	Private Party Transfers	Intra-familial Transfers	Pawn Returns
Proof-of-Residency Requirement	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Firearm Safety Certificate Requirement	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Safe Handling Demonstration Requirement	Yes	Yes	No	No
Firearm Safety Device Requirement	Yes	Yes	No	No
Roster of Handguns Certified for Sale in California	Yes	No	No	No
One-Handgun-Per30-Days Limit	Yes	No	No	No

Long Gun Sales and Transfer Requirements

	Retail Sales	Private Party Transfers	Intra-familial Transfers	Pawn Returns
Proof-of-Residency Requirement	No	No	No	No
Firearm Safety Certificate Requirement	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Safe Handling Demonstration Requirement	Yes	Yes	No	No
Firearm Safety Device Requirement	Yes	Yes	No	No

PROHIBITED FIREARMS TRANSFERS AND STRAW PURCHASES

What is a straw purchase?

A straw purchase is buying a firearm for someone who is prohibited by law from possessing one, or buying a firearm for someone who does not want his or her name associated with the transaction.

It is a violation of California law for a person who is not licensed as a California firearms dealer to transfer a firearm to another unlicensed person, without conducting such a transfer through a licensed firearms dealer. (Pen. Code, § 27545.) Such a transfer may be punished as a felony. (Pen. Code, § 27590.)

Furthermore, it is a violation of federal law to either (1) make a false or fictitious statement on an application to purchase a firearm about a material fact, such as the identify of the person who ultimately will acquire the firearm (commonly known as “lying and buying”) (18 U.S.C. 922(a)(6)), or (2) knowingly transfer a firearm to a person who is prohibited by federal law from possessing and purchasing it. (18 U.S.C. 922(d) .) Such transfers are punishable under federal law by a \$250,000 fine and 10 years in federal prison. (18 U.S.C. 924(a)(2).) federal prison (18 U S C 924(a)(2).)

Things to Remember About Prohibited Firearms Transfers and Straw Purchases

An illegal firearm purchase (straw purchase) is a federal crime.

An illegal firearm purchase can bring a felony conviction sentence of 10 years in jail and a fine of up to \$250,000.

Buying a gun and giving it to someone who is prohibited from owning one is a state and federal crime.

Never buy a gun for someone who is prohibited by law or unable to do so.

REPORTING REQUIREMENTS FOR NEW CALIFORNIA RESIDENTS

New California residents must report their ownership of firearms to the DOJ or sell/transfer them in accordance with California law, within 60 days of bringing the firearm into the state . Persons who want to keep their firearms must submit a New Resident Firearm Ownership Report (BOF 4010A), along with a \$19 fee, to the DOJ. Forms are available at licensed firearms dealers, the Department of Motor Vehicles or on-line at the DOJ website at <http://oag.ca.gov/firearms/forms>. Forms may also be completed and submitted electronically via the internet at <https://CFARS.doj.ca.gov> (Pen. Code, § 27560.)

SHIPMENT OF FIREARMS

Long guns may be mailed through the U.S. Postal Service, as well as most private parcel delivery services or common carriers. Handguns may not be sent through the U.S. Postal Service. A common or contract carrier must be used for shipment of handguns. However, pursuant to federal law, non-licensees may ship handguns only to persons who hold a valid Federal Firearms License (FFL).

Both in-state and out-of-state FFL holders are required to obtain approval (e.g., a unique verification number) from the California DOJ prior to shipping firearms to any California FFL. (Pen. Code, § 27555.)

CARRYING FIREARMS ABOARD COMMON CARRIERS

Federal and state laws generally prohibit a person from carrying any firearm or ammunition aboard any commercial passenger airplane. Similar restrictions may apply to other common carriers such as trains, ships and buses. Persons who need to carry firearms or ammunition on a common carrier should always consult the carrier in advance to determine conditions under which firearms may be transported.

FIREARMS IN THE HOME, BUSINESS OR AT THE CAMPSITE

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.

TRANSPORTATION OF FIREARMS

Handguns

California Penal Code section 25400 does not prohibit a citizen of the United States over 18 years of age who is in lawful possession of a handgun, and who resides or is temporarily in California, from transporting the handgun by motor vehicle provided it is unloaded and stored in a locked container. (Pen. Code, § 25610.)

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. (Pen. Code, § 16850.)

Rifles and Shotguns

Non-concealable 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, non-concealable firearms must be unloaded while they are being transported. A rifle or shotgun that is defined as an assault weapon pursuant to Penal Code section 30510 or 30515 must be transported in accordance with Penal Code section 25610.

Registered Assault Weapons and .50 BMG Rifles

Registered assault weapons and registered .50 BMG rifles may be transported only between specified locations and must be unloaded and in a locked container when transported.

(Pen. Code, § 30945, subd. (g).)

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. (Pen. Code, § 16850.)

USE OF LETHAL FORCE IN SELF-DEFENSE

The question of whether use of lethal force is justified in self-defense cannot be reduced to a simple list of factors. This section is based on the instructions generally given to the jury in a criminal case where self-defense is claimed and illustrates the general rules regarding the use of lethal force in self-defense.

Permissible Use of Lethal Force in Defense of Life and Body

The killing of one person by another may be justifiable when necessary to resist the attempt to commit a forcible and life-threatening crime, provided that a reasonable person in the same or similar situation would believe that (a) the person killed intended to commit a forcible and life-threatening crime; (b) there was imminent danger of such crime being accomplished; and (c) the person acted under the belief that such force was necessary to save himself or herself or another from death or a forcible and life-threatening crime. Murder, mayhem, rape and robbery are examples of forcible and life-threatening crimes. (Pen. Code, § 197.)

Self-Defense Against Assault

It is lawful for a person being assaulted to defend themselves from attack if he or she has reasonable grounds for believing, and does in fact believe, that he or she will suffer bodily injury. In doing so, he or she may use such force, up to deadly force, as a reasonable person in the same or similar circumstances would believe necessary to prevent great bodily injury or death. An assault with fists does not justify use of a deadly weapon in self-defense unless the person being assaulted believes, and a reasonable person in the same or similar circumstances would also believe, that the assault is likely to inflict great bodily injury.

It is lawful for a person who has grounds for believing, and does in fact believe, that great bodily injury is about to be inflicted upon another to protect the victim from attack. In so doing, the person may use such force as reasonably necessary to prevent the injury. Deadly force is only considered reasonable to prevent great bodily injury or death.

NOTE: The use of excessive force to counter an assault may result in civil or criminal penalties.

Limitations on the Use of Force in Self-Defense

The right of self-defense ceases when there is no further danger from an assailant. Thus, where a person attacked under circumstances initially justifying self-defense renders the attacker incapable of inflicting further injuries, the law of self-defense ceases and no further force may be used.

Furthermore, a person may only use the amount of force, up to deadly force, as a reasonable person in the same or similar circumstances would believe necessary to prevent imminent injury. It is important to note the use of excessive force to counter an assault may result in civil or criminal penalties.

The right of self-defense is not initially available to a person who assaults another.

However, if such a person attempts to stop further combat and clearly informs the adversary of his or her desire for peace but the opponent nevertheless continues the fight, the right of self-defense returns and is the same as the right of any other person being assaulted.

Protecting One's Home

A person may defend his or her home against anyone who attempts to enter in a violent manner intending violence to any person in the home. The amount of force that may be used in resisting such entry is limited to that which would appear necessary to a reasonable person in the same or similar circumstances to resist the violent entry. One is not bound to retreat, even though a retreat might safely be made. One may resist force with force, increasing it in proportion to the intruder's persistence and violence, if the circumstances apparent to the occupant would cause a reasonable person in the same or similar situation to fear for his or her safety.

The occupant may use a firearm when resisting the intruder's attempt to commit a forcible and life-threatening crime against anyone in the home provided that a reasonable person in the same or similar situation would believe that (a) the intruder intends to commit a forcible and life-threatening crime; (b) there is imminent danger of such crime being accomplished; and (c) the occupant acts under the belief that use of a firearm is necessary to save himself or herself or another from death or great bodily injury. Murder, mayhem, rape, and robbery are examples of forcible and life-threatening crimes.

Any person using force intended or likely to cause death or great bodily injury within his or her residence shall be presumed to have held a reasonable fear of imminent peril of death or great bodily injury to self, family, or a member of the household when that force is used against another person, not a member of the family or household, who unlawfully and forcibly enters or has unlawfully and forcibly entered the residence and the person using the force knew or had reason to believe that an unlawful and forcible entry had occurred. Great bodily injury means a significant or substantial physical injury. (Pen. Code, § 198.5.)

NOTE: If the presumption is rebutted by contrary evidence, the occupant may be criminally liable for an unlawful assault or homicide.

Defense of Property

The lawful occupant of real property has the right to request a trespasser to leave the premises. If the trespasser does not do so within a reasonable time, the occupant may use force to eject the trespasser. The amount of force that may be used to eject a trespasser is limited to that which a reasonable person would believe to be necessary under the same or similar circumstances.

CALCRIM No. 505. Justifiable Homicide: Self-Defense or Defense of Another

Judicial Council of California Criminal Jury Instructions

NOTE: This is not a legal document. Used for general knowledge and overview of court instructions to jurors.

The defendant is not guilty of (murder/ [or] manslaughter/ attempted murder/ [or] attempted voluntary manslaughter) if (he/she) was justified in (killing/attempting to kill) someone in (self-defense/ [or] defense of another). The defendant acted in lawful (self-defense/ [or] defense of another) if:

1. The defendant reasonably believed that (he/she/ [or] someone else/ [or] <insert name or description of third party>) was in imminent danger of being killed or suffering great bodily injury [or was in imminent danger of being (raped/maimed/robbed/ <insert other forcible and atrocious crime>

AND

2. The defendant reasonably believed that the immediate use of deadly force was necessary to defend against that danger;

AND

3. The defendant used no more force than was reasonably necessary to defend against that danger.

Belief in future harm is not sufficient, no matter how great or how likely the harm is believed to be. The defendant must have believed there was imminent danger of death or great bodily injury to (himself/herself/ [or] someone else). Defendant's belief must have been reasonable and (he/she) must have acted only because of that belief. The defendant is only entitled to use that amount of force that a reasonable person would believe is necessary in the same situation. If the defendant used more force than was reasonable, the [attempted] killing was not justified.

When deciding whether the defendant's beliefs were reasonable, consider all the circumstances as they were known to and appeared to the defendant and consider what a reasonable person in a similar situation with similar knowledge would have believed. If the defendant's beliefs were reasonable, the danger does not need to have actually existed.

[The defendant's belief that (he/she/ [or] someone else) was threatened may be reasonable even if (he/she) relied on information that was not true. However, the defendant must actually and reasonably have believed that the information was true.] [If you find that <insert name of decedent/victim> threatened or harmed the defendant [or others] in the past, you may consider the information in deciding whether the defendant's conduct and beliefs were reasonable.]

[If you find that the defendant knew that <insert name of decedent/victim> had threatened or harmed others in the past, you may consider that information in deciding whether the defendant's conduct and beliefs were reasonable.

[Someone who has been threatened or harmed by a person in the past, is justified in acting more quickly or taking greater self-defense measures against that person.]

[If you find that the defendant received a threat from someone else that (he/she) reasonably associated with <insert name of decedent/victim>, you may consider that threat in deciding whether the defendant was justified in acting in (self-defense/ [or] defense of another).]

[A defendant is not required to retreat. He or she is entitled to stand his or her ground and defend himself or herself and, if reasonably necessary, to pursue an assailant until the danger of (death/great bodily injury/<insert forcible and atrocious crime>) has passed. This is so even if safety could have been achieved by retreating.]

[Great bodily injury means significant or substantial physical injury. It is an injury that is greater than minor or moderate harm.]

The People have the burden of proving beyond a reasonable doubt that the [attempted] killing was not justified. If the People have not met this burden, you must find the defendant not guilty of (murder/ [or] manslaughter/ attempted murder/ [or] attempted voluntary manslaughter).

CARRYING A CONCEALED WEAPON WITHOUT A LICENSE

It is illegal for any person to carry a handgun concealed upon his or her person or concealed in a vehicle without a license issued pursuant to Penal Code section 26150. (Pen. Code, § 25400.) A firearm locked in a motor vehicle's trunk or in a locked container carried in the vehicle other than in the utility or glove compartment is not considered concealed within the meaning of the Penal Code section 25400; neither is a firearm carried within a locked container directly to or from a motor vehicle for any lawful purpose. (Pen. Code, § 25610.)

The prohibition from carrying a concealed handgun does not apply to licensed hunters or fishermen while engaged in hunting or fishing, or while going to or returning from the hunting expedition. (Pen. Code, § 25640.) Notwithstanding this exception for hunters or fishermen, these individuals may not carry or transport loaded firearms when going to or from the expedition. The unloaded firearms should be transported in the trunk of the vehicle or in a locked container other than the utility or glove compartment. (Pen. Code, § 25610.)

There are also occupational exceptions to the prohibition from carrying a concealed weapon, including authorized employees while engaged in specified activities. (Pen. Code, §§ 25630, 25640.)

LOADED FIREARMS IN PUBLIC

It is illegal to carry a loaded firearm on one's person or in a vehicle while in any public place, on any public street, or in any place where it is unlawful to discharge a firearm. (Pen. Code, § 25850, subd. (a).)

It is illegal for the driver of any motor vehicle, or the owner of any motor vehicle irrespective of whether the owner is occupying the vehicle to knowingly permit any person to carry a loaded firearm into the vehicle in violation of Penal Code section 25850, or Fish and Game Code section 2006. (Pen. Code, § 26100.)

A firearm is deemed loaded when there is a live cartridge or shell in, or attached in any manner to, the firearm, including, but not limited to, the firing chamber, magazine, or clip thereof attached to the firearm. A muzzle-loading firearm is deemed loaded when it is capped or primed and has a powder charge and ball or shot in the barrel or cylinder. (Pen. Code, § 16840.)

In order to determine whether a firearm is loaded, peace officers are authorized to examine any firearm carried by anyone on his or her person or in a vehicle while in any public place, on any public street or in any prohibited area of an unincorporated territory. Refusal to allow a peace officer to inspect a firearm pursuant to these provisions is, in itself, grounds for arrest. (Pen. Code, § 25850, subd. (b).)

The prohibition from carrying a loaded firearm in public does not apply to any person while hunting in an area where possession and hunting is otherwise lawful or while practice shooting at target ranges. (Pen. Code, §§ 26005, 26040.) There are also occupational exceptions to the prohibition from carrying a loaded firearm in public, including authorized employees while engaged in specified activities. (Pen. Code, §§ 26015, 26030.)

NOTE: Peace officers and honorably retired peace officers having properly endorsed identification certificates may carry a concealed weapon at any time. Otherwise, these exemptions apply only when the firearm is carried within the scope of the exempted conduct, such as hunting or target shooting, or within the course and scope of assigned duties, such as an armored vehicle guard transporting money for his employer. A person who carries a loaded firearm outside the limits of the applicable exemption is in violation of the law, notwithstanding his or her possession of an occupational license or firearms training certificate. (Pen. Code, § 12031(b).)

State and National Parks

Federal law allows firearm possession on national park land and within national wildlife refuge systems if you are not otherwise prohibited from possession, and you comply with the state law where the national park system or national wildlife refuge system is located. California's carry restrictions still apply, as do their exceptions, which include lawfully transporting a firearm to an activity where carrying a firearm is permitted, such as hunting, camping, target shooting, etc., or if discharging of firearms is allowed in that area.

National Forests 36 CFR § 261.10 (d)

Within the National Forest System, it is unlawful to discharge a firearm:

In or within 150 yards of a residence, building, campsite, developed recreation site, or occupied area

Across or on a national forest system road, or a body of water adjacent thereto, or in any manner or place whereby any person or property is exposed to injury or damage as a result of such discharge;

Into or within any cave.

The use of tracer bullets or other incendiary ammunition is also prohibited in the National Forest System.

BLM Land

Generally, the California policy for BLM lands is to allow the use of firearms. It is still unlawful to discharge firearms around developed recreation sites. The BLM can also limit hunting and the discharge of firearms to protect certain locations. Before you head to BLM land it is always a good idea to check with the local BLM office for information regarding firearms use.

US Army Corps of Engineers (USACE Managed Land)

There have been numerous legal challenges to the confusing laws that have been enacted regarding this system of lands. There are approximately 12 million acres of land that is managed by the US Army Corp Of Engineers and the USACE has made it very difficult to carry a firearm on these lands. Before you head out to a USACE managed property, please contact the local office to ensure lawful use of firearms on these lands.

California State Lands

Generally, without a CCW permit, California State Lands are carefully controlled areas. This means there is no firearms use or carry without a CCW permit. There are a few exceptions to this rule:

When open to hunting

When open to target shooting

When unloaded and stored in a locked container or trunk in a vehicle

California State Parks allow concealed carry much like in any public area. There is rarely any “open carry” allowance in a state park.

California State Game Refuges generally do not allow any firearm carry or use except for hunting under strict regulations. Please check the local refuge office to ensure lawful firearm carry or storage during your visit.

Planes, Trains, and Buses

It is lawful to transport a legal firearm on an airplane, if you follow certain steps. Declare the transportation to the airline and check the website for authorized containers in CHECKED BAGGAGE ONLY. You cannot, without an exception, carry a firearm into an airport sterile area, which includes the line for the security checkpoint.

It is lawful to transport a legal firearm on an Amtrak Train. Declare the transportation to the conductor or ticket office and check the website for authorized containers in CHECKED BAGGAGE ONLY.

Greyhound lines prohibits transport of firearms or ammunition on their buses.

If you cross state lines with a firearm on a common carrier, even if the carrier allows firearms transportation, federal law requires you to surrender the possession of your firearm to the carrier operator during the entire trip. Also, federal law only protects you from state prosecution for violating a state’s firearms laws if your firearm is not immediately accessible. This means if you enter a state on a carrier and where it is illegal to possess a firearm without a permit (e.g. New Jersey) and you do not have a permit, federal law DOES NOT protect you from prosecution under that state’s laws if a firearm is in your carry on bag or otherwise accessible.

PROHIBITED AREAS:

CALEXPO

COURTROOMS/COURTHOUSES

POST OFFICES

SCHOOLS

LEGISLATIVE OFFICES

THE GOVERNORS MANSION

POLLING PLACES

PICKET LINES

FEDERAL BUILDINGS OR FACILITIES

MILITARY BASES

STATE PRISONS

AIRPORT SECURE AREAS

GUN SHOWS

SOCIAL REHABILITATION FACILITY

CRISIS NURSERY

TRANSITIONAL HOUSING

NOTE: In Accordance with the California CCW Application, it is prohibited to possess a firearm as a patron in a drinking establishment. You also cannot use or carry a firearm legally after any alcohol or drug use which may impair your judgement or actions, prescribed or not.

OPENLY CARRYING AN UNLOADED HANDGUN

It is generally illegal for any person to carry upon his or her person or in a vehicle, an exposed and unloaded handgun while in or on:

A public place or public street in an incorporated city or city and county; or

A public street in a prohibited area of an unincorporated city or city and county (Pen. Code, § 26350.)

It is also illegal for the driver or owner of a motor vehicle to allow a person to bring an open and exposed unloaded handgun into a motor vehicle in specified public areas. (Pen. Code, § 17512.)

PUNISHMENT FOR CARRYING UNREGISTERED HANDGUN

Any person who commits the crime of carrying a concealed handgun while having both the handgun and ammunition for that handgun on his/her person or in his/her vehicle may be subject to a felony enhancement if the handgun is not on file (registered) in the DOJ's Automated Firearms System. (Pen. Code, § 25400, subd. (c).)

Any person who commits the crime of carrying a loaded handgun on his/her person in a prohibited place may be guilty of a felony if the handgun is not on file (registered) in the DOJ's Automated Firearms System. (Pen. Code, § 25850, subd. (c).)

MISCELLANEOUS PROHIBITED ACTS

Obliteration or Alteration of Firearm Identification

It is illegal for any person to obliterate or alter the identification marks placed on any firearm including the make, model, serial number or any distinguishing mark lawfully assigned by the owner or by the DOJ. (Pen. Code, § 23900.)

It is illegal for any person to buy, sell or possess a firearm knowing its identification has been obliterated or altered. (Pen. Code, § 23920.)

Unauthorized Possession of a Firearm on School Grounds

It is illegal for any unauthorized person to possess or bring a firearm upon the grounds of, or into, any public school, including the campuses of the University of California, California State University campuses, California community colleges, any private school (kindergarten through 12th grade) or private university or college. (Pen. Code, § 626.9.)

Unauthorized Possession of a Firearm in a Courtroom, the State Capitol, etc.

It is illegal for any unauthorized person to bring or possess any firearm within a courtroom, courthouse, court building or at any meeting required to be open to the public. (Pen. Code, § 171b.)

It is illegal for any unauthorized person to bring or possess a loaded firearm within (including upon the grounds of) the State Capitol, any legislative office, any office of the Governor or other constitutional officer, any Senate or Assembly hearing room, the Governor's Mansion or any other residence of the Governor or the residence of any constitutional officer or any Member of the Legislature. For these purposes, a firearm shall be deemed loaded whenever both the firearm and its unexpended ammunition are in the immediate possession of the same person. (Pen. Code, §§ 171c, 171d, 171e.)

Drawing or Exhibiting a Firearm

If another person is present, it is illegal for any person, except in self-defense, to draw or exhibit a loaded or unloaded firearm in a rude, angry or threatening manner or in any manner use a firearm in a fight or quarrel. (Pen. Code, § 417.)

Threatening Acts with a Firearm on a Public Street or Highway

It is illegal for any person to draw or exhibit a loaded or unloaded firearm in a threatening manner against an occupant of a motor vehicle which is on a public street or highway in such a way that would cause a reasonable person apprehension or fear of bodily harm. (Pen. Code, § 417.3.)

Discharge of a Firearm in a Grossly Negligent Manner

It is illegal for any person to willfully discharge a firearm in a grossly negligent manner which could result in injury or death to a person. (Pen. Code, § 246.3.)

Criminal Storage P.C. § 25105, 25205, 25135, 25140, 25452

“Criminal storage of firearm of the first degree” – Keeping any loaded firearm within any premises that are under your custody or control and you know or reasonably should know that a child (any person under 18) is likely to gain access to the firearm without the permission of the child’s parent or legal guardian and the child obtains access to the firearm and thereby causes death or great bodily injury to himself, herself, or any other person. (Pen. Code, § 25100, subd. (a).)

“Criminal storage of firearm of the second degree” – Keeping any loaded firearm within any premises that are under your custody or control and you know or reasonably should know that a child (any person under 18) is likely to gain access to the firearm without the permission of the child’s parent or legal guardian and the child obtains access to the firearm and thereby causes injury, other than great bodily injury, to himself, herself, or any other person, or carries the firearm either to a public place or in violation of Penal Code section 417. (Pen. Code, § 25100, subd. (b).)

Neither of the criminal storage offenses (first degree, second degree) shall apply whenever the firearm is kept in a locked container or locked with a locking device that has rendered the firearm inoperable. (Pen. Code, § 25105.)

Living with a person who is prohibited from possessing firearms or ammunition

If you live with a person who is prohibited from owning, possessing, purchasing or receiving firearms or ammunition, this prohibition also includes all magazine devices and speed loaders. There are generally five ways to “store” the firearms to legally restrict access. (these methods also apply to minor children in a home).

The firearm can be kept in a locked container.

The firearm can be kept in a locked trunk (be mindful of loaded firearms within a vehicle).

The firearm can be disabled through the use of a firearms locking device like a cable lock, or trigger lock

The firearm can be disassembled to the point where it will not operate. This does not include taking the magazine out of the firearm.

The firearm can be carried on a non-prohibited person.

Storage of Handgun in unattended vehicle

A handgun that is unattended in a vehicle must be locked in the vehicle's trunk, or toolbox in a truck that is permanently affixed to the vehicle, locked in a container that is out of "plain view" or locked in a container that is permanently affixed to the vehicles interior and not in plain view.

For the purpose of this law, a handgun is considered unattended when the person transporting the handgun is not within close enough proximity to the vehicle to reasonably prevent unauthorized access to the vehicle or its contents. The term "plain view" includes any area of the vehicle that is visible by peering through the windows of the vehicle with or without illumination and regardless of whether the windows are tinted.

For the purposes of all storage and transportation laws of handguns, the utility or glove compartment is not a legal method of storage or transportation of firearms without a CCW. As the term "utility compartment" is not defined, in order to be compliant, it is advised that you not store a handgun in a console or rear cargo area of a hatchback vehicle. Pen. Code § 25610.

Sales, Transfers and Loans of Firearms to Minors

Generally, it is illegal to sell, loan or transfer any firearm to a person under 18 years of age, or to sell a handgun to a person under 21 years of age. (Pen . Code, § 27505.)

Possession of a Handgun or Live Ammunition by Minors

It is unlawful for a minor to possess a handgun unless one of the following circumstances exist:

The minor is accompanied by his or her parent or legal guardian and the minor is actively engaged in a lawful recreational sporting, ranching or hunting activity, or a motion picture, television or other entertainment event;

The minor is accompanied by a responsible adult and has prior written consent of his or her parent or legal guardian and is involved in one of the activities cited above; or

The minor is at least 16 years of age, has prior written consent of his or her parent or legal guardian, and the minor is involved in one of the activities cited above. (Pen. Code, §§ 29610, 29615.)

It is unlawful for a minor to possess live ammunition unless one of the following circumstances exist:

The minor has the written consent of a parent or legal guardian to possess live ammunition;

The minor is accompanied by a parent or legal guardian; or

The minor is actively engaged in, or is going to or from, a lawful, recreational sport, including, competitive shooting, or agricultural, ranching, or hunting activity. (Pen Code, §§ 29650, 29655.)

RECENTLY ENACTED FIREARMS/WEAPONS LAWS

AB 950 (Stats. 2015, ch. 205) – Gun Violence Restraining Orders

Allows a person who is subject to a gun violence restraining order to transfer his or her firearms or ammunition to a licensed firearms dealer for the duration of the prohibition. If the firearms or ammunition have been surrendered to a law enforcement agency, the bill would entitle the owner to have them transferred to a licensed firearms dealer. (Pen. Code, §§ 29830.)

Extends to ammunition, current authority for a city or county to impose a charge relating to the seizure, impounding, storage, or release of a firearm. (Pen Code, § 33880.)

AB 1014 (Stats. 2014, ch. 872) – Gun Violence Restraining Orders

Beginning June 1, 2016, authorizes courts to issue gun violence restraining orders, ex parte gun violence restraining orders, and temporary emergency gun violence restraining orders if the subject of the petition poses a significant danger of personal injury to himself, herself, or another by having in his or her custody or control, owning, purchasing, possessing, or receiving a firearm and that the order is necessary to prevent personal injury to himself, herself, or another, as specified. (Pen. Code, §§ 18100 18205.)

Beginning June 1, 2016, makes it a misdemeanor to own or possess a firearm or ammunition with the knowledge that he or she is prohibited from doing so by a gun violence restraining order. (Pen. Code, § 18205.)

SB 61

Beginning September 1, 2020 authorizes teachers and co-workers to file gun violence restraining order. Beginning June 1, 2016, makes it a misdemeanor to file a petition for a gun violence restraining order with the intent to harass or knowing the information in the petition to be false. (Pen. Code, § 18200.)

SB 707 (Stats. 2015, ch. 766) – Gun-free School Zones

Recasts Gun-Free School Zone Act provisions relating to a person holding a valid license to carry a concealed firearm to allow that person to carry a firearm in an area that is within 1,000 feet of, but not on the grounds of, a public or private school providing instruction in kindergarten or grades 1 to 12, inclusive. (Pen. Code, § 626 9)

Creates an exemption from the Gun-Free School Zone Act for certain appointed peace officers authorized to carry a firearm by their appointing agency, and for certain retired reserve peace officers authorized to carry a concealed or loaded firearm. (Pen. Code, § 626 9.)

Deletes the exemption that allows a person holding a valid license to carry a concealed firearm to bring or possess a firearm on the campus of a university or college. (Pen. Code, § 30310.)

Deletes the exemption that allows a person to carry ammunition or reloaded ammunition onto school grounds if the person is licensed to carry a concealed firearm (Pen Code, § 30310.)

Creates a new exemption authorizing a person to carry ammunition or reloaded ammunition onto school grounds if it is in a motor vehicle at all times and is within a locked container or within the locked trunk of the vehicle (Pen Code, § 30310.)

626.9.

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

Proposition 63

Only licensed ammo dealers can sell ammo.

Must be eligible to purchase ammo by 7/1/19; Background checks will be done by DOJ for every purchase.

Bringing/buying from out of state must be delivered to a licensed ammo dealer.

Attorney General to maintain 2-year record of sale. (Pen Code, § 30312.)

ATTENTION: THIS IS NOT LEGAL ADVICE. Please seek the advice of an attorney for specific cases. This is for general knowledge only.

Proposition 63 regarding magazine capacity is currently being appealed by the NRA and CRPA. On 3/29/19 this law was found to be unconstitutional and until 4/5/19 magazines could be purchased in the State of California legally. The State of California went back to court and was granted a stay on the ruling until it could be appealed, and currently there is no legal purchase or importation of these magazines. The legality of the current possession of these magazines purchased during this time frame is a complicated matter but generally, the common and written belief is that you can possess and use them in all legal manners until a court ruling deems otherwise.

This is a gray area and should be considered carefully until the litigation is complete.

Proposition 63

Outlaws the use/possession of “Large Capacity” magazines. Anything over 10 rounds is considered Large Cap. The “Grandfather” exemption of 1/1/2000 will no longer be recognized. Owners must remove them from the state, sell to FFL dealer, destroy them or surrender them to LE.

(Pen Code, § 32310.)

AB 1968

On or after January 1st 2020, this bill imposes a lifetime firearms prohibition on a person who has been taken into custody, assessed, and admitted to a designated facility twice within a one-year period because he or she is a danger to self or others as a result of a mental health disorder. Person may request a hearing every 5 years to show that he or she can use a firearm in a safe and lawful manner. Burden of proof is on the State of California that the person should remain prohibited.

AB 3129

On or after 1/1/19 prohibits a person from ever possessing a firearm if that person is convicted after 1/1/19 of a misdemeanor violation of Penal Code section 273.5, regarding the willful infliction of corporal injury resulting in a traumatic condition upon a spouse, cohabitant, or other specified persons. (Pen Code, § 273.5.)

SB 746

After 1/1/19, requires a new resident to the state, within 60 days of arrival to apply for a unique serial number or other identifying mark for any firearm the resident wishes to possess in the state that the resident previously manufactured or assembled, or any firearm without a unique serial number or mark for identification. (Pen Code, § 29180.)

NON-RESIDENT CCW INFO AND INSTRUCTIONS

Overview

If your training certificate has the words “NON-RESIDENT” on it this means you have completed the training for the following states:

This course is authorized training for the states of AZ, FL, and OR.

Each of these Non-Resident CCW's is recognized in numerous states. For example; with an AZ Non-Resident CCW you can carry in any state that recognizes the permit including NV, and 31 other states!

The website that details the states using interactive maps is www.usacarry.com.

How do I apply for an AZ (“Shall Issue”) Non-Resident CCW?

Visit www.azdps.gov

Submit the training certificate from NFI and the appropriate fees via USPS.

Application will include a fingerprint card which can be completed at any law enforcement agency or business authorized to “roll prints”.

How Do I apply for a Florida (“Shall Issue”) Non-Resident CCW?

Visit www.freshfromflorida.com

Either order a paper application or fill it out electronically.

Submit the training certificate from NFI and the appropriate fees via USPS.

Application will include a fingerprint card which can be completed at any law enforcement agency or business authorized to “roll prints”.

Application will also require a passport photo and notarized signature.

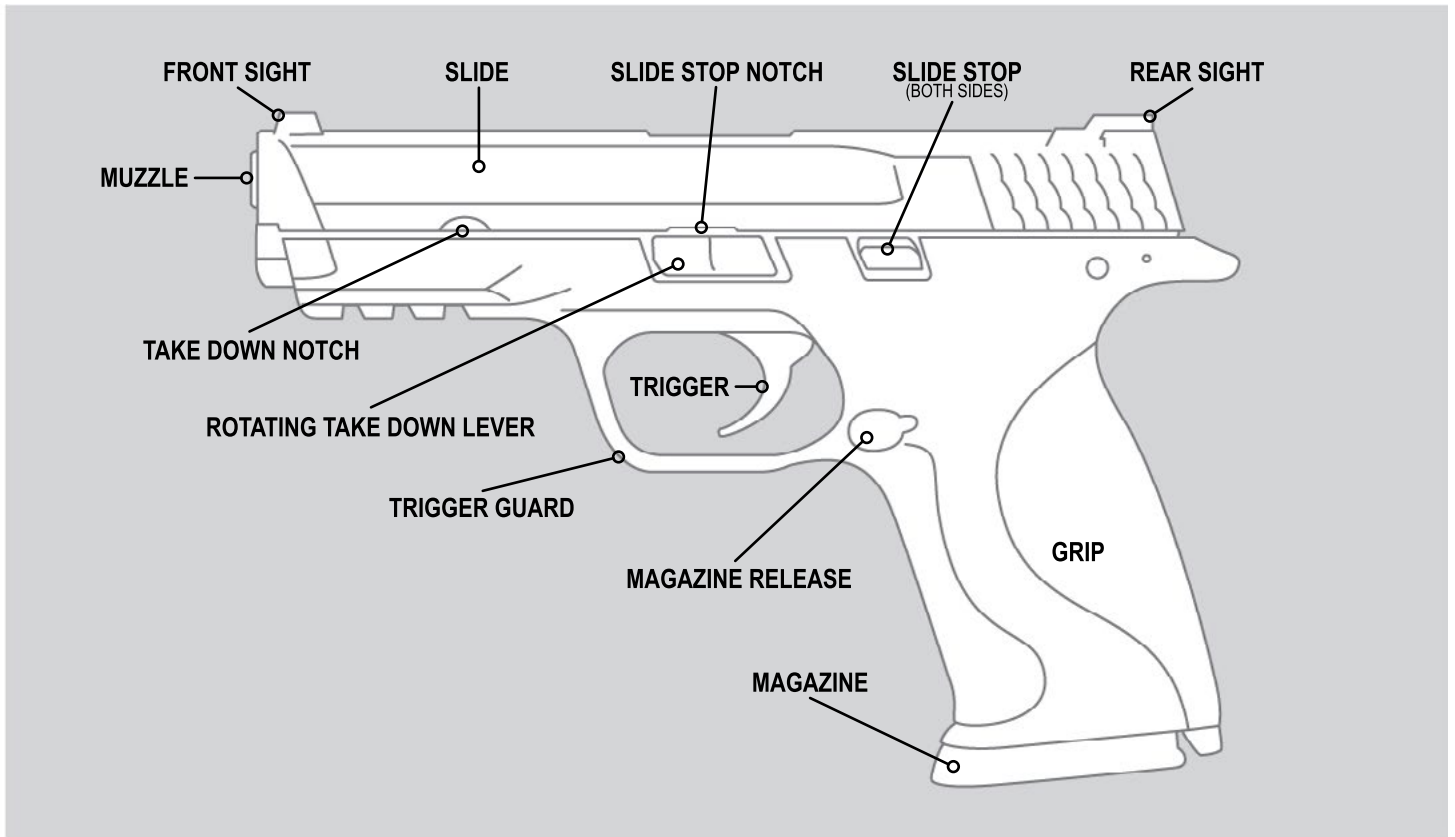
How Do I apply for an OR (“May Issue”) CCW?

The OR Non-Resident CCW must be applied for in person. Many counties in OR will not issue to Non-Residents so our recommendation is to find one that will. Klamath County is a “CCW Friendly County”

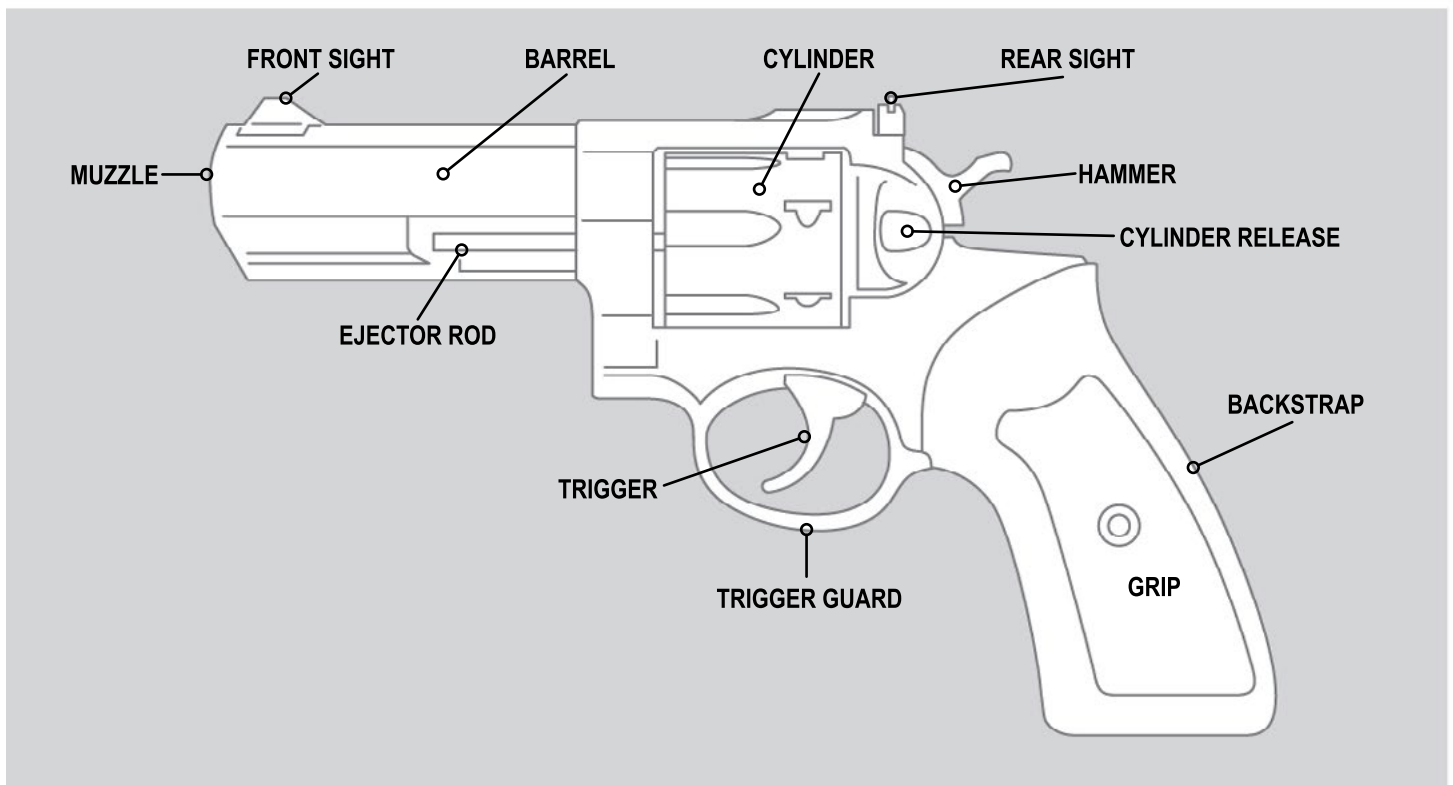
Contact Klamath County Sheriff at 541-883-5130 and ask about making an appointment for a Non-Resident CCW.

TYPES OF HANDGUNS

Semi-Automatic

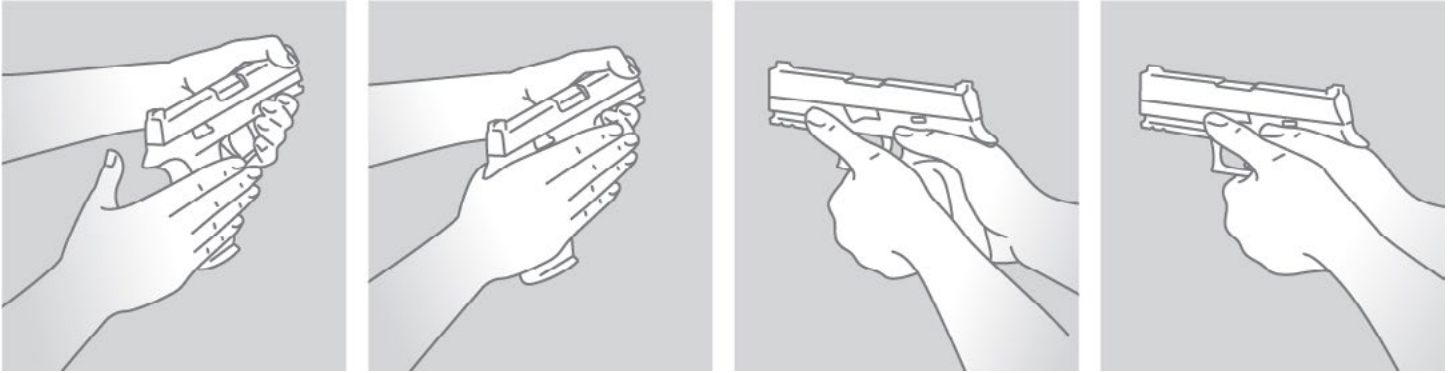


Revolver

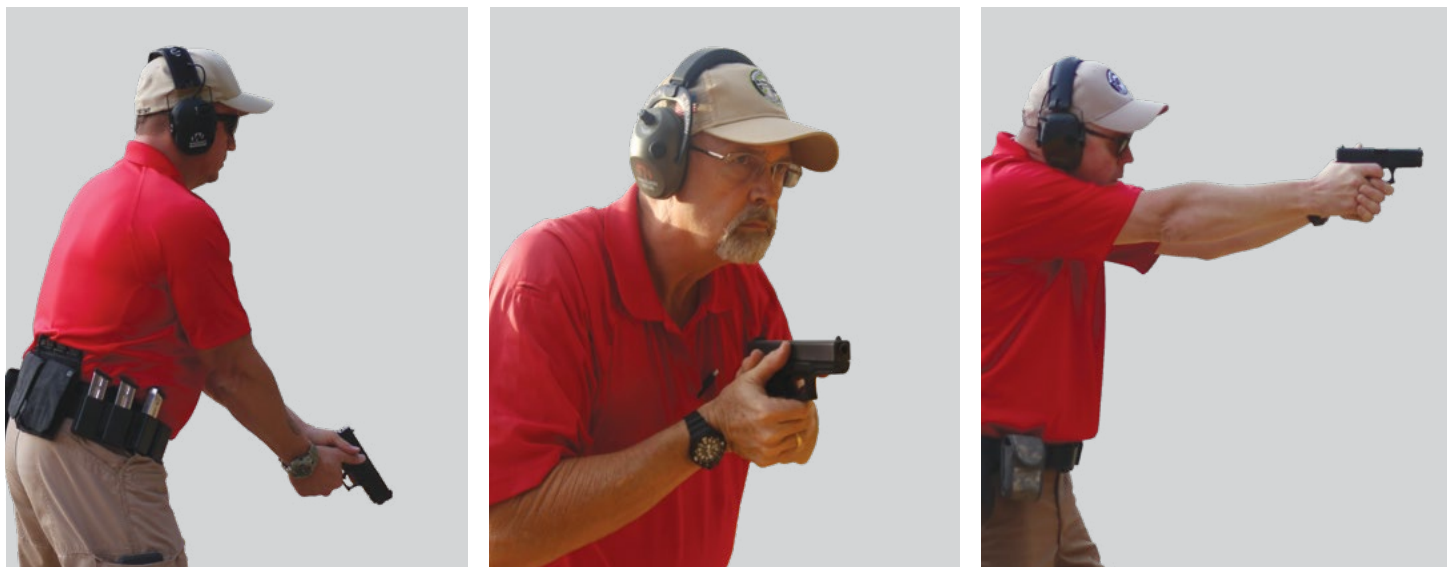


HOLD CONTROL

Grip and Stance



Grip the handgun using a “thumbs-forward” technique. Thumbs should be “notched” and laid on the side of the handgun. When shooting a revolver, cross the thumbs on the side of the handgun with the non-shooting thumb pad covering the nail of the shooting thumb.



The three main positions in defensive shooting. The Low-Ready Position, the High-Compressed Ready Position and the Action Extension should be practiced whenever you shoot.

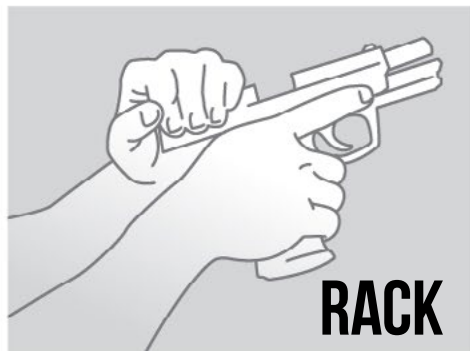
Note the 45-degree angle used to keep the handgun away from the shooter’s toes when using the Low-Ready Position. The muzzle should remain directly on target when using the other two positions. Balance and comfort are very important with positioning.

SCANNING AND ASSESSING

Scanning and assessing the environment is a very important skill to practice.



Once you have engaged or identified a threat in your environment, continually look around and behind for any other threats that could harm you. This should become a habit during your personal protection training.



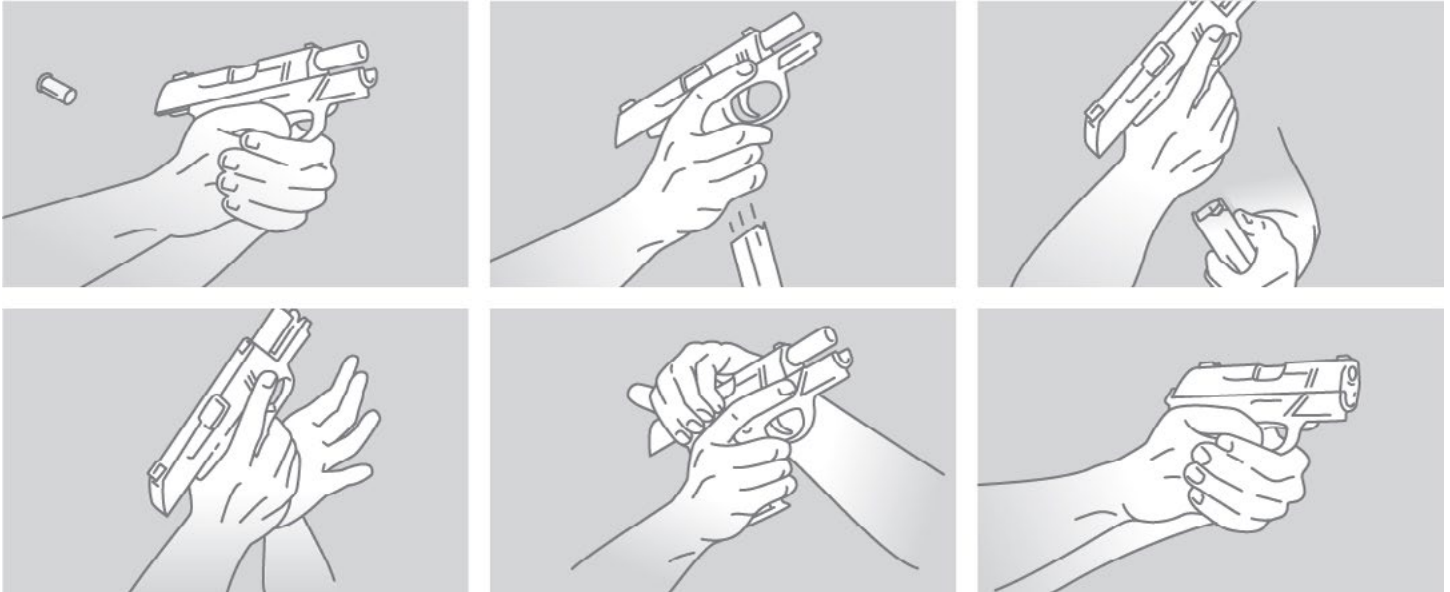
Using an acronym to learn how to clear a misfire with a semi-automatic handgun. The acronym is T-R-A-M.

If your handgun does not fire during a critical incident, use the acronym **T-R-A-M** to “clear” the handgun:

- (T) - Tap up on the magazine,
- (R) - Rack the slide to the rear,
- (A) - Assess the threat and engage if appropriate,
- (M) - Move to cover or make space to decrease the threat while clearing the handgun.

Normally, lateral movement a few feet is the minimum for training on a range, based on available space and other shooters.

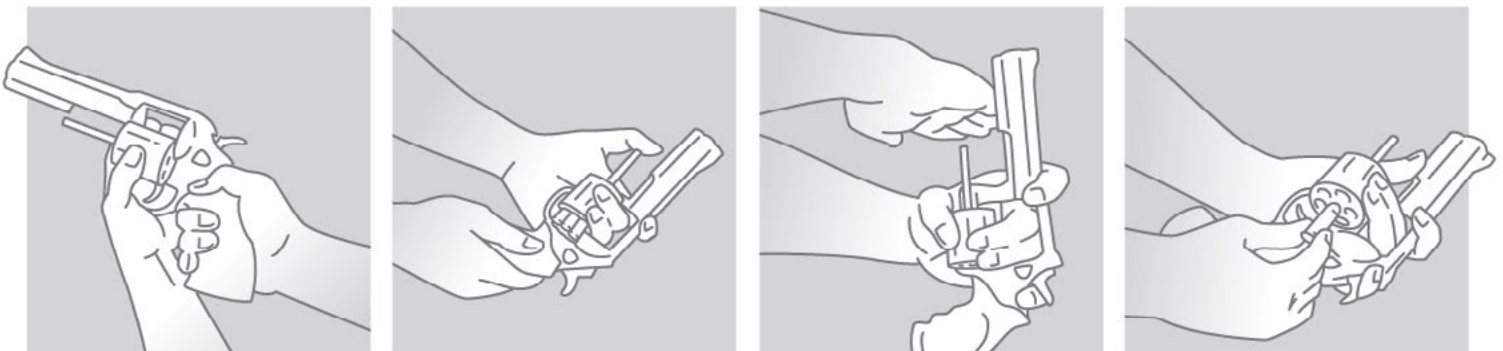
RELOADING



Immediate reloading sequence for a semi-automatic handgun

To immediately reload your semi-automatic handgun, these steps need to be practiced in order:

- Bring your firearm into your “workspace” by drawing it in near your chest
- Press the magazine release, dropping the empty magazine
- Access the loaded magazine from the magazine carrier
- Insert the loaded magazine into the magazine well
- “Rack” the slide on the new magazine to put the handgun into battery
- Assess your threat and engage if appropriate

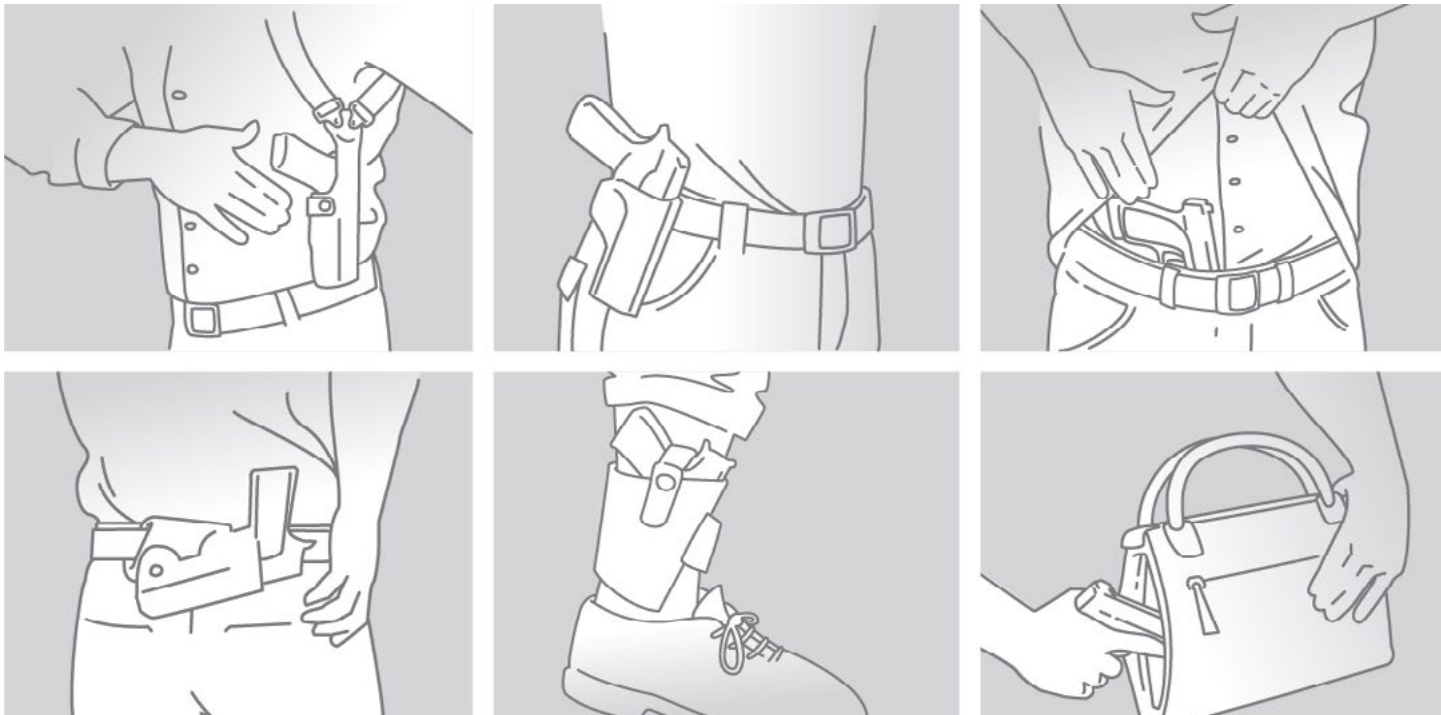


Immediate reloading of a revolver takes some practice. Learn the sequence and practice it.

To immediately reload your revolver, these steps need to be practiced in order:

- Bring your firearm into your “workspace” by drawing it in near your chest
- Press the cylinder release, opening the cylinder
- Insert the ring and middle finger of your non-shooting hand through the frame and secure the cylinder with the fingers and thumb
- Press down on the ejector rod to eject spent cartridges
- Load cylinder, close and lock the cylinder, assess your threat and engage if appropriate

CONCEALMENT METHODS



Concealment takes on many forms. It must be comfortable and functional.

Concealment methods change based on seasonality, wardrobe, and other environmental factors. Follow a few simple rules and experiment with different methods:

- a. The method must cover the trigger of the handgun
- b. The method must be comfortable and secure
- c. The method must retain the handgun yet release when needed
- d. “Off-body carry”, like a purse or briefcase must be considered carefully. You can lose control of the handgun
- e. Consider factors like presentation time, concealment effectiveness and external risk factors when deciding on a method

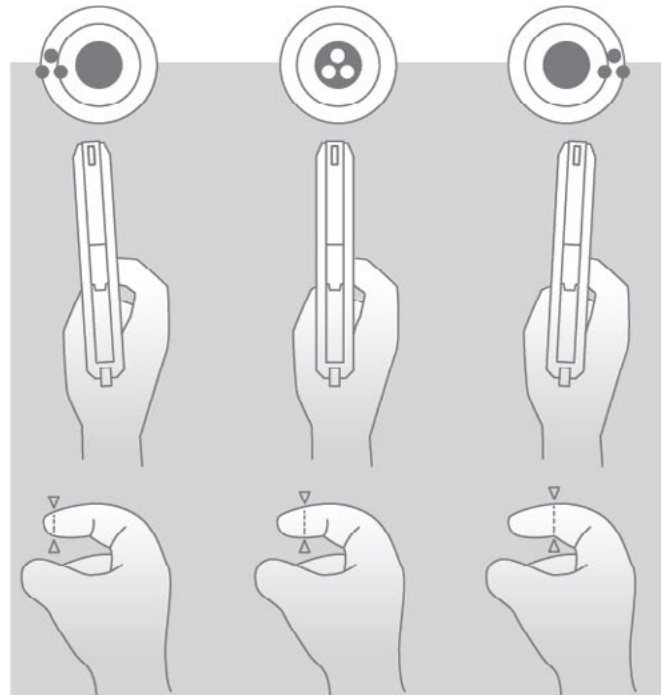
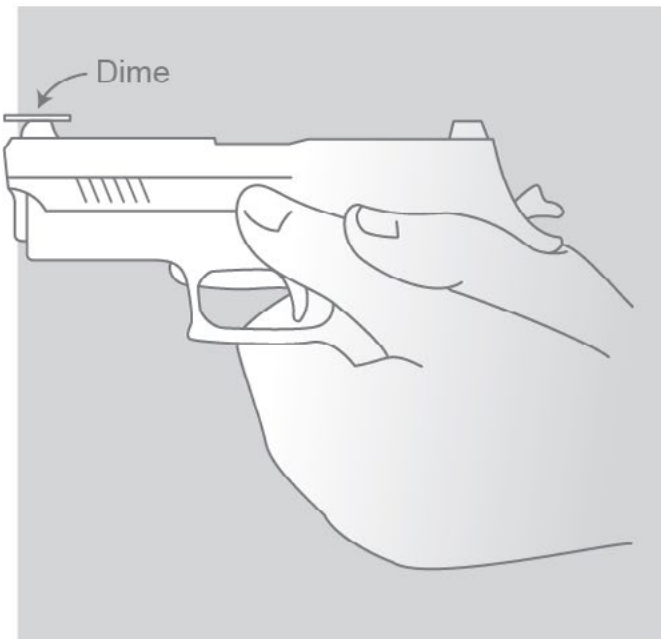
AIMING

Aiming consists of two functions: (a) sight alignment, and (b) sight picture.

Both are critical to handgun marksmanship and represented in this figure



TRIGGER CONTROL



Practice trigger control on the range or at home. One of the most effective “dry-practice” drills is the dime-washer drill. This drill incorporates many of the skills needed to shoot a handgun effectively. Place a dime on the front-sight of an UNLOADED handgun and try to squeeze the trigger to “practice fire” the handgun without disturbing the dime. Proper trigger placement is very important.

Trigger control is the number one factor in handgun marksmanship. The tip of the trigger finger must be placed centered on the trigger, using the pad between the last joint and tip of the finger. For revolvers, the trigger finger is placed on the trigger directly on the last joint of the trigger finger. Press the trigger straight to the rear smoothly until the trigger “breaks” or releases the hammer, firing pin, or striker. The dime-washer drill, pictured above, is one of many drills NFI Instructors use to teach trigger control.

NFI CCW AND FIREARM SAFETY QUIZ

1. TO BE A JUSTIFIABLE SHOOTING UNDER THE CA PENAL CODE, THIS SITUATION MUST BE...

- a. A threat to life or could cause great bodily injury
- b. Reasonable
- c. Imminent
- d. All the above

2. WHEN YOU MUST USE LETHAL FORCE IN SELF-DEFENSE, YOU SHOOT ONLY TO...

- a. Kill
- b. Threaten
- c. Wound
- d. Intimidate
- e. Stop the threat

3. TO BE VALID A CALIFORNIA CCW MUST BE RENEWED...

- a. Every three years
- b. Every time you receive a DUI
- c. Whenever you remember to
- d. Every two years

4. THE ONLY LEGAL JUSTIFICATION FOR USING DEADLY FORCE IS...

- a. To stop a threat which may end in your own (or somebody else's) death or great bodily injury
- b. The person has too many tattoos
- c. The person walked into your house
- d. The person was hiding in the bushes

5. "ONE-SHOT STOPS" ARE GUARANTEED BY THE MANUFACTURERS OF WHICH CALIBER OF AMMUNITION?

- a. .45 ACP
- b. .44 Magnum
- c. 9mm Luger
- d. RIP .40
- e. None of the above

6. THE SAFEST DIRECTION TO POINT THE MUZZLE OF A FIREARM IS...

- a. Up always
- b. Down always
- c. In the direction where a discharge will not cause damage injury or damage
- d. Away from the nearest object

7. HOW MANY TIMES CAN YOU SHOOT A PERSON WHO IS THREAT?

- a. Two in the body and once in the head
- b. Until there is no longer a threat
- c. Until you have exhausted your ammunition
- d. Never, you must fire warning shots only

8. OF THESE FOUR CHOICES, WHICH IS CONSIDERED THE BEST BULLET TYPE FOR SELF-DEFENSE?

- a. Jacketed round nose
- b. Wad cutter
- c. Semi-wad cutter
- d. Controlled expansion hollow point

9. SHOOTING A PROWLER OUTSIDE OF YOUR HOME AND THEN DRAGGING HIM INSIDE...

- a. Would be all right if you eliminate blood stains and other evidence
- b. Would be the cause of your arrest and prosecution
- c. Would be justified if he were attempting to break in
- d. Would be justified if he/she were stealing your property

10. IF YOU ARE AWAKENED BY AN INTRUDER INSIDE YOUR HOME, IT IS GENERALLY BELIEVED THAT THE SAFEST ACTION WOULD BE...

- a. Confront the intruder while you still have the element of surprise
- b. Fire a few shots into the floor
- c. Arm yourself, call the police and take a defensive position with your loved ones
- d. Pretend to continue sleeping
- e. Try to apprehend the intruder

11. THE CRIME OF "DRAWING OR EXHIBITING" (BRANDISHING) A FIREARM OCCURS WHEN YOU DISPLAY A FIREARM IN AN "ARGUMENTATIVE OR CHAOTIC" MANNER...

- a. And you are in a public space
- b. And you have been drinking
- c. And you are not a CCW holder
- d. And you do not have a defensive cause

12. A CALIFORNIA CCW PERMIT IS NOT VALID WHEN...

- a. When at a party
- b. When you are out of your county of residence
- c. When you are in a place where children play
- d. When you have any measurable drugs or alcohol in your system

13. FIREARMS WHICH MAY BE USED FOR SELF-DEFENSE...

- a. Must be fired regularly to maintain proficiency
- b. Must have a non-traceable serial number
- c. Must be kept safe ONLY from children
- d. Must be kept safe from all children and "prohibited persons"
- e. A and D

14. THE HOLDER OF A CALIFORNIA CCW PERMIT IS LICENSED TO CARRY CONCEALED...

- a. Any firearm like the one on your permit
- b. Only those firearms specified on the permit
- c. Any registered firearm legally owned in California
- d. Knives and brass knuckles

15. A CALIFORNIA CCW PERMIT MAY BE DENIED TO AN APPLICANT WHO...

- a. Has a suspended driver's license
- b. Has 10 speeding tickets in the past two years
- c. Is currently on probation
- d. Is the subject of a temporary restraining order
- e. All the above

16. YOU'RE PERMITTED TO CARRY A CONCEALED WEAPON WHEN...

- a. You have been issued a California CCW permit.
- b. You complete any 4-hour handgun training
- c. You become a proficient marksman
- d. You shoot 10 cartridges at an approved range

17. BEFORE EMPLOYING DEADLY FORCE, IT IS WISE TO...

- a. Make every effort to avoid the conflict
- b. Leave the situation if you can do so safely
- c. Shout at an attacker that you want to be left alone
- d. All the above

18. TO TRANSPORT A HANDGUN THAT IS NOT LISTED ON YOUR CCW PERMIT...

- a. Conceal it under the front seat unloaded
- b. Keep it in a locked container and unloaded
- c. Leave it in plain view inside your vehicle
- d. Wrap it in a blanket or towel and unload it

19. STORAGE OF A FIREARM IN A BED-SIDE TABLE IS LEGAL WITH CHILDREN PRESENT.

- a. True
- b. False

20. AS POLICE ARE CALLED TO THE SCENE OF A SHOOTING...

- a. Ask for an ambulance if people are injured
- b. Describe yourself to the dispatcher
- c. If there is still a threat on the scene, report it to the dispatcher
- d. Show open hands to arriving officers
- e. All the above

21. A RESIDENT WITH A CALIFORNIA CCW MUST SUBMIT THE CCW PERMIT AND FIREARM(S) TO A LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICER IF REQUESTED.

- a. True
- b. False

22. A LOCKED GLOVE BOX OR CONSOLE IS CONSIDERED LEGAL STORAGE FOR THE TRANSPORTATION OF A HANDGUN NOT LISTED ON A CCW.

- a. True
- b. False

23. HAVING A CCW REQUIRES THE PERMIT HOLDER TO ACT DURING A VIOLENT ENCOUNTER.

- a. True
- b. False

24. LOCATIONS SUCH AS SCHOOLS AND FEDERAL BUILDINGS ARE "PROHIBITED AREAS"-SO FIREARMS ARE PROHIBITED TO CARRY BY CCW HOLDERS.

- a. True
- b. False

25. THE CA PENAL CODE ALLOWS THE SHERIFF OR CHIEF OF POLICE TO REVOKE A CCW PERMIT.

- a. True
- b. False

CA FIREARM REFERENCES

Ammunition Possession	Pen. Code § 30312, 30352
Assault Weapon Transportation	Pen. Code § 30945
Assault Weapons.....	Pen. Code § 30600
Brandishing, Drawing, Exhibiting a Firearm	Pen. Code § 417
Carry CCW at Governor’s Mansion	Pen. Code § 171d
Carry CCW at State Capitol.....	Pen. Code § 171c
Carry CCW in Public Transit Facilities.....	Pen. Code § 171.7
Carry CCW in State or Local Building	Pen. Code § 171b
CCW Licensing Requirements	Pen. Code § 26165
Criminal CCW.....	Pen. Code § 25400,25850
Firearm on School Ground	Pen. Code § 626.9
Form-Firearm Ownership Report.....	BOF 4542A WWW.OAG.CA.GOV
Form-Firearm Record Request.....	BOF 053 WWW.OAG.CA.GOV
Form-New Resident Report of Firearm Ownership	BOF 4010A WWW.OAG.CA.GOV
Form-Notice Of No Longer In Possession.....	BOF 4546 WWW.OAG.CA.GOV
Form-Personal Firearms Eligibility Check	BOF 116 WWW.OAG.CA.GOV
Homicide.....	Pen. Code § 187
Immediate Family Defined.....	Pen. Code § 16730
Infrequent Transactions Defined.....	Pen. Code § 16730
Intra-Familial Firearms Transaction	Pen. Code § 27875 BOF 4544A
Justifiable Homicide.....	Pen. Code § 197
Loaded Firearm Defined.....	Pen. Code § 16840
Loaning a Firearm to Adult	Pen. Code § 27880
Loaning a Firearm to Adult “Owner Present”	Pen. Code § 27885
Loaning a Handgun to a Minor	Pen. Code § 27889
Loaning to a Minor 16 Years of Age	Pen. Code § 29615
Negligent Discharge of Firearm.....	Pen. Code § 246.3
Protecting One’s Home	Pen. Code § 198.5
Serial Numbers on Firearms.....	Pen. Code § 29180
Storage of Firearm Prohibited/Children	Pen. Code § 25100, 25200
Transportation of Handgun.....	Pen. Code § 25610
Trespassing	Pen. Code § 602
Unregistered Handguns.....	Pen. Code § 25400, 25850

Remember the 3 NRA Rules for Safe Gun Handling

1. Always keep your muzzle pointed in a safe direction
2. Always keep your finger off the trigger until ready to shoot
3. Always keep firearms unloaded until they are in use.

**INTRODUCING
NORTHERN FIREARMS INSTRUCTION**



TED LIDIE

Founder, Chief Instructor - ted@usgunpro.com

Welcome to Northern Firearms Instruction (NFI).

Our goal is to ensure you gain the knowledge skills and attitude necessary to use a firearm safely and responsibly. Our 100% NRA credentialed professional staff has been through extensive training to ensure we provide our students with the best possible experience. It is our JOB to ensure you learn in a safe and comfortable environment, as well as being an information resource for you in the future. Relax and enjoy your class!

~ Ted



MIKE RAMSEY

Vice President, Director of Training
Region 6 Sacramento



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Director of Training
Region 2 Shasta/Trinity



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