

days and shall be enacted by a two-thirds (2/3) majority of the governing body.

**Chapter 54. Powers of Municipalities
Generally**

14-54-1411. Firearms and ammunition.
[Same as §14-16-504, above.]

[Current through 2003 2nd Extraordinary Session (concluding June 9, 2004)]

**CALIFORNIA
CAL. CODE**

California Penal Code

Part I. Of Crimes and Punishment

Title 15. Miscellaneous Crimes

Chapter 1. Schools

626.9. Gun-Free School Zone Act.

(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 (1) of subdivision (e), unless it is with the written permission of the school district superintendent, his or her designee, or equivalent school authority, 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.

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.

(3) When the person possessing the firearm reasonably believes that he or she is in grave danger because of circumstances forming the basis of a current restraining order issued by a court against another person or persons who has or have been found to pose a threat to his or her life or safety. This subdivision may not apply when the circumstances involve a mutual restraining order issued pursuant to Division 10 (commencing with Section 6200) of the Family Code absent a factual finding of a specific threat to the person's life or safety. Upon a trial for violating subdivision (b), the trier of a fact shall determine whether the defendant was acting out of a reasonable belief that he or she was in grave danger.

(4) When the person is exempt from the prohibition against carrying a concealed firearm pursuant to subdivision (b), (d), (e), or (h) of Section 12027.

(d) Except as provided in subdivision (b), it shall be unlawful for any person, with reckless disregard for the safety of another, to discharge, or attempt to discharge, a firearm in a school zone, as defined in paragraph (1) of subdivision (e).

The prohibition contained in this subdivision does not apply to the discharge of a firearm to the extent that the conditions of paragraph (1) of subdivision (c) are satisfied.

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

(1) "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.

(2) "Firearm" has the same meaning as that term is given in Section 12001.

(3) "Locked container" has the same meaning as that term is given in subdivision (c) of Section 12026.1.

(4) "Concealed firearm" has the same meaning as that term is given in Sections 12025 and 12026.1.

(f)(1) Any person who violates subdivision (b) by possessing a firearm in, or on the grounds of, a public or private school providing instruction in kindergarten or grades 1 to 12, inclusive, shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for two, three, or five years.

(2) Any person who violates subdivision (b) by possessing a firearm within a distance of 1,000 feet from the grounds of a public or private school providing instruction in kindergarten or grades 1 to 12, inclusive, shall be punished as follows:

(A) By imprisonment in the state prison for two, three, or five years, if any of the following circumstances apply:

(i) If the person previously has been convicted of any felony, or of any crime made punishable by Chapter 1 (commencing with Section 12000) of Title 2 of Part 4.

(ii) If the person is within a class of persons prohibited from possessing or acquiring a firearm pursuant to Section 12021 or 12021.1 of this code or Section 8100 or 8103 of the Welfare and Institutions Code.

(iii) If the firearm is any pistol, revolver, or other firearm capable of being concealed upon the person and the offense is punished as a felony pursuant to Section 12025.

(B) By imprisonment in a county jail for not more than one year or by imprisonment in the state prison for two, three, or five years, in all cases other than those specified in subparagraph (A).

(3) Any person who violates subdivision (d) shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for three, five, or seven years.

(g)(1) Every person convicted under this section for a misdemeanor violation of subdivision (b) who has been convicted previously of a misdemeanor offense enumerated in Section 12001.6 shall be punished by imprisonment in a county jail for not less than three months, or if probation is granted or if the execution or imposition of sentence is suspended, it shall be a condition thereof that he or she be imprisoned in a county jail for not less than three months.

(2) Every person convicted under this section of a felony violation of subdivision (b) or (d) who has been convicted previously of a misdemeanor offense enumerated in Section 12001.6, if probation is granted or if the execution of sentence is suspended, it shall be a condition there-

of that he or she be imprisoned in a county jail for not less than three months.

(3) Every person convicted under this section for a felony violation of subdivision (b) or (d) who has been convicted previously of any felony, or of any crime made punishable by Chapter 1 (commencing with Section 12000) of Title 2 of Part 4, if probation is granted or if the execution or imposition of sentence is suspended, it shall be a condition thereof that he or she be imprisoned in a county jail for not less than three months.

(4) The court shall apply the three-month minimum sentence specified in this subdivision, except in unusual cases where the interests of justice would best be served by granting probation or suspending the execution or imposition of sentence without the minimum imprisonment required in this subdivision or by granting probation or suspending the execution or imposition of sentence with conditions other than those set forth in this subdivision, in which case the court shall specify on the record and shall enter on the minutes the circumstances indicating that the interests of justice would best be served by this disposition.

(h) Notwithstanding Section 12026, any person who brings or possesses a loaded firearm upon the grounds of a campus of, or buildings owned or operated for student housing, teaching, research, or administration by, a public or private university or college, that are contiguous or are clearly marked university property, unless it is with the written permission of the university or college president, his or her designee, or equivalent university or college authority, shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for two, three, or four years. Notwithstanding subdivision (k), a university or college shall post a prominent notice at primary entrances on non-contiguous property stating that firearms are prohibited on that property pursuant to this subdivision.

(i) Notwithstanding Section 12026, any person who brings or possesses a firearm upon the grounds of a campus of, or buildings owned or operated for student housing, teaching, research, or administration by, a public or private university or college, that are contiguous or are clearly marked university property, unless it is with the written permission of the university or college president, his or her designee, or equivalent university or college authority, shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for one, two, or three years. Notwithstanding subdivision (k), a university or college shall post a prominent notice at primary entrances on non-contiguous property stating that firearms are prohibited on that property pursuant to this subdivision.

(j) For purposes of this section, 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. 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.

(k) This section does not require that notice be posted regarding the proscribed conduct.

(l) This section does not apply to 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, any person summoned by any of these officers to assist in making arrests or preserving the peace while he or she is actually engaged in assisting the officer, a member of the military forces of this state or of the United States who is engaged in the performance of his or her duties, a person holding a valid license to carry the firearm pursuant to Article 3 (commencing with Section 12050) of Chapter 1 of Title 2 of Part 4, or an armored vehicle guard, engaged in the performance of his or her duties, as defined in subdivision (e) of Section 7521 of the Business and Professions Code.

(m) This section does not apply to a security guard authorized to carry a loaded firearm pursuant to Section 12031.

(n) This section does not apply to an existing shooting range at a public or private school or university or college campus.

(o) This section does not apply to an honorably retired peace officer authorized to carry a concealed or loaded firearm pursuant to subdivision (a) or (i) of Section 12027 or paragraph (1) or (8) of subdivision (b) of Section 12031.

626.95. Violations of §§ 417, 12025, or 12031; punishment; legislative intent.

(a) Any person who is in violation of paragraph (2) of subdivision (a), or subdivision (b), of Section 417, or Section 12025 or 12031, upon the grounds of or within a playground, or a public or private youth center during hours in which the facility is open for business, classes, or school-related programs, or at any time when minors are using the facility, knowing that he or she is on or within those grounds, shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for one, two, or three years, or in a county jail not exceeding one year.

(b) State and local authorities are encouraged to cause signs to be posted around playgrounds and youth centers giving warning of prohibition of the possession of firearms upon the grounds of or within playgrounds or youth centers.

(c) For purposes of this section, the following definitions shall apply:

(1) "Playground" means any park or recreational area specifically designed to be used by children that has play equipment installed, including public grounds designed for athletic activities such as baseball, football, soccer, or basketball, or any similar facility located on public or private school grounds, or on city or county parks.

(2) "Youth center" means any public or private facility that is used to host recreational or social activities for minors while minors are present.

(d) It is the Legislature's intent that only an actual conviction of a felony of one of the offenses specified in this section would subject the person to firearms disabilities under the federal Gun Control Act of 1968 (P.L. 90-618; 18 U.S.C. Sec. 921).

Part 4. Prevention of Crimes and Apprehension of Criminals

Title 2. Control of Deadly Weapons

Chapter 1. Firearms

Article 1. General Provisions

12000. Citation of chapter. This chapter shall be known and may be cited as "The Dangerous Weapons Control Law."

12001. Definitions.

(a)(1) As used in this title, the terms "pistol," "revolver," and "firearm capable of being concealed upon the person" shall apply to and include any device designed to be used as a weapon, from which is expelled a projectile by the force of any explosion, or other form of combustion, and that has a barrel less than 16 inches in length. These terms also include any device that has a barrel 16 inches or more in length which is designed to be interchanged with a barrel less than 16 inches in length.

(2) As used in this title, the term "handgun" means any "pistol," "revolver," or "firearm capable of being concealed upon the person."

(b) As used in this title, "firearm" means any device, designed to be used as a weapon, from which is expelled through a barrel a projectile by the force of any explosion or other form of combustion.

(c) As used in Sections 12021, 12021.1, 12070, 12071, 12072, 12073, 12078, 12101, and 12801 of this code, and Sections 8100, 8101, and 8103 of the Welfare and Institutions Code, the term "firearm" includes the frame or receiver of the weapon.

(d) For the purposes of Sections 12025 and 12031, the term "firearm" also shall include any rocket, rocket propelled projectile launcher, or similar device containing any explosive or incendiary material whether or not the device is designed for emergency or distress signaling purposes.

(e) For purposes of Sections 12070, 12071, and paragraph (8) of subdivision (a), and subdivisions (b), (c), (d), and (f) of Section 12072, the term "firearm" does not include an unloaded firearm that is defined as an "antique firearm" in Section 921(a)(16) of Title 18 of the United States Code.

(f) Nothing shall prevent a device defined as a "handgun," "pistol," "revolver," or "firearm capable of being concealed upon the person" from also being found to be a short-barreled shotgun or a short-barreled rifle, as defined in Section 12020.

(g) For purposes of Sections 12551 and 12552, the term "BB device" means any instrument that expels a projectile, such as a BB or a pellet, not exceeding 6mm caliber, through the force of air pressure, gas pressure, or spring action, or any spot marker gun.

(h) As used in this title, "wholesaler" means any person who is licensed as a dealer pursuant to Chapter 44 (commencing with Section 921) of Title 18 of the United States Code and the regulations issued pursuant thereto who sells, transfers, or assigns firearms, or parts of firearms, to persons who are licensed as manufacturers, importers, or gunsmiths pursuant to Chapter 44 (commencing with Section 921) of Title 18 of the United States Code, or persons licensed pursuant to Section 12071, and includes persons who receive finished parts of firearms and assemble them into completed or partially completed firearms in furtherance of that purpose.

"Wholesaler" shall not include a manufacturer, importer, or gunsmith who is licensed to engage in those activities pursuant to Chapter 44 (com-

mencing with Section 921) of Title 18 of the United States Code or a person licensed pursuant to Section 12071 and the regulations issued pursuant thereto. A wholesaler also does not include those persons dealing exclusively in grips, stocks, and other parts of firearms that are not frames or receivers thereof.

(i) As used in Section 12071, 12072, or 12084, "application to purchase" means any of the following:

(1) The initial completion of the register by the purchaser, transferee, or person being loaned the firearm as required by subdivision (b) of Section 12076.

(2) The initial completion of the LEFT by the purchaser, transferee, or person being loaned the firearm as required by subdivision (d) of Section 12084.

(3) The initial completion and transmission to the department of the record of electronic or telephonic transfer by the dealer on the purchaser, transferee, or person being loaned the firearm as required by subdivision (c) of Section 12076.

(j) For purposes of Section 12023, 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.

(k) For purposes of Sections 12021, 12021.1, 12025, 12070, 12072, 12073, 12078, 12101, and 12801 of this code, and Sections 8100, 8101, and 8103 of the Welfare and Institutions Code, notwithstanding the fact that the term "any firearm" may be used in those sections, each firearm or the frame or receiver of the same shall constitute a distinct and separate offense under those sections.

(l) For purposes of Section 12020, a violation of that section as to each firearm, weapon, or device enumerated therein shall constitute a distinct and separate offense.

(m) Each application that requires any firearms eligibility determination involving the issuance of any license, permit, or certificate pursuant to this title shall include two copies of the applicant's fingerprints on forms prescribed by the Department of Justice. One copy of the fingerprints may be submitted to the United States Federal Bureau of Investigation.

(n) As used in this chapter, a "personal handgun importer" means an individual who meets all of the following criteria:

(1) He or she is not a person licensed pursuant to Section 12071.

(2) He or she is not a licensed manufacturer of firearms pursuant to Chapter 44 (commencing with Section 921) of Title 18 of the United States Code.

(3) He or she is not a licensed importer of firearms pursuant to Chapter 44 (commencing with Section 921) of Title 18 of the United States Code and the regulations issued pursuant thereto.

(4) He or she is the owner of a pistol, revolver, or other firearm capable of being concealed upon the person.

(5) He or she acquired that pistol, revolver, or other firearm capable of being concealed upon the person outside of California.

(6) He or she moves into this state on or after January 1, 1998, as a resident of this state.

(7) He or she intends to possess that pistol, revolver, or other firearm capable of being concealed upon the person within this state on or after January 1, 1998.

(8) The pistol, revolver, or other firearm capable of being concealed upon the person was

not delivered to him or her by a person licensed pursuant to Section 12071 who delivered that firearm following the procedures set forth in Section 12071 and subdivision (c) of Section 12072.

(9) He or she, while a resident of this state, had not previously reported his or her ownership of that pistol, revolver, or other firearm capable of being concealed upon the person to the Department of Justice in a manner prescribed by the department that included information concerning him or her and a description of the firearm.

(10) The pistol, revolver, or other firearm capable of being concealed upon the person is not a firearm that is prohibited by subdivision (a) of Section 12020.

(11) The pistol, revolver, or other firearm capable of being concealed upon the person is not an assault weapon, as defined in Section 12276 or 12276.1.

(12) The pistol, revolver, or other firearm capable of being concealed upon the person is not a machinegun, as defined in Section 12200.

(13) The person is 18 years of age or older.

(o) For purposes of paragraph (6) of subdivision (n):

(1) Except as provided in paragraph (2), residency shall be determined in the same manner as is the case for establishing residency pursuant to Section 12505 of the Vehicle Code.

(2) In the case of members of the Armed Forces of the United States, residency shall be deemed to be established when he or she was discharged from active service in this state.

(p) As used in this code, "basic firearms safety certificate" means a certificate issued by the Department of Justice pursuant to Article 8 (commencing with Section 12800) of Chapter 6 of Title 2 of Part 4, prior to January 1, 2003.

(q) As used in this code, "handgun safety certificate" means a certificate issued by the Department of Justice pursuant to Article 8 (commencing with Section 12800) of Chapter 6 of Title 2 of Part 4, as that article is operative on or after January 1, 2003.

(r) As used in this title, "gunsmith" means any person who is licensed as a dealer pursuant to Chapter 44 (commencing with Section 921) of Title 18 of the United States Code and the regulations issued pursuant thereto, who is engaged primarily in the business of repairing firearms, or making or fitting special barrels, stocks, or trigger mechanisms to firearms, or the agent or employee of that person.

12001.5. Manufacture, sale or possession of short-barreled shotgun or short-barreled rifle. Except as expressly provided in Section 12020, and solely in accordance with Section 12020, no person may manufacture, import into this state, keep for sale, offer for sale, give, lend, or possess any short-barreled shotgun or short-barreled rifle, as defined in Section 12020, and nothing else in this chapter shall be construed as authorizing the manufacture, importation into the state, keeping for sale, offering for sale, or giving, lending, or possession of any short-barreled shotgun or short-barreled rifle, as defined in Section 12020.

12001.6. Offenses involving violent use of a firearm. As used in this chapter, an offense which involves the violent use of a firearm includes any of the following:

(a) A violation of paragraph (2) or (3) of subdivision (a) of Section 245 or a violation of subdivision (d) of Section 245.

(b) A violation of Section 246.

(c) A violation of paragraph (2) of subdivision (a) of Section 417.

(d) A violation of subdivision (c) of Section 417.

Article 2. Unlawful Carrying and Possession of Weapons

12020. Manufacture, import, sale, supply or possession of certain weapons and explosives; punishment; exceptions; definitions.

(a) Any person in this state who does any of the following is punishable by imprisonment in a county jail not exceeding one year or in the state prison:

(1) Manufactures or causes to be manufactured, imports into the state, keeps for sale, or offers or exposes for sale, or who gives, lends, or possesses any cane gun or wallet gun, any undetectable firearm, any firearm which is not immediately recognizable as a firearm, any camouflaging firearm container, any ammunition which contains or consists of any flechette dart, any bullet containing or carrying an explosive agent, any ballistic knife, any multiburst trigger activator, any nunchaku, any short-barreled shotgun, any short-barreled rifle, any metal knuckles, any belt buckle knife, any leaded cane, any zip gun, any shuriken, any unconventional pistol, any lipstick case knife, any cane sword, any shobi-zue, any air gauge knife, any writing pen knife, any metal military practice handgrenade or metal replica handgrenade, or any instrument or weapon of the kind commonly known as a blackjack, slungshot, billy, sandclub, sap, or sandbag.

(2) Commencing January 1, 2000, manufactures or causes to be manufactured, imports into the state, keeps for sale, or offers or exposes for sale, or who gives, or lends, any large-capacity magazine.

(3) Carries concealed upon his or her person any explosive substance, other than fixed ammunition.

(4) Carries concealed upon his or her person any dirk or dagger.

However, a first offense involving any metal military practice handgrenade or metal replica handgrenade shall be punishable only as an infraction unless the offender is an active participant in a criminal street gang as defined in the Street Terrorism and Enforcement and Prevention Act (Chapter 11 (commencing with Section 186.20) of Title 7 of Part 1). A bullet containing or carrying an explosive agent is not a destructive device as that term is used in Section 12301.

(b) Subdivision (a) does not apply to any of the following:

(1) The sale to, purchase by, or possession of short-barreled shotguns or short-barreled rifles by police departments, sheriffs' offices, marshals' offices, the California Highway Patrol, the Department of Justice, or the military or naval forces of this state or of the United States for use in the discharge of their official duties or the possession of short-barreled shotguns and short-barreled rifles by peace officer members of a police department, sheriff's office, marshal's office, the California Highway Patrol, or the Department of Justice when on duty and the use is authorized by the agency and is within the course and scope of their duties and the peace officer has completed a training course in the use of these weapons certified by the Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training.

(2) The manufacture, possession, transportation or sale of short-barreled shotguns or short-barreled rifles when authorized by the Department of Justice pursuant to Article 6 (commencing

with Section 12095) of this chapter and not in violation of federal law.

(3) The possession of a nunchaku on the premises of a school which holds a regulatory or business license and teaches the arts of self-defense.

(4) The manufacture of a nunchaku for sale to, or the sale of a nunchaku to, a school which holds a regulatory or business license and teaches the arts of self-defense.

(5) Any antique firearm. For purposes of this section, "antique firearm" means any firearm not designed or redesigned for using rimfire or conventional center fire ignition with fixed ammunition and manufactured in or before 1898 (including any matchlock, flintlock, percussion cap, or similar type of ignition system or replica thereof, whether actually manufactured before or after the year 1898) and also any firearm using fixed ammunition manufactured in or before 1898, for which ammunition is no longer manufactured in the United States and is not readily available in the ordinary channels of commercial trade.

(6) Tracer ammunition manufactured for use in shotguns.

(7) Any firearm or ammunition that is a curio or relic as defined in Section 478.11 of Title 27 of the Code of Federal Regulations and which is in the possession of a person permitted to possess the items pursuant to Chapter 44 (commencing with Section 921) of Title 18 of the United States Code and the regulations issued pursuant thereto. Any person prohibited by Section 12021, 12021.1, or 12101 of this code or Section 8100 or 8103 of the Welfare and Institutions Code from possessing firearms or ammunition who obtains title to these items by bequest or intestate succession may retain title for not more than one year, but actual possession of these items at any time is punishable pursuant to Section 12021, 12021.1, or 12101 of this code or Section 8100 or 8103 of the Welfare and Institutions Code. Within the year, the person shall transfer title to the firearms or ammunition by sale, gift, or other disposition. Any person who violates this paragraph is in violation of subdivision (a).

(8) Any other weapon as defined in subsection (e) of Section 5845 of Title 26 of the United States Code and which is in the possession of a person permitted to possess the weapons pursuant to the federal Gun Control Act of 1968 (Public Law 90-618), as amended, and the regulations issued pursuant thereto. Any person prohibited by Section 12021, 12021.1, or 12101 of this code or Section 8100 or 8103 of the Welfare and Institutions Code from possessing these weapons who obtains title to these weapons by bequest or intestate succession may retain title for not more than one year, but actual possession of these weapons at any time is punishable pursuant to Section 12021, 12021.1, or 12101 of this code or Section 8100 or 8103 of the Welfare and Institutions Code. Within the year, the person shall transfer title to the weapons by sale, gift, or other disposition. Any person who violates this paragraph is in violation of subdivision (a). The exemption provided in this subdivision does not apply to pen guns.

(9) Instruments or devices that are possessed by federal, state, and local historical societies, museums, and institutional collections which are open to the public, provided that these instruments or devices are properly housed, secured from unauthorized handling, and, if the instrument or device is a firearm, unloaded.

(10) Instruments or devices, other than short-barreled shotguns or short-barreled rifles, that

are possessed or utilized during the course of a motion picture, television, or video production or entertainment event by an authorized participant therein in the course of making that production or event or by an authorized employee or agent of the entity producing that production or event.

(11) Instruments or devices, other than short-barreled shotguns or short-barreled rifles, that are sold by, manufactured by, exposed or kept for sale by, possessed by, imported by, or lent by persons who are in the business of selling instruments or devices listed in subdivision (a) solely to the entities referred to in paragraphs (9) and (10) when engaging in transactions with those entities.

(12) The sale to, possession of, or purchase of any weapon, device, or ammunition, other than a short-barreled rifle or short-barreled shotgun, by any federal, state, county, city and county, or city agency that is charged with the enforcement of any law for use in the discharge of their official duties, or the possession of any weapon, device, or ammunition, other than a short-barreled rifle or short-barreled shotgun, by peace officers thereof when on duty and the use is authorized by the agency and is within the course and scope of their duties.

(13) Weapons, devices, and ammunition, other than a short-barreled rifle or short-barreled shotgun, that are sold by, manufactured by, exposed or kept for sale by, possessed by, imported by, or lent by, persons who are in the business of selling weapons, devices, and ammunition listed in subdivision (a) solely to the entities referred to in paragraph (12) when engaging in transactions with those entities.

(14) The manufacture for, sale to, exposing or keeping for sale to, importation of, or lending of wooden clubs or batons to special police officers or uniformed security guards authorized to carry any wooden club or baton pursuant to Section 12002 by entities that are in the business of selling wooden batons or clubs to special police officers and uniformed security guards when engaging in transactions with those persons.

(15) Any plastic toy handgrenade, or any metal military practice handgrenade or metal replica handgrenade that is a relic, curio, memorabilia, or display item, that is filled with a permanent inert substance or that is otherwise permanently altered in a manner that prevents ready modification for use as a grenade.

(16) Any instrument, ammunition, weapon, or device listed in subdivision (a) that is not a firearm that is found and possessed by a person who meets all of the following:

(A) The person is not prohibited from possessing firearms or ammunition pursuant to Section 12021 or 12021.1 or paragraph (1) of subdivision (b) of Section 12316 of this code or Section 8100 or 8103 of the Welfare and Institutions Code.

(B) The person possessed the instrument, ammunition, weapon, or device no longer than was necessary to deliver or transport the same to a law enforcement agency for that agency's disposition according to law.

(C) If the person is transporting the listed item, he or she is transporting the listed item to a law enforcement agency for disposition according to law.

(17) Any firearm, other than a short-barreled rifle or short-barreled shotgun, that is found and possessed by a person who meets all of the following:

(A) The person is not prohibited from possessing firearms or ammunition pursuant to Section 12021 or 12021.1 or paragraph (1) of subdivi-

sion (b) of Section 12316 of this code or Section 8100 or 8103 of the Welfare and Institutions Code.

(B) The person possessed the firearm no longer than was necessary to deliver or transport the same to a law enforcement agency for that agency's disposition according to law.

(C) If the person is transporting the firearm, he or she is transporting the firearm to a law enforcement agency for disposition according to law.

(D) Prior to transporting the firearm to a law enforcement agency, he or she has given prior notice to that law enforcement agency that he or she is transporting the firearm to that law enforcement agency for disposition according to law.

(E) The firearm is transported in a locked container as defined in subdivision (d) of Section 12026.2.

(18) The possession of any weapon, device, or ammunition, by a forensic laboratory or any authorized agent or employee thereof in the course and scope of his or her authorized activities.

(19) The sale of, giving of, lending of, importation into this state of, or purchase of, any large-capacity magazine to or by any federal, state, county, city and county, or city agency that is charged with the enforcement of any law, for use by agency employees in the discharge of their official duties whether on or off duty, and where the use is authorized by the agency and is within the course and scope of their duties.

(20) The sale to, lending to, transfer to, purchase by, receipt of, or importation into this state of, a large-capacity magazine by a sworn peace officer as defined in Chapter 4.5 (commencing with Section 830) of Title 3 of Part 2 who is authorized to carry a firearm in the course and scope of his or her duties.

(21) The sale or purchase of any large-capacity magazine to or by a person licensed pursuant to Section 12071.

(22) The loan of a lawfully possessed large-capacity magazine between two individuals if all of the following conditions are met:

(A) The person being loaned the large-capacity magazine is not prohibited by Section 12021, 12021.1, or 12101 of this code or Section 8100 or 8103 of the Welfare and Institutions Code from possessing firearms or ammunition.

(B) The loan of the large-capacity magazine occurs at a place or location where the possession of the large-capacity magazine is not otherwise prohibited and the person who lends the large-capacity magazine remains in the accessible vicinity of the person to whom the large-capacity magazine is loaned.

(23) The importation of a large-capacity magazine by a person who lawfully possessed the large-capacity magazine in the state prior to January 1, 2000, lawfully took it out of the state, and is returning to the state with the large-capacity magazine previously lawfully possessed in the state.

(24) The lending or giving of any large-capacity magazine to a person licensed pursuant to Section 12071, or to a gunsmith, for the purposes of maintenance, repair, or modification of that large-capacity magazine.

(25) The return to its owner of any large-capacity magazine by a person specified in paragraph (24).

(26) The importation into this state of, or sale of, any large-capacity magazine by a person who has been issued a permit to engage in those activities pursuant to Section 12079, when

those activities are in accordance with the terms and conditions of that permit.

(27) The sale of, giving of, lending of, importation into this state of, or purchase of, any large-capacity magazine, to or by entities that operate armored vehicle businesses pursuant to the laws of this state.

(28) The lending of large-capacity magazines by the entities specified in paragraph (27) to their authorized employees, while in the course and scope of their employment for purposes that pertain to the entity's armored vehicle business.

(29) The return of those large-capacity magazines to those entities specified in paragraph (27) by those employees specified in paragraph (28).

(30)(A) The manufacture of a large-capacity magazine for any federal, state, county, city and county, or city agency that is charged with the enforcement of any law, for use by agency employees in the discharge of their official duties whether on or off duty, and where the use is authorized by the agency and is within the course and scope of their duties.

(B) The manufacture of a large-capacity magazine for use by a sworn peace officer as defined in Chapter 4.5 (commencing with Section 830) of Title 3 of Part 2 who is authorized to carry a firearm in the course and scope of his or her duties.

(C) The manufacture of a large-capacity magazine for export or for sale to government agencies or the military pursuant to applicable federal regulations.

(31) The loan of a large-capacity magazine for use solely as a prop for a motion picture, television, or video production.

(32) The purchase of a large-capacity magazine by the holder of a special weapons permit issued pursuant to Section 12095, 12230, 12250, 12286, or 12305, for any of the following purposes:

(A) For use solely as a prop for a motion picture, television, or video production.

(B) For export pursuant to federal regulations.

(C) For resale to law enforcement agencies, government agencies, or the military, pursuant to applicable federal regulations.

(c)(1) As used in this section, a "short-barreled shotgun" means any of the following:

(A) A firearm which is designed or redesigned to fire a fixed shotgun shell and having a barrel or barrels of less than 18 inches in length.

(B) A firearm which has an overall length of less than 26 inches and which is designed or redesigned to fire a fixed shotgun shell.

(C) Any weapon made from a shotgun (whether by alteration, modification, or otherwise) if that weapon, as modified, has an overall length of less than 26 inches or a barrel or barrels of less than 18 inches in length.

(D) Any device which may be readily restored to fire a fixed shotgun shell which, when so restored, is a device defined in subparagraphs (A) to (C), inclusive.

(E) Any part, or combination of parts, designed and intended to convert a device into a device defined in subparagraphs (A) to (C), inclusive, or any combination of parts from which a device defined in subparagraphs (A) to (C), inclusive, can be readily assembled if those parts are in the possession or under the control of the same person.

(2) As used in this section, a "short-barreled rifle" means any of the following:

(A) A rifle having a barrel or barrels of less than 16 inches in length.

(B) A rifle with an overall length of less than 26 inches.

(C) Any weapon made from a rifle (whether by alteration, modification, or otherwise) if that weapon, as modified, has an overall length of less than 26 inches or a barrel or barrels of less than 16 inches in length.

(D) Any device which may be readily restored to fire a fixed cartridge which, when so restored, is a device defined in subparagraphs (A) to (C), inclusive.

(E) Any part, or combination of parts, designed and intended to convert a device into a device defined in subparagraphs (A) to (C), inclusive, or any combination of parts from which a device defined in subparagraphs (A) to (C), inclusive, may be readily assembled if those parts are in the possession or under the control of the same person. ...

(4) As used in this section, a "wallet gun" means any firearm mounted or enclosed in a case, resembling a wallet, designed to be or capable of being carried in a pocket or purse, if the firearm may be fired while mounted or enclosed in the case.

(5) As used in this section, a "cane gun" means any firearm mounted or enclosed in a stick, staff, rod, crutch, or similar device, designed to be, or capable of being used as, an aid in walking, if the firearm may be fired while mounted or enclosed therein.

(6) As used in this section, a "flechette dart" means a dart, capable of being fired from a firearm, that measures approximately one inch in length, with tail fins that take up approximately five-sixteenths of an inch of the body. ...

(9) As used in this section, a "camouflaging firearm container" means a container which meets all of the following criteria:

(A) It is designed and intended to enclose a firearm.

(B) It is designed and intended to allow the firing of the enclosed firearm by external controls while the firearm is in the container.

(C) It is not readily recognizable as containing a firearm.

"Camouflaging firearm container" does not include any camouflaging covering used while engaged in lawful hunting or while going to or returning from a lawful hunting expedition.

(10) As used in this section, a "zip gun" means any weapon or device which meets all of the following criteria:

(A) It was not imported as a firearm by an importer licensed pursuant to Chapter 44 (commencing with Section 921) of Title 18 of the United States Code and the regulations issued pursuant thereto.

(B) It was not originally designed to be a firearm by a manufacturer licensed pursuant to Chapter 44 (commencing with Section 921) of Title 18 of the United States Code and the regulations issued pursuant thereto.

(C) No tax was paid on the weapon or device nor was an exemption from paying tax on that weapon or device granted under Section 4181 and Subchapters F (commencing with Section 4216) and G (commencing with Section 4221) of Chapter 32 of Title 26 of the United States Code, as amended, and the regulations issued pursuant thereto.

(D) It is made or altered to expel a projectile by the force of an explosion or other form of combustion. ...

(12) As used in this section, an "unconventional pistol" means a firearm that does not have a rifled bore and has a barrel or barrels of less

than 18 inches in length or has an overall length of less than 26 inches. ...

(20) As used in this section, a "rifle" means a weapon designed or redesigned, made or remade, and intended to be fired from the shoulder and designed or redesigned and made or remade to use the energy of the explosive in a fixed cartridge to fire only a single projectile through a rifled bore for each single pull of the trigger.

(21) As used in this section, a "shotgun" means a weapon designed or redesigned, made or remade, and intended to be fired from the shoulder and designed or redesigned and made or remade to use the energy of the explosive in a fixed shotgun shell to fire through a smooth bore either a number of projectiles (ball shot) or a single projectile for each pull of the trigger.

(22) As used in this section, an "undetectable firearm" means any weapon which meets one of the following requirements:

(A) When, after removal of grips, stocks, and magazines, it is not as detectable as the Security Exemplar, by walk-through metal detectors calibrated and operated to detect the Security Exemplar.

(B) When any major component of which, when subjected to inspection by the types of X-ray machines commonly used at airports, does not generate an image that accurately depicts the shape of the component. Barium sulfate or other compounds may be used in the fabrication of the component.

(C) For purposes of this paragraph, the terms "firearm," "major component," and "Security Exemplar" have the same meanings as those terms are defined in Section 922 of Title 18 of the United States Code.

All firearm detection equipment newly installed in nonfederal public buildings in this state shall be of a type identified by either the United States Attorney General, the Secretary of Transportation, or the Secretary of the Treasury, as appropriate, as available state-of-the-art equipment capable of detecting an undetectable firearm, as defined, while distinguishing innocuous metal objects likely to be carried on one's person sufficient for reasonable passage of the public.

(23) As used in this section, a "multiburst trigger activator" means one of the following devices:

(A) A device designed or redesigned to be attached to a semiautomatic firearm which allows the firearm to discharge two or more shots in a burst by activating the device.

(B) A manual or power-driven trigger activating device constructed and designed so that when attached to a semiautomatic firearm it increases the rate of fire of that firearm. ...

(25) As used in this section, "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.

(d) Knives carried in sheaths which are worn openly suspended from the waist of the wearer are not concealed within the meaning of this section.

12020.3. Firearms with bright orange or bright green coloration; civil fine. Any person who, for commercial purposes, purchases, sells,

manufacturers, ships, transports, distributes, or receives a firearm, where the coloration of the entire exterior surface of the firearm is bright orange or bright green, either singly, in combination, or as the predominant color in combination with other colors in any pattern, is liable for a civil fine in an action brought by the city attorney of the city or the district attorney for the county of not more than ten thousand dollars (\$ 10,000).

12020.5. Advertising unlawful weapons prohibited. It shall be unlawful for any person, as defined in Section 12277, to advertise the sale of any weapon or device whose possession is prohibited by Section 12020, 12220, 12280, 12303, 12320, 12321, 12355, or 12520 in any newspaper, magazine, circular, form letter, or open publication that is published, distributed, or circulated in this state, or on any billboard, card, label, or other advertising medium, or by means of any other advertising device.

12021. Specified convictions; narcotic addiction; condition of probation; restrictions on firearms possession; punishment; employment needs; relief from prohibition; justifiable violations.

(a)(1) Any person who has been convicted of a felony under the laws of the United States, of the State of California, or any other state, government, or country, or of an offense enumerated in subdivision (a), (b), or (d) of Section 12001.6, or who is addicted to the use of any narcotic drug, who owns, purchases, receives, or has in his or her possession or under his or her custody or control any firearm is guilty of a felony.

(2) Any person who has two or more convictions for violating paragraph (2) of subdivision (a) of Section 417 and who owns, purchases, receives, or has in his or her possession or under his or her custody or control any firearm is guilty of a felony.

(b) Notwithstanding subdivision (a), any person who has been convicted of a felony or of an offense enumerated in Section 12001.6, when that conviction results from certification by the juvenile court for prosecution as an adult in an adult court under Section 707 of the Welfare and Institutions Code, who owns or has in his or her possession or under his or her custody or control any firearm is guilty of a felony.

(c)(1) Except as provided in subdivision (a) or paragraph (2) of this subdivision, any person who has been convicted of a misdemeanor violation of Section 71, 76, 136.1, 136.5, or 140, subdivision (d) of Section 148, Section 171b, 171c, 171d, 186.28, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244.5, 245, 245.5, 246.3, 247, 273.5, 273.6, 417, 417.6, 422, 626.9, 646.9, 12023, or 12024, subdivision (b) or (d) of Section 12034, Section 12040, subdivision (b) of Section 12072, subdivision (a) of former Section 12100, Section 12220, 12320, or 12590, or Section 8100, 8101, or 8103 of the Welfare and Institutions Code, any firearm-related offense pursuant to Sections 871.5 and 1001.5 of the Welfare and Institutions Code, or of the conduct punished in paragraph (3) of subdivision (g) of Section 12072, and who, within 10 years of the conviction, owns, purchases, receives, or has in his or her possession or under his or her custody or control, any firearm is guilty of a public offense, which shall be punishable by imprisonment in a county jail not exceeding one year or in the state prison, by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars (\$1,000), or by both that imprisonment and fine. The court, on forms prescribed by the Department of Justice, shall notify the department of persons sub-

ject to this subdivision. However, the prohibition in this paragraph may be reduced, eliminated, or conditioned as provided in paragraph (2) or (3).

(2) Any person employed as a peace officer described in Section 830.1, 830.2, 830.31, 830.32, 830.33, or 830.5 whose employment or livelihood is dependent on the ability to legally possess a firearm, who is subject to the prohibition imposed by this subdivision because of a conviction under Section 273.5, 273.6, or 646.9, may petition the court only once for relief from this prohibition. The petition shall be filed with the court in which the petitioner was sentenced. If possible, the matter shall be heard before the same judge who sentenced the petitioner. Upon filing the petition, the clerk of the court shall set the hearing date and shall notify the petitioner and the prosecuting attorney of the date of the hearing. Upon making each of the following findings, the court may reduce or eliminate the prohibition, impose conditions on reduction or elimination of the prohibition, or otherwise grant relief from the prohibition as the court deems appropriate:

(A) Finds by a preponderance of the evidence that the petitioner is likely to use a firearm in a safe and lawful manner.

(B) Finds that the petitioner is not within a prohibited class as specified in subdivision (a), (b), (d), (e), or (g) or Section 12021.1, and the court is not presented with any credible evidence that the petitioner is a person described in Section 8100 or 8103 of the Welfare and Institutions Code.

(C) Finds that the petitioner does not have a previous conviction under this subdivision no matter when the prior conviction occurred.

In making its decision, the court shall consider the petitioner's continued employment, the interest of justice, any relevant evidence, and the totality of the circumstances. The court shall require, as a condition of granting relief from the prohibition under this section, that the petitioner agree to participate in counseling as deemed appropriate by the court. Relief from the prohibition shall not relieve any other person or entity from any liability that might otherwise be imposed. It is the intent of the Legislature that courts exercise broad discretion in fashioning appropriate relief under this paragraph in cases in which relief is warranted. However, nothing in this paragraph shall be construed to require courts to grant relief to any particular petitioner. It is the intent of the Legislature to permit persons who were convicted of an offense specified in Section 273.5, 273.6, or 646.9 to seek relief from the prohibition imposed by this subdivision.

[Publisher's Note: On June 4, 2004, the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives (ATF) advised that individuals who may have had their convictions of a misdemeanor crime of domestic violence set aside or dismissed pursuant to California Penal Code §1203.4 still remain prohibited from acquiring or possessing firearms under federal law, and firearms prohibition relief afforded to peace officers pursuant to §12021 (c)(2) or §1203.4 is ineffective (<http://caag.state.ca.us/firearms/infobuls/>).]

(3) Any person who is subject to the prohibition imposed by this subdivision because of a conviction of an offense prior to that offense being added to paragraph (1) may petition the court only once for relief from this prohibition. The petition shall be filed with the court in which the petitioner was sentenced. If possible, the matter shall be heard before the same judge that sentenced the petitioner. Upon filing the petition, the clerk of the court shall set the hearing date

and notify the petitioner and the prosecuting attorney of the date of the hearing. Upon making each of the following findings, the court may reduce or eliminate the prohibition, impose conditions on reduction or elimination of the prohibition, or otherwise grant relief from the prohibition as the court deems appropriate:

(A) Finds by a preponderance of the evidence that the petitioner is likely to use a firearm in a safe and lawful manner.

(B) Finds that the petitioner is not within a prohibited class as specified in subdivision (a), (b), (d), (e), or (g) or Section 12021.1, and the court is not presented with any credible evidence that the petitioner is a person described in Section 8100 or 8103 of the Welfare and Institutions Code.

(C) Finds that the petitioner does not have a previous conviction under this subdivision, no matter when the prior conviction occurred.

In making its decision, the court may consider the interest of justice, any relevant evidence, and the totality of the circumstances. It is the intent of the Legislature that courts exercise broad discretion in fashioning appropriate relief under this paragraph in cases in which relief is warranted. However, nothing in this paragraph shall be construed to require courts to grant relief to any particular petitioner.

(4) Law enforcement officials who enforce the prohibition specified in this subdivision against a person who has been granted relief pursuant to paragraph (2) or (3) shall be immune from any liability for false arrest arising from the enforcement of this subdivision unless the person has in his or her possession a certified copy of the court order that granted the person relief from the prohibition. This immunity from liability shall not relieve any person or entity from any other liability that might otherwise be imposed.

(d)(1) Any person who, as an express condition of probation, is prohibited or restricted from owning, possessing, controlling, receiving, or purchasing a firearm and who owns, purchases, receives, or has in his or her possession or under his or her custody or control, any firearm but who is not subject to subdivision (a) or (c), is guilty of a public offense, which shall be punishable by imprisonment in a county jail not exceeding one year or in the state prison, by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars (\$1,000), or by both that imprisonment and fine. The court, on forms provided by the Department of Justice, shall notify the department of persons subject to this subdivision. The notice shall include a copy of the order of probation and a copy of any minute order or abstract reflecting the order and conditions of probation.

(2) For any person who is subject to subdivision (a), (b), or (c), the court shall, at the time judgment is imposed, provide on a form supplied by the Department of Justice, a notice to the defendant prohibited by this section from owning, purchasing, receiving, possessing, or having under his or her custody or control, any firearm. The notice shall inform the defendant of the prohibition regarding firearms and include a form to facilitate the transfer of firearms. Failure to provide the notice shall not be a defense to a violation of this section.

(e) Any person who (1) is alleged to have committed an offense listed in subdivision (b) of Section 707 of the Welfare and Institutions Code, an offense described in subdivision (b) of Section 1203.073, or any offense enumerated in paragraph (1) of subdivision (c), or any offense described in subdivision (a) of Section 12025, subdivision (a) of Section 12031, or subdivision

(a) of Section 12034, and (2) is subsequently adjudged a ward of the juvenile court within the meaning of Section 602 of the Welfare and Institutions Code because the person committed an offense listed in subdivision (b) of Section 707 of the Welfare and Institutions Code, an offense described in subdivision (b) of Section 1203.073, any offense enumerated in paragraph (1) of subdivision (c), or any offense described in subdivision (a) of Section 12025, subdivision (a) of Section 12031, or subdivision (a) of Section 12034, shall not own, or have in his or her possession or under his or her custody or control, any firearm until the age of 30 years. A violation of this subdivision shall be punishable by imprisonment in a county jail not exceeding one year or in the state prison, by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars (\$1,000), or by both that imprisonment and fine. The juvenile court, on forms prescribed by the Department of Justice, shall notify the department of persons subject to this subdivision. Notwithstanding any other law, the forms required to be submitted to the department pursuant to this subdivision may be used to determine eligibility to acquire a firearm.

(f) Subdivision (a) shall not apply to a person who has been convicted of a felony under the laws of the United States unless either of the following criteria is satisfied:

(1) Conviction of a like offense under California law can only result in imposition of felony punishment.

(2) The defendant was sentenced to a federal correctional facility for more than 30 days, or received a fine of more than one thousand dollars (\$1,000), or received both punishments.

(g)(1) Every person who purchases or receives, or attempts to purchase or receive, a firearm knowing that he or she is prohibited from doing so by a temporary restraining order or injunction issued pursuant to Section 527.6 or 527.8 of the Code of Civil Procedure, a protective order as defined in Section 6218 of the Family Code, or issued pursuant to Section 136.2 or 646.91 of this code, or by a protective order issued pursuant to Section 15657.03 of the Welfare and Institutions Code, is guilty of a public offense, which shall be punishable by imprisonment in a county jail not exceeding one year or in the state prison, by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars (\$1,000), or by both that imprisonment and fine.

(2) Every person who owns or possesses a firearm knowing that he or she is prohibited from doing so by a temporary restraining order or injunction issued pursuant to Section 527.6 or 527.8 of the Code of Civil Procedure, a protective order as defined in Section 6218 of the Family Code, a protective order issued pursuant to Section 136.2 or 646.91 of this code, or by a protective order issued pursuant to Section 15657.03 of the Welfare and Institutions Code, is guilty of a public offense, which shall be punishable by imprisonment in a county jail not exceeding one year, by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars (\$1,000), or by both that imprisonment and fine.

(3) Judicial Council shall provide notice on all protective orders that the respondent is prohibited from owning, possessing, purchasing, receiving, or attempting to purchase or receive a firearm while the protective order is in effect. The order shall also state that the firearm shall be relinquished to the local law enforcement agency for that jurisdiction or sold to a licensed gun dealer, and that proof of surrender or sale shall be filed within a specified time of receipt of the order. The order shall state the penalties for

a violation of the prohibition. The order shall also state on its face the expiration date for relinquishment.

(4) If probation is granted upon conviction of a violation of this subdivision, the court shall impose probation consistent with the provisions of Section 1203.097.

(h)(1) A violation of subdivision (a), (b), (c), (d), or (e) is justifiable where all of the following conditions are met:

(A) The person found the firearm or took the firearm from a person who was committing a crime against him or her.

(B) The person possessed the firearm no longer than was necessary to deliver or transport the firearm to a law enforcement agency for that agency's disposition according to law.

(C) If the firearm was transported to a law enforcement agency, it was transported in accordance with paragraph (18) of subdivision (a) of Section 12026.2.

(D) If the firearm is being transported to a law enforcement agency, the person transporting the firearm has given prior notice to the law enforcement agency that he or she is transporting the firearm to the law enforcement agency for disposition according to law.

(2) Upon the trial for violating subdivision (a), (b), (c), (d), or (e), the trier of fact shall determine whether the defendant was acting within the provisions of the exemption created by this subdivision.

(3) The defendant has the burden of proving by a preponderance of the evidence that he or she comes within the provisions of the exemption created by this subdivision.

(i) Subject to available funding, the Attorney General, working with the Judicial Council, the California Alliance Against Domestic Violence, prosecutors, and law enforcement, probation, and parole officers, shall develop a protocol for the implementation of the provisions of this section. The protocol shall be designed to facilitate the enforcement of restrictions on firearm ownership, including provisions for giving notice to defendants who are restricted, provisions for informing those defendants of the procedures by which defendants shall dispose of firearms when required to do so, provisions explaining how defendants shall provide proof of the lawful disposition of firearms, and provisions explaining how defendants may obtain possession of seized firearms when legally permitted to do so pursuant to this section or any other provision of law. The protocol shall be completed on or before January 1, 2005.

12021.1. Concealable firearms; prior conviction of certain violent offenses; prohibited ownership or possession; offense; punishment; condition of probation; suspension of imposition or execution of sentence.

(a) Notwithstanding subdivision (a) of Section 12021, any person who has been previously convicted of any of the offenses listed in subdivision (b) and who owns or has in his or her possession or under his or her custody or control any firearm is guilty of a felony. A dismissal of an accusatory pleading pursuant to Section 1203.4a involving an offense set forth in subdivision (b) does not affect the finding of a previous conviction. If probation is granted, or if the imposition or execution of sentence is suspended, it shall be a condition of the probation or suspension that the defendant serve at least six months in a county jail.

(b) As used in this section, a violent offense includes any of the following:

(1) Murder or voluntary manslaughter.

(2) Mayhem.

(3) Rape.

(4) Sodomy by force, violence, duress, menace, or threat of great bodily harm.

(5) Oral copulation by force, violence, duress, menace, or threat of great bodily harm.

(6) Lewd acts on a child under the age of 14 years.

(7) Any felony punishable by death or imprisonment in the state prison for life.

(8) Any other felony in which the defendant inflicts great bodily injury on any person, other than an accomplice, that has been charged and proven, or any felony in which the defendant uses a firearm which use has been charged and proven.

(9) Attempted murder.

(10) Assault with intent to commit rape or robbery.

(11) Assault with a deadly weapon or instrument on a peace officer.

(12) Assault by a life prisoner on a noninmate.

(13) Assault with a deadly weapon by an inmate.

(14) Arson.

(15) Exploding a destructive device or any explosive with intent to injure.

(16) Exploding a destructive device or any explosive causing great bodily injury.

(17) Exploding a destructive device or any explosive with intent to murder.

(18) Robbery.

(19) Kidnapping.

(20) Taking of a hostage by an inmate of a state prison.

(21) Attempt to commit a felony punishable by death or imprisonment in the state prison for life.

(22) Any felony in which the defendant personally used a dangerous or deadly weapon.

(23) Escape from a state prison by use of force or violence.

(24) Assault with a deadly weapon or force likely to produce great bodily injury.

(25) Any felony violation of Section 186.22.

(26) Any attempt to commit a crime listed in this subdivision other than an assault.

(27) Any offense enumerated in subdivision (a), (b), or (d) of Section 12001.6.

(28) Carjacking.

(29) Any offense enumerated in subdivision (c) of Section 12001.6 if the person has two or more convictions for violating paragraph (2) of subdivision (a) of Section 417.

(c) Any person previously convicted of any of the offenses listed in subdivision (b) which conviction results from certification by the juvenile court for prosecution as an adult in adult court under the provisions of Section 707 of the Welfare and Institutions Code, who owns or has in his or her possession or under his or her custody or control any firearm is guilty of a felony. If probation is granted, or if the imposition or execution of sentence is suspended, it shall be a condition of the probation or suspension that the defendant serve at least six months in a county jail.

(d) The court shall apply the minimum sentence as specified in subdivisions (a) and (c) except in unusual cases where the interests of justice would best be served by granting probation or suspending the imposition or execution of sentence without the imprisonment required by subdivisions (a) and (c), or by granting probation or suspending the imposition or execution of sentence with conditions other than those set forth in subdivisions (a) and (c), in which case the court shall specify on the record and shall enter on the minutes the circumstances indicat-

ing that the interests of justice would best be served by the disposition.

12025. Carrying weapon concealed within vehicle or on person; offense; arms in holster or sheath.

(a) A person is guilty of carrying a concealed firearm when he or she does any of the following:

(1) Carries concealed 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 concealed upon his or her person any pistol, revolver, or other firearm capable of being concealed upon the person.

(3) Causes to be carried concealed within any vehicle in which he or she is an occupant any pistol, revolver, or other firearm capable of being concealed upon the person.

(b) Carrying a concealed firearm in violation of this section is punishable, as follows:

(1) Where the person previously has been convicted of any felony, or of any crime made punishable by this chapter, as a felony.

(2) Where the firearm is stolen and the person knew or had reasonable cause to believe that it was stolen, as a felony.

(3) Where the person is an active participant in a criminal street gang, as defined in subdivision (a) of Section 186.22, under the Street Terrorism Enforcement and Prevention Act (Chapter 11 (commencing with Section 186.20) of Title 7 of Part 1), as a felony.

(4) Where the person is not in lawful possession of the firearm, as defined in this section, or the person is within a class of persons prohibited from possessing or acquiring a firearm pursuant to Section 12021 or 12021.1 of this code or Section 8100 or 8103 of the Welfare and Institutions Code, as a felony.

(5) Where the person has been convicted of a crime against a person or property, or of a narcotics or dangerous drug violation, by imprisonment in the state prison, or by imprisonment in a county jail not to exceed one year, by a fine not to exceed one thousand dollars (\$ 1,000), or by both that imprisonment and fine.

(6) By imprisonment in the state prison, or by imprisonment in a county jail not to exceed one year, by a fine not to exceed one thousand dollars (\$1,000), or by both that fine and imprisonment if both of the following conditions are met:

(A) Both the pistol, revolver, or other firearm capable of being concealed upon the person and the unexpended ammunition capable of being discharged from that firearm are either in the immediate possession of the person or readily accessible to that person, or the pistol, revolver, or other firearm capable of being concealed upon the person is loaded as defined in subdivision (g) of Section 12031.

(B) The person is not listed with the Department of Justice pursuant to paragraph (1) of subdivision (c) of Section 11106, as the registered owner of that pistol, revolver, or other firearm capable of being concealed upon the person.

(7) In all cases other than those specified in paragraphs (1) to (6), inclusive, by imprisonment in a county jail not to exceed one year, by a fine not to exceed one thousand dollars (\$1,000), or by both that imprisonment and fine.

(c) A peace officer may arrest a person for a violation of paragraph (6) of subdivision (b) if the peace officer has probable cause to believe that the person is not listed with the Department of Justice pursuant to paragraph (1) of subdivision

(c) of Section 11106 as the registered owner of the pistol, revolver, or other firearm capable of being concealed upon the person, and one or more of the conditions in subparagraph (A) of paragraph (6) of subdivision (b) is met.

(d)(1) Every person convicted under this section who previously has been convicted of a misdemeanor offense enumerated in Section 12001.6 shall be punished by imprisonment in a county jail for at least three months and not exceeding six months, or, if granted probation, or if the execution or imposition of sentence is suspended, it shall be a condition thereof that he or she be imprisoned in a county jail for at least three months.

(2) Every person convicted under this section who has previously been convicted of any felony, or of any crime made punishable by this chapter, if probation is granted, or if the execution or imposition of sentence is suspended, it shall be a condition thereof that he or she be imprisoned in a county jail for not less than three months.

(e) The court shall apply the three-month minimum sentence as specified in subdivision (d), except in unusual cases where the interests of justice would best be served by granting probation or suspending the imposition or execution of sentence without the minimum imprisonment required in subdivision (d) or by granting probation or suspending the imposition or execution of sentence with conditions other than those set forth in subdivision (d), in which case, the court shall specify on the record and shall enter on the minutes the circumstances indicating that the interests of justice would best be served by that disposition.

(f) Firearms carried openly in belt holsters are not concealed within the meaning of this section.

(g) For purposes of this section, "lawful possession of the firearm" means that the person who has possession or custody of the firearm either lawfully owns the firearm or has the permission of the lawful owner or a person who otherwise has apparent authority to possess or have custody of the firearm. A person who takes a firearm without the permission of the lawful owner or without the permission of a person who has lawful custody of the firearm does not have lawful possession of the firearm.

(h)(1) The district attorney of each county shall submit annually a report on or before June 30, to the Attorney General consisting of profiles by race, age, gender, and ethnicity of any person charged with a felony or a misdemeanor under this section and any other offense charged in the same complaint, indictment, or information.

(2) The Attorney General shall submit annually, a report on or before December 31, to the Legislature compiling all of the reports submitted pursuant to paragraph (1).

(3) This subdivision shall remain operative until January 1, 2005, and as of that date shall be repealed.

12026. Persons exempt; weapons at residence, place of business, or private property owned or possessed by citizen.

(a) Section 12025 shall not apply to or affect any citizen of the United States or legal resident over the age of 18 years who resides or is temporarily within this state, and who is not within the excepted classes prescribed by Section 12021 or 12021.1 of this code or Section 8100 or 8103 of the Welfare and Institutions Code, who carries, either openly or concealed, anywhere within the citizen's or legal resident's place of residence, place of business, or on pri-

vate property owned or lawfully possessed by the citizen or legal resident any pistol, revolver, or other firearm capable of being concealed upon the person.

(b) No permit or license to purchase, own, possess, keep, or carry, either openly or concealed, shall be required of any citizen of the United States or legal resident over the age of 18 years who resides or is temporarily within this state, and who is not within the excepted classes prescribed by Section 12021 or 12021.1 of this code or Section 8100 or 8103 of the Welfare and Institutions Code, to purchase, own, possess, keep, or carry, either openly or concealed, a pistol, revolver, or other firearm capable of being concealed upon the person within the citizen's or legal resident's place of residence, place of business, or on private property owned or lawfully possessed by the citizen or legal resident.

(c) Nothing in this section shall be construed as affecting the application of Section 12031.

12026.1. Authority to transport or carry concealable firearms.

(a) Section 12025 shall not be construed to prohibit any citizen of the United States over the age of 18 years who resides or is temporarily within this state, and who is not within the excepted classes prescribed by Section 12021 or 12021.1 of this code or Section 8100 or 8103 of the Welfare and Institutions Code, from transporting or carrying any pistol, revolver, or other firearm capable of being concealed upon the person, provided that the following applies to the firearm:

(1) The firearm is within a motor vehicle and it is locked in the vehicle's trunk or in a locked container in the vehicle other than the utility or glove compartment.

(2) The firearm is carried by the person directly to or from any motor vehicle for any lawful purpose and, while carrying the firearm, the firearm is contained within a locked container.

(b) The provisions of this section do not prohibit or limit the otherwise lawful carrying or transportation of any pistol, revolver, or other firearm capable of being concealed upon the person in accordance with this chapter.

(c) As used in this section, "locked container" means a secure container which is fully enclosed and locked by a padlock, key lock, combination lock, or similar locking device.

12026.2. Carrying concealed firearms of fences; exemptions.

(a) Section 12025 does not apply to, or affect, any of the following:

(1) The possession of a firearm by an authorized participant in a motion picture, television, or video production or entertainment event when the participant lawfully uses the firearm as part of that production or event or while going directly to, or coming directly from, that production or event.

(2) The possession of a firearm in a locked container by a member of any club or organization, organized for the purpose of lawfully collecting and lawfully displaying pistols, revolvers, or other firearms, while the member is at meetings of the clubs or organizations or while going directly to, and coming directly from, those meetings.

(3) The transportation of a firearm by a participant when going directly to, or coming directly from, a recognized safety or hunter safety class, or a recognized sporting event involving that firearm.

(4) The transportation of a firearm by a person listed in Section 12026 directly between any of the places mentioned in Section 12026.

(5) The transportation of a firearm by a person when going directly to, or coming directly from, a fixed place of business or private residential property for the purpose of the lawful repair or the lawful transfer, sale, or loan of that firearm.

(6) The transportation of a firearm by a person listed in Section 12026 when going directly from the place where that person lawfully received that firearm to that person's place of residence or place of business or to private property owned or lawfully possessed by that person.

(7) The transportation of a firearm by a person when going directly to, or coming directly from, a gun show, swap meet, or similar event to which the public is invited, for the purpose of displaying that firearm in a lawful manner.

(8) The transportation of a firearm by an authorized employee or agent of a supplier of firearms when going directly to, or coming directly from, a motion picture, television, or video production or entertainment event for the purpose of providing that firearm to an authorized participant to lawfully use as a part of that production or event.

(9) The transportation of a firearm by a person when going directly to, or coming directly from, a target range, which holds a regulatory or business license, for the purposes of practicing shooting at targets with that firearm at that target range.

(10) The transportation of a firearm by a person when going directly to, or coming directly from, a place designated by a person authorized to issue licenses pursuant to Section 12050 when done at the request of the issuing agency so that the issuing agency can determine whether or not a license should be issued to that person to carry that firearm.

(11) The transportation of a firearm by a person when going directly to, or coming directly from, a law enforcement agency for the purpose of a lawful transfer, sale, or loan of that firearm pursuant to Section 12084.

(12) The transportation of a firearm by a person when going directly to, or coming directly from, a lawful camping activity for the purpose of having that firearm available for lawful personal protection while at the lawful campsite. This paragraph shall not be construed to override the statutory authority granted to the Department of Parks and Recreation or any other state or local governmental agencies to promulgate rules and regulations governing the administration of parks and campgrounds.

(13) The transportation of a firearm by a person in order to comply with subdivision (c) or (i) of Section 12078 as it pertains to that firearm.

(14) The transportation of a firearm by a person in order to utilize subdivision (l) of Section 12078 as it pertains to that firearm.

(15) The transportation of a firearm by a person when going directly to, or coming directly from, a gun show or event, as defined in Section 478.100 of Title 27 of the Code of Federal Regulations, for the purpose of lawfully transferring, selling, or loaning that firearm in accordance with subdivision (d) of Section 12072.

(16) The transportation of a firearm by a person in order to utilize paragraph (3) of subdivision (a) of Section 12078 as it pertains to that firearm.

(17) The transportation of a firearm by a person who finds the firearm in order to comply with Article 1 (commencing with Section 2080) of Chapter 4 of Division 3 of the Civil Code as it

pertains to that firearm and if that firearm is being transported to a law enforcement agency, the person gives prior notice to the law enforcement agency that he or she is transporting the firearm to the law enforcement agency.

(18) The transportation of a firearm by a person who finds the firearm and is transporting it to a law enforcement agency for disposition according to law, if he or she gives prior notice to the law enforcement agency that he or she is transporting the firearm to the law enforcement agency for disposition according to law.

(19) The transportation of a firearm by a person in order to comply with paragraph (2) of subdivision (f) of Section 12072 as it pertains to that firearm.

(20) The transportation of a firearm by a person in order to comply with paragraph (3) of subdivision (f) of Section 12072 as it pertains to that firearm.

(21) The transportation of a firearm by a person for the purpose of obtaining an identification number or mark assigned for that firearm from the Department of Justice pursuant to Section 12092.

(b) In order for a firearm to be exempted under subdivision (a), while being transported to or from a place, the firearm shall be unloaded, kept in a locked container, as defined in subdivision (d), and the course of travel shall include only those deviations between authorized locations as are reasonably necessary under the circumstances.

(c) This section does not prohibit or limit the otherwise lawful carrying or transportation of any pistol, revolver, or other firearm capable of being concealed upon the person in accordance with this chapter.

(d) As used in this section, "locked container" means a secure container which is fully enclosed and locked by a padlock, key lock, combination lock, or similar locking device. The term "locked container" does not include the utility or glove compartment of a motor vehicle.

12027. Persons exempt. Section 12025 does not apply to, or affect, any of the following:

(a)(1)(A) Any peace officer, listed in Section 830.1 or 830.2, or subdivision (a) of Section 830.33, whether active or honorably retired, other duly appointed peace officers, honorably retired peace officers listed in subdivision (c) of Section 830.5, other honorably retired peace officers who during the course and scope of their employment as peace officers were authorized to, and did, carry firearms, full-time paid peace officers of other states and the federal government who are carrying out official duties while in California, or any person summoned by any of these officers to assist in making arrests or preserving the peace while he or she is actually engaged in assisting that officer. ...

(b) The possession or transportation of unloaded pistols, revolvers, or other firearms capable of being concealed upon the person as merchandise by a person who is engaged in the business of manufacturing, importing, wholesaling, repairing, or dealing in firearms and who is licensed to engage in that business or the authorized representative or authorized agent of that person while engaged in the lawful course of the business.

(c) Members of the Army, Navy, Air Force, Coast Guard, or Marine Corps of the United States, or the National Guard, when on duty, or organizations which are by law authorized to purchase or receive those weapons from the United States or this state.

(d) The carrying of unloaded pistols, revolvers, or other firearms capable of being concealed upon the person by duly authorized military or civil organizations while parading, or the members thereof when going to and from the places of meeting of their respective organizations.

(e) Guards or messengers of common carriers, banks, and other financial institutions while actually employed in and about the shipment, transportation, or delivery of any money, treasure, bullion, bonds, or other thing of value within this state.

(f) Members of any club or organization organized for the purpose of practicing shooting at targets upon established target ranges, whether public or private, while the members are using pistols, revolvers, or other firearms capable of being concealed upon the person upon the target ranges, or transporting these firearms unloaded when going to and from the ranges.

(g) Licensed hunters or fishermen carrying pistols, revolvers, or other firearms capable of being concealed upon the person while engaged in hunting or fishing, or transporting those firearms unloaded when going to or returning from the hunting or fishing expedition.

(h) Transportation of unloaded firearms by a person operating a licensed common carrier or an authorized agent or employee thereof when transported in conformance with applicable federal law.

(i) Upon approval of the sheriff of the county in which they reside, honorably retired federal officers or agents of federal law enforcement agencies ...

(j) The carrying of a pistol, revolver, or other firearm capable of being concealed upon the person by a person who is authorized to carry that weapon in a concealed manner pursuant to Article 3 (commencing with Section 12050).

12035. Storage of firearms accessible to children; offense; punishment; legislative intent; notice.

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

(1) "Locking device" means a device that is designed to prevent the firearm from functioning and when applied to the firearm, renders the firearm inoperable.

(2) "Loaded firearm" has the same meaning as set forth in subdivision (g) of Section 12031.

(3) "Child" means a person under 18 years of age.

(4) "Great bodily injury" has the same meaning as set forth in Section 12022.7.

(5) "Locked container" has the same meaning as set forth in subdivision (d) of Section 12026.2.

(b)(1) Except as provided in subdivision (c), a person commits the crime of "criminal storage of a firearm of the first degree" if he or she keeps any loaded firearm within any premises that are under his or her custody or control and he or she knows or reasonably should know that a child 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.

(2) Except as provided in subdivision (c), a person commits the crime of "criminal storage of a firearm of the second degree" if he or she keeps any loaded firearm within any premises that are under his or her custody or control and he or she knows or reasonably should know that a child 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 Section 417.

(c) Subdivision (b) shall not apply whenever any of the following occurs:

(1) The child obtains the firearm as a result of an illegal entry to any premises by any person.

(2) The firearm is kept in a locked container or in a location that a reasonable person would believe to be secure.

(3) The firearm is carried on the person or within such a close proximity thereto that the individual can readily retrieve and use the firearm as if carried on the person.

(4) The firearm is locked with a locking device that has rendered the firearm inoperable.

(5) The person is a peace officer or a member of the armed forces or National Guard and the child obtains the firearm during, or incidental to, the performance of the person's duties.

(6) The child obtains, or obtains and discharges, the firearm in a lawful act of self-defense or defense of another person, or persons.

(7) The person who keeps a loaded firearm on any premise that is under his or her custody or control has no reasonable expectation, based on objective facts and circumstances, that a child is likely to be present on the premises.

(d) Criminal storage of a firearm is punishable as follows:

(1) Criminal storage of a firearm in the first degree, by imprisonment in the state prison for 16 months, or two or three years, by a fine not exceeding ten thousand dollars (\$10,000), or by both that imprisonment and fine; or by imprisonment in a county jail not exceeding one year, by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars (\$1,000), or by both that fine and imprisonment.

(2) Criminal storage of a firearm in the second degree, by imprisonment in a county jail not exceeding one year, by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars (\$1,000), or by both that imprisonment and fine.

(e) If the person who allegedly violated this section is the parent or guardian of a child who is injured or who dies as the result of an accidental shooting, the district attorney shall consider, among other factors, the impact of the injury or death on the person alleged to have violated this section when deciding whether to prosecute an alleged violation. It is the Legislature's intent that a parent or guardian of a child who is injured or who dies as the result of an accidental shooting shall be prosecuted only in those instances in which the parent or guardian behaved in a grossly negligent manner or where similarly egregious circumstances exist. This subdivision shall not otherwise restrict, in any manner, the factors that a district attorney may consider when deciding whether to prosecute alleged violations of this section.

(f) If the person who allegedly violated this section is the parent or guardian of a child who is injured or who dies as the result of an accidental shooting, no arrest of the person for the alleged violation of this section shall occur until at least seven days after the date upon which the accidental shooting occurred.

In addition to the limitation contained in this subdivision, a law enforcement officer shall consider the health status of a child who suffers great bodily injury as the result of an accidental shooting prior to arresting a person for a violation of this section, if the person to be arrested is the parent or guardian of the injured child.

The intent of this subdivision is to encourage law enforcement officials to delay the arrest of a parent or guardian of a seriously injured child while the child remains on life-support equipment or is in a similarly critical medical condition.

(g)(1) The fact that the person who allegedly violated this section attended a firearm safety training course prior to the purchase of the firearm that is obtained by a child in violation of this section shall be considered a mitigating factor by a district attorney when he or she is deciding whether to prosecute the alleged violation.

(2) In any action or trial commenced under this section, the fact that the person who allegedly violated this section attended a firearm safety training course prior to the purchase of the firearm that is obtained by a child in violation of this section, shall be admissible.

(h) Every person licensed under Section 12071 shall post within the licensed premises the notice required by paragraph (7) of subdivision (b) of that section, disclosing the duty imposed by this section upon any person who keeps a loaded firearm.

12036. Firearms accessed by children and carried off-premises; punishment; deemed use in commission of crimes; exceptions; prosecution; legislative intent; notice disclosing duty.

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

(1) "Locking device" means a device that is designed to prevent the firearm from functioning and when applied to the firearm, renders the firearm inoperable.

(2) "Child" means a person under the age of 18 years.

(3) "Off-premises" means premises other than the premises where the firearm was stored.

(4) "Locked container" has the same meaning as set forth in subdivision (d) of Section 12026.2.

(b) A person who keeps a pistol, revolver, or other firearm capable of being concealed upon the person, loaded or unloaded, within any premise that is under his or her custody or control and he or she knows or reasonably should know that a child is likely to gain access to that firearm without the permission of the child's parent or legal guardian and the child obtains access to that firearm and thereafter carries that firearm off-premises, shall be punished by imprisonment in a county jail not exceeding one year, by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars (\$ 1,000), or by both that imprisonment and fine.

(c) A person who keeps any firearm within any premises that is under his or her custody or control and he or she knows or reasonably should know that a child 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 thereafter carries that firearm off-premises to any public or private preschool, elementary school, middle school, high school, or to any school-sponsored event, activity, or performance whether occurring on school grounds or elsewhere, shall be punished by imprisonment in a county jail not exceeding one year, by a fine not exceeding five thousand dollars (\$5,000), or by both that imprisonment and fine.

(d) A pistol, revolver, or other firearm capable of being concealed upon the person that a child gains access to and carries off-premises in violation of this section shall be deemed "used in the commission of any misdemeanor as provided in this code or any felony" for the purpose

of subdivision (b) of Section 12028 regarding the authority to confiscate firearms and other deadly weapons as a nuisance.

(e) This section shall not apply if any one of the following circumstances exists:

(1) The child obtains the pistol, revolver, or other firearm capable of being concealed upon the person as a result of an illegal entry into any premises by any person.

(2) The pistol, revolver, or other firearm capable of being concealed upon the person is kept in a locked container or in a location that a reasonable person would believe to be secure.

(3) The pistol, revolver, or other firearm capable of being concealed upon the person is locked with a locking device that has rendered the firearm inoperable.

(4) The pistol, revolver, or other firearm capable of being concealed upon a person is carried on the person within such a close range that the individual can readily retrieve and use the firearm as if carried on the person.

(5) The person is a peace officer or a member of the Armed Forces or National Guard and the child obtains the pistol, revolver, or other firearm capable of being concealed upon the person during, or incidental to, the performance of the person's duties.

(6) The child obtains, or obtains and discharges, the pistol, revolver, or other firearm capable of being concealed upon the person in a lawful act of self-defense or defense of another person or persons.

(7) The person who keeps a pistol, revolver, or other firearm capable of being concealed upon the person has no reasonable expectation, based on objective facts and circumstances, that a child is likely to be present on the premises.

(f) If the person who allegedly violated this section is the parent or guardian of a child who is injured or who dies as the result of an accidental shooting, the district attorney shall consider, among other factors, the impact of the injury or death on the person alleged to have violated this section when deciding whether to prosecute the alleged violation. It is the Legislature's intent that a parent or guardian of a child who is injured or who dies as the result of an accidental shooting shall be prosecuted only in those instances in which the parent or guardian behaved in a grossly negligent manner or where similarly egregious circumstances exist. This subdivision shall not otherwise restrict, in any manner, the factors that a district attorney may consider when deciding whether to prosecute alleged violations of this section.

(g) If the person who allegedly violated this section is the parent or guardian of a child who is injured or who dies as the result of an accidental shooting, no arrest of the person for the alleged violation of this section shall occur until at least seven days after the date upon which the accidental shooting occurred.

In addition to the limitation contained in this subdivision, a law enforcement officer shall consider the health status of a child who suffers great bodily injury as the result of an accidental shooting prior to arresting a person for a violation of this section, if the person to be arrested is the parent or guardian of the injured child.

The intent of this subdivision is to encourage law enforcement officials to delay the arrest of a parent or guardian of a seriously injured child while the child remains on life-support equipment or is in a similarly critical medical condition.

(h)(1) The fact that the person who allegedly violated this section attended a firearm safety training course prior to the purchase of the fire-

arm that is obtained by a child in violation of this section shall be considered a mitigating factor by a district attorney when he or she is deciding whether to prosecute the alleged violation.

(2) In any action or trial commenced under this section, the fact that the person who allegedly violated this section attended a firearm safety training course prior to the purchase of the firearm that is obtained by a child in violation of this section, shall be admissible.

(i) Every person licensed under Section 12071 shall post within the licensed premises the notice required by paragraph (7) of subdivision (b) of that section, disclosing the duty imposed by this section upon any person who keeps any firearm.

Article 3. Licenses to Carry Pistols and Revolvers

12050. Issuance of licenses; qualifications of licensee; restrictions, conditions, prohibitions, revocations; amendments to licenses; changes in addresses; renewals.

(a)(1)(A) The sheriff of a county, upon proof that the person applying is of good moral character, that good cause exists for the issuance, and that the person applying satisfies any one of the conditions specified in subparagraph (D) and has completed a course of training as described in subparagraph (E), may issue to that person a license to carry a pistol, revolver, or other firearm capable of being concealed upon the person in either one of the following formats:

(i) A license to carry concealed a pistol, revolver, or other firearm capable of being concealed upon the person.

(ii) 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 that county a pistol, revolver, or other firearm capable of being concealed upon the person.

(B) The chief or other head of a municipal police department of any city or city and county, upon proof that the person applying is of good moral character, that good cause exists for the issuance, and that the person applying is a resident of that city and has completed a course of training as described in subparagraph (E), may issue to that person a license to carry a pistol, revolver, or other firearm capable of being concealed upon the person in either one of the following formats:

(i) A license to carry concealed a pistol, revolver, or other firearm capable of being concealed upon the person.

(ii) Where the population of the county in which the city is located is less than 200,000 persons according to the most recent federal decennial census, a license to carry loaded and exposed in that county a pistol, revolver, or other firearm capable of being concealed upon the person.

(C) The sheriff of a county or the chief or other head of a municipal police department of any city or city and county, upon proof that the person applying is of good moral character, that good cause exists for the issuance, and that the person applying is a person who has been deputized or appointed as a peace officer pursuant to subdivision (a) or (b) of Section 830.6 by that sheriff or that chief of police or other head of a municipal police department, may issue to that person a license to carry concealed a pistol, revolver, or other firearm capable of being concealed upon the person. Direct or indirect fees for the issuance of a license pursuant to this

subparagraph may be waived. The fact that an applicant for a license to carry a pistol, revolver, or other firearm capable of being concealed upon the person has been deputized or appointed as a peace officer pursuant to subdivision (a) or (b) of Section 830.6 shall be considered only for the purpose of issuing a license pursuant to this subparagraph, and shall not be considered for the purpose of issuing a license pursuant to subparagraph (A) or (B). ...

(b) A license may include any reasonable restrictions or conditions which the issuing authority deems warranted, including restrictions as to the time, place, manner, and circumstances under which the person 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 license shall not be issued if the Department of Justice determines that the person is within a prohibited class described in Section 12021 or 12021.1 of this code or Section 8100 or 8103 of the Welfare and Institutions Code.

(e)(1) The license shall be revoked by the local licensing authority if at any time either the local licensing authority is notified by the Department of Justice that a licensee is within a prohibited class described in Section 12021 or 12021.1 of this code or Section 8100 or 8103 of the Welfare and Institutions Code, or the local licensing authority determines that the person is within a prohibited class described in Section 12021 or 12021.1 of this code or Section 8100 or 8103 of the Welfare and Institutions Code.

(2) If at any time the Department of Justice determines that a licensee is within a prohibited class described in Section 12021 or 12021.1 of this code or Section 8100 or 8103 of the Welfare and Institutions Code, the department shall immediately notify the local licensing authority of the determination.

(3) If the local licensing authority revokes the license, the Department of Justice shall be notified of the revocation pursuant to Section 12053. The licensee shall also be immediately notified of the revocation in writing.

(f)(1) A person issued a license pursuant to this section may apply to the licensing authority for an amendment to the license to do one or more of the following:

(A) Add or delete authority to carry a particular pistol, revolver, or other firearm capable of being concealed upon the person.

(B) Authorize the licensee to carry concealed a pistol, revolver, or other firearm capable of being concealed upon the person.

(C) If the population of the county is less than 200,000 persons according to the most recent federal decennial census, authorize the licensee to carry loaded and exposed in that county a pistol, revolver, or other firearm capable of being concealed upon the person.

(D) Change any restrictions or conditions on the license, including restrictions as to the time, place, manner, and circumstances under which the person may carry a pistol, revolver, or other firearm capable of being concealed upon the person.

(2) When the licensee changes his or her address, the license shall be amended to reflect the new address and a new license shall be issued pursuant to paragraph (3).

(3) If the licensing authority amends the license, a new license shall be issued to the licensee reflecting the amendments.

(4)(A) The licensee shall notify the licensing authority in writing within 10 days of any change in the licensee's place of residence.

(B) If the license is one to carry concealed a pistol, revolver, or other firearm capable of being concealed upon the person, then it may not be revoked solely because the licensee changes his or her place of residence to another county if the licensee has not breached any conditions or restrictions set forth in the license or has not fallen into a prohibited class described in Section 12021 or 12021.1 of this code or Section 8100 or 8103 of the Welfare and Institutions Code. However, any license issued pursuant to subparagraph (A) or (B) of paragraph (1) of subdivision (a) shall expire 90 days after the licensee moves from the county of issuance if the licensee's place of residence was the basis for issuance of the license.

(C) If the license is one to carry loaded and exposed a pistol, revolver, or other firearm capable of being concealed upon the person, the license shall be revoked immediately if the licensee changes his or her place of residence to another county.

(5) An amendment to the license does not extend the original expiration date of the license and the license shall be subject to renewal at the same time as if the license had not been amended.

(6) An application to amend a license does not constitute an application for renewal of the license.

(g) Nothing in this article shall preclude the chief or other head of a municipal police department of any city from entering an agreement with the sheriff of the county in which the city is located for the sheriff to process all applications for licenses, renewals of licenses, and amendments to licenses, pursuant to this article.

Article 4. Licenses to Sell Firearms

12070. Unlicensed persons; violations; exceptions.

(a) No person shall sell, lease, or transfer firearms unless he or she has been issued a license pursuant to Section 12071. Any person violating this section is guilty of a misdemeanor.

(b) Subdivision (a) does not include any of the following:

(1) The sale, lease, or transfer of any firearm by a person acting pursuant to operation of law, a court order, or pursuant to the Enforcement of Judgments Law (Title 9 (commencing with Section 680.010) of Part 2 of the Code of Civil Procedure), or by a person who liquidates a personal firearm collection to satisfy a court judgment.

(2) A person acting pursuant to subdivision (e) of Section 186.22a or subdivision (c) of Section 12028.

(3) The sale, lease, or transfer of a firearm by a person who obtains title to the firearm by intestate succession or by bequest or as a surviving spouse pursuant to Chapter 1 (commencing with Section 13500) of Part 2 of Division 8 of the Probate Code, provided the person disposes of the firearm within 60 days of receipt of the firearm.

(4) The infrequent sale, lease, or transfer of firearms.

(5) The sale, lease, or transfer of used firearms other than pistols, revolvers, or other firearms capable of being concealed upon the person, at gun shows or events, as specified in subparagraph (B) of paragraph (1) of subdivision (b) of Section 12071, by a person other than a licensee or dealer, provided the person has a valid

federal firearms license and a current certificate of eligibility issued by the Department of Justice, as specified in Section 12071, and provided all the sales, leases, or transfers fully comply with subdivision (d) of Section 12072. However, the person shall not engage in the sale, lease, or transfer of used firearms other than pistols, revolvers, or other firearms capable of being concealed upon the person at more than 12 gun shows or events in any calendar year and shall not sell, lease, or transfer more than 15 used firearms other than pistols, revolvers, or other firearms capable of being concealed upon the person at any single gun show or event. In no event shall the person sell more than 75 used firearms other than pistols, revolvers, or other firearms capable of being concealed upon the person in any calendar year.

A person described in this paragraph shall be known as a "Gun Show Trader."

The Department of Justice shall adopt regulations to administer this program and shall recover the full costs of administration from fees assessed applicants.

As used in this paragraph, the term "used firearm" means a firearm that has been sold previously at retail and is more than three years old.

(6) The activities of a law enforcement agency pursuant to Section 12084.

(7) Deliveries, sales, or transfers of firearms between or to importers and manufacturers of firearms licensed to engage in business pursuant to Chapter 44 (commencing with Section 921) of Title 18 of the United States Code and the regulations issued pursuant thereto.

(8) The sale, delivery, or transfer of firearms by manufacturers or importers licensed pursuant to Chapter 44 (commencing with Section 921) of Title 18 of the United States Code and the regulations issued pursuant thereto to dealers or wholesalers.

(9) Deliveries and transfers of firearms made pursuant to Section 12028, 12028.5, or 12030.

(10) The loan of a firearm for the purposes of shooting at targets, if the loan occurs on the premises of a target facility which holds a business or regulatory license or on the premises of any club or organization organized for the purposes of practicing shooting at targets upon established ranges, whether public or private, if the firearm is at all times kept within the premises of the target range or on the premises of the club or organization.

(11) Sales, deliveries, or transfers of firearms by manufacturers, importers, or wholesalers licensed pursuant to Chapter 44 (commencing with Section 921) of Title 18 of the United States Code and the regulations issued pursuant thereto to persons who reside outside this state who are licensed pursuant to Chapter 44 (commencing with Section 921) of Title 18 of the United States Code and the regulations issued pursuant thereto, if the sale, delivery, or transfer is in accordance with Chapter 44 (commencing with Section 921) of Title 18 of the United States Code and the regulations issued pursuant thereto.

(12) Sales, deliveries, or transfers of firearms by persons who reside outside this state and are licensed outside this state pursuant to Chapter 44 (commencing with Section 921) of Title 18 of the United States Code and the regulations issued pursuant thereto to wholesalers, manufacturers, or importers, if the sale, delivery, or transfer is in accordance with Chapter 44 (commencing with Section 921) of Title 18 of the United States Code and the regulations issued pursuant thereto.

(13) Sales, deliveries, or transfers of firearms by wholesalers to dealers.

(14) Sales, deliveries, or transfers of firearms by persons who reside outside this state to persons licensed pursuant to Section 12071, if the sale, delivery, or transfer is in accordance with Chapter 44 (commencing with Section 921) of Title 18 of the United States Code, and the regulations issued pursuant thereto.

(15) Sales, deliveries, or transfers of firearms by persons who reside outside this state and are licensed pursuant to Chapter 44 (commencing with Section 921) of Title 18 of the United States Code and the regulations issued pursuant thereto to dealers, if the sale, delivery, or transfer is in accordance with Chapter 44 (commencing with Section 921) of Title 18 of the United States Code and the regulations issued pursuant thereto.

(16) The delivery, sale, or transfer of an unloaded firearm by one wholesaler to another wholesaler if that firearm is intended as merchandise in the receiving wholesaler's business.

(17) The loan of an unloaded firearm or the loan of a firearm loaded with blank cartridges for use solely as a prop for a motion picture, television, or video production or entertainment or theatrical event.

(18) The delivery of an unloaded firearm that is a curio or relic, as defined in Section 478.11 of Title 27 of the Code of Federal Regulations, by a person licensed as a collector pursuant to Chapter 44 (commencing with Section 921) of Title 18 of the United States Code and the regulations issued pursuant thereto with a current certificate of eligibility issued pursuant to Section 12071 to a dealer.

(c) (1) As used in this section, "infrequent" means:

(A) For pistols, revolvers, and other firearms capable of being concealed upon the person, less than six transactions per calendar year. For this purpose, "transaction" means a single sale, lease, or transfer of any number of pistols, revolvers, or other firearms capable of being concealed upon the person.

(B) For firearms other than pistols, revolvers, or other firearms capable of being concealed upon the person, occasional and without regularity.

(2) As used in this section, "operation of law" includes, but is not limited to, any of the following:

(A) The executor or administrator of an estate, if the estate includes firearms.

(B) A secured creditor or an agent or employee thereof when the firearms are possessed as collateral for, or as a result of, a default under a security agreement under the Commercial Code.

(C) A levying officer, as defined in Section 481.140, 511.060, or 680.260 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

(D) A receiver performing his or her functions as a receiver, if the receivership estate includes firearms.

(E) A trustee in bankruptcy performing his or her duties, if the bankruptcy estate includes firearms.

(F) An assignee for the benefit of creditors performing his or her functions as an assignee, if the assignment includes firearms.

(G) A transmutation of property between spouses pursuant to Section 850 of the Family Code.

(H) Firearms received by the family of a police officer or deputy sheriff from a local agency pursuant to Section 50081 of the Government Code.

(I) The transfer of a firearm by a law enforcement agency to the person who found the firearm where the delivery is to the person as the finder of the firearm pursuant to Article 1 (commencing with Section 2080) of Chapter 4 of Division 3 of the Civil Code.

12071. Licensees and dealers; licenses relating to firearm sales; conditions and terms.

(a)(1) As used in this chapter, the term "licensee," "person licensed pursuant to Section 12071," or "dealer" means a person who has all of the following:

(A) A valid federal firearms license.

(B) Any regulatory or business license, or licenses, required by local government.

(C) A valid seller's permit issued by the State Board of Equalization.

(D) A certificate of eligibility issued by the Department of Justice pursuant to paragraph (4).

(E) A license issued in the format prescribed by paragraph (6).

(F) Is among those recorded in the centralized list specified in subdivision (e).

(2) The duly constituted licensing authority of a city, county, or a city and county shall accept applications for, and may grant licenses permitting, licensees to sell firearms at retail within the city, county, or city and county. The duly constituted licensing authority shall inform applicants who are denied licenses of the reasons for the denial in writing.

(3) No license shall be granted to any applicant who fails to provide a copy of his or her valid federal firearms license, valid seller's permit issued by the State Board of Equalization, and the certificate of eligibility described in paragraph (4).

(4) A person may request a certificate of eligibility from the Department of Justice and the Department of Justice shall issue a certificate to an applicant if the department's records indicate that the applicant is not a person who is prohibited from possessing firearms.

(5) The department shall adopt regulations to administer the certificate of eligibility program and shall recover the full costs of administering the program by imposing fees assessed to applicants who apply for those certificates.

(6) A license granted by the duly constituted licensing authority of any city, county, or city and county, shall be valid for not more than one year from the date of issuance and shall be in one of the following forms:

(A) In the form prescribed by the Attorney General.

(B) A regulatory or business license that states on its face "Valid for Retail Sales of Firearms" and is endorsed by the signature of the issuing authority.

(C) A letter from the duly constituted licensing authority having primary jurisdiction for the applicant's intended business location stating that the jurisdiction does not require any form of regulatory or business license or does not otherwise restrict or regulate the sale of firearms.

(7) Local licensing authorities may assess fees to recover their full costs of processing applications for licenses.

(b) A license is subject to forfeiture for a breach of any of the following prohibitions and requirements:

(1)(A) Except as provided in subparagraphs (B) and (C), the business shall be conducted only in the buildings designated in the license.

(B) A person licensed pursuant to subdivision (a) may take possession of firearms and commence preparation of registers for the sale, delivery, or transfer of firearms at gun shows or

events, as defined in Section 478.100 of Title 27 of the Code of Federal Regulations, or its successor, if the gun show or event is not conducted from any motorized or towed vehicle. A person conducting business pursuant to this subparagraph shall be entitled to conduct business as authorized herein at any gun show or event in the state without regard to the jurisdiction within this state that issued the license pursuant to subdivision (a), provided the person complies with (i) all applicable laws, including, but not limited to, the waiting period specified in subparagraph (A) of paragraph (3), and (ii) all applicable local laws, regulations, and fees, if any.

A person conducting business pursuant to this subparagraph shall publicly display his or her license issued pursuant to subdivision (a), or a facsimile thereof, at any gun show or event, as specified in this subparagraph.

(C) A person licensed pursuant to subdivision (a) may engage in the sale and transfer of firearms other than pistols, revolvers, or other firearms capable of being concealed upon the person, at events specified in subdivision (g) of Section 12078, subject to the prohibitions and restrictions contained in that subdivision.

A person licensed pursuant to subdivision (a) also may accept delivery of firearms other than pistols, revolvers, or other firearms capable of being concealed upon the person, outside the building designated in the license, provided the firearm is being donated for the purpose of sale or transfer at an auction or similar event specified in subdivision (g) of Section 12078.

(D) The firearm may be delivered to the purchaser, transferee, or person being loaned the firearm at one of the following places:

(i) The building designated in the license.
(ii) The places specified in subparagraph (B) or (C).

(iii) The place of residence of, the fixed place of business of, or on private property owned or lawfully possessed by, the purchaser, transferee, or person being loaned the firearm.

(2) The license or a copy thereof, certified by the issuing authority, shall be displayed on the premises where it can easily be seen.

(3) No firearm shall be delivered:

(A) Within 10 days of the application to purchase, or, after notice by the department pursuant to subdivision (d) of Section 12076, within 10 days of the submission to the department of any correction to the application, or within 10 days of the submission to the department of any fee required pursuant to subdivision (e) of Section 12076, whichever is later.

(B) Unless unloaded and securely wrapped or unloaded and in a locked container.

(C) Unless the purchaser, transferee, or person being loaned the firearm presents clear evidence of his or her identity and age to the dealer.

(D) Whenever the dealer is notified by the Department of Justice that the person is in a prohibited class described in Section 12021 or 12021.1 of this code or Section 8100 or 8103 of the Welfare and Institutions Code. The dealer shall make available to the person in the prohibited class a prohibited notice and transfer form, provided by the department, stating that the person is prohibited from owning or possessing a firearm, and that the person may obtain from the department the reason for the prohibition.

(4) No pistol, revolver, or other firearm or imitation thereof capable of being concealed upon the person, or placard advertising the sale or other transfer thereof, shall be displayed in any

part of the premises where it can readily be seen from the outside.

(5) The licensee shall agree to and shall act properly and promptly in processing firearms transactions pursuant to Section 12082.

(6) The licensee shall comply with Sections 12073, 12076, and 12077, subdivisions (a) and (b) and paragraph (1) of subdivision (f) of Section 12072, and subdivision (a) of Section 12316.

(7) The licensee shall post conspicuously within the licensed premises the following warnings in block letters not less than one inch in height:

(A) "IF YOU KEEP A LOADED FIREARM WITHIN ANY PREMISES UNDER YOUR CUSTODY OR CONTROL, AND A PERSON UNDER 18 YEARS OF AGE OBTAINS IT AND USES IT, RESULTING IN INJURY OR DEATH, OR CARRIES IT TO A PUBLIC PLACE, YOU MAY BE GUILTY OF A MISDEMEANOR OR A FELONY UNLESS YOU STORED THE FIREARM IN A LOCKED CONTAINER OR LOCKED THE FIREARM WITH A LOCKING DEVICE, TO KEEP IT FROM TEMPORARILY FUNCTIONING."

(B) "IF YOU KEEP A PISTOL, REVOLVER, OR OTHER FIREARM CAPABLE OF BEING CONCEALED UPON THE PERSON, WITHIN ANY PREMISES UNDER YOUR CUSTODY OR CONTROL, AND A PERSON UNDER 18 YEARS OF AGE GAINS ACCESS TO THE FIREARM, AND CARRIES IT OFF-PREMISES, YOU MAY BE GUILTY OF A MISDEMEANOR, UNLESS YOU STORED THE FIREARM IN A LOCKED CONTAINER, OR LOCKED THE FIREARM WITH A LOCKING DEVICE, TO KEEP IT FROM TEMPORARILY FUNCTIONING."

(C) "IF YOU KEEP ANY FIREARM WITHIN ANY PREMISES UNDER YOUR CUSTODY OR CONTROL, AND A PERSON UNDER 18 YEARS OF AGE GAINS ACCESS TO THE FIREARM, AND CARRIES IT OFF-PREMISES TO A SCHOOL OR SCHOOL-SPONSORED EVENT, YOU MAY BE GUILTY OF A MISDEMEANOR, INCLUDING A FINE OF UP TO FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS (\$5,000), UNLESS YOU STORED THE FIREARM IN A LOCKED CONTAINER, OR LOCKED THE FIREARM WITH A LOCKING DEVICE."

(D) "DISCHARGING FIREARMS IN POORLY VENTILATED AREAS, CLEANING FIREARMS, OR HANDLING AMMUNITION MAY RESULT IN EXPOSURE TO LEAD, A SUBSTANCE KNOWN TO CAUSE BIRTH DEFECTS, REPRODUCTIVE HARM, AND OTHER SERIOUS PHYSICAL INJURY. HAVE ADEQUATE VENTILATION AT ALL TIMES. WASH HANDS THOROUGHLY AFTER EXPOSURE."

(E) "FEDERAL REGULATIONS PROVIDE THAT IF YOU DO NOT TAKE PHYSICAL POSSESSION OF THE FIREARM THAT YOU ARE ACQUIRING OWNERSHIP OF WITHIN 30 DAYS AFTER YOU COMPLETE THE INITIAL BACKGROUND CHECK PAPERWORK, THEN YOU HAVE TO GO THROUGH THE BACKGROUND CHECK PROCESS A SECOND TIME IN ORDER TO TAKE PHYSICAL POSSESSION OF THAT FIREARM."

(F) "NO PERSON SHALL MAKE AN APPLICATION TO PURCHASE MORE THAN ONE PISTOL, REVOLVER, OR OTHER FIREARM CAPABLE OF BEING CONCEALED UPON THE PERSON WITHIN ANY 30-DAY PERIOD AND NO DELIVERY SHALL BE MADE TO ANY PERSON WHO HAS MADE AN APPLICATION TO PURCHASE MORE THAN ONE PISTOL,

REVOLVER, OR OTHER FIREARM CAPABLE OF BEING CONCEALED UPON THE PERSON WITHIN ANY 30-DAY PERIOD."

(8)(A) Commencing April 1, 1994, and until January 1, 2003, no pistol, revolver, or other firearm capable of being concealed upon the person shall be delivered unless the purchaser, transferee, or person being loaned the firearm presents to the dealer a basic firearms safety certificate.

(B) Commencing January 1, 2003, no dealer may deliver a handgun unless the person receiving the handgun presents to the dealer a valid handgun safety certificate. The firearms dealer shall retain a photocopy of the handgun safety certificate as proof of compliance with this requirement.

(C) Commencing January 1, 2003, no handgun may be delivered unless the purchaser, transferee, or person being loaned the firearm presents documentation indicating that he or she is a California resident. Satisfactory documentation shall include a utility bill from within the last three months, a residential lease, a property deed, or military permanent duty station orders indicating assignment within this state, or other evidence of residency as permitted by the Department of Justice. The firearms dealer shall retain a photocopy of the documentation as proof of compliance with this requirement.

(D) Commencing January 1, 2003, except as authorized by the department, no firearms dealer may deliver a handgun unless the recipient performs a safe handling demonstration with that handgun. The demonstration shall commence with the handgun unloaded and locked with the firearm safety device with which it is required to be delivered, if applicable. While maintaining muzzle awareness, that is, the firearm is pointed in a safe direction, preferably down at the ground, and trigger discipline, that is, the trigger finger is outside of the trigger guard and along side of the handgun frame, at all times, the handgun recipient shall correctly and safely perform the following:

- (i) If the handgun is a semiautomatic pistol:
 - (I) Remove the magazine.
 - (II) Lock the slide back. If the model of firearm does not allow the slide to be locked back, pull the slide back, visually and physically check the chamber to ensure that it is clear.
 - (III) Visually and physically inspect the chamber, to ensure that the handgun is unloaded.
 - (IV) Remove the firearm safety device, if applicable. If the firearm safety device prevents any of the previous steps, remove the firearm safety device during the appropriate step.
 - (V) Load one bright orange, red, or other readily identifiable dummy round into the magazine. If no readily identifiable dummy round is available, an empty cartridge casing with an empty primer pocket may be used.
 - (VI) Insert the magazine into the magazine well of the firearm.
 - (VII) Manipulate the slide release or pull back and release the slide.
 - (VIII) Remove the magazine.
 - (IX) Visually inspect the chamber to reveal that a round can be chambered with the magazine removed.
 - (X) Lock the slide back to eject the bright orange, red, or other readily identifiable dummy round. If the handgun is of a model that does not allow the slide to be locked back, pull the slide back and physically check the chamber to ensure that the chamber is clear. If no readily identifiable dummy round is available, an empty cartridge casing with an empty primer pocket may be used.

(X) Lock the slide back to eject the bright orange, red, or other readily identifiable dummy round. If the handgun is of a model that does not allow the slide to be locked back, pull the slide back and physically check the chamber to ensure that the chamber is clear. If no readily identifiable dummy round is available, an empty cartridge casing with an empty primer pocket may be used.

ridge casing with an empty primer pocket may be used.

(XI) Apply the safety, if applicable.
(XII) Apply the firearm safety device, if applicable. This requirement shall not apply to an Olympic competition pistol if no firearms safety device, other than a cable lock that the department has determined would damage the barrel of the pistol, has been approved for the pistol, and the pistol is either listed in paragraph (2) of subdivision (h) of Section 12132 or is subject to paragraph (3) of subdivision (h) of Section 12132.

(ii) If the handgun is a double-action revolver:
(I) Open the cylinder.
(II) Visually and physically inspect each chamber, to ensure that the revolver is unloaded.
(III) Remove the firearm safety device. If the firearm safety device prevents any of the previous steps, remove the firearm safety device during the appropriate step.
(IV) While maintaining muzzle awareness and trigger discipline, load one bright orange, red, or other readily identifiable dummy round into a chamber of the cylinder and rotate the cylinder so that the round is in the next-to-fire position. If no readily identifiable dummy round is available, an empty cartridge casing with an empty primer pocket may be used.

(V) Close the cylinder.
(VI) Open the cylinder and eject the round.
(VII) Visually and physically inspect each chamber to ensure that the revolver is unloaded.
(VIII) Apply the firearm safety device, if applicable. This requirement shall not apply to an Olympic competition pistol if no firearms safety device, other than a cable lock that the department has determined would damage the barrel of the pistol, has been approved for the pistol, and the pistol is either listed in paragraph (2) of subdivision (h) of Section 12132 or is subject to paragraph (3) of subdivision (h) of Section 12132.

(iii) If the handgun is a single-action revolver:
(I) Open the loading gate.
(II) Visually and physically inspect each chamber, to ensure that the revolver is unloaded.
(III) Remove the firearm safety device required to be sold with the handgun. If the firearm safety device prevents any of the previous steps, remove the firearm safety device during the appropriate step.
(IV) Load one bright orange, red, or other readily identifiable dummy round into a chamber of the cylinder, close the loading gate and rotate the cylinder so that the round is in the next-to-fire position. If no readily identifiable dummy round is available, an empty cartridge casing with an empty primer pocket may be used.
(V) Open the loading gate and unload the revolver.

(VI) Visually and physically inspect each chamber to ensure that the revolver is unloaded.
(VII) Apply the firearm safety device, if applicable. This requirement shall not apply to an Olympic competition pistol if no firearms safety device, other than a cable lock that the department has determined would damage the barrel of the pistol, has been approved for the pistol, and the pistol is either listed in paragraph (2) of subdivision (h) of Section 12132 or is subject to paragraph (3) of subdivision (h) of Section 12132.

(E) The recipient shall receive instruction regarding how to render that handgun safe in the event of a jam.

(F) The firearms dealer shall sign and date an affidavit stating that the requirements of subpar-

agraph (D) have been met. The firearms dealer shall additionally obtain the signature of the handgun purchaser on the same affidavit. The firearms dealer shall retain the original affidavit as proof of compliance with this requirement.

(G) The recipient shall perform the safe handling demonstration for a department certified instructor.

(H) No demonstration shall be required if the dealer is returning the handgun to the owner of the handgun.

(I) Department certified instructors who may administer the safe handling demonstration shall meet the requirements set forth in subdivision (j) of Section 12804.

(J) The persons who are exempt from the requirements of subdivision (b) of Section 12801, pursuant to Section 12807, are also exempt from performing the safe handling demonstration.

(9) Commencing July 1, 1992, the licensee shall offer to provide the purchaser or transferee of a firearm, or person being loaned a firearm, with a copy of the pamphlet described in Section 12080 and may add the cost of the pamphlet, if any, to the sales price of the firearm.

(10) The licensee shall not commit an act of collusion as defined in Section 12072.

(11) The licensee shall post conspicuously within the licensed premises a detailed list of each of the following:

(A) All charges required by governmental agencies for processing firearm transfers required by Sections 12076, 12082, and 12806.

(B) All fees that the licensee charges pursuant to Sections 12082 and 12806.

(12) The licensee shall not misstate the amount of fees charged by a governmental agency pursuant to Sections 12076, 12082, and 12806.

(13) The licensee shall report the loss or theft of any firearm that is merchandise of the licensee, any firearm that the licensee takes possession of pursuant to Section 12082, or any firearm kept at the licensee's place of business within 48 hours of discovery to the appropriate law enforcement agency in the city, county, or city and county where the licensee's business premises are located.

(14) Any time when the licensee is not open for business, the licensee shall store all firearms kept in his or her licensed place of business using one of the following methods as to each particular firearm:

(A) Store the firearm in a secure facility that is a part of, or that constitutes, the licensee's business premises.

(B) Secure the firearm with a hardened steel rod or cable of at least one-eighth inch in diameter through the trigger guard of the firearm. The steel rod or cable shall be secured with a hardened steel lock that has a shackle. The lock and shackle shall be protected or shielded from the use of a bolt cutter and the rod or cable shall be anchored in a manner that prevents the removal of the firearm from the premises.

(C) Store the firearm in a locked fireproof safe or vault in the licensee's business premises.

(15) The licensing authority in an unincorporated area of a county or within a city may impose security requirements that are more strict or are at a higher standard than those specified in paragraph (14).

(16) Commencing January 1, 1994, the licensee shall, upon the issuance or renewal of a license, submit a copy of the same to the Department of Justice.

(17) The licensee shall maintain and make available for inspection during business hours to any peace officer, authorized local law enforcement employee, or Department of Justice employee designated by the Attorney General, upon the presentation of proper identification, a firearms transaction record.

(18)(A) On the date of receipt, the licensee shall report to the Department of Justice in a format prescribed by the department the acquisition by the licensee of the ownership of a pistol, revolver, or other firearm capable of being concealed upon the person.

(B) The provisions of this paragraph shall not apply to any of the following transactions:

(i) A transaction subject to the provisions of subdivision (n) of Section 12078.

(ii) The dealer acquired the firearm from a wholesaler.

(iii) The dealer is also licensed as a second-hand dealer pursuant to Article 4 (commencing with Section 21625) of Chapter 9 of Division 8 of the Business and Professions Code.

(iv) The dealer acquired the firearm from a person who is licensed as a manufacturer or importer to engage in those activities pursuant to Chapter 44 (commencing with Section 921) of Title 18 of the United States Code and any regulations issued pursuant thereto.

(v) The dealer acquired the firearm from a person who resides outside this state who is licensed pursuant to Chapter 44 (commencing with Section 921) of Title 18 of the United States Code and any regulations issued pursuant thereto.

(19) The licensee shall forward in a format prescribed by the Department of Justice, information as required by the department on any firearm that is not delivered within the time period set forth in Section 478.102(c) of Title 27 of the Code of Federal Regulations.

(20)(A) Firearms dealers may require any agent who handles, sells, or delivers firearms to obtain and provide to the dealer a certificate of eligibility from the department pursuant to paragraph (4) of subdivision (a). The agent or employee shall provide on the application, the name and California firearms dealer number of the firearms dealer with whom he or she is employed.

(B) The department shall notify the firearms dealer in the event that the agent or employee who has a certificate of eligibility is or becomes prohibited from possessing firearms.

(C) If the local jurisdiction requires a background check of the agents or employees of the firearms dealer, the agent or employee shall obtain a certificate of eligibility pursuant to subparagraph (A).

(D) Nothing in this paragraph shall be construed to preclude a local jurisdiction from conducting an additional background check pursuant to Section 11105 or prohibiting employment based on criminal history that does not appear as part of obtaining a certificate of eligibility, provided however, that the local jurisdiction may not charge a fee for the additional criminal history check.

(E) The licensee shall prohibit any agent who the licensee knows or reasonably should know is within a class of persons prohibited from possessing firearms pursuant to Section 12021 or 12021.1 of this code, or Section 8100 or 8103 of the Welfare and Institutions Code, from coming into contact with any firearm that is not secured and from accessing any key, combination, code, or other means to open any of the locking devices

described in clause (ii) of subparagraph (G) of this paragraph.

(F) Nothing in this paragraph shall be construed as preventing a local government from enacting an ordinance imposing additional conditions on licensees with regard to agents.

(G) For purposes of this section, the following definitions shall apply:

(i) An "agent" is an employee of the licensee.

(ii) "Secured" means a firearm that is made inoperable in one or more of the following ways:

(I) The firearm is inoperable because it is secured by a firearms safety device listed on the department's roster of approved firearms safety devices pursuant to subdivision (d) of Section 12088 of this chapter.

(II) The firearm is stored in a locked gun safe or long-gun safe which meets the standards for department-approved gun safes set forth in Section 12088.2.

(III) The firearm is stored in a distinct locked room or area in the building that is used to store firearms that can only be unlocked by a key, a combination, or similar means.

(IV) The firearm is secured with a hardened steel rod or cable that is at least one-eighth of an inch in diameter through the trigger guard of the firearm. The steel rod or cable shall be secured with a hardened steel lock that has a shackle. The lock and shackle shall be protected or shielded from the use of a bolt cutter and the rod or cable shall be anchored in a manner that prevents the removal of the firearm from the premises.

(c)(1) As used in this article, "clear evidence of his or her identity and age" means either of the following:

(A) A valid California driver's license.

(B) A valid California identification card issued by the Department of Motor Vehicles.

(2) As used in this section, a "secure facility" means a building that meets all of the following specifications:

(A) All perimeter doorways shall meet one of the following:

(i) A windowless steel security door equipped with both a dead bolt and a doorknob lock.

(ii) A windowed metal door that is equipped with both a dead bolt and a doorknob lock. If the window has an opening of five inches or more measured in any direction, the window shall be covered with steel bars of at least 1/2-inch diameter or metal grating of at least 9 gauge affixed to the exterior or interior of the door.

(iii) A metal grate that is padlocked and affixed to the licensee's premises independent of the door and doorframe.

(B) All windows are covered with steel bars.

(C) Heating, ventilating, air-conditioning, and service openings are secured with steel bars, metal grating, or an alarm system.

(D) Any metal grates have spaces no larger than six inches wide measured in any direction.

(E) Any metal screens have spaces no larger than three inches wide measured in any direction.

(F) All steel bars shall be no further than six inches apart.

(3) As used in this section, "licensed premises," "licensed place of business," "licensee's place of business," or "licensee's business premises" means the building designated in the license.

(4) For purposes of paragraph (17) of subdivision (b):

(A) A "firearms transaction record" is a record containing the same information referred to in subdivision (a) of Section 478.124, Section 478.

124a, and subdivision (e) of Section 478.125 of Title 27 of the Code of Federal Regulations.

(B) A licensee shall be in compliance with the provisions of paragraph (17) of subdivision (b) if he or she maintains and makes available for inspection during business hours to any peace officer, authorized local law enforcement employee, or Department of Justice employee designated by the Attorney General, upon the presentation of proper identification, the bound book containing the same information referred to in Section 478.124a and subdivision (e) of Section 478.125 of Title 27 of the Code of Federal Regulations and the records referred to in subdivision (a) of Section 478.124 of Title 27 of the Code of Federal Regulations.

(d) Upon written request from a licensee, the licensing authority may grant an exemption from compliance with the requirements of paragraph (14) of subdivision (b) if the licensee is unable to comply with those requirements because of local ordinances, covenants, lease conditions, or similar circumstances not under the control of the licensee.

(e)(1) Except as otherwise provided in this paragraph, the Department of Justice shall keep a centralized list of all persons licensed pursuant to subparagraphs (A) to (E), inclusive, of paragraph (1) of subdivision (a), and all persons who have submitted information pursuant to subdivision (a) of Section 12083. The department may remove from this list any person who knowingly or with gross negligence violates this article. Upon removal of a dealer from this list, notification shall be provided to local law enforcement and licensing authorities in the jurisdiction where the dealer's business is located.

(2) The department shall remove from the centralized list any person whose federal firearms license has expired or has been revoked.

(3) Information compiled from the list shall be made available, upon request, for the following purposes only:

(A) For law enforcement purposes.

(B) When the information is requested by a person licensed pursuant to Chapter 44 (commencing with Section 921) of Title 18 of the United States Code for determining the validity of the license for firearm shipments.

(C) When information is requested by a person promoting, sponsoring, operating, or otherwise organizing a show or event as defined in Section 478.100 of Title 27 of the Code of Federal Regulations, or its successor, who possesses a valid certificate of eligibility issued pursuant to Section 12071.1, if that information is requested by the person to determine the eligibility of a prospective participant in a gun show or event to conduct transactions as a firearms dealer pursuant to subparagraph (B) of paragraph (1) of subdivision (b).

(4) Information provided pursuant to paragraph (3) shall be limited to information necessary to corroborate an individual's current license status as being one of the following:

(A) A person licensed pursuant to subparagraphs (A) to (E), inclusive, of paragraph (1) of subdivision (a).

(B) A person licensed pursuant to Chapter 44 (commencing with Section 921) of Title 18 of the United States Code and who is not subject to the requirement that he or she be licensed pursuant to subparagraphs (A) to (E), inclusive, of paragraph (1) of subdivision (a).

(f) The Department of Justice may inspect dealers to ensure compliance with this article. The department may assess an annual fee, not to exceed one hundred fifteen dollars (\$115), to

cover the reasonable cost of maintaining the list described in subdivision (e), including the cost of inspections. Dealers whose place of business is in a jurisdiction that has adopted an inspection program to ensure compliance with firearms law shall be exempt from that portion of the department's fee that relates to the cost of inspections. The applicant is responsible for providing evidence to the department that the jurisdiction in which the business is located has the inspection program.

(g) The Department of Justice shall maintain and make available upon request information concerning the number of inspections conducted and the amount of fees collected pursuant to subdivision (f), a listing of exempted jurisdictions, as defined in subdivision (f), the number of dealers removed from the centralized list defined in subdivision (e), and the number of dealers found to have violated this article with knowledge or gross negligence.

(h) Paragraph (14) or (15) of subdivision (b) shall not apply to a licensee organized as a nonprofit public benefit or mutual benefit corporation organized pursuant to Part 2 (commencing with Section 5110) or Part 3 (commencing with Section 7110) of Division 2 of the Corporations Code, if both of the following conditions are satisfied:

(1) The nonprofit public benefit or mutual benefit corporation obtained the dealer's license solely and exclusively to assist that corporation or local chapters of that corporation in conducting auctions or similar events at which firearms are auctioned off to fund the activities of that corporation or the local chapters of the corporation.

(2) The firearms are not pistols, revolvers, or other firearms capable of being concealed upon the person.

(i)(1) For every verification inquiry made pursuant to paragraph (1) of subdivision (f) of Section 12072, the department shall determine whether the intended recipient possesses an appropriate, valid license issued pursuant to Chapter 44 (commencing with Section 921) of Title 18 of the United States Code and, if applicable, is properly licensed pursuant to this section.

(2) If the intended recipient possesses an appropriate, valid license issued pursuant to Chapter 44 (commencing with Section 921) of Title 18 of the United States Code, and if applicable, is properly licensed pursuant to this section, the department shall immediately provide a unique verification number to the inquiring party.

(3) If the intended recipient does not possess an appropriate, valid license issued pursuant to Chapter 44 (commencing with Section 921) of Title 18 of the United States Code, or if applicable, is not properly licensed pursuant to this section, the department shall do all of the following:

(A) Immediately notify the inquiring party of that fact.

(B) Within 24 hours, notify the chief law enforcement officer of the jurisdiction where the address on the federal firearms license about which the inquiry was made is located, and notify an appropriate employee of the federal Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms of the denied verification.

12071.1 Gun shows; certificate of eligibility; violations; punishment; list of show participants.

(a) No person shall produce, promote, sponsor, operate, or otherwise organize a gun show or event, as specified in subparagraph (B) of para-

graph (1) of subdivision (b) of Section 12071, unless that person possesses a valid certificate of eligibility from the Department of Justice. Unless the department's records indicate that the applicant is a person prohibited from possessing firearms, a certificate of eligibility shall be issued by the Department of Justice to an applicant provided the applicant does all of the following:

(1) Certifies that he or she is familiar with the provisions of this section and Section 12071.4.

(2) Ensures that liability insurance is in effect for the duration of an event or show in an amount of not less than one million dollars (\$1,000,000).

(3) Provides an annual list of the gun shows or events that the applicant plans to promote, produce, sponsor, operate, or otherwise organize during the year for which the certificate of eligibility is issued, including the date, time, and location of the gun shows or events.

(b) If during that year the information required by paragraph (3) of subdivision (a) changes, or additional gun shows or events will be promoted, produced, sponsored, operated, or otherwise organized by the applicant, the producer shall notify the Department of Justice no later than 30 days prior to the gun show or event.

(c) As used in this section, a "licensed gun show producer" means a person who has been issued a certificate of eligibility by the Department of Justice pursuant to subdivision (a). No regulations shall be required to implement this subdivision.

(d) The Department of Justice shall adopt regulations to administer the certificate of eligibility program under this section and shall recover the full costs of administering the program by fees assessed applicants who apply for certificates. A licensed gun show producer shall be assessed an annual fee of eighty-five dollars (\$85) by the department.

(e)(1) A willful failure by a gun show producer to comply with any of the requirements of this section, except for the posting of required signs, shall be a misdemeanor punishable by a fine not to exceed two thousand dollars (\$2,000), and shall render the producer ineligible for a gun show producer license for one year from the date of the conviction.

(2) The willful failure of a gun show producer to post signs as required by this section shall be a misdemeanor punishable by a fine not to exceed one thousand dollars (\$1,000) for the first offense and not to exceed two thousand dollars (\$2,000) for the second or subsequent offense, and with respect to the second or subsequent offense, shall render the producer ineligible for a gun show producer license for one year from the date of the conviction.

(3) Multiple violations charged pursuant to paragraph (1) arising from more than one gun show or event shall be grounds for suspension of a producer's certificate of eligibility pending adjudication of the violations.

(f) Prior to the commencement of a gun show or event, the producer thereof shall, upon written request, within 48 hours, or a later time specified by the requesting law enforcement agency, make available to the requesting law enforcement agency with jurisdiction over the facility, a complete and accurate list of all persons, entities, and organizations that have leased or rented, or are known to the producer to intend to lease or rent, any table, display space, or area at the gun show or event for the purpose of selling, leasing, or transferring firearms.

The producer shall thereafter, upon written request, for every day the gun show or event oper-

ates, within 24 hours, or a later time specified by the requesting law enforcement agency, make available to the requesting law enforcement agency with jurisdiction over the facility, an accurate, complete, and current list of the persons, entities, and organizations that have leased or rented, or are known to the producer to intend to lease or rent, any table, display space, or area at the gun show or event for the purpose of selling, leasing, or transferring firearms.

This subdivision applies to persons, entities, and organizations whether or not they participate in the entire gun show or event, or only a portion thereof.

(g) The information that may be requested by the law enforcement agency with jurisdiction over the facility, and that shall be provided by the producer upon request, may include, but is not limited to, the following information relative to a vendor who offers for sale firearms manufactured after December 31, 1898: his or her complete name, and a driver's license or identification card number.

(h) The producer and facility manager shall prepare an annual event and security plan and schedule that shall include, at a minimum, the following:

(1) The type of shows or events including, but not limited to, antique or general firearms.

(2) The estimated number of vendors offering firearms for sale or display.

(3) The estimated number of attendees.

(4) The number of entrances and exits at the gun show or event site.

(5) The location, dates, and times of the shows or events.

(6) The contact person and telephone number for both the producer and the facility.

(7) The number of sworn peace officers employed by the producer or the facilities manager who will be present at the show or event.

(8) The number of nonsworn security personnel employed by the producer or the facility's manager who will be present at the show or event.

(i) The annual event and security plan shall be submitted by either the producer or the facility's manager to the Department of Justice and the law enforcement agency with jurisdiction over the facility. Not later than 15 days prior to the commencement of the gun show or event, the producer shall submit to the department, the law enforcement agency with jurisdiction over the facility site, and the facility's manager a revised event and security plan if significant changes have been made since the annual plan was submitted, including a revised list of vendors that the producer knows, or reasonably should know, will be renting tables, space, or otherwise participating in the gun show or event. The event and security plan shall be approved by the facility's manager prior to the event or show after consultation with the law enforcement agency with jurisdiction over the facility. No gun show or event shall commence unless the requirements of this subdivision are met.

(j) The producer shall be responsible for informing prospective gun show vendors of the requirements of this section and of Section 12071.4 that apply to vendors.

(k) The producer shall, within seven calendar days of the commencement of the show or event, but not later than noon on Friday for a show or event held on a weekend, submit a list of all prospective vendors and designated firearms transfer agents who are licensed firearms dealers to the Department of Justice for the pur-

pose of determining whether these prospective vendors and designated firearms transfer agents possess valid licenses and are thus eligible to participate as licensed dealers at the show or event. The department shall examine its records and if it determines that a dealer's license is not valid, it shall notify the show or event producer of that fact prior to the commencement of the show or event.

(l) If a licensed firearms dealer fails to cooperate with a producer or fails to comply with the applicable requirements of this section or Section 12071.4, that person shall not be allowed to participate in that show or event.

(m) If a producer fails to comply with subdivision (j) or (k), the gun show or event shall not commence until those requirements are met.

(n) All producers shall have written contracts with all gun show vendors selling firearms at the show or event.

(o) The producer shall require that signs be posted in a readily visible location at each public entrance to the show containing, but not limited to, the following notices:

(1) This gun show follows all federal, state, and local firearms and weapons laws without exception.

(2) All firearms carried onto the premises by members of the public will be checked, cleared of any ammunition, secured in a manner that prevents them from being operated, and an identification tag or sticker will be attached to the firearm prior to the person being allowed admittance to the show.

(3) No member of the public under the age of 18 years shall be admitted to the show unless accompanied by a parent, grandparent, or legal guardian.

(4) All firearms transfers between private parties at the show shall be conducted through a licensed dealer in accordance with applicable state and federal laws.

(5) Persons possessing firearms on this facility must have in their immediate possession government-issued photo identification, and display it upon request to any security officer or any peace officer, as defined in Section 830.

(p) The show producer shall post, in a readily visible location at each entrance to the parking lot at the show, signage that states: "The transfer of firearms on the parking lot of this facility is a crime."

(q) It is the intent of the Legislature that the certificate of eligibility program established pursuant to this section be incorporated into the certificate of eligibility program established pursuant to Section 12071 to the maximum extent practicable.

12071.4. Gun Show Enforcement and Security Act of 2000.

(a) This section shall be known, and may be cited as, the Gun Show Enforcement and Security Act of 2000.

(b) All gun show or event vendors shall certify in writing to the producer that they:

(1) Will not display, possess, or offer for sale any firearms, knives, or weapons for which possession or sale is prohibited.

(2) Acknowledge that they are responsible for knowing and complying with all applicable federal, state, and local laws dealing with the possession and transfer of firearms.

(3) Will not engage in activities that incite or encourage hate crimes.

(4) Will process all transfers of firearms through licensed firearms dealers as required by state law.

(5) Will verify that all firearms in their possession at the show or event will be unloaded, and that the firearms will be secured in a manner that prevents them from being operated except for brief periods when the mechanical condition of a firearm is being demonstrated to a prospective buyer.

(6) Have complied with the requirements of subdivision (e).

(7) Will not display or possess black powder, or offer it for sale.

(c) All firearms transfers at the gun show or event shall be in accordance with applicable state and federal laws.

(d) Except for purposes of showing ammunition to a prospective buyer, ammunition at a gun show or event may be displayed only in closed original factory boxes or other closed containers.

(e) Prior to the commencement of a gun show or event, each vendor shall provide to the producer all of the following information relative to the vendor, the vendor's employees, and other persons, compensated or not, who will be working or otherwise providing services to the public at the vendor's display space if firearms manufactured after December 31, 1898, will be offered for sale:

(1) His or her complete name.

(2) His or her driver's license or state-issued identification card number.

(3) His or her date of birth.

The producer shall keep the information at the show's or event's onsite headquarters for the duration of the show or event, and at the producer's regular place of business for two weeks after the conclusion of the show or event, and shall make the information available upon request to any sworn peace officer for purposes of the officer's official law enforcement duties.

(f) Vendors and employees of vendors shall wear name tags indicating first and last name.

(g) 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.

(h) No member of the public who is under the age of 18 years shall be admitted to, or be permitted to remain at, a gun show or event unless accompanied by a parent or legal guardian. Any member of the public who is under the age of 18 shall be accompanied by his or her parent, grandparent, or legal guardian while at the show or event.

(i) Persons other than show or event security personnel, sworn peace officers, or vendors, who bring firearms onto the gun show or event premises shall sign in ink the tag or sticker that is attached to the firearm prior to being allowed admittance to the show or event, as provided for in subdivision (j).

(j) All firearms carried onto the premises of a gun show or event by members of the public shall be checked, cleared of any ammunition, secured in a manner that prevents them from being operated, and an identification tag or sticker shall be attached to the firearm, prior to the person being allowed admittance to the show. The identification tag or sticker shall state that all firearms transfers between private parties at the show or event shall be conducted through a licensed dealer in accordance with applicable state and federal laws. The person possessing the firearm shall complete the following information on the tag before it is attached to the firearm:

- (1) The gun owner's signature.
- (2) The gun owner's printed name.
- (3) The identification number from the gun owner's government-issued photo identification.

(k) All persons possessing firearms at the gun show or event shall have in his or her immediate possession, government-issued photo identification, and display it upon request, to any security officer, or any peace officer.

(l) Unless otherwise specified, a first violation of this section is an infraction. Any second or subsequent violation is a misdemeanor. Any person who commits an act which he or she knows to be a violation of this section is guilty of a misdemeanor for a first offense.

12072. Prohibited transfers, deliveries or sales of firearms; permitted transactions; collusion; violations; punishment.

(a)(1) No person, corporation, or firm shall knowingly supply, deliver, sell, or give possession or control of a firearm to any person within any of the classes prohibited by Section 12021 or 12021.1.

(2) No person, corporation, or dealer shall sell, supply, deliver, or give possession or control of a firearm to any person whom he or she has cause to believe to be within any of the classes prohibited by Section 12021 or 12021.1 of this code or Section 8100 or 8103 of the Welfare and Institutions Code.

(3)(A) No person, corporation, or firm shall sell, loan, or transfer a firearm to a minor, nor sell a handgun to an individual under 21 years of age.

(B) Subparagraph (A) shall not apply to or affect those circumstances set forth in subdivision (f) of Section 12078.

(4) No person, corporation, or dealer shall sell, loan, or transfer a firearm to any person whom he or she knows or has cause to believe is not the actual purchaser or transferee of the firearm, or to any person who is not the person actually being loaned the firearm, if the person, corporation, or dealer has either of the following:

(A) Knowledge that the firearm is to be subsequently loaned, sold, or transferred to avoid the provisions of subdivision (c) or (d).

(B) Knowledge that the firearm is to be subsequently loaned, sold, or transferred to avoid the requirements of any exemption to the provisions of subdivision (c) or (d).

(5) No person, corporation, or dealer shall acquire a firearm for the purpose of selling, transferring, or loaning the firearm, if the person, corporation, or dealer has either of the following:

(A) In the case of a dealer, intent to violate subdivision (b) or (c).

(B) In any other case, intent to avoid either of the following:

- (i) The provisions of subdivision (d).
- (ii) The requirements of any exemption to the provisions of subdivision (d).

(6) The dealer shall comply with the provisions of paragraph (18) of subdivision (b) of Section 12071.

(7) The dealer shall comply with the provisions of paragraph (19) of subdivision (b) of Section 12071.

(8) No person shall sell or otherwise transfer his or her ownership in a pistol, revolver, or other firearm capable of being concealed upon the person unless the firearm bears either:

(A) The name of the manufacturer, the manufacturer's make or model, and a manufacturer's serial number assigned to that firearm.

(B) The identification number or mark assigned to the firearm by the Department of Justice pursuant to Section 12092.

(9)(A) No person shall make an application to purchase more than one pistol, revolver, or other firearm capable of being concealed upon the person within any 30-day period.

(B) Subparagraph (A) shall not apply to any of the following:

- (i) Any law enforcement agency.
- (ii) Any agency duly authorized to perform law enforcement duties.

(iii) Any state or local correctional facility.

(iv) Any private security company licensed to do business in California.

(v) Any person who is properly identified as a full-time paid peace officer, as defined in Chapter 4.5 (commencing with Section 830) of Title 3 of Part 2, and who is authorized to, and does carry a firearm during the course and scope of his or her employment as a peace officer.

(vi) Any motion picture, television, or video production company or entertainment or theatrical company whose production by its nature involves the use of a firearm.

(vii) Any person who may, pursuant to Section 12078, claim an exemption from the waiting period set forth in subdivision (c) of this section.

(viii) Any transaction conducted through a licensed firearms dealer pursuant to Section 12082.

(ix) Any transaction conducted through a law enforcement agency pursuant to Section 12084.

(x) Any person who is licensed as a collector pursuant to Chapter 44 (commencing with Section 921) of Title 18 of the United States Code and the regulations issued pursuant thereto and who has a current certificate of eligibility issued to him or her by the Department of Justice pursuant to Section 12071.

(xi) The exchange of a pistol, revolver, or other firearm capable of being concealed upon the person where the dealer purchased that firearm from the person seeking the exchange within the 30-day period immediately preceding the date of exchange or replacement.

(xii) The replacement of a pistol, revolver, or other firearm capable of being concealed upon the person when the person's pistol, revolver, or other firearm capable of being concealed upon the person was lost or stolen, and the person reported that firearm lost or stolen prior to the completion of the application to purchase to any local law enforcement agency of the city, county, or city and county in which he or she resides.

(xiii) The return of any pistol, revolver, or other firearm capable of being concealed upon the person to its owner.

(b) No person licensed under Section 12071 shall supply, sell, deliver, or give possession or control of a pistol, revolver, or firearm capable of being concealed upon the person to any person under the age of 21 years or any other firearm to a person under the age of 18 years.

(c) No dealer, whether or not acting pursuant to Section 12082, shall deliver a firearm to a person, as follows:

(1) Within 10 days of the application to purchase, or, after notice by the department pursuant to subdivision (d) of Section 12076, within 10 days of the submission to the department of any correction to the application, or within 10 days of the submission to the department of any fee required pursuant to subdivision (e) of Section 12076, whichever is later.

(2) Unless unloaded and securely wrapped or unloaded and in a locked container.

(3) Unless the purchaser, transferee, or person being loaned the firearm presents clear evidence of his or her identity and age, as defined in Section 12071, to the dealer.

(4) Whenever the dealer is notified by the Department of Justice that the person is in a prohibited class described in Section 12021 or 12021.1 of this code or Section 8100 or 8103 of the Welfare and Institutions Code.

(5)(A) Commencing April 1, 1994, and until January 1, 2003, no pistol, revolver, or other firearm capable of being concealed upon the person shall be delivered unless the purchaser, transferee, or person being loaned the firearm presents to the dealer a basic firearms safety certificate.

(B) Commencing January 1, 2003, no handgun shall be delivered unless the purchaser, transferee, or person being loaned the handgun presents a handgun safety certificate to the dealer.

(6) No pistol, revolver, or other firearm capable of being concealed upon the person shall be delivered whenever the dealer is notified by the Department of Justice that within the preceding 30-day period the purchaser has made another application to purchase a pistol, revolver, or other firearm capable of being concealed upon the person and that the previous application to purchase involved none of the entities specified in subparagraph (B) of paragraph (9) of subdivision (a).

(d) Where neither party to the transaction holds a dealer's license issued pursuant to Section 12071, the parties to the transaction shall complete the sale, loan, or transfer of that firearm through either of the following:

(1) A licensed firearms dealer pursuant to Section 12082.

(2) A law enforcement agency pursuant to Section 12084.

(e) No person may commit an act of collusion relating to Article 8 (commencing with Section 12800) of Chapter 6. For purposes of this section and Section 12071, collusion may be proven by any one of the following factors:

(1) Answering a test applicant's questions during an objective test relating to firearms safety.

(2) Knowingly grading the examination falsely.

(3) Providing an advance copy of the test to an applicant.

(4) Taking or allowing another person to take the basic firearms safety course for one who is the applicant for a basic firearms safety certificate or a handgun safety certificate.

(5) Allowing another to take the objective test for the applicant, purchaser, or transferee.

(6) Using or allowing another to use one's identification, proof of residency, or thumbprint.

(7) Allowing others to give unauthorized assistance during the examination.

(8) Reference to unauthorized materials during the examination and cheating by the applicant.

(9) Providing originals or photocopies of the objective test, or any version thereof, to any person other than as authorized by the department.

(f)(1) No person who is licensed pursuant to Chapter 44 (commencing with Section 921) of Title 18 of the United States Code shall deliver, sell, or transfer a firearm to a person who is licensed pursuant to Chapter 44 (commencing with Section 921) of Title 18 of the United States Code and whose licensed premises are located in this state unless:

(A) Prior to January 1, 2005, the intended recipient does one of the following:

(i) Presents proof of licensure pursuant to Section 12071 to that person.

(ii) Presents proof that he or she is exempt from licensure under Section 12071 to that person, in which case the person also shall present

proof that the transaction is also exempt from the provisions of subdivision (d).

(B) Commencing January 1, 2005, one of the following is satisfied:

(i) The person intending to deliver, sell, or transfer the firearms obtains from the department, prior to delivery, a unique verification number pursuant to subdivision (i) of Section 12071. The person intending to deliver, sell, or transfer firearms shall provide the unique verification number to the recipient along with the firearms upon delivery, in a manner to be determined by the department.

(ii) The intended recipient presents proof that he or she is exempt from licensure under Section 12071 to that person, in which case the person also shall present proof that the transaction is also exempt from the provisions of subdivision (d).

(2)(A) On or after January 1, 1998, within 60 days of bringing a pistol, revolver, or other firearm capable of being concealed upon the person into this state, a personal handgun importer shall do one of the following:

(i) Forward by prepaid mail or deliver in person to the Department of Justice, a report prescribed by the department including information concerning that individual and a description of the firearm in question.

(ii) Sell or transfer the firearm in accordance with the provisions of subdivision (d) or in accordance with the provisions of an exemption from subdivision (d).

(iii) Sell or transfer the firearm to a dealer licensed pursuant to Section 12071.

(iv) Sell or transfer the firearm to a sheriff or police department.

(B) If the personal handgun importer sells or transfers the pistol, revolver, or other firearm capable of being concealed upon the person pursuant to subdivision (d) of Section 12072 and the sale or transfer cannot be completed by the dealer to the purchaser or transferee, and the firearm can be returned to the personal handgun importer, the personal handgun importer shall have complied with the provisions of this paragraph.

(C) The provisions of this paragraph are cumulative and shall not be construed as restricting the application of any other law. However, an act or omission punishable in different ways by this section and different provisions of the Penal Code shall not be punished under more than one provision.

(D)(i) On and after January 1, 1998, the department shall conduct a public education and notification program regarding this paragraph to ensure a high degree of publicity of the provisions of this paragraph.

(ii) As part of the public education and notification program described in this subparagraph, the department shall do all of the following:

(I) Work in conjunction with the Department of Motor Vehicles to ensure that any person who is subject to this paragraph is advised of the provisions of this paragraph, and provided with blank copies of the report described in clause (i) of subparagraph (A) at the time that person applies for a California driver's license or registers his or her motor vehicle in accordance with the Vehicle Code.

(II) Make the reports referred to in clause (i) of subparagraph (A) available to dealers licensed pursuant to Section 12071.

(III) Make the reports referred to in clause (i) of subparagraph (A) available to law enforcement agencies.

(IV) Make persons subject to the provisions of this paragraph aware of the fact that reports referred to in clause (i) of subparagraph (A) may be completed at either the licensed premises of dealers licensed pursuant to Section 12071 or at law enforcement agencies, that it is advisable to do so for the sake of accuracy and completeness of the reports, that prior to transporting a pistol, revolver, or other firearm capable of being concealed upon the person to a law enforcement agency in order to comply with subparagraph (A), the person should give prior notice to the law enforcement agency that he or she is doing so, and that in any event, the pistol, revolver, or other firearm capable of being concealed upon the person should be transported unloaded and in a locked container.

(iii) Any costs incurred by the department to implement this paragraph shall be absorbed by the department within its existing budget and the fees in the Dealers' Record of Sale Special Account allocated for implementation of this subparagraph pursuant to Section 12076.

(3) Where a person who is licensed as a collector pursuant to Chapter 44 (commencing with Section 921) of Title 18 of the United States Code and the regulations issued pursuant thereto, whose licensed premises are within this state, acquires a pistol, revolver, or other firearm capable of being concealed upon the person that is a curio or relic, as defined in Section 478.11 of Title 27 of the Code of Federal Regulations, outside of this state, takes actual possession of that firearm outside of this state pursuant to the provisions of subsection (j) of Section 923 of Title 18 of the United States Code, as amended by Public Law 104-208, and transports that firearm into this state, within five days of that licensed collector transporting that firearm into this state, he or she shall report to the department in a format prescribed by the department his or her acquisition of that firearm.

(4)(A) It is the intent of the Legislature that a violation of paragraph (2) or (3) shall not constitute a "continuing offense" and the statute of limitations for commencing a prosecution for a violation of paragraph (2) or (3) commences on the date that the applicable grace period specified in paragraph (2) or (3) expires.

(B) Paragraphs (2) and (3) shall not apply to a person who reports his or her ownership of a pistol, revolver, or other firearm capable of being concealed upon the person after the applicable grace period specified in paragraph (2) or (3) expires if evidence of that violation arises only as the result of the person submitting the report described in paragraph (2) or (3).

(g)(1) Except as provided in paragraph (2), (3), or (5), a violation of this section is a misdemeanor.

(2) If any of the following circumstances apply, a violation of this section is punishable by imprisonment in the state prison for two, three, or four years.

(A) If the violation is of paragraph (1) of subdivision (a).

(B) If the defendant has a prior conviction of violating the provisions, other than paragraph (9) of subdivision (a), of this section or former Section 12100 of this code or Section 8101 of the Welfare and Institutions Code.

(C) If the defendant has a prior conviction of violating any offense specified in subdivision (b) of Section 12021.1 or of a violation of Section 12020, 12220, or 12520, or of former Section 12560.

(D) If the defendant is in a prohibited class described in Section 12021 or 12021.1 of this code

or Section 8100 or 8103 of the Welfare and Institutions Code.

(E) A violation of this section by a person who actively participates in a "criminal street gang" as defined in Section 186.22.

(F) A violation of subdivision (b) involving the delivery of any firearm to a person who the dealer knows, or should know, is a minor.

(3) If any of the following circumstances apply, a violation of this section shall be punished by imprisonment in a county jail not exceeding one year or in the state prison, or by a fine not to exceed one thousand dollars (\$1,000), or by both that fine and imprisonment.

(A) A violation of paragraph (2), (4), or (5) of subdivision (a).

(B) A violation of paragraph (3) of subdivision (a) involving the sale, loan, or transfer of a pistol, revolver, or other firearm capable of being concealed upon the person to a minor.

(C) A violation of subdivision (b) involving the delivery of a pistol, revolver, or other firearm capable of being concealed upon the person.

(D) A violation of paragraph (1), (3), (4), (5), or (6) of subdivision (c) involving a pistol, revolver, or other firearm capable of being concealed upon the person.

(E) A violation of subdivision (d) involving a pistol, revolver, or other firearm capable of being concealed upon the person.

(F) A violation of subdivision (e).

(4) If both of the following circumstances apply, an additional term of imprisonment in the state prison for one, two, or three years shall be imposed in addition and consecutive to the sentence prescribed.

(A) A violation of paragraph (2) of subdivision (a) or subdivision (b).

(B) The firearm transferred in violation of paragraph (2) of subdivision (a) or subdivision (b) is used in the subsequent commission of a felony for which a conviction is obtained and the prescribed sentence is imposed.

(5)(A) A first violation of paragraph (9) of subdivision (a) is an infraction punishable by a fine of fifty dollars (\$50).

(B) A second violation of paragraph (9) of subdivision (a) is an infraction punishable by a fine of one hundred dollars (\$100).

(C) A third or subsequent violation of paragraph (9) of subdivision (a) is a misdemeanor.

(D) For purposes of this paragraph each application to purchase a pistol, revolver, or other firearm capable of being concealed upon the person in violation of paragraph (9) of subdivision (a) shall be deemed a separate offense.

12073. Register or record of sales; application of section.

(a) As required by the Department of Justice, every dealer shall keep a register or record of electronic or telephonic transfer in which shall be entered the information prescribed in Section 12077.

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

(1) The delivery, sale, or transfer of an unloaded firearm that is not a handgun by a dealer to another dealer upon proof of compliance with the requirements of paragraph (1) of subdivision (f) of Section 12072.

(2) The delivery, sale, or transfer of an unloaded firearm by a dealer to another dealer if that firearm is intended as merchandise in the receiving dealer's business upon proof of compliance with the requirements of paragraph (1) of subdivision (f) of Section 12072.

(3) The delivery, sale, or transfer of an unloaded firearm by a dealer to a person licensed

as an importer or manufacturer pursuant to Chapter 44 (commencing with Section 921) of Title 18 of the United States Code and any regulations issued pursuant thereto.

(4) The delivery, sale, or transfer of an unloaded firearm by a dealer who sells, transfers, or delivers the firearm to a person who resides outside this state who is licensed pursuant to Chapter 44 (commencing with Section 921) of Title 18 of the United States Code and any regulations issued pursuant thereto.

(5) The delivery, sale, or transfer of an unloaded firearm by a dealer to a wholesaler if that firearm is being returned to the wholesaler and is intended as merchandise in the wholesaler's business.

(6) The delivery, sale, or transfer of an unloaded firearm that is not a handgun by a dealer to himself or herself.

(7) The loan of an unloaded firearm by a dealer who also operates a target facility which holds a business or regulatory license on the premises of the building designated in the license or whose building designated in the license is on the premises of any club or organization organized for the purpose of practicing shooting at targets upon established ranges, whether public or private, to a person at that target facility or club or organization, if the firearm is kept at all times within the premises of the target range or on the premises of the club or organization.

(8) The delivery of an unloaded firearm by a dealer to a gunsmith for service or repair.

(9) The return of an unloaded firearm to the owner of that firearm by a dealer, if the owner initially delivered the firearm to the dealer for service or repair.

(10) The loan of an unloaded firearm by a dealer to a person who possesses a valid entertainment firearms permit issued pursuant to Section 12081, for use solely as a prop in a motion picture, television, video, theatrical, or other entertainment production or event.

(c) A violation of this section is a misdemeanor.

12074. Register of sales; preparation and sale by State Printer; standards for electronic transfers of information.

(a) The register shall be prepared by and obtained from the State Printer and shall be furnished by the State Printer only to dealers on application at a cost to be determined by the Department of General Services for each 100 leaves in quadruplicate, one original and three duplicates for the making of carbon copies. The original and duplicate copies shall differ in color, and shall be in the form provided by this article.

(b) Where the electronic transfer of applicant information is used, the Department of Justice shall develop the standards for all appropriate electronic and telephonic equipment and telephone numbers to effect the transfer of information to the department.

12075. Register of sales; notice of issuance; non-transferrable. The State Printer upon issuing a register shall forward to the Department of Justice the name and business address of the dealer together with the series and sheet numbers of the register. The register shall not be transferable. If the dealer moves his business to a different location he shall notify the department of such fact in writing within 48 hours.

12076. Transmission of firearm purchaser information; formats; procedures; false, illegible or incomplete information; fees.

(a)(1) Before January 1, 1998, the Department of Justice shall determine the method by which a dealer shall submit firearm purchaser in-

formation to the department and the information shall be in one of the following formats:

(A) Submission of the register described in Section 12077.

(B) Electronic or telephonic transfer of the information contained in the register described in Section 12077.

(2) On or after January 1, 1998, electronic or telephonic transfer, including voice or facsimile transmission, shall be the exclusive means by which purchaser information is transmitted to the department.

(3) On or after January 1, 2003, except as permitted by the department, electronic transfer shall be the exclusive means by which information is transmitted to the department. Telephonic transfer shall not be permitted for information regarding sales of any firearms.

(b)(1) Where the register is used, the purchaser of any firearm shall be required to present clear evidence of his or her identity and age, as defined in Section 12071, to the dealer, and the dealer shall require him or her to sign his or her current legal name and affix his or her residence address and date of birth to the register in quadruplicate. The salesperson shall affix his or her signature to the register in quadruplicate as a witness to the signature and identification of the purchaser. Any person furnishing a fictitious name or address or knowingly furnishing any incorrect information or knowingly omitting any information required to be provided for the register and any person violating any provision of this section is guilty of a misdemeanor.

(2) The original of the register shall be retained by the dealer in consecutive order. Each book of 50 originals shall become the permanent register of transactions that shall be retained for not less than three years from the date of the last transaction and shall be available for the inspection of any peace officer, Department of Justice employee designated by the Attorney General, or agent of the federal Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms upon the presentation of proper identification, but no information shall be compiled therefrom regarding the purchasers or other transferees of firearms that are not pistols, revolvers, or other firearms capable of being concealed upon the person.

(3) Two copies of the original sheet of the register, on the date of the application to purchase, shall be placed in the mail, postage prepaid, and properly addressed to the Department of Justice in Sacramento.

(4) If requested, a photocopy of the original shall be provided to the purchaser by the dealer.

(5) If the transaction is one conducted pursuant to Section 12082, a photocopy of the original shall be provided to the seller by the dealer, upon request.

(c)(1) Where the electronic or telephonic transfer of applicant information is used, the purchaser shall be required to present clear evidence of his or her identity and age, as defined in Section 12071, to the dealer, and the dealer shall require him or her to sign his or her current legal name to the record of electronic or telephonic transfer. The salesperson shall affix his or her signature to the record of electronic or telephonic transfer as a witness to the signature and identification of the purchaser. Any person furnishing a fictitious name or address or knowingly furnishing any incorrect information or knowingly omitting any information required to be provided for the electronic or telephonic transfer and any person violating any provision of this section is guilty of a misdemeanor.

(2) The record of applicant information shall be transmitted to the Department of Justice in Sacramento by electronic or telephonic transfer on the date of the application to purchase.

(3) The original of each record of electronic or telephonic transfer shall be retained by the dealer in consecutive order. Each original shall become the permanent record of the transaction that shall be retained for not less than three years from the date of the last transaction and shall be provided for the inspection of any peace officer, Department of Justice employee designated by the Attorney General, or agent of the federal Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms, upon the presentation of proper identification, but no information shall be compiled therefrom regarding the purchasers or other transferees of firearms that are not pistols, revolvers, or other firearms capable of being concealed upon the person.

(4) If requested, a copy of the record of electronic or telephonic transfer shall be provided to the purchaser by the dealer.

(5) If the transaction is one conducted pursuant to Section 12082, a copy shall be provided to the seller by the dealer, upon request.

(d)(1) The department shall examine its records, as well as those records that it is authorized to request from the State Department of Mental Health pursuant to Section 8104 of the Welfare and Institutions Code, in order to determine if the purchaser is a person described in Section 12021, 12021.1, or subparagraph (A) of paragraph (9) of subdivision (a) of Section 12072 of this code or Section 8100 or 8103 of the Welfare and Institutions Code.

(2) To the extent that funding is available, the Department of Justice may participate in the National Instant Criminal Background Check System (NICS), as described in subsection (t) of Section 922 of Title 18 of the United States Code, and, if that participation is implemented, shall notify the dealer and the chief of the police department of the city or city and county in which the sale was made, or if the sale was made in a district in which there is no municipal police department, the sheriff of the county in which the sale was made, that the purchaser is a person prohibited from acquiring a firearm under federal law.

(3) If the department determines that the purchaser is a person described in Section 12021, 12021.1, or subparagraph (A) of paragraph (9) of subdivision (a) of Section 12072 of this code or Section 8100 or 8103 of the Welfare and Institutions Code, it shall immediately notify the dealer and the chief of the police department of the city or city and county in which the sale was made, or if the sale was made in a district in which there is no municipal police department, the sheriff of the county in which the sale was made, of that fact.

(4) If the department determines that the copies of the register submitted to it pursuant to paragraph (3) of subdivision (b) contain any blank spaces or inaccurate, illegible, or incomplete information, preventing identification of the purchaser or the pistol, revolver, or other firearm to be purchased, or if any fee required pursuant to subdivision (e) is not submitted by the dealer in conjunction with submission of copies of the register, the department may notify the dealer of that fact. Upon notification by the department, the dealer shall submit corrected copies of the register to the department, or shall submit any fee required pursuant to subdivision (e), or both, as appropriate and, if notification by the department is received by the dealer at any time prior

to delivery of the firearm to be purchased, the dealer shall withhold delivery until the conclusion of the waiting period described in Sections 12071 and 12072.

(5) If the department determines that the information transmitted to it pursuant to subdivision (c) contains inaccurate or incomplete information preventing identification of the purchaser or the pistol, revolver, or other firearm capable of being concealed upon the person to be purchased, or if the fee required pursuant to subdivision (e) is not transmitted by the dealer in conjunction with transmission of the electronic or telephonic record, the department may notify the dealer of that fact. Upon notification by the department, the dealer shall transmit corrections to the record of electronic or telephonic transfer to the department, or shall transmit any fee required pursuant to subdivision (e), or both, as appropriate, and if notification by the department is received by the dealer at any time prior to delivery of the firearm to be purchased, the dealer shall withhold delivery until the conclusion of the waiting period described in Sections 12071 and 12072.

(e) The Department of Justice may require the dealer to charge each firearm purchaser a fee not to exceed fourteen dollars (\$14), except that the fee may be increased at a rate not to exceed any increase in the California Consumer Price Index as compiled and reported by the California Department of Industrial Relations. The fee shall be no more than is necessary to fund the following:

(1)(A) The department for the cost of furnishing this information.

(B) The department for the cost of meeting its obligations under paragraph (2) of subdivision (b) of Section 8100 of the Welfare and Institutions Code.

(2) Local mental health facilities for state-mandated local costs resulting from the reporting requirements imposed by Section 8103 of the Welfare and Institutions Code.

(3) The State Department of Mental Health for the costs resulting from the requirements imposed by Section 8104 of the Welfare and Institutions Code.

(4) Local mental hospitals, sanitariums, and institutions for state-mandated local costs resulting from the reporting requirements imposed by Section 8105 of the Welfare and Institutions Code.

(5) Local law enforcement agencies for state-mandated local costs resulting from the notification requirements set forth in subdivision (a) of Section 6385 of the Family Code.

(6) Local law enforcement agencies for state-mandated local costs resulting from the notification requirements set forth in subdivision (c) of Section 8105 of the Welfare and Institutions Code.

(7) For the actual costs associated with the electronic or telephonic transfer of information pursuant to subdivision (c).

(8) The Department of Food and Agriculture for the costs resulting from the notification provisions set forth in Section 5343.5 of the Food and Agricultural Code.

(9) The department for the costs associated with subparagraph (D) of paragraph (2) of subdivision (f) of Section 12072.

(10) The department for the costs associated with funding Department of Justice firearms-related regulatory and enforcement activities related to the sale, purchase, loan, or transfer of firearms pursuant to this chapter.

The fee established pursuant to this subdivision shall not exceed the sum of the actual pro-

cessing costs of the department, the estimated reasonable costs of the local mental health facilities for complying with the reporting requirements imposed by paragraph (2) of this subdivision, the costs of the State Department of Mental Health for complying with the requirements imposed by paragraph (3) of this subdivision, the estimated reasonable costs of local mental hospitals, sanitariums, and institutions for complying with the reporting requirements imposed by paragraph (4) of this subdivision, the estimated reasonable costs of local law enforcement agencies for complying with the notification requirements set forth in subdivision (a) of Section 6385 of the Family Code, the estimated reasonable costs of local law enforcement agencies for complying with the notification requirements set forth in subdivision (c) of Section 8105 of the Welfare and Institutions Code imposed by paragraph (6) of this subdivision, the estimated reasonable costs of the Department of Food and Agriculture for the costs resulting from the notification provisions set forth in Section 5343.5 of the Food and Agricultural Code, the estimated reasonable costs of the department for the costs associated with subparagraph (D) of paragraph (2) of subdivision (f) of Section 12072, and the estimated reasonable costs of department firearms-related regulatory and enforcement activities related to the sale, purchase, loan, or transfer of firearms pursuant to this chapter.

(f)(1) The Department of Justice may charge a fee sufficient to reimburse it for each of the following but not to exceed fourteen dollars (\$14), except that the fee may be increased at a rate not to exceed any increase in the California Consumer Price Index as compiled and reported by the California Department of Industrial Relations:

(A) For the actual costs associated with the preparation, sale, processing, and filing of forms or reports required or utilized pursuant to Section 12078 if neither a dealer nor a law enforcement agency acting pursuant to Section 12084 is filing the form or report.

(B) For the actual processing costs associated with the submission of a Dealers' Record of Sale to the department by a dealer or of the submission of a LEFT to the department by a law enforcement agency acting pursuant to Section 12084 if the waiting period described in Sections 12071, 12072, and 12084 does not apply.

(C) For the actual costs associated with the preparation, sale, processing, and filing of reports utilized pursuant to subdivision (l) of Section 12078 or paragraph (18) of subdivision (b) of Section 12071, or clause (i) of subparagraph (A) of paragraph (2) of subdivision (f) of Section 12072, or paragraph (3) of subdivision (f) of Section 12072.

(D) For the actual costs associated with the electronic or telephonic transfer of information pursuant to subdivision (c).

(2) If the department charges a fee pursuant to subparagraph (B) of paragraph (1) of this subdivision, it shall be charged in the same amount to all categories of transaction that are within that subparagraph.

(3) Any costs incurred by the Department of Justice to implement this subdivision shall be reimbursed from fees collected and charged pursuant to this subdivision. No fees shall be charged to the dealer pursuant to subdivision (e) or to a law enforcement agency acting pursuant to paragraph (6) of subdivision (d) of Section 12084 for costs incurred for implementing this subdivision.

(g) All money received by the department pursuant to this section shall be deposited in the Dealers' Record of Sale Special Account of the General Fund, which is hereby created, to be available, upon appropriation by the Legislature, for expenditure by the department to offset the costs incurred pursuant to this section, paragraph (1) and subparagraph (D) of paragraph (2) of subdivision (f) of Section 12072, Sections 12083 and 12099, subdivision (c) of Section 12131, Sections 12234, 12289, and 12289.5, and subdivisions (f) and (g) of Section 12305.

(h) Where the electronic or telephonic transfer of applicant information is used, the department shall establish a system to be used for the submission of the fees described in subdivision (e) to the department.

(i)(1) Only one fee shall be charged pursuant to this section for a single transaction on the same date for the sale of any number of firearms that are not pistols, revolvers, or other firearms capable of being concealed upon the person or for the taking of possession of those firearms.

(2) In a single transaction on the same date for the delivery of any number of firearms that are pistols, revolvers, or other firearms capable of being concealed upon the person, the department shall charge a reduced fee pursuant to this section for the second and subsequent firearms that are part of that transaction.

(j) Only one fee shall be charged pursuant to this section for a single transaction on the same date for taking title or possession of any number of firearms pursuant to paragraph (18) of subdivision (b) of Section 12071 or subdivision (c) or (i) of Section 12078.

(k) Whenever the Department of Justice acts pursuant to this section as it pertains to firearms other than pistols, revolvers, or other firearms capable of being concealed upon the person, the department's acts or omissions shall be deemed to be discretionary within the meaning of the California Tort Claims Act pursuant to Division 3.6 (commencing with Section 810) of Title 1 of the Government Code.

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

(1) "Purchaser" means the purchaser or transferee of a firearm or a person being loaned a firearm.

(2) "Purchase" means the purchase, loan, or transfer of a firearm.

(3) "Sale" means the sale, loan, or transfer of a firearm.

(4) "Seller" means, if the transaction is being conducted pursuant to Section 12082, the person selling, loaning, or transferring the firearm.

12077. Register of sales; record of electronic transfers; information required; completion of forms; definitions.

(a) The Department of Justice shall prescribe the form of the register and the record of electronic transfer pursuant to Section 12074.

(b)(1) For handguns, information contained in the register or record of electronic transfer shall be the date and time of sale, make of firearm, peace officer exemption status pursuant to subdivision (a) of Section 12078 and the agency name, dealer waiting period exemption pursuant to subdivision (n) of Section 12078, dangerous weapons permit holder waiting period exemption pursuant to subdivision (r) of Section 12078, curio and relic waiting period exemption pursuant to subdivision (t) of Section 12078, California Firearms Dealer number issued pursuant to Section 12071, for transactions occurring prior to January 1, 2003, the purchaser's basic firearms safety certificate number issued pursuant to Sections

12805 and 12809, for transactions occurring on or after January 1, 2003, the purchaser's handgun safety certificate number issued pursuant to Article 8 (commencing with Section 12800), manufacturer's name if stamped on the firearm, model name or number, if stamped on the firearm, if applicable, serial number, other number (if more than one serial number is stamped on the firearm), any identification number or mark assigned to the firearm pursuant to Section 12092, caliber, type of fire-arm, if the firearm is new or used, barrel length, color of the firearm, full name of purchaser, purchaser's complete date of birth, purchaser's local address, if current address is temporary, complete permanent address of purchaser, identification of purchaser, purchaser's place of birth (state or country), purchaser's complete telephone number, purchaser's occupation, purchaser's sex, purchaser's physical description, all legal names and aliases ever used by the purchaser, yes or no answer to questions that prohibit purchase including, but not limited to, conviction of a felony as described in Section 12021 or an offense described in Section 12021.1, the purchaser's status as a person described in Section 8100 of the Welfare and Institutions Code, whether the purchaser is a person who has been adjudicated by a court to be a danger to others or found not guilty by reason of insanity, whether the purchaser is a person who has been found incompetent to stand trial or placed under conservatorship by a court pursuant to Section 8103 of the Welfare and Institutions Code, signature of purchaser, signature of salesperson (as a witness to the purchaser's signature), salesperson's certificate of eligibility if he or she has obtained a certificate of eligibility, name and complete address of the dealer or firm selling the firearm as shown on the dealer's license, the establishment number, if assigned, the dealer's complete business tele- phone number, any information required by Section 12082, and a statement of the penalties for any person signing a fictitious name or address or for knowingly furnishing any incorrect information or for knowingly omitting any information required to be provided for the register.

(2) Effective January 1, 2003, the purchaser shall provide his or her right thumbprint on the register in a manner prescribed by the department. No exception to this requirement shall be permitted except by regulations adopted by the department.

(3) The firearms dealer shall record on the register or record of electronic transfer the date that the handgun is delivered.

(c)(1) For firearms other than handguns, information contained in the register or record of electronic transfer shall be the date and time of sale, peace officer exemption status pursuant to subdivision (a) of Section 12078 and the agency name, auction or event waiting period exemption pursuant to subdivision (g) of Section 12078, California Firearms Dealer number issued pursuant to Section 12071, dangerous weapons permitholder waiting period exemption pursuant to subdivision (r) of Section 12078, curio and relic waiting period exemption pursuant to paragraph (1) of subdivision (t) of Section 12078, full name of purchaser, purchaser's complete date of birth, purchaser's local address, if current address is temporary, complete permanent address of purchaser, identification of purchaser, purchaser's place of birth (state or country), purchaser's complete telephone number, purchas-

er's occupation, purchaser's sex, purchaser's physical description, all legal names and aliases ever used by the purchaser, yes or no answer to questions that prohibit purchase, including, but not limited to, conviction of a felony as described in Section 12021 or an offense described in Section 12021.1, the purchaser's status as a person described in Section 8100 of the Welfare and Institutions Code, whether the purchaser is a person who has been adjudicated by a court to be a danger to others or found not guilty by reason of insanity, whether the purchaser is a person who has been found incompetent to stand trial or placed under conservatorship by a court pursuant to Section 8103 of the Welfare and Institutions Code, signature of purchaser, signature of salesperson (as a witness to the purchaser's signature), salesperson's certificate of eligibility if he or she has obtained a certificate of eligibility, name and complete address of the dealer or firm selling the firearm as shown on the dealer's license, the establishment number, if assigned, the dealer's complete business tele- phone number, any information required by Section 12082, and a statement of the penalties for any person signing a fictitious name or address or for knowingly furnishing any incorrect information or for knowingly omitting any information required to be provided for the register.

(2) Effective January 1, 2003, the purchaser shall provide his or her right thumbprint on the register in a manner prescribed by the department. No exception to this requirement shall be permitted except by regulations adopted by the department.

(3) The firearms dealer shall record on the register or record of electronic transfer the date that the handgun is delivered.

(d) Where the register is used, the following shall apply:

(1) Dealers shall use ink to complete each document.

(2) The dealer or salesperson making a sale shall ensure that all information is provided legibly. The dealer and salespersons shall be informed that incomplete or illegible information will delay sales.

(3) Each dealer shall be provided instructions regarding the procedure for completion of the form and routing of the form. Dealers shall comply with these instructions which shall include the information set forth in this subdivision.

(4) One firearm transaction shall be reported on each record of sale document. For purposes of this subdivision, a "transaction" means a single sale, loan, or transfer of any number of firearms that are not handguns.

(e) The dealer or salesperson making a sale shall ensure that all required information has been obtained from the purchaser. The dealer and all salespersons shall be informed that incomplete information will delay sales.

(f) Effective January 1, 2003, the purchaser's name, date of birth, and driver's license or identification number shall be obtained electronically from the magnetic strip on the purchaser's driver's license or identification and shall not be supplied by any other means except as authorized by the department. This requirement shall not apply in either of the following cases:

(1) The purchaser's identification consists of a military identification card.

(2) Due to technical limitations, the magnetic stripe reader is unable to obtain the required information from the purchaser's identification. In those circumstances, the firearms dealer shall obtain a photocopy of the identification as proof of compliance.

(3) In the event that the dealer has reported to the department that the dealer's equipment has failed, information pursuant to this subdivision shall be obtained by an alternative method to be determined by the department.

(g) As used in this section, the following definitions shall control:

(1) "Purchaser" means the purchaser or transferee of a firearm or the person being loaned a firearm.

(2) "Purchase" means the purchase, loan, or transfer of a firearm.

(3) "Sale" means the sale, loan, or transfer of a firearm.

12077.5. Eligibility check; time to apply; application requirements; department examination; notification; subsequent purchase; punishment for violations.

(a) An individual may request that the Department of Justice perform a firearms eligibility check for that individual. The applicant requesting the eligibility check shall provide the information required by subdivision (c) of Section 12077 to the department, in an application specified by the department.

(b) The department shall charge a fee of twenty dollars (\$20) for performing the eligibility check authorized by this section, but not to exceed the actual processing costs of the department. After the department establishes fees sufficient to reimburse the department for processing costs, fees charged may increase at a rate not to exceed the legislatively approved cost-of-living adjustment for the department's budget or as otherwise increased through the Budget Act.

(c) An applicant for the eligibility check pursuant to subdivision (a) shall complete the application, have it notarized by any licensed California Notary Public, and submit it by mail to the department. Upon receipt of a notarized application and fee, the department shall do all of the following:

(1) Examine its records, and the records it is authorized to request from the State Department of Mental Health pursuant to Section 8104 of the Welfare and Institutions Code, to determine if the purchaser is a person described in Section 12021 or 12021.1 of this code, or Section 8100 or 8103 of the Welfare and Institutions Code.

(2) Notify the applicant by mail of its determination of whether the applicant is a person described in Section 12021 or 12021.1 of this code, or Section 8100 or 8103 of the Welfare and Institutions Code. The department's notification shall state either "eligible to possess firearms as of the date the check was completed" or "ineligible to possess firearms as of the date the check was completed."

(d) If the department determines that the information submitted to it in the application contains any blank spaces, or inaccurate, illegible, or incomplete information, preventing identification of the applicant, or if the required fee is not submitted, the department shall not be required to perform the firearms eligibility check.

(e) The department shall make applications to conduct a firearms eligibility check as described in this section available to licensed firearms dealers and on the department's Web site.

(f) The department shall be immune from any liability arising out of the performance of the firearms eligibility check, or any reliance upon the firearms eligibility check.

(g) No person or agency may require or request another person to obtain a firearms eligibility check or notification of a firearms eligibility check pursuant to this section. A violation of this subdivision is a misdemeanor.

(h) The department shall include on the application specified in subdivision (a) and the notification of eligibility specified in subdivision (c) the following statements:

"No person or agency may require or request another person to obtain a firearms eligibility check or notification of firearms eligibility check pursuant to Section 12077.5 of the Penal Code. A violation of these provisions is a misdemeanor."

"If the applicant for a firearms eligibility check purchases, transfers, or receives a firearm through a licensed dealer as required by law, a waiting period and background check are both required."

12078. Exempted deliveries, sales, transfers, or loans.

(a)(1) The waiting periods described in Sections 12071, 12072, and 12084 shall not apply to deliveries, transfers, or sales of firearms made to persons properly identified as full-time paid peace officers as defined in Chapter 4.5 (commencing with Section 830) of Title 3 of Part 2, provided that the peace officers are authorized by their employer to carry firearms while in the performance of their duties. Proper identification is defined as verifiable written certification from the head of the agency by which the purchaser or transferee is employed, identifying the purchaser or transferee as a peace officer who is authorized to carry firearms while in the performance of his or her duties, and authorizing the purchase or transfer. The certification shall be delivered to the dealer or local law enforcement agency acting pursuant to Section 12084 at the time of purchase or transfer and the purchaser or transferee shall identify himself or herself as the person authorized in the certification. The dealer or local law enforcement agency shall keep the certification with the record of sale, or LEFT, as the case may be. On the date that the delivery, sale, or transfer is made, the dealer delivering the firearm or the law enforcement agency processing the transaction pursuant to Section 12084 shall forward by prepaid mail to the Department of Justice a report of the transaction pursuant to subdivision (b) or (c) of Section 12077 or Section 12084. If electronic or telephonic transfer of applicant information is used, on the date that the application to purchase is completed, the dealer delivering the firearm shall transmit to the Department of Justice an electronic or telephonic report of the transaction as is indicated in subdivision (b) or (c) of Section 12077.

(2) Subdivision (b) of Section 12801 and the preceding provisions of this article do not apply to deliveries, transfers, or sales of firearms made to authorized law enforcement representatives of cities, counties, cities and counties, or state or federal governments for exclusive use by those governmental agencies if, prior to the delivery, transfer, or sale of these firearms, written authorization from the head of the agency authorizing the transaction is presented to the person from whom the purchase, delivery, or transfer is being made. Proper written authorization is defined as verifiable written certification from the head of the agency by which the purchaser or transferee is employed, identifying the employee as an individual authorized to conduct the transaction, and authorizing the transaction for the exclusive use of the agency by which he or she is employed. Within 10 days of the date a handgun is acquired by the agency, a record of the same shall be entered as an institutional weapon into the Automated Firearms System (AFS) via the California Law Enforcement Tele-

communications System (CLETS) by the law enforcement or state agency. Those agencies without access to AFS shall arrange with the sheriff of the county in which the agency is located to input this information via this system.

(3) Subdivision (b) of Section 12801 and the preceding provisions of this article do not apply to the loan of a firearm made by an authorized law enforcement representative of a city, county, or city and county, or the state or federal government to a peace officer employed by that agency and authorized to carry a firearm for the carrying and use of that firearm by that peace officer in the course and scope of his or her duties.

(4) Subdivision (b) of Section 12801 and the preceding provisions of this article do not apply to the delivery, sale, or transfer of a firearm by a law enforcement agency to a peace officer pursuant to Section 10334 of the Public Contract Code. Within 10 days of the date that a handgun is sold, delivered, or transferred pursuant to Section 10334 of the Public Contract Code to that peace officer, the name of the officer and the make, model, serial number, and other identifying characteristics of the firearm being sold, transferred, or delivered shall be entered into the Automated Firearms System (AFS) via the California Law Enforcement Telecommunications System (CLETS) by the law enforcement or state agency that sold, transferred, or delivered the firearm. Those agencies without access to AFS shall arrange with the sheriff of the county in which the agency is located to input this information via this system.

(5) Subdivision (b) of Section 12801 and the preceding provisions of this article do not apply to the delivery, sale, or transfer of a firearm by a law enforcement agency to a retiring peace officer who is authorized to carry a firearm pursuant to Section 12027.1. Within 10 days of the date that a handgun is sold, delivered, or transferred to that retiring peace officer, the name of the officer and the make, model, serial number, and other identifying characteristics of the firearm being sold, transferred, or delivered shall be entered into the Automated Firearms System (AFS) via the California Law Enforcement Telecommunications System (CLETS) by the law enforcement or state agency that sold, transferred, or delivered the firearm. Those agencies without access to AFS shall arrange with the sheriff of the county in which the agency is located to input this information via this system.

(6) Subdivision (d) of Section 12072 and subdivision (b) of Section 12801 do not apply to sales, deliveries, or transfers of firearms to authorized representatives of cities, counties, cities and counties, counties, or state or federal governments for those governmental agencies where the entity is acquiring the weapon as part of an authorized, voluntary program where the entity is buying or receiving weapons from private individuals. Any weapons acquired pursuant to this paragraph shall be disposed of pursuant to the applicable provisions of Section 12028 or 12032.

(7) Subdivision (d) of Section 12072 and subdivision (b) of Section 12801 shall not apply to the sale, loan, delivery, or transfer of a firearm made by an authorized law enforcement representative of a city, county, city and county, state, or the federal government to any public or private nonprofit historical society, museum, or institutional collection or the purchase or receipt of that firearm by that public or private nonprofit historical society, museum, or institutional collection if all of the following conditions are met:

(A) The entity receiving the firearm is open to the public.

(B) The firearm prior to delivery is deactivated or rendered inoperable.

(C) The firearm is not subject to Section 12028, 12028.5, 12030, or 12032.

(D) The firearm is not prohibited by other provisions of law from being sold, delivered, or transferred to the public at large.

(E) Prior to delivery, the entity receiving the firearm submits a written statement to the law enforcement representative stating that the firearm will not be restored to operating condition, and will either remain with that entity, or if subsequently disposed of, will be transferred in accordance with the applicable provisions of this article and, if applicable, Section 12801.

(F) Within 10 days of the date that the firearm is sold, loaned, delivered, or transferred to that entity, the name of the government entity delivering the firearm, and the make, model, serial number, and other identifying characteristics of the firearm and the name of the person authorized by the entity to take possession of the firearm shall be reported to the department in a manner prescribed by the department.

(G) In the event of a change in the status of the designated representative, the entity shall notify the department of a new representative within 30 days.

(8) Subdivision (d) of Section 12072 and subdivision (b) of Section 12801 shall not apply to the sale, loan, delivery, or transfer of a firearm made by any person other than a representative of an authorized law enforcement agency to any public or private nonprofit historical society, museum, or institutional collection if all of the following conditions are met:

(A) The entity receiving the firearm is open to the public.

(B) The firearm is deactivated or rendered inoperable prior to delivery.

(C) The firearm is not of a type prohibited from being sold, delivered, or transferred to the public.

(D) Prior to delivery, the entity receiving the firearm submits a written statement to the person selling, loaning, or transferring the firearm stating that the firearm will not be restored to operating condition, and will either remain with that entity, or if subsequently disposed of, will be transferred in accordance with the applicable provisions of this article and, if applicable Section 12801.

(E) If title to a handgun is being transferred to the public or private nonprofit historical society, museum, or institutional collection, then the designated representative of that public or private historical society, museum or institutional collection within 30 days of taking possession of that handgun, shall forward by prepaid mail or deliver in person to the Department of Justice, a single report signed by both parties to the transaction, that includes information identifying the person representing that public or private historical society, museum, or institutional collection, how title was obtained and from whom, and a description of the firearm in question, along with a copy of the written statement referred to in subparagraph (D). The report forms that are to be completed pursuant to this paragraph shall be provided by the Department of Justice.

(F) In the event of a change in the status of the designated representative, the entity shall notify the department of a new representative within 30 days.

(b)(1) Section 12071, subdivisions (c) and (d) of Section 12072, and subdivision (b) of Section 12801 shall not apply to deliveries, sales, or transfers of firearms between or to importers

and manufacturers of firearms licensed to engage in that business pursuant to Chapter 44 (commencing with Section 921) of Title 18 of the United States Code and the regulations issued pursuant thereto.

(2) Subdivision (b) of Section 12801 shall not apply to the delivery, sale, or transfer of a handgun to a person licensed pursuant to Section 12071, where the licensee is receiving the handgun in the course and scope of his or her activities as a person licensed pursuant to Section 12071.

(c)(1) Subdivision (d) of Section 12072 shall not apply to the infrequent transfer of a firearm that is not a handgun by gift, bequest, intestate succession, or other means by one individual to another if both individuals are members of the same immediate family.

(2) Subdivision (d) of Section 12072 shall not apply to the infrequent transfer of a handgun by gift, bequest, intestate succession, or other means by one individual to another if both individuals are members of the same immediate family and both of the following conditions are met:

(A) The person to whom the firearm is transferred shall, within 30 days of taking possession of the firearm, forward by prepaid mail or deliver in person to the Department of Justice, a report that includes information concerning the individual taking possession of the firearm, how title was obtained and from whom, and a description of the firearm in question. The report forms that individuals complete pursuant to this paragraph shall be provided to them by the Department of Justice.

(B) The person taking title to the firearm shall first obtain a handgun safety certificate.

(C) **The person receiving the firearm is 18 years of age or older.**

(3) As used in this subdivision, "immediate family member" means any one of the following relationships:

(A) Parent and child.

(B) Grandparent and grandchild.

(d)(1) Subdivision (d) of Section 12072 shall not apply to the infrequent loan of firearms between persons who are personally known to each other for any lawful purpose, if the loan does not exceed 30 days in duration and, when the firearm is a handgun, commencing January 1, 2003, the individual being loaned the handgun has a valid handgun safety certificate.

(2) Subdivision (d) of Section 12072, and subdivision (b) of Section 12801 shall not apply to the loan of a firearm where all of the following conditions exist:

(A) The person loaning the firearm is at all times within the presence of the person being loaned the firearm.

(B) The loan is for a lawful purpose.

(C) The loan does not exceed three days in duration.

(D) The individual receiving the firearm is not prohibited from owning or possessing a firearm pursuant to Section 12021 or 12021.1 of this code, or by Section 8100 or 8103 of the Welfare and Institutions Code.

(E) The person loaning the firearm is 18 years of age or older.

(F) The person being loaned the firearm is 18 years of age or older.

(e) Section 12071, subdivisions (c) and (d) of Section 12072, and subdivision (b) of Section 12801 shall not apply to the delivery of a firearm to a gunsmith for service or repair, or to the return of the firearm to its owner by the gunsmith.

(f) Subdivision (d) of Section 12072 and subdivision (b) of Section 12801 shall not apply to the sale, delivery, or transfer of firearms by persons who reside in this state to persons who reside outside this state who are licensed pursuant to Chapter 44 (commencing with Section 921) of Title 18 of the United States Code and the regulations issued pursuant thereto, if the sale, delivery, or transfer is in accordance with Chapter 44 (commencing with Section 921) of Title 18 of the United States Code and the regulations issued pursuant thereto.

(g)(1) Subdivision (d) of Section 12072 shall not apply to the infrequent sale or transfer of a firearm, other than a handgun, at auctions or similar events conducted by nonprofit mutual or public benefit corporations organized pursuant to the Corporations Code.

As used in this paragraph, the term "infrequent" shall not be construed to prohibit different local chapters of the same nonprofit corporation from conducting auctions or similar events, provided the individual local chapter conducts the auctions or similar events infrequently. It is the intent of the Legislature that different local chapters, representing different localities, be entitled to invoke the exemption created by this paragraph, notwithstanding the frequency with which other chapters of the same nonprofit corporation may conduct auctions or similar events.

(2) Subdivision (d) of Section 12072 shall not apply to the transfer of a firearm other than a pistol, revolver, or other firearm capable of being concealed upon the person, if the firearm is donated for an auction or similar event described in paragraph (1) and the firearm is delivered to the nonprofit corporation immediately preceding, or contemporaneous with, the auction or similar event.

(3) The waiting period described in Sections 12071 and 12072 shall not apply to a dealer who delivers a firearm handgun at an auction or similar event described in paragraph (1), as authorized by subparagraph (C) of paragraph (1) of subdivision (b) of Section 12071. Within two business days of completion of the application to purchase, the dealer shall forward by prepaid mail to the Department of Justice a report of the same as is indicated in subdivision (c) of Section 12077. If the electronic or telephonic transfer of applicant information is used, within two business days of completion of the application to purchase, the dealer delivering the firearm shall transmit to the Department of Justice an electronic or telephonic report of the same as is indicated in subdivision (c) of Section 12077.

(h) Subdivision (d) of Section 12072 and subdivision (b) of Section 12801 shall not apply to the loan of a firearm to a person 18 years of age or older for the purposes of shooting at targets if the loan occurs on the premises of a target facility that holds a business or regulatory license or on the premises of any club or organization organized for the purposes of practicing shooting at targets upon established ranges, whether public or private, if the firearm is at all times kept within the premises of the target range or on the premises of the club or organization.

(i)(1) Subdivision (d) of Section 12072 shall not apply to a person who takes title or possession of a firearm that is not a handgun by operation of law if the person is not prohibited by Section 12021 or 12021.1 of this code or Section 8100 or 8103 of the Welfare and Institutions Code from possessing firearms.

(2) Subdivision (d) of Section 12072 shall not apply to a person who takes title or possession of a handgun by operation of law if the person is

not prohibited by Section 12021 or 12021.1 of this code or Section 8100 or 8103 of the Welfare and Institutions Code from possessing firearms and all of the following conditions are met:

(A) If the person taking title or possession is neither a levying officer as defined in Section 481.140, 511.060, or 680.210 of the Code of Civil Procedure, nor a person who is receiving that firearm pursuant to subparagraph (G), (I), or (J) of paragraph (2) of subdivision (u), the person shall, within 30 days of taking possession, forward by prepaid mail or deliver in person to the Department of Justice, a report of information concerning the individual taking possession of the firearm, how title or possession was obtained and from whom, and a description of the firearm in question. The reports that individuals complete pursuant to this paragraph shall be provided to them by the department.

(B) If the person taking title or possession is receiving the firearm pursuant to subparagraph (G) of paragraph (2) of subdivision (u), the person shall do both of the following:

(i) Within 30 days of taking possession, forward by prepaid mail or deliver in person to the department, a report of information concerning the individual taking possession of the firearm, how title or possession was obtained and from whom, and a description of the firearm in question. The reports that individuals complete pursuant to this paragraph shall be provided to them by the department.

(ii) Prior to taking title or possession of the firearm, the person shall obtain a handgun safety certificate.

(C) Where the person receiving title or possession of the handgun is a person described in subparagraph (I) of paragraph (2) of subdivision (u), on the date that the person is delivered the firearm, the name and other information concerning the person taking possession of the firearm, how title or possession of the firearm was obtained and from whom, and a description of the firearm by make, model, serial number, and other identifying characteristics, shall be entered into the Automated Firearms System (AFS) via the California Law Enforcement Telecommunications System (CLETS) by the law enforcement or state agency that transferred or delivered the firearm. Those agencies without access to AFS shall arrange with the sheriff of the county in which the agency is located to input this information via this system.

(D) Where the person receiving title or possession of the handgun is a person described in subparagraph (J) of paragraph (2) of subdivision (u), on the date that the person is delivered the firearm, the name and other information concerning the person taking possession of the firearm, how title or possession of the firearm was obtained and from whom, and a description of the firearm by make, model, serial number, and other identifying characteristics, shall be entered into the AFS via the CLETS by the law enforcement or state agency that transferred or delivered the firearm. Those agencies without access to AFS shall arrange with the sheriff of the county in which the agency is located to input this information via this system. In addition, that law enforcement agency shall not deliver that handgun to the person referred to in this subparagraph unless, prior to the delivery of the same, the person presents proof to the agency that he or she is the holder of a handgun safety certificate.

(3) Subdivision (d) of Section 12072 shall not apply to a person who takes possession of a firearm by operation of law in a representative

capacity who subsequently transfers ownership of the firearm to himself or herself in his or her individual capacity. In the case of a handgun, the individual shall obtain a handgun safety certificate prior to transferring ownership to himself or herself, or taking possession of a handgun in an individual capacity.

(j) Subdivision (d) of Section 12072 and subdivision (b) of Section 12801 shall not apply to deliveries, transfers, or returns of firearms made pursuant to Section 12028, 12028.5, or 12030.

(k) Section 12071, subdivision (c) of Section 12072, and subdivision (b) of Section 12801 shall not apply to any of the following:

(1) The delivery, sale, or transfer of unloaded firearms that are not handguns by a dealer to another dealer upon proof of compliance with the requirements of paragraph (1) of subdivision (f) of Section 12072.

(2) The delivery, sale, or transfer of unloaded firearms by dealers to persons who reside outside this state who are licensed pursuant to Chapter 44 (commencing with Section 921) of Title 18 of the United States Code and the regulations issued pursuant thereto.

(3) The delivery, sale, or transfer of unloaded firearms to a wholesaler if the firearms are being returned to the wholesaler and are intended as merchandise in the wholesaler's business.

(4) The delivery, sale, or transfer of unloaded firearms by one dealer to another dealer if the firearms are intended as merchandise in the receiving dealer's business upon proof of compliance with the requirements of paragraph (1) of subdivision (f) of Section 12072.

(5) The delivery, sale, or transfer of an unloaded firearm that is not a handgun by a dealer to himself or herself.

(6) The loan of an unloaded firearm by a dealer who also operates a target facility that holds a business or regulatory license on the premises of the building designated in the license or whose building designated in the license is on the premises of any club or organization organized for the purposes of practicing shooting at targets upon established ranges, whether public or private, to a person at that target facility or that club or organization, if the firearm is at all times kept within the premises of the target range or on the premises of the club or organization.

(l) A person who is exempt from subdivision (d) of Section 12072 or is otherwise not required by law to report his or her acquisition, ownership, or disposal of a handgun or who moves out of this state with his or her handgun may submit a report of the same to the Department of Justice in a format prescribed by the department.

(m) Subdivision (d) of Section 12072 and subdivision (b) of Section 12801 shall not apply to the delivery, sale, or transfer of unloaded firearms to a wholesaler as merchandise in the wholesaler's business by manufacturers or importers licensed to engage in that business pursuant to Chapter 44 (commencing with Section 921) of Title 18 of the United States Code and the regulations issued pursuant thereto, or by another wholesaler, if the delivery, sale, or transfer is made in accordance with Chapter 44 (commencing with Section 921) of Title 18 of the United States Code.

(n)(1) The waiting period described in Section 12071 or 12072 shall not apply to the delivery, sale, or transfer of a handgun by a dealer in either of the following situations:

(A) The dealer is delivering the firearm to another dealer and it is not intended as merchandise in the receiving dealer's business.

(B) The dealer is delivering the firearm to himself or herself and it is not intended as merchandise in his or her business.

(2) In order for this subdivision to apply, both of the following shall occur:

(A) If the dealer is receiving the firearm from another dealer, the dealer receiving the firearm shall present proof to the dealer delivering the firearm that he or she is licensed pursuant to Section 12071 by complying with paragraph (1) of subdivision (f) of Section 12072.

(B) Whether the dealer is delivering, selling, or transferring the firearm to himself or herself or to another dealer, on the date that the application to purchase is completed, the dealer delivering the firearm shall forward by prepaid mail to the Department of Justice a report of the same and the type of information concerning the purchaser or transferee as is indicated in subdivision (b) of Section 12077. Where the electronic or telephonic transfer of applicant information is used, on the date that the application to purchase is completed, the dealer delivering the firearm shall transmit an electronic or telephonic report of the same and the type of information concerning the purchaser or transferee as is indicated in subdivision (b) of Section 12077.

(o) Section 12071 and subdivisions (c) and (d) of Section 12072 shall not apply to the delivery, sale, or transfer of firearms regulated pursuant to Section 12020, Chapter 2 (commencing with Section 12200), or Chapter 2.3 (commencing with Section 12275), if the delivery, sale, or transfer is conducted in accordance with the applicable provisions of Section 12020, Chapter 2 (commencing with Section 12200), or Chapter 2.3 (commencing with Section 12275).

(p)(1) Paragraph (3) of subdivision (a) and subdivision (d) of Section 12072 shall not apply to the loan of a firearm that is not a handgun to a minor, with the express permission of the parent or legal guardian of the minor, if the loan does not exceed 30 days in duration and is for a lawful purpose.

(2) Paragraph (3) of subdivision (a) of Section 12072, subdivision (d) of Section 12072, and subdivision (b) of Section 12801 shall not apply to the loan of a handgun to a minor by a person who is not the parent or legal guardian of the minor if all of the following circumstances exist:

(A) The minor has the written consent of his or her parent or legal guardian that is presented at the time of, or prior to the time of, the loan, or is accompanied by his or her parent or legal guardian at the time the loan is made.

(B) The minor is being loaned the firearm for the purpose of engaging in a lawful, recreational sport, including, but not limited to, competitive shooting, or agricultural, ranching, or hunting activity, or a motion picture, television, or video production, or entertainment or theatrical event, the nature of which involves the use of a firearm.

(C) The duration of the loan does not exceed the amount of time that is reasonably necessary to engage in the lawful, recreational sport, including, but not limited to, competitive shooting, or agricultural, ranching, or hunting activity, or a motion picture, television, or video production, or entertainment or theatrical event, the nature of which involves the use of a firearm.

(D) The duration of the loan does not, in any event, exceed 10 days.

(3) Paragraph (3) of subdivision (a), and subdivision (d), of Section 12072, and subdivision (b) of Section 12801 shall not apply to the loan of a handgun to a minor by his or her parent or legal guardian if both of the following circumstances exist:

(A) The minor is being loaned the firearm for the purposes of engaging in a lawful, recreational sport, including, but not limited to, competitive shooting, or agricultural, ranching, or hunting activity, or a motion picture, television, or video production, or entertainment or theatrical event, the nature of which involves the use of a firearm.

(B) The duration of the loan does not exceed the amount of time that is reasonably necessary to engage in the lawful, recreational sport, including, but not limited to, competitive shooting, or agricultural, ranching, or hunting activity, or a motion picture, television, or video production, or entertainment or theatrical event, the nature of which involves the use of a firearm.

(4) Paragraph (3) of subdivision (a), and subdivision (d), of Section 12072 shall not apply to the transfer or loan of a firearm that is not a handgun to a minor by his or her parent or legal guardian.

(5) Paragraph (3) of subdivision (a), and subdivision (d), of Section 12072 shall not apply to the transfer or loan of a firearm that is not a handgun to a minor by his or her grandparent who is not the legal guardian of the minor if the transfer is done with the express permission of the parent or legal guardian of the minor.

(6) Subparagraph (A) of paragraph (3) of subdivision (a) of Section 12072 shall not apply to the sale of a handgun if both of the following requirements are satisfied:

(A) The sale is to a person who is at least 18 years of age.

(B) The firearm is an antique firearm as defined in paragraph (16) of subsection (a) of Section 921 of Title 18 of the United States Code.

(q) Subdivision (d) of Section 12072 shall not apply to the loan of a firearm that is not a handgun to a licensed hunter for use by that licensed hunter for a period of time not to exceed the duration of the hunting season for which that firearm is to be used.

(r) The waiting period described in Section 12071, 12072, or 12084 shall not apply to the delivery, sale, or transfer of a firearm to the holder of a special weapons permit issued by the Department of Justice pursuant to Section 12095, 12230, 12250, or 12305. On the date that the application to purchase is completed, the dealer delivering the firearm or the law enforcement agency processing the transaction pursuant to Section 12084, shall forward by prepaid mail to the Department of Justice a report of the same as described in subdivision (b) or (c) of Section 12077 or Section 12084. If the electronic or telephonic transfer of applicant information is used, on the date that the application to purchase is completed, the dealer delivering the firearm shall transmit to the Department of Justice an electronic or telephonic report of the same as is indicated in subdivision (b) or (c) of Section 12077.

(s)(1) Subdivision (d) of Section 12072 and subdivision (b) of Section 12801 shall not apply to the infrequent loan of an unloaded firearm by a person who is neither a dealer as defined in Section 12071 nor a federal firearms licensee pursuant to Chapter 44 of Title 18 of the United States Code, to a person 18 years of age or older for use solely as a prop in a motion picture, television, video, theatrical, or other entertainment production or event.

(2) Subdivision (d), and paragraph (1) of subdivision (f), of Section 12072, and subdivision (b) of Section 12801 shall not apply to the loan of an unloaded firearm by a person who is not a dealer as defined in Section 12071 but who is a federal firearms licensee pursuant to Chapter 44

of Title 18 of the United States Code, to a person who possesses a valid entertainment firearms permit issued pursuant to Section 12081, for use solely as a prop in a motion picture, television, video, theatrical, or other entertainment production or event. The person loaning the firearm pursuant to this paragraph shall retain a photocopy of the entertainment firearms permit as proof of compliance with this requirement.

(3) Subdivision (b) of Section 12071, subdivision (c) of, and paragraph (1) of subdivision (f) of, Section 12072, and subdivision (b) of Section 12801 shall not apply to the loan of an unloaded firearm by a dealer as defined in Section 12071, to a person who possesses a valid entertainment firearms permit issued pursuant to Section 12081, for use solely as a prop in a motion picture, television, video, theatrical, or other entertainment production or event. The dealer shall retain a photocopy of the entertainment firearms permit as proof of compliance with this requirement.

(t)(1) The waiting period described in Sections 12071, 12072, and 12084 shall not apply to the sale, delivery, loan, or transfer of a firearm that is a curio or relic, as defined in Section 478.11 of Title 27 of the Code of Federal Regulations, or its successor, by a dealer or through a law enforcement agency to a person who is licensed as a collector pursuant to Chapter 44 (commencing with Section 921) of Title 18 of the United States Code and the regulations issued pursuant thereto who has a current certificate of eligibility issued to him or her by the Department of Justice pursuant to Section 12071. On the date that the delivery, sale, or transfer is made, the dealer delivering the firearm or the law enforcement agency processing the transaction pursuant to Section 12084, shall forward by prepaid mail to the Department of Justice a report of the transaction pursuant to subdivision (b) of Section 12077 or Section 12084. If the electronic or telephonic transfer of applicant information is used, on the date that the application to purchase is completed, the dealer delivering the firearm shall transmit to the Department of Justice an electronic or telephonic report of the transaction as is indicated in subdivision (b) or (c) of Section 12077.

(2) Subdivision (d) of Section 12072 shall not apply to the infrequent sale, loan, or transfer of a firearm that is not a handgun, which is a curio or relic manufactured at least 50 years prior to the current date, but not including replicas thereof, as defined in Section 478.11 of Title 27 of the Code of Federal Regulations, or its successor.

(u) As used in this section:

(1) "Infrequent" has the same meaning as in paragraph (1) of subdivision (c) of Section 12070.

(2) "A person taking title or possession of firearms by operation of law" includes, but is not limited to, any of the following instances wherein an individual receives title to, or possession of, firearms:

(A) The executor or administrator of an estate if the estate includes firearms.

(B) A secured creditor or an agent or employee thereof when the firearms are possessed as collateral for, or as a result of, a default under a security agreement under the Commercial Code.

(C) A levying officer, as defined in Section 481.140, 511.060, or 680.260 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

(D) A receiver performing his or her functions as a receiver if the receivership estate includes firearms.

(E) A trustee in bankruptcy performing his or her duties if the bankruptcy estate includes firearms.

(F) An assignee for the benefit of creditors performing his or her functions as an assignee, if the assignment includes firearms.

(G) A transmutation of property consisting of firearms pursuant to Section 850 of the Family Code.

(H) Firearms passing to a surviving spouse pursuant to Chapter 1 (commencing with Section 13500) of Part 2 of Division 8 of the Probate Code.

(I) Firearms received by the family of a police officer or deputy sheriff from a local agency pursuant to Section 50081 of the Government Code.

(J) The transfer of a firearm by a law enforcement agency to the person who found the firearm where the delivery is to the person as the finder of the firearm pursuant to Article 1 (commencing with Section 2080) of Chapter 4 of Division 3 of the Civil Code.

12079. Large capacity magazines; permits for possession, transportation, or sale.

(a) Upon a showing that good cause exists, the Department of Justice may issue permits for the possession, transportation, or sale between a person licensed pursuant to Section 12071 and an out-of-state client, of large capacity magazines.

(b) For purposes of this section, "large capacity magazine" shall have the same meaning as that set forth in paragraph (25) of subdivision (c) of Section 12020.

12080. Pamphlet summary of firearms laws; contents; sale; immunity from liability.

(a) The Department of Justice shall prepare a pamphlet which summarizes California firearms laws as they pertain to persons other than law enforcement officers or members of the armed services.

(b) The pamphlet shall include the following matters:

(1) Lawful possession.

(2) Licensing procedures.

(3) Transportation and use of firearms.

(4) Acquisition of hunting licenses.

(5) The safe handling and use of firearms.

(6) Various methods of safe storage and child proofing of firearms.

(7) The availability of firearms safety programs and devices.

(8) The responsibilities of firearms ownership.

(9) The operation of various types of firearms.

(10) The lawful use of deadly force.

(c) The department shall offer copies of the pamphlet at actual cost to firearms dealers licensed pursuant to Section 12071 who shall have copies of the most current version available for sale to retail purchasers or transferees of firearms. The cost of the pamphlet, if any, may be added to the sale price of the firearm. Other interested parties may purchase copies directly from the Department of General Services. The pamphlet shall declare that it is merely intended to provide a general summary of laws applicable to firearms and is not designed to provide individual guidance for specific areas. Individuals having specific questions shall be directed to contact their local law enforcement agency or private counsel.

(d) The Department of Justice or any other public entity shall be immune from any liability arising from the drafting, publication, or dissemination of the pamphlet or any reliance upon it. All receipts from the sale of these pamphlets shall be deposited as reimbursements to the

support appropriation for the Department of Justice.

[Publisher's Note: The pamphlet is available online at

<http://caag.state.ca.us/firearms/index.html>.]

12082. Sale, loan, or transfer through dealers; inability to legally deliver firearm; disposal; fees; regulations and requirements; register or record of transfer; offense.

(a) A person shall complete any sale, loan, or transfer of a firearm through a person licensed pursuant to Section 12071 in accordance with this section in order to comply with subdivision (d) of Section 12072. The seller or transferor or the person loaning the firearm shall deliver the firearm to the dealer who shall retain possession of that firearm. The dealer shall then deliver the firearm to the purchaser or transferee or the person being loaned the firearm, if it is not prohibited, in accordance with subdivision (c) of Section 12072. If the dealer cannot legally deliver the firearm to the purchaser or transferee or the person being loaned the firearm, the dealer shall forthwith, without waiting for the conclusion of the waiting period described in Sections 12071 and 12072, return the firearm to the transferor or seller or the person loaning the firearm. The dealer shall not return the firearm to the seller or transferor or the person loaning the firearm when to do so would constitute a violation of subdivision (a) of Section 12072. If the dealer cannot legally return the firearm to the transferor or seller or the person loaning the firearm, then the dealer shall forthwith deliver the firearm to the sheriff of the county or the chief of police or other head of a municipal police department of any city or county who shall then dispose of the firearm in the manner provided by Sections 12028 and 12032. The purchaser or transferee or person being loaned the firearm may be required by the dealer to pay a fee not to exceed ten dollars (\$10) per firearm, and no other fee may be charged by the dealer for a sale, loan, or transfer of a firearm conducted pursuant to this section, except for the applicable fees that may be charged pursuant to Sections 12076, 12076.5, and 12088.9 and forwarded to the Department of Justice, and the fees set forth in Section 12805. Nothing in these provisions shall prevent a dealer from charging a smaller fee. The dealer may not charge any additional fees.

(b) The Attorney General shall adopt regulations under this section to do all of the following:

(1) Allow the seller or transferor of the person loaning the firearm, and the purchaser or transferee or the person being loaned the firearm, to complete a sale, loan, or transfer through a dealer, and to allow those persons and the dealer to comply with the requirements of this section and Sections 12071, 12072, 12076, and 12077 and to preserve the confidentiality of those records.

(2) Where a personal handgun importer is selling or transferring a pistol, revolver, or other firearm capable of being concealed upon the person to comply with clause (ii) of subparagraph (A) of paragraph (2) of subdivision (f) of Section 12072, to allow a personal handgun importer's ownership of the pistol, revolver, or other firearm capable of being concealed upon the person being sold or transferred to be recorded in a manner that if the firearm is returned to that personal handgun importer because the sale or transfer cannot be completed, the Department of Justice will have sufficient information about that personal handgun importer so that a record of his or her ownership can be maintained in the

registry provided by subdivision (c) of Section 11106.

(3) Ensure that the register or record of electronic transfer shall state the name and address of the seller or transferor of the firearm or the person loaning the firearm and whether or not the person is a personal handgun importer in addition to any other information required by Section 12077.

(c) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, a dealer who does not sell, transfer, or keep an inventory of handguns is not required to process private party transfers of handguns.

(d) A violation of this section by a dealer is a misdemeanor.

12083. Copy of license supplied by licensee to Department of Justice; costs of implementation.

(a) A person who is licensed as a dealer, importer, manufacturer, or collector of firearms, pursuant to Chapter 44 (commencing with Section 921) of Title 18 of the United States Code and the regulations issued pursuant thereto, and whose licensed premises are within this state, shall, within 30 days of the date of issuance of the license, provide a copy of the license with an original signature of the licensee to the Department of Justice in a manner to be determined by the department. If the date of issuance of the license is prior to January 1, 2004, the person shall provide a copy of the license with the original signature to the department no later than February 1, 2004.

(b) A violation of this section is punishable as an infraction.

(c) Any costs incurred by the department to implement this section and to implement the amendments made to Section 12071 by the act which enacted this section shall be funded from the Dealers' Record of Sale Special Account, as set forth in subdivision (g) of Section 12076, upon appropriation by the Legislature.

12084. Sale, transfer, or loan through agency; LEFT forms; format; requirements; delivery of firearms; prohibitions; violation.

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

(1) "Agency" means a sheriff's department in a county of less than 200,000 persons, according to the most recent federal decennial census, that elects to process purchases, sales, loans, or transfers of firearms.

(2) "Seller" means the seller or transferor of a firearm or the person loaning the firearm.

(3) "Purchaser" means the purchaser or transferee of a firearm or the person being loaned a firearm.

(4) "Purchase" means the purchase, loan, sale, or transfer of a firearm.

(5) "Department" means the Department of Justice.

(6) "LEFT" means the Law Enforcement Firearms Transfer Form consisting of the transfer form utilized to purchase a firearm in accordance with this section.

(b) As an alternative to completing the sale, transfer, or loan of a firearm through a licensed dealer pursuant to Section 12082, the parties to the purchase of a firearm may complete the transaction through an agency in accordance with this section in order to comply with subdivision (d) of Section 12072.

(c)(1) LEFTs shall be prepared by the State Printer and shall be furnished to agencies on application at a cost to be determined by the Department of General Services for each 100 leaves in quintuplicate, one original and four duplicates for the making of carbon copies. The

original and duplicate copies shall differ in color, and shall be in the form provided by this section. The State Printer, upon issuing the LEFT, shall forward to the department the name and address of the agency together with the series and sheet numbers on the LEFT. The LEFT shall not be transferable.

(2) The department shall prescribe the form of the LEFT. It shall be in the same exact format set forth in Sections 12077 and 12082, with the same distinct formats for firearms that are handguns and for firearms that are not handguns, except that, instead of the listing of information concerning a dealer, the LEFT shall contain the name, telephone number, and address of the law enforcement agency.

(3) The original of each LEFT shall be retained in consecutive order. Each book of 50 originals shall become the permanent record of transactions that shall be retained not less than three years from the date of the last transaction and shall be provided for the inspection of any peace officer, department employee designated by the Attorney General, or agent of the federal Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms upon the presentation of proper identification.

(4) Ink shall be used to complete each LEFT. The agency shall ensure that all information is provided legibly. The purchaser and seller shall be informed that incomplete or illegible information delays purchases.

(5) Each original LEFT shall contain instructions regarding the procedure for completion of the form and the routing of the form. The agency shall comply with these instructions which shall include the information set forth in this subdivision.

(6) One firearm transaction shall be reported on each LEFT. For purposes of this paragraph, a "transaction" means a single sale, loan, or transfer of any number of firearms that are not handguns between the same two persons.

(d) The following procedures shall be followed in processing the purchase:

(1) Without waiting for the conclusion of any waiting period to elapse, the seller shall immediately deliver the firearm to the agency solely to complete the LEFT. Upon completion of the LEFT, the firearm shall be immediately returned by the agency to the seller without waiting for the waiting period to elapse.

(2) The purchaser shall be required to present clear evidence of his or her identity and age, as defined in Section 12071, to the agency. The agency shall require the purchaser to complete the original and one copy of the LEFT. An employee of the agency shall then affix his or her signature as a witness to the signature and identification of the purchaser.

(3) Two copies of the LEFT shall, on that date of purchase, be placed in the mail, postage prepaid to the department at Sacramento. The third copy shall be provided to the purchaser and the fourth copy to the seller.

(4) The department shall examine its records, as well as those records that it is authorized to request from the State Department of Mental Health pursuant to Section 8104 of the Welfare and Institutions Code, in order to determine if the purchaser is a person described in Section 12021 or 12021.1 of this code or Section 8100 or 8103 of the Welfare and Institutions Code.

(5) If the department determines that the copies of the LEFT submitted to it pursuant to paragraph (3) contain any blank spaces or inaccurate, illegible, or incomplete information, preventing identification of the purchaser or the firearm to be purchased, or if any fee required pur-

suant to paragraph (6) is not submitted by the agency in conjunction with submission of the copies of the LEFT, or if the department determines that the person is a person described in Section 12021 or 12021.1 of this code or Section 8100 or 8103 of the Welfare and Institutions Code, it shall immediately notify the agency of that fact. Upon notification by the department, the purchaser shall submit any fee required pursuant to paragraph (6), as appropriate, and, if notification by the department is received by the agency at any time prior to delivery of the firearm, the delivery of the firearm shall be withheld until the conclusion of the waiting period described in paragraph (7).

(6)(A) The agency may charge a fee, not to exceed actual cost, sufficient to reimburse the agency for processing the transfer.

(B) The department may charge a fee, not to exceed actual cost, sufficient to reimburse the department for providing the information. The department shall charge the same fee that it would charge a dealer pursuant to Section 12082.

(7) The firearm shall not be delivered to the purchaser as follows:

(A) Within 10 days of the submission to the department of any fees required pursuant to this subdivision, or within 10 days of the submission to the department of any correction to the LEFT, whichever is later. On and after April 1, 1997, within 10 days of the application to purchase, or after notice by the department pursuant to paragraph (5), within 10 days of the submission to the department of any fees required pursuant to this subdivision, or within 10 days of the submission to the department of any correction to the LEFT, whichever is later.

(B) Unless unloaded.

(C) In the case of a handgun, unless securely wrapped or in a locked container.

(D) Unless the purchaser presents clear evidence of his or her identity and age to the agency.

(E) Whenever the agency is notified by the department that the person is in a prohibited class described in Section 12021 or 12021.1, or Section 8100 or 8103 of the Welfare and Institutions Code.

(F) Unless done at the agency's premises.

(G) In the case of a handgun, unless the purchaser presents to the seller a handgun safety certificate.

(H) Unless the purchaser is at least 18 years of age.

(e) The action of a law enforcement agency acting pursuant to Section 12084 shall be deemed to be a discretionary act within the meaning of the California Tort Claims Act pursuant to Division 3.6 (commencing with Section 810) of Title 1 of the Government Code.

(f) Whenever the Department of Justice acts pursuant to this section as it pertains to firearms other than handguns, its acts or omissions shall be deemed to be discretionary within the meaning of the California Tort Claims Act pursuant to Division 3.6 (commencing with Section 810) of Title 1 of the Government Code.

(g) Any person furnishing a fictitious name or address or knowingly furnishing any incorrect information or knowingly omitting any information required to be provided for the LEFT is guilty of a misdemeanor.

(h) All sums received by the department pursuant to this section shall be deposited in the Dealers' Record of Sale Special Account of the General Fund.

12085. Manufacturing; violation.

(a) Commencing July 1, 1999, no person, firm, or corporation licensed to manufacture firearms pursuant to Chapter 44 (commencing with Section 921) of Title 18 of the United States Code may manufacture firearms within this state unless licensed pursuant to Section 12086.

(b) Subdivision (a) does not apply to a person licensed to manufacture firearms pursuant to Chapter 44 (commencing with Section 921) of Title 18 of the United States Code who manufactures fewer than 100 firearms in a calendar year within this state.

(c) If a person, firm, or corporation required to be licensed pursuant to Section 12086 ceases operations, then the records required pursuant to paragraphs (6) and (10) of subdivision (c) of Section 12086 shall be forwarded to the federal Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms within three days of the closure of business.

(d) A violation of this section is a misdemeanor.

(e) (1) As used in this section and Section 12086, the term "firearm" includes the frame or receiver of the weapon.

(2) As used in this section and Section 12086, the term "firearm" includes the unfinished frame or receiver of a weapon that can be readily converted to the functional condition of a finished frame or receiver.

(3) For purposes of this section and Section 12086, the term "firearm" does not include an unloaded firearm that is defined as an "antique firearm" in paragraph (16) of subsection (a) of Section 921 of Title 18 of the United States Code.

12086. License; application process eligibility; prohibitions and requirements for licensee.

(a)(1) As used in this section, "licensee" means a person, firm, or corporation that satisfies both of the following:

(A) Has a license issued pursuant to paragraph (2) of subdivision (b).

(B) Is among those recorded in the centralized list specified in subdivision (f).

(2) As used in this section, "department" means the Department of Justice.

(b)(1) The Department of Justice shall accept applications for, and shall grant licenses permitting, the manufacture of firearms within this state. The department shall inform applicants who are denied licenses of the reasons for the denial in writing.

(2) No license shall be granted by the department unless and until the applicant presents proof that he or she has all of the following:

(A) A valid license to manufacture firearms issued pursuant to Chapter 44 (commencing with Section 921) of Title 18 of the United States Code.

(B) Any regulatory or business license, or licenses, required by local government.

(C) A valid seller's permit or resale certificate issued by the State Board of Equalization, if applicable.

(D) A certificate of eligibility issued by the Department of Justice pursuant to paragraph (4) of subdivision (a) of Section 12071.

(3) The department shall adopt regulations to administer this section and Section 12085 and shall recover the full costs of administering the program by collecting fees from license applicants. Recoverable costs shall include, but not be limited to, the costs of inspections and maintaining a centralized list of licensed firearm manufacturers. The fee for licensed manufacturers who produce fewer than 500 firearms in a calendar

year within this state shall not exceed two hundred fifty dollars (\$ 250) per year or the actual costs of inspections and maintaining a centralized list of firearm manufacturers and any other duties of the department required pursuant to this section and Section 12085, whichever is less.

(4) A license granted by the department shall be valid for no more than one year from the date of issuance and shall be in the form prescribed by the Attorney General.

(c) A licensee shall comply with the following prohibitions and requirements:

(1) The business shall be conducted only in the buildings designated in the license.

(2) The license or a copy thereof, certified by the department, shall be displayed on the premises where it can easily be seen.

(3) Whenever a licensee discovers that a firearm has been stolen or is missing from the licensee's premises, the licensee shall report the loss or theft within 48 hours of the discovery to all of the following:

(A) The Department of Justice, in a manner prescribed by the department.

(B) The federal Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms.

(C) The police department in the city or county where the building designated in the license is located.

(D) If there is no police department in the city or county where the building designated in the license is located, the sheriff of the county where the building designated in the license is located.

(4)(A) The licensee shall require that each employee obtain a certificate of eligibility pursuant to paragraph (4) of subdivision (a) of Section 12071, which shall be renewed annually, prior to being allowed to come into contact with any firearm.

(B) The licensee shall prohibit any employee who the licensee knows or reasonably should know is within a class of persons prohibited from possessing firearms pursuant to Section 12021 or 12021.1 of this code, or Section 8100 or 8103 of the Welfare and Institutions Code, from coming into contact with any firearm.

(5)(A) Each firearm the licensee manufactures in this state shall be identified with a unique serial number stamped onto the firearm utilizing the method of compression stamping.

(B) Licensed manufacturers who produce fewer than 500 firearms in a calendar year within this state may serialize long guns only by utilizing a method of compression stamping or by engraving the serial number onto the firearm.

(C) The licensee shall stamp the serial number onto the firearm within one business day of the time the receiver or frame is manufactured.

(D) The licensee shall not use the same serial number for more than one firearm.

(6)(A) The licensee shall record the type, model, caliber, or gauge, and serial number of each firearm manufactured or acquired, and the date of the manufacture or acquisition, within one business day of the manufacture or acquisition.

(B) The licensee shall maintain permanently within the building designated in the license the records required pursuant to subparagraph (A).

(C) Backup copies of the records described in subparagraph (A), whether electronic or hard copy, shall be made at least once a month. These backup records shall be maintained in a facility separate from the one in which the primary records are stored.

(7)(A) The licensee shall allow the department to inspect the building designated in the license to ensure compliance with the requirements of this section.

(B) The licensee shall allow any peace officer, authorized law enforcement employee, or Department of Justice employee designated by the Attorney General, upon the presentation of proper identification, to inspect facilities and records during business hours to ensure compliance with the requirements of this section.

(8) The licensee shall store in a secure facility all firearms manufactured and all barrels for firearms manufactured.

(9)(A) The licensee shall notify the chief of police or other head of the municipal police department in the city or county where the building designated in the license is located that the licensee is manufacturing firearms within that city or county and the location of the licensed premises.

(B) If there is no police department in the city or county where the building designated in the license is located, the licensee shall notify the sheriff of the county where the building designated in the license is located that the licensee is manufacturing firearms within that county and the location of the licensed premises.

(10) For at least 10 years, the licensee shall maintain records of all firearms that are lost or stolen, as prescribed by the department.

(d) Except as otherwise provided in subdivision (e), as used in this section, a "secure facility" means that the facility satisfies all of the following: ...

(e) For purposes of this section, any licensed manufacturer who produces fewer than 500 firearms in a calendar year within this state may maintain a "secure facility" by complying with all of the requirements described in subdivision (d), or may design a security plan that is approved by the Department of Justice or the federal Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms.

(1) If a security plan is approved by the federal Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms, the approved plan, along with proof of approval, shall be filed with the Department of Justice and the local police department. If there is no police department, the filing shall be with the county sheriff's office.

(2) If a security plan is approved by the Department of Justice, the approved plan, along with proof of approval, shall be filed with the local police department. If there is no police department, the filing shall be with the county sheriff's office.

(f)(1) Except as otherwise provided in this subdivision, the Department of Justice shall maintain a centralized list of all persons licensed pursuant to paragraph (2) of subdivision (b). The centralized list shall be provided annually to each police department and county sheriff within the state.

(2) Except as provided in paragraph (3), the license of any licensee who violates this section may be revoked.

(3) The license of any licensee who knowingly or with gross negligence violates this section or violates this section three times shall be revoked, and that person, firm, or corporation shall become permanently ineligible to obtain a license pursuant to this section.

(g)(1) Upon the revocation of the license, notification shall be provided to local law enforcement authorities in the jurisdiction where the licensee's business is located and to the federal Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms.

(2) The department shall make information concerning the location and name of a licensee available, upon request, for the following purposes only:

(A) Law enforcement.

(B) When the information is requested by a person licensed pursuant to Chapter 44 (commencing with Section 921) of Title 18 of the United States Code for determining the validity of the license for firearm shipments.

(3) Notwithstanding paragraph (2), the department shall make the name and business address of a licensee available to any person upon written request.

(h) The Department of Justice shall maintain and make available upon request information concerning the number of inspections conducted and the amount of fees collected pursuant to paragraph (3) of subdivision (b), the number of licensees removed from the centralized list described in subdivision (f), and the number of licensees found to have violated this section.

Article 4.5. Firearms Safety Devices

12087. Short title. This article shall be known and may be cited as the "Aroner-Scott-Hayden Firearms Safety Act of 1999."

12087.6. Definitions. As used in this article:

(a) "Firearms safety device" means a device other than a gun safe that locks and is designed to prevent children and unauthorized users from firing a firearm. The device may be installed on a firearm, be incorporated into the design of the firearm, or prevent access to the firearm.

(b) "Gun safe" means a locking container that fully contains and secures one or more firearms, and that meets the standards for gun safes adopted pursuant to Section 12088.2.

(c) "Long-gun safe" means a locking container designed to fully contain and secure a rifle as defined in paragraph (20) of subdivision (c) of Section 12020 or a shotgun as defined in paragraph (21) of subdivision (c) of Section 12020, that has a locking system consisting of either a mechanical combination lock or an electronic combination lock that has at least 1,000 possible unique combinations consisting of a minimum of three numbers, letters, or symbols per combination, and that is not listed on the roster maintained pursuant to subdivision (d) of Section 12088.

12088.1. Firearm sales or transfers to include approved firearms safety device; warning language or label; long-gun safe warning labels; exemptions.

(a) All firearms sold or transferred in this state by a licensed firearms dealer, including private transfers through a dealer, and all firearms manufactured in this state, shall include or be accompanied by a firearms safety device that is listed on the Department of Justice's roster of approved firearms safety devices and that is identified as appropriate for that firearm by reference to either the manufacturer and model of the firearm, or to the physical characteristics of the firearm that match those listed on the roster for use with the device.

(b) All firearms sold or transferred in this state by a licensed firearms dealer, including private transfers through a dealer, and all firearms manufactured in this state shall be accompanied with warning language or labels as described in Section 12088.3.

(c)(1) All long-gun safes commercially sold or transferred in this state, or manufactured in this state for sale in this state, that do not meet the standards for gun safes adopted pursuant to

Section 12088.2 shall be accompanied by the following warning:

"WARNING: This gun safe does not meet the safety standards for gun safes specified in California Penal Code Section 12088.2. It does not satisfy the requirements of Penal Code Section 12088.1, which mandates that all firearms sold in California be accompanied by a firearms safety device or proof of ownership, as required by law, of a gun safe that meets the Section 12088.2 minimum safety standards developed by the California Attorney General."

(2) This warning shall be conspicuously displayed in its entirety on the principal display panel of the gun safe's package, on any descriptive materials that accompany the gun safe, and on a label affixed to the front of the gun safe.

(3) This warning shall be displayed in both English and Spanish in conspicuous and legible type in contrast by typography, layout, or color with other printed matter on the package or descriptive materials in a manner consistent with Part 1500.121 of Title 16 of the Code of Federal Regulations, or successor regulations thereto.

(d) The sale or transfer of a firearm shall be exempt from subdivision (a) if both of the following apply:

(1) The purchaser or transferee owns a gun safe that meets the standards set forth in Section 12088.2. Gun safes shall not be required to be tested, and therefore may meet the standards without appearing on the Department of Justice roster.

(2) The purchaser or transferee presents an original receipt for purchase of the gun safe, or other proof of purchase or ownership of the gun safe as authorized by the Attorney General, to the firearms dealer. The dealer shall maintain a copy of this receipt or proof of purchase with the dealers' record of sales of firearms.

(e) The sale or transfer of a firearm shall be exempt from subdivision (a) if all of the following apply:

(1) The purchaser or transferee purchases an approved safety device no more than 30 days prior to the day the purchaser or transferee takes possession of the firearm.

(2) The purchaser or transferee presents the approved safety device to the firearms dealer when picking up the firearm.

(3) The purchaser or transferee presents an original receipt to the firearms dealer which shows the date of purchase, the name, and the model number of the safety device.

(4) The firearms dealer verifies that the requirements in (1) to (3), inclusive, have been satisfied.

(5) The firearms dealer maintains a copy of the receipt along with the dealers' record of sales of firearms.

12088.15. Commercial sale, offer or exposure for sale, or distribution of firearm safety device and long-gun safe; civil liability of persons and dealers; punishment.

(a) No person shall keep for commercial sale, offer, or expose for commercial sale, or commercially sell any firearms safety device that is not listed on the roster maintained pursuant to subdivision (d) of Section 12088, or that does not comply with the standards for firearms safety devices adopted pursuant to Section 12088.2.

(b) No person may distribute as part of an organized firearm safety program, with or without consideration, any firearm safety device that is not listed on the roster maintained pursuant to subdivision (d) of Section 12088 or does not comply with the standards for firearms safety devices adopted pursuant to Section 12088.2.

(c) No long-gun safe may be manufactured in this state for sale in this state that does not comply with the standards for gun safes adopted pursuant to Section 12088.2, unless the long-gun safe is labeled by the manufacturer consistent with the requirements of Section 12088.1.

(d)(1) Any person who keeps for commercial sale, offers, or exposes for commercial sale, or who commercially sells a long-gun safe that does not comply with the standards for gun safes adopted pursuant to Section 12088.2, and who knows or has reason to know, that the long-gun safe in question does not meet the standards for gun safes adopted pursuant to Section 12088.2, is in violation of this section, and is punishable as provided in subdivision (e), unless the long-gun safe is labeled pursuant to Section 12088.1.

(2) Any person who keeps for commercial sale, offers, or exposes for commercial sale, or who commercially sells a long-gun safe that does not comply with the standards for gun safes adopted pursuant to Section 12088.2, and who removes or causes to be removed from the long-gun safe, the label required pursuant to Section 12088.1, is in violation of this section, and is punishable as provided in subdivision (e).

(e) A violation of this section is punishable by a civil fine of up to five hundred dollars (\$500). A second violation of this section that occurs within five years of the date of a previous offense is punishable by a civil fine of up to one thousand dollars (\$1,000) and, if the violation is committed by a licensed firearms dealer, the dealer shall be ineligible to sell firearms in this state for 30 days. A third or subsequent violation that occurs within five years of two or more previous offenses is punishable by a civil fine of up to five thousand dollars (\$5,000) and, if the violation is committed by a licensed firearms dealer, the firearms dealer shall be permanently ineligible to sell firearms in this state.

(f) The Attorney General, a district attorney, or a city attorney may bring a civil action for a violation of the provisions of this section.

12088.3. Firearm sale or transfer; packaging warning statement label.

(a) The packaging of any firearm and any descriptive materials that accompany any firearm sold or transferred in this state, or delivered for sale in this state, by any licensed manufacturer, or licensed dealer, shall bear a label containing the following warning statement:

WARNING

Children are attracted to and can operate firearms that can cause severe injuries or death. Prevent child access by always keeping guns locked away and unloaded when not in use. If you keep a loaded firearm where a child obtains and improperly uses it, you may be fined or sent to prison.

A yellow triangle containing an exclamation mark shall appear immediately before the word "Warning" on the label.

(b) If the firearm is sold or transferred without accompanying packaging, the warning label or notice shall be affixed to the firearm itself by a method to be prescribed by regulation of the Attorney General.

(c) The warning statement required under subdivisions (a) and (b) shall be:

(1) Displayed in its entirety on the principal display panel of the firearm's package, and on any descriptive materials that accompany the firearm.

(2) Displayed in both English and Spanish in conspicuous and legible type in contrast by typography, layout, or color with other printed matter

on that package or descriptive materials in a manner consistent with Part 1500.121 of Title 16, of the Code of Federal Regulations, or successor regulations thereto.

12088.4. Gun safe or firearm safety device nonconformity; recall or replacement; conformity requirement. If at any time the Attorney General determines that a gun safe or firearms safety device subject to the provisions of this article and sold after January 1, 2002, does not conform with the standards required by subdivision (a) of Section 12088.1 or Section 12088.2, the Attorney General may order the recall and replacement of the gun safe or firearms safety device, or order that the gun safe or firearm safety device be brought into conformity with those requirements. If the firearms safety device cannot be separated from the firearm without damaging the firearm, the Attorney General may order the recall and replacement of the firearm. If the firearms safety device can be separated and reattached to the firearm without damaging the firearm, the licensed manufacturer or licensed firearms dealer shall immediately provide a conforming replacement as instructed by the Attorney General.

12088.6. Violations; punishment. Any violation of Section 12088.1 or Section 12088.3 is punishable by a fine of one thousand dollars (\$1,000). On the second violation of any of those sections, the licensed firearm manufacturer shall be ineligible to manufacture, or the licensed firearm dealer shall be ineligible to sell, firearms in this state for 30 days, and shall be punished by a fine of one thousand dollars (\$1,000). On the third violation of any of those sections, a firearm manufacturer shall be permanently ineligible to manufacture firearms in this state. On the third violation of any of those sections, a licensed firearm dealer shall be permanently ineligible to sell firearms in this state.

12088.8. Application of article.

(a) This article does not apply to the commerce of any firearm defined as an "antique firearm" in paragraph (16) of subsection (a) of Section 921 of Title 18 of the United States Code.

(b) This article shall not apply to the commerce of any firearm intended to be used by a salaried, full-time peace officer as defined in Chapter 4.5 (commencing with Section 830) of Title 3 of Part 2 for purposes of law enforcement. Nothing in this article shall preclude local governments, local agencies, or state law enforcement agencies from requiring their peace officers to store their firearms in gun safes or attach firearms safety devices to those firearms.

12088.9. Fee; Firearm Safety Account.

(a) The Department of Justice may require each dealer to charge each firearm purchaser or transferee a fee not to exceed one dollar (\$1) for each firearm transaction. The fee shall be for the purpose of supporting department program costs related to this act, including the establishment, maintenance, and upgrading of related data base systems and public rosters.

Article 5. Obliteration of Identification Marks

12090. Unauthorized alteration; punishment. Any person who changes, alters, removes or obliterates the name of the maker, model, manufacturer's number, or other mark of identification, including any distinguishing number or mark assigned by the Department of Justice on any pistol, revolver, or any other firearm, without first having secured written permission from the department to make such change, alteration or

removal shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison.

12091. Presumption that possessor altered mark. Possession of any pistol or revolver upon which the name of the maker, model, manufacturer's number or other mark of identification has been changed, altered, removed, or obliterated, shall be presumptive evidence that the possessor has changed, altered, removed, or obliterated the same. **[Publisher's Note:** This section has been held unconstitutional in part in the case of *In re Christopher K.*, 110 Cal.Rptr.2d 914, 91 Cal.App.4th 853 (App. 4 Dist. 2001).]

12092. Assignment of number or mark. The Department of Justice upon request may assign a distinguishing number or mark of identification to any firearm whenever it is without a manufacturer's number, or other mark of identification or whenever the manufacturer's number or other mark of identification or the distinguishing number or mark assigned by the department has been destroyed or obliterated.

12093. Stamping number or identifying indicium on firearm. Any person may place or stamp on any pistol, revolver, or other firearm any number or identifying indicium, provided the number or identifying indicium does not change, alter, remove, or obliterate the manufacturer's name, number, model, or other mark of identification. This section does not prohibit restoration by the owner of the name of the maker, model, or of the original manufacturer's number or other mark of identification when such restoration is authorized by the department, nor prevent any manufacturer from placing in the ordinary course of business the name of the maker, model, manufacturer's number, or other mark of identification upon a new firearm.

12094. Unmarked firearms; purchase, sale or possession; offense; exceptions.

(a) Any person with knowledge of any change, alteration, removal, or obliteration described herein, who buys, receives, disposes of, sells, offers for sale, or has in his or her possession any pistol, revolver, or other firearm which has had the name of the maker, model, or the manufacturer's number or other mark of identification including any distinguishing number or mark assigned by the Department of Justice changed, altered, removed, or obliterated is guilty of a misdemeanor.

(b) Subdivision (a) does not apply to any of the following:

(1) The acquisition or possession of a firearm described in subdivision (a) by any member of the military forces of this state or of the United States, while on duty and acting within the scope and course of his or her employment.

(2) The acquisition or possession of a firearm described in subdivision (a) by any peace officer described in Chapter 4.5 (commencing with Section 830) of Title 3 of Part 2, while on duty and acting within the scope and course of his or her employment.

(3) The acquisition or possession of a firearm described in subdivision (a) by any employee of a forensic laboratory, while on duty and acting within the scope and course of his or her employment.

(4) The possession and disposition of a firearm described in subdivision (a) by a person who meets all of the following:

(A) He or she is not prohibited from possessing firearms or ammunition pursuant to Section 12021 or 12021.1 or paragraph (1) of subdivision (b) of Section 12316 of this code, or Section 8100 or 8103 of the Welfare and Institutions Code.

(B) The person possessed the firearm no longer than was necessary to deliver the same to a law enforcement agency for that agency's disposition according to law.

(C) If the person is transporting the firearm, he or she is transporting the firearm to a law enforcement agency in order to deliver the firearm to the law enforcement agency for the agency's disposition according to law.

(D) If the person is transporting the firearm to a law enforcement agency, he or she has given prior notice to the law enforcement agency that he or she is transporting the firearm to that law enforcement agency for that agency's disposition according to law.

(E) The firearm is transported in a locked container as defined in subdivision (d) of Section 12026.2.

Article 6. Permits

12095. Short-barreled shotguns or short-barreled rifles; manufacture, possession, transportation or sale; good cause basis for permit; duration of permit validity.

(a) If it finds that it does not endanger the public safety, the Department of Justice may issue permits initially valid for a period of one year, and renewable annually thereafter, for the manufacture, possession, transportation, or sale of short-barreled shotguns or short-barreled rifles upon a showing that good cause exists for the issuance thereof to the applicant for the permit. No permit shall be issued to a person who is under 18 years of age.

(b) Good cause, for the purposes of this section, shall be limited to only the following:

(1) The permit is sought for the manufacture, possession, or use with blank cartridges, of a short-barreled rifle or short-barreled shotgun, solely as props for a motion picture, television, or video production or entertainment event.

(2) The permit is sought for the manufacture of, exposing for sale, keeping for sale, sale of, importation or lending of short-barreled rifles or short-barreled shotguns to the entities listed in paragraph (1) of subdivision (b) of Section 12020 by persons who are licensed as dealers or manufacturers under the provisions of Chapter 53 (commencing with Section 5801) of Title 26 of the United States Code, as amended, and the regulations issued pursuant thereto.

12096. Applications; fees; renewals. Applications for permits shall be filed in writing, signed by the applicant if an individual, or by a member or officer qualified to sign if the applicant is a firm or corporation, and shall state the name, business in which engaged, business address, and a full description of the use to which the short-barreled shotguns or short-barreled rifles are to be put.

Applications and permits shall be uniform throughout the state on forms prescribed by the Department of Justice.

Each applicant for a permit shall pay at the time of filing his or her application a fee determined by the Department of Justice not to exceed the application processing costs of the Department of Justice. A permit granted pursuant to this article may be renewed one year from the date of issuance, and annually thereafter, upon the filing of a renewal application and the payment of a permit renewal fee not to exceed the application processing costs of the Department of Justice. 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.

12097. Display; inspection; identification number on weapon.

(a) Every person, firm, or corporation to whom a permit is issued shall keep it on his or her person or at the place where the short-barreled shotguns or short-barreled rifles are kept. The permit shall be open to inspection by any peace officer or any other person designated by the authority issuing the permit.

(b) Every short-barreled shotgun or short-barreled rifle possessed pursuant to the provisions of this article shall bear a unique identifying number. If a weapon does not bear a unique identifying number, the Department of Justice shall assign a number which shall be placed or stamped on that weapon.

12098. Revocation. Permits issued in accordance with this article may be revoked by the issuing authority at any time when it appears that the need for the short-barreled shotguns or short-barreled rifles has ceased or that the holder of the permit has used the short-barreled shotguns or short-barreled rifles for purposes other than those allowed by the permit or that the holder of the permit has not exercised great care in retaining custody of any weapons possessed under the permit.

12099. Annual inspection for security and safe storage, and to reconcile inventory.

(a) Except as provided in subdivision (b), the Department of Justice shall, for every person, firm, or corporation to whom a permit is issued pursuant to this article, annually conduct an inspection for security and safe storage purposes, and to reconcile the inventory of short-barreled shotguns and short-barreled rifles.

(b) A person, firm, or corporation with an inventory of fewer than five devices that require any Department of Justice permit shall be subject to an inspection for security and safe storage purposes, and to reconcile inventory, once every five years, or more frequently if determined by the department.

Article 7. Juveniles

12101. Concealable firearm or live ammunition; possession by minor; punishment; parenting education classes; self-defense or defense of others.

(a) (1) A minor shall not possess a pistol, revolver, or other firearm capable of being concealed upon the person.

(2) Paragraph (1) shall not apply if one of the following circumstances exists:

(A) The minor is accompanied by his or her parent or legal guardian, and the minor is actively engaged in, or is in direct transit to or from, a lawful, recreational sport, including, but not limited to, competitive shooting, or agricultural, ranching, or hunting activity, or a motion picture, television, or video production, or entertainment or theatrical event, the nature of which involves this use of a firearm.

(B) The minor is accompanied by a responsible adult, the minor has the prior written consent of his or her parent or legal guardian, and the minor is actively engaged in, or is in direct transit to or from, a lawful, recreational sport, including, but not limited to, competitive shooting, or agricultural, ranching, or hunting activity, or a motion picture, television, or video production, or entertainment or theatrical event, the nature of which involves the use of a firearm.

(C) The minor is at least 16 years of age, the minor has the prior written consent of his or her

parent or legal guardian and the minor is actively engaged in, or is in direct transit to or from, a lawful recreational sport, including, but not limited to, competitive shooting, or agricultural, ranching, or hunting activity, or a motion picture, television, or video production, or entertainment or theatrical event, the nature of which involves the use of a firearm.

(D) The minor has the prior written consent of his or her parent or legal guardian, the minor is on lands owned or lawfully possessed by his or her parent or legal guardian, and the minor is actively engaged in, or is in direct transit to or from, a lawful, recreational sport, including, but not limited to, competitive shooting, or agricultural, ranching, or hunting activity, or a motion picture, television, or video production, or entertainment or theatrical event, the nature of which involves the use of a firearm.

(b) (1) A minor shall not possess live ammunition.

(2) Paragraph (1) shall not apply if one of the following circumstances exists:

(A) The minor has the written consent of his or her parent or legal guardian to possess live ammunition.

(B) The minor is accompanied by his or her parent or legal guardian.

(C) The minor is actively engaged in, or is going to or from, a lawful, recreational sport, including, but not limited to, competitive shooting, or agricultural, ranching, or hunting activity, the nature of which involves the use of a firearm.

(c) Every minor who violates this section shall be punished as follows:

(1) By imprisonment in the state prison or in a county jail if one of the following applies:

(A) The minor has been found guilty previously of violating this section.

(B) The minor has been found guilty previously of an offense specified in subdivision (b) of Section 12021.1 or in Section 12020, 12220, 12520, or 12560.

(C) The minor has been found guilty of a violation of paragraph (1) of subdivision (a).

(2) Violations of this section other than those violations specified in paragraph (1) shall be punishable as a misdemeanor.

(d) In a proceeding to enforce this section brought pursuant to Article 14 (commencing with Section 601) of Chapter 2 of Part 1 of the Welfare and Institutions Code, the court may require the custodial parent or legal guardian of a minor who violates this section to participate in classes on parenting education that meet the requirements established in Section 16507.7 of the Welfare and Institutions Code.

(e) As used in this section, "responsible adult" means a person at least 21 years of age who is not within a class of persons prohibited from owning or possessing firearms by virtue of Section 12021 or 12021.1 of this code, or Section 8100 or 8103 of the Welfare and Institutions Code.

(f) It is not the intent of the Legislature in enacting the amendments to this section or to Section 12078 to expand or narrow the application of current statutory or judicial authority as to the rights of minors to be loaned or to possess live ammunition or a firearm for the purpose of self-defense or the defense of others.

Chapter 1.3. Unsafe Handguns

12125. Offense; punishment.

(a) Commencing January 1, 2001, any person in this state who manufactures or causes to be manufactured, imports into the state for sale,

keeps for sale, offers or exposes for sale, gives, or lends any unsafe handgun shall be punished by imprisonment in a county jail not exceeding one year.

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

(1) The manufacture in this state, or importation into this state, of any prototype pistol, revolver, or other firearm capable of being concealed upon the person when the manufacture or importation is for the sole purpose of allowing an independent laboratory certified by the Department of Justice pursuant to Section 12130 to conduct an independent test to determine whether that pistol, revolver, or other firearm capable of being concealed upon the person is prohibited by this chapter, and, if not, allowing the department to add the firearm to the roster of pistols, revolvers, and other firearms capable of being concealed upon the person that may be sold in this state pursuant to Section 12131.

(2) The importation or lending of a pistol, revolver, or other firearm capable of being concealed upon the person by employees or authorized agents of entities determining whether the weapon is prohibited by this section.

(3) Firearms listed as curios or relics, as defined in Section 478.11 of Title 27 of the Code of Federal Regulations.

(4) The sale or purchase of any pistol, revolver or other firearm capable of being concealed upon the person, if the pistol, revolver, or other firearm is sold to, or purchased by, the Department of Justice, any police department, any sheriff's official, any marshal's office, the Youth and Adult Correctional Agency, the California Highway Patrol, any district attorney's office, or the military or naval forces of this state or of the United States for use in the discharge of their official duties. Nor shall anything in this section prohibit the sale to, or purchase by, sworn members of these agencies of any pistol, revolver, or other firearm capable of being concealed upon the person.

(c) Violations of subdivision (a) are cumulative with respect to each handgun and shall not be construed as restricting the application of any other law. However, an act or omission punishable in different ways by this section and other provisions of law shall not be punished under more than one provision, but the penalty to be imposed shall be determined as set forth in Section 654.

12126. "Unsafe handgun" defined. As used in this chapter, "unsafe handgun" means any pistol, revolver, or other firearm capable of being concealed upon the person, as defined in subdivision (a) of Section 12001, for which any of the following is true:

(a) For a revolver:

(1) It does not have a safety device that, either automatically in the case of a double-action firing mechanism, or by manual operation in the case of a single-action firing mechanism, causes the hammer to retract to a point where the firing pin does not rest upon the primer of the cartridge.

(2) It does not meet the firing requirement for handguns pursuant to Section 12127.

(3) It does not meet the drop safety requirement for handguns pursuant to Section 12128.

(b) For a pistol:

(1) It does not have a positive manually operated safety device, as determined by standards relating to imported guns promulgated by the federal Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms.

(2) It does not meet the firing requirement for handguns pursuant to Section 12127.

(3) It does not meet the drop safety requirement for handguns pursuant to Section 12128.

(4) Commencing January 1, 2006, for a center-fire semiautomatic pistol that is not already listed on the roster pursuant to Section 12131, it does not have either a chamber load indicator, or a magazine disconnect mechanism.

(5) Commencing January 1, 2007, for all center-fire semiautomatic pistols that are not already listed on the roster pursuant to Section 12131, it does not have both a chamber load indicator and if it has a detachable magazine, a magazine disconnect mechanism.

(6) Commencing January 1, 2006, for all rimfire semiautomatic pistols that are not already listed on the roster pursuant to Section 12131, it does not have a magazine disconnect mechanism, if it has a detachable magazine.

(c) As used in this section, a "chamber load indicator" means a device that plainly indicates that a cartridge is in the firing chamber. A device satisfies this definition if it is readily visible, has incorporated or adjacent explanatory text or graphics, or both, and is designed and intended to indicate to a reasonably foreseeable adult user of the pistol, without requiring the user to refer to a user's manual or any other resource other than the pistol itself, whether a cartridge is in the firing chamber.

(d) As used in this section, a "magazine disconnect mechanism" means a mechanism that prevents a semiautomatic pistol that has a detachable magazine from operating to strike the primer of ammunition in the firing chamber when a detachable magazine is not inserted in the semiautomatic pistol.

(e) As used in this section, a "semiautomatic pistol" means a pistol, as defined in subdivision (a) of Section 12001, the operating mode of which uses the energy of the explosive in a fixed cartridge to extract a fired cartridge and chamber a fresh cartridge with each single pull of the trigger.

12129. Certification. Every person who is licensed as a manufacturer of firearms pursuant to Chapter 44 (commencing with Section 921) of Title 18 of the United States Code who manufactures firearms in this state, and every person who imports into the state for sale, keeps for sale, or offers or exposes for sale any firearm, shall certify under penalty of perjury and any other remedy provided by law that every model, kind, class, style, or type of pistol, revolver, or other firearm capable of being concealed upon the person that he or she manufactures or imports, keeps, or exposes for sale is not an unsafe handgun as prohibited by this chapter.

12130. Testing of pistols, revolvers or other firearms; approval for sale; center-fire or rimfire semiautomatic pistols.

(a) Any pistol, revolver, or other firearm capable of being concealed upon the person manufactured in this state, imported into the state for sale, kept for sale, or offered or exposed for sale, shall be tested within a reasonable period of time by an independent laboratory certified pursuant to subdivision (b) to determine whether that pistol, revolver, or other firearm capable of being concealed upon the person meets or exceeds the standards defined in Section 12126.

(b) On or before October 1, 2000, the Department of Justice shall certify laboratories to verify compliance with the standards defined in Section 12126. The department may charge any laboratory that is seeking certification to test any pistol, revolver, or other firearm capable of being

concealed upon the person pursuant to this chapter a fee not exceeding the costs of certification.

(c) The certified testing laboratory shall, at the manufacturer's or importer's expense, test the firearm and submit a copy of the final test report directly to the Department of Justice along with a prototype of the weapon to be retained by the department. The department shall notify the manufacturer or importer of its receipt of the final test report and the department's determination as to whether the firearm tested may be sold in this state.

(d) (1) Commencing January 1, 2006, no center-fire semiautomatic pistol may be submitted for testing pursuant to this chapter if it does not have either a chamber load indicator as defined in subdivision (c) of Section 12126, or a magazine disconnect mechanism as defined in subdivision (d) of Section 12126 if it has a detachable magazine.

(2) Commencing January 1, 2007, no center-fire semiautomatic pistol may be submitted for testing pursuant to this chapter if it does not have both a chamber load indicator as defined in subdivision (c) of Section 12126 and a magazine disconnect mechanism as defined in subdivision (d) of Section 12126.

(3) Commencing January 1, 2006, no rimfire semiautomatic pistol may be submitted for testing pursuant to this chapter if it has a detachable magazine, and does not have a magazine disconnect mechanism as defined in subdivision (d) of Section 12126.

12131. [1st version in effect until the 2nd version becomes operative] Roster of approved firearms; exclusions.

(a) On and after January 1, 2001, the Department of Justice shall compile, publish, and thereafter maintain a roster listing all of the pistols, revolvers, and other firearms capable of being concealed upon the person that have been tested by a certified testing laboratory, have been determined not to be unsafe handguns, and may be sold in this state pursuant to this title. The roster shall list, for each firearm, the manufacturer, model number, and model name.

(b)(1) The department may charge every person in this state who is licensed as a manufacturer of firearms pursuant to Chapter 44 (commencing with Section 921) of Title 18 of the United States Code, and any person in this state who manufactures or causes to be manufactured, imports into the state for sale, keeps for sale, or offers or exposes for sale any pistol, revolver, or other firearm capable of being concealed upon the person in this state, an annual fee not exceeding the costs of preparing, publishing, and maintaining the roster pursuant to subdivision (a) and the costs of research and development, report analysis, firearms storage, and other program infrastructure costs necessary to implement this chapter.

(2) Any pistol, revolver, or other firearm capable of being concealed upon the person that is manufactured by a manufacturer who manufactures or causes to be manufactured, imports into the state for sale, keeps for sale, or offers or exposes for sale any pistol, revolver, or other firearm capable of being concealed upon the person in this state, and who fails to pay any fee required pursuant to paragraph (1), may be excluded from the roster.

12131. [2nd version becoming operative is "contingent upon an appropriation for that purpose from the Dealers' Record of Sale Special Account."] Roster of approved firearms; exclusions; retesting.

(a) On and after January 1, 2001, the Department of Justice shall compile, publish, and thereafter maintain a roster listing all of the pistols, revolvers, and other firearms capable of being concealed upon the person that have been tested by a certified testing laboratory, have been determined not to be unsafe handguns, and may be sold in this state pursuant to this title. The roster shall list, for each firearm, the manufacturer, model number, and model name.

(b)(1) The department may charge every person in this state who is licensed as a manufacturer of firearms pursuant to Chapter 44 (commencing with Section 921) of Title 18 of the United States Code, and any person in this state who manufactures or causes to be manufactured, imports into the state for sale, keeps for sale, or offers or exposes for sale any pistol, revolver, or other firearm capable of being concealed upon the person in this state, an annual fee not exceeding the costs of preparing, publishing, and maintaining the roster pursuant to subdivision (a) and the costs of research and development, report analysis, firearms storage, and other program infrastructure costs necessary to implement this chapter.

(2) Any pistol, revolver, or other firearm capable of being concealed upon the person that is manufactured by a manufacturer who manufactures or causes to be manufactured, imports into the state for sale, keeps for sale, or offers or exposes for sale any pistol, revolver, or other firearm capable of being concealed upon the person in this state, and who fails to pay any fee required pursuant to paragraph (1), may be excluded from the roster.

(c) The Attorney General may annually retest up to 5 percent of the handgun models that are listed on the roster described in subdivision (a).

(d) The retesting of a handgun model pursuant to subdivision (c) shall conform to the following:

(1) The Attorney General shall obtain from retail or wholesale sources, or both, three samples of the handgun model to be retested.

(2) The Attorney General shall select the certified laboratory to be used for the retesting.

(3) The ammunition used for the retesting shall be of a type recommended by the manufacturer in the user manual for the handgun. If the user manual for the handgun model makes no ammunition recommendation, the Attorney General shall select the ammunition to be used for the retesting. The ammunition shall be of the proper caliber for the handgun, commercially available, and in new condition.

(e) The retest shall be conducted in the same manner as the testing prescribed in Sections 12127 and 12128.

(f) If the handgun model fails retesting, the Attorney General shall remove the handgun model from the roster maintained pursuant to subdivision (a).

(g) A handgun model removed from the roster pursuant to subdivision (f) may be reinstated on the roster if all of the following are met:

(1) The manufacturer petitions the Attorney General for reinstatement of the handgun model.

(2) The manufacturer pays the Department of Justice for all of the costs related to the reinstatement testing of the handgun model, including the purchase price of the handguns, prior to reinstatement testing.

(3) The reinstatement testing of the handguns shall be in accordance with subdivisions (d) and (e).

(4) The three handgun samples shall be tested only once for reinstatement. If the sample fails it may not be retested.

(5) If the handgun model successfully passes testing for reinstatement, and if the manufacturer of the handgun is otherwise in compliance with this chapter, the Attorney General shall reinstate the handgun model on the roster maintained pursuant to subdivision (a).

(6) The manufacturer shall provide the Attorney General with the complete testing history for the handgun model.

(7) Notwithstanding subdivision (c), the Attorney General may, at any time, further retest any handgun model that has been reinstated to the roster.

12131.5. Similar firearms.

(a) A firearm shall be deemed to satisfy the requirements of subdivision (a) of Section 12131 if another firearm made by the same manufacturer is already listed and the unlisted firearm differs from the listed firearm only in one or more of the following features:

(1) Finish, including, but not limited to, bluing, chrome-plating, oiling, or engraving.

(2) The material from which the grips are made.

(3) The shape or texture of the grips, so long as the difference in grip shape or texture does not in any way alter the dimensions, material, linkage, or functioning of the magazine well, the barrel, the chamber, or any of the components of the firing mechanism of the firearm.

(4) Any other purely cosmetic feature that does not in any way alter the dimensions, material, linkage, or functioning of the magazine well, the barrel, the chamber, or any of the components of the firing mechanism of the firearm.

(b) Any manufacturer seeking to have a firearm listed under this section shall provide to the Department of Justice all of the following:

(1) The model designation of the listed firearm.

(2) The model designation of each firearm that the manufacturer seeks to have listed under this section.

(3) A statement, under oath, that each unlisted firearm for which listing is sought differs from the listed firearm only in one or more of the ways identified in subdivision (a) and is in all other respects identical to the listed firearm.

(c) The department may, in its discretion and at any time, require a manufacturer to provide to the department any model for which listing is sought under this section, to determine whether the model complies with the requirements of this section.

12132. Matters to which the chapter does not apply. This chapter shall not apply to any of the following:

(a) The sale, loan, or transfer of any firearm pursuant to Section 12082 or 12084 in order to comply with subdivision (d) of Section 12072.

(b) The sale, loan, or transfer of any firearm that is exempt from the provisions of subdivision (d) of Section 12072 pursuant to any applicable exemption contained in Section 12078, if the sale, loan, or transfer complies with the requirements of that applicable exemption to subdivision (d) of Section 12072.

(c) The sale, loan, or transfer of any firearm as described in paragraph (3) of subdivision (b) of Section 12125.

(d) The delivery of a pistol, revolver, or other firearm capable of being concealed upon the person to a person licensed pursuant to Section 12071 for the purposes of the service or repair of that firearm.

(e) The return of a pistol, revolver, or other firearm capable of being concealed upon the person by a person licensed pursuant to Section 12071 to its owner where that firearm was initially delivered in the circumstance set forth in subdivision (d).

(f) The return of a pistol, revolver, or other firearm capable of being concealed upon the person by a person licensed pursuant to Section 12071 to its owner where that firearm was initially delivered to that licensee for the purpose of a consignment sale or as collateral for a pawnbroker loan.

(g) The sale, loan, or transfer of any pistol, revolver, or other firearm capable of being concealed upon the person listed as a curio or relic, as defined in Section 178.11 of the Code of Federal Regulations.

(h)(1) The Legislature finds a significant public purpose in exempting pistols that are designed expressly for use in Olympic target shooting events. Therefore, those pistols that are sanctioned by the International Olympic Committee and by USA Shooting, the national governing body for international shooting competition in the United States, and that are used for Olympic target shooting purposes at the time that the act adding this subdivision is enacted, and that fall within the definition of "unsafe handgun" pursuant to paragraph (3) of subdivision (b) of Section 12126 shall be exempt, as provided in paragraphs (2) and (3).

(2) This chapter shall not apply to any of the following pistols, because they are consistent with the significant public purpose expressed in paragraph (1):

MANUFACTURER	MODEL	CALIBER
ANSCHUTZ	FP	.22LR
BENELLI	MP90	.22LR
BENELLI	MP90	.32 S&W LONG
BENELLI	MP95	.22LR
BENELLI	MP95	.32 S&W LONG
DRULOV	FP	.22LR
GREEN	ELECTROARM	.22LR
HAMMERLI	100	.22LR
HAMMERLI	101	.22LR
HAMMERLI	102	.22LR
HAMMERLI	162	.22LR
HAMMERLI	280	.22LR
HAMMERLI	280	.32 S&W LONG
HAMMERLI	FP10	.22LR
HAMMERLI	MP33	.22LR
HAMMERLI	SP20	.22LR
HAMMERLI	SP20	.32 S&W LONG
MORINI	CM102E	.22LR
MORINI	22M	.22LR
MORINI	32M	.32 S&W LONG
MORINI	CM80	.22LR
PARDINI	GP	.22 SHORT
PARDINI	GPO	.22 SHORT
PARDINI	GP-SCHUMANN	.22 SHORT
PARDINI	HP	.32 S&W LONG
PARDINI	K22	.22LR
PARDINI	MP	.32 S&W LONG
PARDINI	PGP75	.22LR
PARDINI	SP	.22LR
PARDINI	SPE	.22LR
SAKO	FINMASTER	.22LR
STEYR	FP	.22LR
VOSTOK	IZH NO. 1	.22LR
VOSTOK	MU55	.22LR
VOSTOK	TOZ35	.22LR
WALTHER	FP	.22LR
WALTHER	GSP	.22LR
WALTHER	GSP	.32 S&W LONG
WALTHER	OSP	.22 SHORT
WALTHER	OSP-2000	.22 SHORT

(3) The department shall create a program that is consistent with the purpose stated in paragraph (1) to exempt new models of competitive firearms from this chapter. The exempt competitive firearms may be based on recommendations by USA Shooting consistent with the regulations contained in the USA Shooting Official Rules or may be based on the recommendation or rules of any other organization that the department deems relevant.

(i) The sale, loan, or transfer of any semiautomatic pistol that is to be used solely as a prop during the course of a motion picture, television, or video production by an authorized participant therein in the course of making that production or event or by an authorized employee or agent of the entity producing that production or event.

12133. Single-action revolvers; exclusion from chapter. The provisions of this chapter shall not apply to a single-action revolver that has at least a 5-cartridge capacity with a barrel length of not less than three inches, and meets any of the following specifications:

(a) Was originally manufactured prior to 1900 and is a curio or relic, as defined in Section 478.11 of Title 27 of the Code of Federal Regulations.

(b) Has an overall length measured parallel to the barrel of at least 7 1/2 inches when the handle, frame or receiver, and barrel are assembled.

(c) Has an overall length measured parallel to the barrel of at least 7 1/2 inches when the handle, frame or receiver, and barrel are assembled and that is currently approved for importation into the United States pursuant to the provisions of paragraph (3) of subsection (d) of Section 925 of Title 18 of the United States Code.

Chapter 2. Machineguns

Article 1. General Provisions

12200. Definition. The term "machinegun" as used in this chapter means any weapon which shoots, is designed to shoot, or can readily be restored to shoot, automatically, more than one shot, without manual reloading, by a single function of the trigger. The term shall also include the frame or receiver of any such weapon, any part designed and intended solely and exclusively, or combination of parts designed and intended, for use in converting a weapon into a machinegun, and any combination of parts from which a machinegun can be assembled if such parts are in the possession or under the control of a person. The term also includes any weapon deemed by the federal Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms as readily convertible to a machinegun under Chapter 53 (commencing with Section 5801) of Title 26 of the United States Code.

12201. Exemptions. Nothing in this chapter shall affect or apply to any of the following:

(a) The sale to, purchase by, or possession of machineguns by police departments, sheriffs' offices, marshals' offices, district attorneys' offices, the California Highway Patrol, the Department of Justice, the Department of Corrections for use by the department's Special Emergency Response Teams and Law Enforcement Liaison/Investigations Unit, or the military or naval forces of this state or of the United States for use in the discharge of their official duties, provided, however, that any sale to these entities be transacted by a person who is permitted pursuant to Section 12230 and licensed pursuant to Section 12250.

(b) The possession of machineguns by regular, salaried, full-time peace officer members of a police department, sheriff's office, marshal's office, district attorney's office, the California Highway Patrol, the Department of Justice, or the Department of Corrections for use by the department's Special Emergency Response Teams and Law Enforcement Liaison/Investigations Unit when on duty and if the use is within the scope of their duties.

Article 2. Unlawful Possession of Machine Guns

12220. Unauthorized possession, transportation, manufacture or sale; punishment.

(a) Any person, firm, or corporation, who within this state possesses or knowingly transports a machinegun, except as authorized by this chapter, is guilty of a public offense and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison, or by a fine not to exceed ten thousand dollars (\$10,000), or by both such fine and imprisonment.

(b) Any person, firm, or corporation who within this state intentionally converts a firearm into a machinegun, or who sells, or offers for sale, or knowingly manufactures a machinegun, except as authorized by this chapter, is punishable by imprisonment in the state prison for four, six, or eight years.

Article 3. Permits

12230. Authority to issue; showing necessary. The Department of Justice may issue permits for the possession, manufacture, and transportation or possession, manufacture, or transportation of machineguns, upon a satisfactory showing that good cause exists for the issuance thereof to the applicant for the permit, but no permit shall be issued to a person who is under 18 years of age.

12231. Applications; contents; uniformity; fees; renewal. Applications for permits shall be filed in writing, signed by the applicant if an individual, or by a member or officer qualified to sign if the applicant is a firm or corporation, and shall state the name, business in which engaged, business address and a full description of the use to which the firearms are to be put.

Applications and permits shall be uniform throughout the state on forms prescribed by the Department of Justice.

Each applicant for a permit shall pay at the time of filing his or her application a fee determined by the Department of Justice not to exceed the application processing costs of the Department of Justice. A permit granted pursuant to this article may be renewed one year from the date of issuance, and annually thereafter, upon the filing of a renewal application and the payment of a permit renewal fee not to exceed the application processing costs of the Department of Justice. 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.

12232. Keeping and inspection of permit. Every person, firm or corporation to whom a permit is issued shall keep it on his person or at the place where the firearms are kept. The permit shall be open to inspection by any peace officer or any other person designated by the authority issuing the permit.

12233. Revocation; grounds. Permits issued in accordance with this chapter may be revoked by the issuing authority at any time when it appears that the need for the firearms has ceased or that the holder of the permit has used the firearms for purposes other than those allowed by the permit or that the holder of the permit has not exercised great care in retaining custody of any weapons possessed under the permit.

12234. Annual inspection for security and safe storage, and to reconcile inventory.

(a) Except as provided in subdivision (b), the Department of Justice shall, for every person, firm, or corporation to whom a permit is issued pursuant to this article, annually conduct an inspection for security and safe storage purposes, and to reconcile the inventory of machine guns.

(b) A person, firm, or corporation with an inventory of fewer than five devices that require any Department of Justice permit shall be subject to an inspection for security and safe storage purposes, and to reconcile inventory, once every five years, or more frequently if determined by the department.

Article 4. Licenses to Sell Machineguns

12250. Authority to grant license; revocation; business regulations; applications; fees; renewal.

(a) The Department of Justice may grant licenses in a form to be prescribed by it effective for not more than one year from the date of issuance, to permit the sale at the place specified in the license of machineguns subject to all of the following conditions, upon breach of any of which the license shall be revoked:

1. The business shall be carried on only in the place designated in the license.

2. The license or a certified copy thereof must be displayed on the premises in a place where it may easily be read.

3. No machinegun shall be delivered to any person not authorized to receive the same under the provisions of this chapter.

4. A complete record must be kept of sales made under the authority of the license, showing the name and address of the purchaser, the descriptions and serial numbers of the weapons purchased, the number and date of issue of the purchaser's permit, if any, and the signature of the purchaser or purchasing agent. This record shall be open to the inspection of any peace officer or other person designated by the Attorney General.

(b) Applications for licenses shall be filed in writing, signed by the applicant if an individual or by a member or officer qualified to sign if the applicant is a firm or corporation, and shall state the name, business in which engaged, business address and a full description of the use to which the firearms are to be put.

Applications and licenses shall be uniform throughout the state on forms prescribed by the Department of Justice.

Each applicant for a license shall pay at the time of filing his or her application a fee determined by the Department of Justice not to exceed the application processing costs of the Department of Justice. A license granted pursuant to this article may be renewed one year from the date of issuance, and annually thereafter, upon the filing of a renewal application and the payment of a license renewal fee not to exceed the application processing costs of the Department of Justice. 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.

12251. Unlawful possession of machinegun; injunction; destruction. It shall be a public nuisance to possess any machinegun in violation of this chapter, and the Attorney General, any district attorney or any city attorney may bring an action before the superior court to enjoin the possession of any such machinegun.

Any such machinegun found to be in violation of this chapter shall be surrendered to the Department of Justice, and the department shall destroy such machinegun so as to render it unusable and unrepairable as a machinegun, except upon the filing of a certificate with the department by a judge or district attorney stating that the preservation of such machinegun is necessary to serve the ends of justice.

Chapter 2.3. Roberti-Roos Assault Weapons Control Act of 1989

Article 1. General Provisions

12275. Short title. This chapter shall be known as the Roberti-Roos Assault Weapons Control Act of 1989 and the .50 Caliber BMG Regulation Act of 2004.

12275.5. Legislative findings and declarations.

(a) The Legislature hereby finds and declares that the proliferation and use of assault weapons poses a threat to the health, safety, and security of all citizens of this state. The Legislature has restricted the assault weapons specified in Section 12276 based upon finding that each firearm has such a high rate of fire and capacity for firepower that its function as a legitimate sports or recreational firearm is substantially outweighed by the danger that it can be used to kill and injure human beings. It is the intent of the Legislature in enacting this chapter to place restrictions on the use of assault weapons and to establish a registration and permit procedure for their lawful sale and possession. It is not, however, the intent of the Legislature by this chapter to place restrictions on the use of those weapons which are primarily designed and intended for hunting, target practice, or other legitimate sports or recreational activities.

(b) The Legislature hereby finds and declares that the proliferation and use of .50 BMG rifles, as defined in Section 12278, poses a clear and present terrorist threat to the health, safety, and security of all residents of, and visitors to, this state, based upon findings that those firearms have such a high capacity for long distance and highly destructive firepower that they pose an unacceptable risk to the death and serious injury of human beings, destruction or serious damage of vital public and private buildings, civilian, police and military vehicles, power generation and transmission facilities, petrochemical production and storage facilities, and transportation infrastructure. It is the intent of the Legislature in enacting this chapter to place restrictions on the use of these rifles and to establish a registration and permit procedure for their lawful sale and possession.

12276. Assault Weapon. As used in this chapter, "assault weapon" shall mean the following designated semiautomatic firearms:

(a) All of the following specified rifles:

(1) All AK series including, but not limited to, the models identified as follows:

(A) Made in China AK, AKM, AKS, AK47, AK47S, 56, 56S, 84S, and 86S.

- (B) Norinco 56, 56S, 84S, and 86S.
- (C) Poly Technologies AKS and AK47.
- (D) MAADI AK47 and ARM.
- (2) UZI and Galil.
- (3) Beretta AR-70.
- (4) CETME Sporter.
- (5) Colt AR-15 series.
- (6) Daewoo K-1, K-2, Max 1, Max 2, AR 100, and AR 110C.

(7) Fabrique Nationale FAL, LAR, FNC, 308 Match, and Sporter.

- (8) MAS 223.
- (9) HK-91, HK-93, HK-94, and HK-PSG-1.
- (10) The following MAC types:
 - (A) RPB Industries Inc. sM10 and sM11.
 - (B) SWD Incorporated M11.
- (11) SKS with detachable magazine.
- (12) SIG AMT, PE-57, SG 550, and SG 551.
- (13) Springfield Armory BM59 and SAR-48.
- (14) Sterling MK-6.
- (15) Steyer AUG.
- (16) Valmet M62S, M71S, and M78S.
- (17) ArmaLite AR-180.
- (18) Bushmaster Assault Rifle.
- (19) Calico M-900.
- (20) J&R ENG M-68.
- (21) Weaver Arms Nighthawk.

(b) All of the following specified pistols:

- (1) UZI.
- (2) Encom MP-9 and MP-45.
- (3) The following MAC types:
 - (A) RPB Industries Inc. sM10 and sM11.
 - (B) SWD Incorporated M-11.
 - (C) Advance Armament Inc. M-11.
 - (D) Military Armament Corp. Ingram M-11.
- (4) Intratec TEC-9.
- (5) Sites Spectre.
- (6) Sterling MK-7.
- (7) Calico M-950.
- (8) Bushmaster Pistol.

(c) All of the following specified shotguns:

- (1) Franchi SPAS 12 and LAW 12.
- (2) Striker 12.
- (3) The Streetsweeper type S/S Inc. SS/12.

(d) Any firearm declared by the court pursuant to Section 12276.5 to be an assault weapon that is specified as an assault weapon in a list promulgated pursuant to Section 12276.5.

(e) The term "series" includes all other models that are only variations, with minor differences, of those models listed in subdivision (a), regardless of the manufacturer.

(f) This section is declaratory of existing law, as amended, and a clarification of the law and the Legislature's intent which bans the weapons enumerated in this section, the weapons included in the list promulgated by the Attorney General pursuant to Section 12276.5, and any other models which are only variations of those weapons with minor differences, regardless of the manufacturer. The Legislature has defined assault weapons as the types, series, and models listed in this section because it was the most effective way to identify and restrict a specific class of semiautomatic weapons.

12276.1. Assault weapon; further definition.

(a) Notwithstanding Section 12276, "assault weapon" shall also mean any of the following:

(1) A semiautomatic, centerfire rifle that has the capacity to accept a detachable magazine and any one of the following:

- (A) A pistol grip that protrudes conspicuously beneath the action of the weapon.
- (B) A thumbhole stock.
- (C) A folding or telescoping stock.
- (D) A grenade launcher or flare launcher.
- (E) A flash suppressor.

(2) A semiautomatic, centerfire rifle that has an overall length of less than 30 inches.

(3) A semiautomatic pistol that has the capacity to accept a detachable magazine and any one of the following:

- (A) A threaded barrel, capable of accepting a flash suppressor, forward handgrip, or silencer.
- (B) A second handgrip.
- (C) A shroud that is attached to, or partially or completely encircles, the barrel that allows the bearer to fire the weapon without burning his or her hand, except a slide that encloses the barrel.
- (D) The capacity to accept a detachable magazine at some location outside of the pistol grip.
- (E) A semiautomatic pistol with a fixed magazine that has the capacity to accept more than 10 rounds.

(3) A semiautomatic shotgun that has both of the following:

- (A) A folding or telescoping stock.
- (B) A pistol grip that protrudes conspicuously beneath the action of the weapon, thumbhole stock, or vertical handgrip.

(7) A semiautomatic shotgun that has the ability to accept a detachable magazine.

(8) Any shotgun with a revolving cylinder.

(b) The Legislature finds a significant public purpose in exempting pistols that are designed expressly for use in Olympic target shooting events. Therefore, those pistols that are sanctioned by the International Olympic Committee and by USA Shooting, the national governing body for international shooting competition in the United States, and that are used for Olympic target shooting purposes at the time the act adding this subdivision is enacted, and that would otherwise fall within the definition of "assault weapon" pursuant to this section are exempt, as provided in subdivision (c).

(c) "Assault weapon" does not include either of the following:

- (1) Any antique firearm.
- (2) Any of the following pistols, because they are consistent with the significant public purpose expressed in subdivision (b):

(F) A forward pistol grip.

(2) A semiautomatic, centerfire rifle that has a fixed magazine with the capacity to accept more than 10 rounds.

(3) A semiautomatic, centerfire rifle that has an overall length of less than 30 inches.

(4) A semiautomatic pistol that has the capacity to accept a detachable magazine and any one of the following:

- (A) A threaded barrel, capable of accepting a flash suppressor, forward handgrip, or silencer.
- (B) A second handgrip.
- (C) A shroud that is attached to, or partially or completely encircles, the barrel that allows the bearer to fire the weapon without burning his or her hand, except a slide that encloses the barrel.
- (D) The capacity to accept a detachable magazine at some location outside of the pistol grip.
- (E) A semiautomatic pistol with a fixed magazine that has the capacity to accept more than 10 rounds.

(6) A semiautomatic shotgun that has both of the following:

- (A) A folding or telescoping stock.
- (B) A pistol grip that protrudes conspicuously beneath the action of the weapon, thumbhole stock, or vertical handgrip.

(7) A semiautomatic shotgun that has the ability to accept a detachable magazine.

(8) Any shotgun with a revolving cylinder.

(b) The Legislature finds a significant public purpose in exempting pistols that are designed expressly for use in Olympic target shooting events. Therefore, those pistols that are sanctioned by the International Olympic Committee and by USA Shooting, the national governing body for international shooting competition in the United States, and that are used for Olympic target shooting purposes at the time the act adding this subdivision is enacted, and that would otherwise fall within the definition of "assault weapon" pursuant to this section are exempt, as provided in subdivision (c).

(c) "Assault weapon" does not include either of the following:

- (1) Any antique firearm.
- (2) Any of the following pistols, because they are consistent with the significant public purpose expressed in subdivision (b):

MANUFACTURER	MODEL	CALIBER
BENELLI	MP90	.22LR
BENELLI	MP90	.32 S&W LONG
BENELLI	MP95	.22LR
BENELLI	MP95	.32 S&W LONG
HAMMERLI	280	.22LR
HAMMERLI	280	.32 S&W LONG
HAMMERLI	SP20	.22LR
HAMMERLI	SP20	.32 S&W LONG
PARDINI	GPO	.22 SHORT
PARDINI	GP-SCHUMANN	.22 SHORT
PARDINI	HP	.32 S&W LONG
PARDINI	MP	.32 S&W LONG
PARDINI	SP	.22LR
PARDINI	SPE	.22LR
WALTHER	GSP	.22LR
WALTHER	GSP	.32 S&W LONG
WALTHER	OSP	.22 SHORT
WALTHER	OSP-2000	.22 SHORT

(3) The Department of Justice shall create a program that is consistent with the purposes stated in subdivision (b) to exempt new models of competitive pistols that would otherwise fall within the definition of "assault weapon" pursuant to this section from being classified as an assault weapon. The exempt competitive pistols may be based on recommendations by USA Shooting consistent with the regulations contained in the USA Shooting Official Rules or may

be based on the recommendation or rules of any other organization that the department deems relevant.

(d) The following definitions shall apply under this section:

(1) "Magazine" shall mean any ammunition feeding device.

(2) "Capacity to accept more than 10 rounds" shall mean capable of accommodating more than 10 rounds, but shall not be construed to include a feeding device that has been permanently altered so that it cannot accommodate more than 10 rounds.

(3) "Antique firearm" means any firearm manufactured prior to January 1, 1899.

(e) This section shall become operative January 1, 2000.

12276.5. Temporary suspension of manufacture, sale, distribution, transportation, importation, or lending of alleged assault weapon; distribution of description.

(a) Upon request by the Attorney General filed in a verified petition in a superior court of a county with a population of more than 1,000, 000, the superior court shall issue a declaration of temporary suspension of the manufacture, sale, distribution, transportation, or importation into the state, or the giving or lending of a firearm alleged to be an assault weapon within the meaning of Section 12276 because the firearm is either of the following:

(1) Another model by the same manufacturer or a copy by another manufacturer of an assault weapon listed in subdivision (a), (b), or (c) of Section 12276 which is identical to one of the assault weapons listed in those subdivisions except for slight modifications or enhancements including, but not limited to: a folding or retractable stock; adjustable sight; case deflector for left-handed shooters; shorter barrel; wooden, plastic or metal stock; larger magazine size; different caliber provided that the caliber exceeds .22 rim-fire; or bayonet mount. The court shall strictly construe this paragraph so that a firearm which is merely similar in appearance but not a prototype or copy cannot be found to be within the meaning of this paragraph.

(2) A firearm first manufactured or sold to the general public in California after June 1, 1989, which has been redesigned, renamed, or renumbered from one of the firearms listed in subdivision (a), (b), or (c) of Section 12276, or which is manufactured or sold by another company under a licensing agreement to manufacture or sell one of the firearms listed in subdivision (a), (b), or (c) of Section 12276, regardless of the company of production or distribution, or the country of origin.

(b) Upon the issuance of a declaration of temporary suspension by the superior court and after the Attorney General has completed the notice requirements of subdivisions (c) and (d), the provisions of subdivision (a) of Section 12280 shall apply with respect to those weapons.

(c) Upon declaration of temporary suspension, the Attorney General shall immediately notify all police, sheriffs, district attorneys, and those requesting notice pursuant to subdivision (d), shall notify industry and association publications for those who manufacture, sell, or use firearms, and shall publish notice in not less than 10 newspapers of general circulation in geographically diverse sections of the state of the fact that the declaration has been issued.

(d) The Attorney General shall maintain a list of any persons who request to receive notice of any declaration of temporary suspension and shall furnish notice under subdivision (c) to all

these persons immediately upon a superior court declaration. Notice shall also be furnished by the Attorney General by certified mail, return receipt requested (or substantial equivalent if the person who is to receive the notice resides outside the United States), to any known manufacturer and California distributor of the weapon which is the subject of the temporary suspension order or their California statutory agent for service. The notice shall be deemed effective upon mailing.

(e) After issuing a declaration of temporary suspension under this section, the superior court shall set a date for hearing on a permanent declaration that the weapon is an assault weapon. The hearing shall be set no later than 30 days from the date of issuance of the declaration of temporary suspension. The hearing may be continued for good cause thereafter. Any manufacturer or California distributor of the weapon which is the subject of the temporary suspension order has the right, within 20 days of notification of the issuance of the order, to intervene in the action. Any manufacturer or California distributor who fails to timely exercise its right of intervention, or any other person who manufactures, sells, or owns the assault weapon may, in the court's discretion, thereafter join the action as *amicus curiae*.

(f) At the hearing, the burden of proof is upon the Attorney General to show by a preponderance of evidence that the weapon which is the subject of the declaration of temporary suspension is an assault weapon. If the court finds the weapon to be an assault weapon, it shall issue a declaration that it is an assault weapon under Section 12276. Any party to the matter may appeal the court's decision. A declaration that the weapon is an assault weapon shall remain in effect during the pendency of the appeal unless ordered otherwise by the appellate court.

(g) The Attorney General shall prepare a description for identification purposes, including a picture or diagram, of each assault weapon listed in Section 12276, and any firearm declared to be an assault weapon pursuant to this section, and shall distribute the description to all law enforcement agencies responsible for enforcement of this chapter. Those law enforcement agencies shall make the description available to all agency personnel.

(h) The Attorney General shall promulgate a list that specifies all firearms designated as assault weapons in Section 12276 or declared to be assault weapons pursuant to this section. The Attorney General shall file that list with the Secretary of State for publication in the California Code of Regulations. Any declaration that a specified firearm is an assault weapon shall be implemented by the Attorney General who, within 90 days, shall promulgate an amended list which shall include the specified firearm declared to be an assault weapon. The Attorney General shall file the amended list with the Secretary of State for publication in the California Code of Regulations.

Chapter 3.5 (commencing with Section 11340) of Division 3 of Title 2 of the Government Code, pertaining to the adoption of rules and regulations, shall not apply to any list of assault weapons promulgated pursuant to this section.

(i) The Attorney General shall adopt those rules and regulations that may be necessary or proper to carry out the purposes and intent of this chapter.

12277. Person. As used in this chapter, "person" means an individual, partnership, corporation, limited liability company, association, or any

other group or entity, regardless of how it was created.

12278. Definitions; .50 BMG rifle or cartridge.

(a) As used in this chapter, a ".50 BMG rifle" means a center fire rifle that can fire a .50 BMG cartridge and is not already an assault weapon pursuant to Section 12276, 12276.1, or 12276.5, or a machinegun, as defined in Section 12200.

(b) As used in this chapter, a ".50 BMG cartridge" means a cartridge that is designed and intended to be fired from a center fire rifle and that meets all of the following criteria:

(1) It has an overall length of 5.54 inches from the base to the tip of the bullet.

(2) The bullet diameter for the cartridge is from .510 to, and including, .511 inch.

(3) The case base diameter for the cartridge is from .800 inch to, and including, .804 inch.

(4) The cartridge case length is 3.91 inches.

(c) A ".50 BMG rifle" does not include any "antique firearm," nor any curio or relic as defined in Section 178.11 of Title 27 of the Code of Federal Regulations.

Article 2. Unlawful Activities

12280. Manufacture, distribution, transportation, importation, sale, possession, or lending of assault weapon or .50 BMG rifle; punishment; commission of other crime; exceptions.

(a)(1) Any person who, within this state, manufactures or causes to be manufactured, distributes, transports, or imports into the state, keeps for sale, or offers or exposes for sale, or who gives or lends any assault weapon or any .50 BMG rifle, except as provided by this chapter, is guilty of a felony, and upon conviction shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for four, six, or eight years.

(2) In addition and consecutive to the punishment imposed under paragraph (1), any person who transfers, lends, sells, or gives any assault weapon or any .50 BMG rifle to a minor in violation of paragraph (1) shall receive an enhancement of one year.

(b) Any person who, within this state, possesses any assault weapon, except as provided in this chapter, is punishable by imprisonment in a county jail for a period not exceeding one year, or by imprisonment in the state prison. However, a first violation of these provisions is punishable by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars (\$500), if the person was found in possession of no more than two firearms in compliance with subdivision (c) of Section 12285 and the person meets all of the following conditions:

(1) The person proves that he or she lawfully possessed the assault weapon prior to the date it was defined as an assault weapon pursuant to Section 12276, 12276.1 or 12276.5.

(2) The person has not previously been convicted of a violation of this section.

(3) The person was found to be in possession of the assault weapon within one year following the end of the one-year registration period established pursuant to subdivision (a) of Section 12285.

(4) The person relinquished the firearm pursuant to Section 12288, in which case the assault weapon shall be destroyed pursuant to Section 12028.

(c) Any person who, within this state, possesses any .50 BMG rifle, except as provided in this chapter, is punishable by a fine of one thousand dollars (\$1,000), imprisonment in a county jail for a period not to exceed one year,

or by both that fine and imprisonment. However, a first violation of these provisions is punishable by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars (\$500), if the person was found in possession of no more than two firearms in compliance with subdivision (a) of Section 12285 and the person meets the conditions set forth in paragraphs (1), (2), and (3):

(1) The person proves that he or she lawfully possessed the .50 BMG rifle prior to January 1, 2005.

(2) The person has not previously been convicted of a violation of this section.

(3) The person was found to be in possession of the .50 BMG rifle within one year following the end of the .50 BMG rifle registration period established pursuant to subdivision (a) of Section 12285.

(4) Firearms seized pursuant to this subdivision from persons who meet all of the conditions set forth in paragraphs (1), (2), and (3) shall be returned unless the court finds in the interest of public safety, after notice and hearing, that the .50 BMG rifle should be destroyed pursuant to Section 12028. Firearms seized from persons who do not meet the conditions set forth in paragraphs (1), (2), and (3) shall be destroyed pursuant to Section 12028.

(d) Notwithstanding Section 654 or any other provision of law, any person who commits another crime while violating this section may receive an additional, consecutive punishment of one year for violating this section in addition and consecutive to the punishment, including enhancements, which is prescribed for the other crime.

(e) Subdivisions (a), (b), and (c) shall not apply to the sale to, purchase by, importation of, or possession of assault weapons or a .50 BMG rifle by the Department of Justice, police departments, sheriffs' offices, marshals' offices, the Youth and Adult Corrections Agency, the Department of the California Highway Patrol, district attorneys' offices, Department of Fish and Game, Department of Parks and Recreation, or the military or naval forces of this state or of the United States, or any federal law enforcement agency for use in the discharge of their official duties.

(f)(1) Subdivisions (b) and (c) shall not prohibit the possession or use of assault weapons or a .50 BMG rifle by sworn peace officer members of those agencies specified in subdivision (e) for law enforcement purposes, whether on or off duty.

(2) Subdivisions (a), (b), and (c) shall not prohibit the delivery, transfer, or sale of an assault weapon or a .50 BMG rifle to, or the possession of an assault weapon or a .50 BMG rifle by, a sworn peace officer member of an agency specified in subdivision (e), provided that the peace officer is authorized by his or her employer to possess or receive the assault weapon or the .50 BMG rifle. Required authorization is defined as verifiable written certification from the head of the agency, identifying the recipient or possessor of the assault weapon as a peace officer and authorizing him or her to receive or possess the specific assault weapon. For this exemption to apply, in the case of a peace officer who possesses or receives the assault weapon prior to January 1, 2002, the officer shall register the assault weapon pursuant to Section 12285 on or before April 1, 2002; in the case of a peace officer who possesses or receives the assault weapon on or after January 1, 2002, the officer shall register the assault weapon pursuant to Section 12285 not later than 90 days after pos-

session or receipt. In the case of a peace officer who possesses or receives a .50 BMG rifle on or before January 1, 2005, the officer shall register the .50 BMG rifle on or before April 30, 2006. In the case of a peace officer who possesses or receives a .50 BMG rifle after January 1, 2005, the officer shall register the .50 BMG rifle not later than one year after possession or receipt. The peace officer must include with the registration, a copy of the authorization required pursuant to this paragraph.

(3) Nothing in this section shall be construed to limit or prohibit the delivery, transfer, or sale of an assault weapon or a .50 BMG rifle to, or the possession of an assault weapon or a .50 BMG rifle by, a member of a federal law enforcement agency provided that person is authorized by the employing agency to possess the assault weapon or .50 BMG rifle.

(g) Subdivision (b) shall not apply to the possession of an assault weapon during the 90-day period immediately after the date it was specified as an assault weapon pursuant to Section 12276.5, or during the one-year period after the date it was defined as an assault weapon pursuant to Section 12276.1, if all of the following are applicable:

(1) The person is eligible under this chapter to register the particular assault weapon.

(2) The person lawfully possessed the particular assault weapon prior to the date it was specified as an assault weapon pursuant to Section 12276.5, or prior to the date it was defined as an assault weapon pursuant to Section 12276.1.

(3) The person is otherwise in compliance with this chapter.

(h) Subdivisions (a), (b), and (c) shall not apply to the manufacture by persons who are issued permits pursuant to Section 12287 of assault weapons or .50 BMG rifles for sale to the following:

(1) Exempt entities listed in subdivision (e).

(2) Entities and persons who have been issued permits pursuant to Section 12286 or 12287.

(3) Entities outside the state who have, in effect, a federal firearms dealer's license solely for the purpose of distribution to an entity listed in paragraphs (4) to (6), inclusive.

(4) Federal military and law enforcement agencies.

(5) Law enforcement and military agencies of other states.

(6) Foreign governments and agencies approved by the United States State Department.

(i) Subdivision (a) shall not apply to a person who is the executor or administrator of an estate that includes an assault weapon or a .50 BMG rifle registered under Section 12285 or that was possessed pursuant to paragraph (1) of subdivision (f) which is disposed of as authorized by the probate court, if the disposition is otherwise permitted by this chapter.

(j) Subdivisions (b) and (c) shall not apply to a person who is the executor or administrator of an estate that includes an assault weapon or a .50 BMG rifle registered under Section 12285 or that was possessed pursuant to paragraph (1) of subdivision (f) if the assault weapon or .50 BMG rifle is possessed at a place set forth in paragraph (1) of subdivision (c) of Section 12285 or as authorized by the probate court.

(k) Subdivision (a) shall not apply to:

(1) A person who lawfully possesses and has registered an assault weapon or .50 BMG rifle pursuant to this chapter who lends that assault weapon or .50 BMG rifle to another if all the following apply:

(A) The person to whom the assault weapon or .50 BMG rifle is lent is 18 years of age or over and is not in a class of persons prohibited from possessing firearms by virtue of Section 12021 or 12021.1 of this code or Section 8100 or 8103 of the Welfare and Institutions Code.

(B) The person to whom the assault weapon or .50 BMG rifle is lent remains in the presence of the registered possessor of the assault weapon or .50 BMG rifle.

(C) The assault weapon or .50 BMG rifle is possessed at any of the following locations:

(i) While on a target range that holds a regulatory or business license for the purpose of practicing shooting at that target range.

(ii) While on the premises of a target range of a public or private club or organization organized for the purpose of practicing shooting at targets.

(iii) While attending any exhibition, display, or educational project that is about firearms and that is sponsored by, conducted under the auspices of, or approved by a law enforcement agency or a nationally or state recognized entity that fosters proficiency in, or promotes education about, firearms.

(2) The return of an assault weapon or .50 BMG rifle to the registered possessor, or the lawful possessor, which is lent by the same pursuant to paragraph (1).

(l) Subdivisions (b) and (c) shall not apply to the possession of an assault weapon or .50 BMG rifle by a person to whom an assault weapon or .50 BMG rifle is lent pursuant to subdivision (k).

(m) Subdivisions (a), (b), and (c) shall not apply to the possession and importation of an assault weapon or a .50 BMG rifle into this state by a nonresident if all of the following conditions are met:

(1) The person is attending or going directly to or coming directly from an organized competitive match or league competition that involves the use of an assault weapon or a .50 BMG rifle.

(2) The competition or match is conducted on the premises of one of the following:

(A) A target range that holds a regulatory or business license for the purpose of practicing shooting at that target range.

(B) A target range of a public or private club or organization that is organized for the purpose of practicing shooting at targets.

(3) The match or competition is sponsored by, conducted under the auspices of, or approved by, a law enforcement agency or a nationally or state recognized entity that fosters proficiency in, or promotes education about, firearms.

(4) The assault weapon or .50 BMG rifle is transported in accordance with Section 12026.1 or 12026.2.

(5) The person is 18 years of age or over and is not in a class of persons prohibited from possessing firearms by virtue of Section 12021 or 12021.1 of this code or Section 8100 or 8103 of the Welfare and Institutions Code.

(n) Subdivisions (b) and (c) shall not apply to any of the following persons:

(1) A person acting in accordance with Section 12286 or 12287.

(2) A person who has a permit to possess an assault weapon or a .50 BMG rifle issued pursuant to Section 12286 or 12287 when he or she is acting in accordance with Section 12285, 12286, or 12287.

(o) Subdivisions (a), (b), and (c) shall not apply to any of the following persons:

(1) A person acting in accordance with Section 12285.

(2) A person acting in accordance with Section 12286, 12287, or 12290.

(p) Subdivisions (b) and (c) shall not apply to the registered owner of an assault weapon or a .50 BMG rifle possessing that firearm in accordance with subdivision (c) of Section 12285.

(q) Subdivision (a) shall not apply to the importation into this state of an assault weapon or a .50 BMG rifle by the registered owner of that assault weapon or a .50 BMG rifle, if it is in accordance with the provisions of subdivision (c) of Section 12285.

(r) Subdivision (a) shall not apply during the first 180 days of the 2005 calendar year to the importation into this state of a .50 BMG rifle by a person who lawfully possessed that .50 BMG rifle in this state prior to January 1, 2005.

(s) Subdivision (c) shall not apply to the possession of a .50 BMG rifle that is not defined or specified as an assault weapon pursuant to this chapter, by any person prior to May 1, 2006 if all of the following are applicable:

(1) The person is eligible under this chapter to register that .50 BMG rifle.

(2) The person lawfully possessed the .50 BMG rifle prior to January 1, 2005.

(3) The person is otherwise in compliance with this chapter.

(t) Subdivisions (a), (b), and (c) shall not apply to the sale of assault weapons or .50 BMG rifles by persons who are issued permits pursuant to Section 12287 to any of the following:

(1) Exempt entities listed in subdivision (e).

(2) Entities and persons who have been issued permits pursuant to Section 12286 or 12287.

(3) Federal military and law enforcement agencies.

(4) Law enforcement and military agencies of other states.

(5) Foreign governments and agencies approved by the United States State Department.

(6) Officers described in subdivision (f) who are authorized to possess assault weapons or .50 BMG rifles pursuant to subdivision (f).

(u) As used in this chapter, the date a firearm is an assault weapon is the earliest of the following:

(1) The effective date of an amendment to Section 12276 that adds the designation of the specified firearm.

(2) The effective date of the list promulgated pursuant to Section 12276.5 that adds or changes the designation of the specified firearm.

(3) The operative date of Section 12276.1, as specified in subdivision (d) of that section.

[Publisher's Note: 2003 Cal. Stat. 499 (SB 238), §6.5 provides: "It is the intent of the Legislature in amending Section 12280 of the Penal Code to delete the exemption allowing retired peace officers to obtain an assault weapon from their employing agency upon retirement. These amendments are intended to make Section 12280 of the Penal Code consistent with the holding in *Silveira v. Lockyer* (2003) 312 F.3d 1052 by the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals, which held that exemption to be unconstitutional. The amendments deleting the exemption are therefore declaratory of existing law."]

12281. SKS rifle violations under § 12280; immunity from prosecution and reopening of prior actions; relinquishment or disposition of rifles; purchase of firearms by department.

(a) Any person who, or firm, company, or corporation that, operated a retail or other commercial firm, company, or corporation, and manufactured, distributed, transported, imported, possessed, possessed for sale, offered for sale, or

transferred, for commercial purpose, an SKS rifle in California between January 1, 1992, and December 19, 1997, shall be immune from criminal prosecution under Section 12280. The immunity provided in this subdivision shall apply retroactively to any person who, or firm, company, or corporation that, is or was charged by complaint or indictment with a violation of Section 12280 for conduct related to an SKS rifle, whether or not the case of that person, firm, company, or corporation is final.

(b) Any person who possessed, gave, loaned, or transferred an SKS rifle in California between January 1, 1992, and December 19, 1997, shall be immune from criminal prosecution under Section 12280. The immunity provided in this subdivision shall apply retroactively to any person who was charged by complaint or indictment with a violation of Section 12280 for conduct related to an SKS rifle, whether or not the case of that person is final.

(c) Any SKS rifle in the possession of any person who, or firm, company, or corporation that, is described in subdivision (a) or (b), shall not be subject to seizure by law enforcement for violation of Section 12280 prior to January 1, 2000.

(d) Any person, firm, company, or corporation, convicted under Section 12280 for conduct relating to an SKS rifle, shall be permitted to withdraw his or her plea of guilty or nolo contendere, or to reopen his or her case and assert the immunities provided in this section, if the court determines that the allowance of the immunity is in the interests of justice. The court shall interpret this section liberally to the benefit of the defendant.

(e) The Department of Justice shall notify all district attorneys on or before January 31, 1999, of the provisions of this section. The department shall identify all criminal prosecutions in the state for conduct related to SKS rifles within 90 days of the effective date of this section. In all cases so identified by the Attorney General, the district attorneys shall inform defense counsel, or the defendant if the defendant is in propria persona, in writing, of the provisions of this section within 120 days of the effective date of this section.

(f)(1) Any person, firm, company, or corporation that is in possession of an SKS rifle shall do one of the following on or before January 1, 2000:

(A) Relinquish the SKS rifle to the Department of Justice pursuant to subdivision (h).

(B) Relinquish the SKS rifle to a law enforcement agency pursuant to Section 12288.

(C) Dispose of the SKS rifle as permitted by Section 12285.

(2) Any person who has obtained title to an SKS rifle by bequest or intestate succession shall be required to comply with subparagraph (A) or (B) of paragraph (1) of this subdivision unless he or she otherwise complies with paragraph (1) of subdivision (b) of Section 12285.

(3) Any SKS rifle relinquished to the department pursuant to this subdivision shall be in a manner prescribed by the department.

(4) The department shall conduct a public education and notification program as described in Section 12289, commencing no later than January 1, 1999.

(g) Any person who complies with subdivision (f) shall be exempt from the prohibitions set forth in subdivision (a) or (b) of Section 12280 for those acts by that person associated with complying with the requirements of subdivision (f).

(h)(1) The department shall purchase any SKS rifle relinquished pursuant to subdivision (f)

from funds appropriated for this purpose by the act amending this section in the 1997-98 Regular Session of the Legislature or by subsequent budget acts or other legislation. The department shall adopt regulations for this purchase program that include, but are not limited to, the manner of delivery, the reimbursement to be paid, and the manner in which persons shall be informed of the state purchase program.

(2) Any person who relinquished possession of an SKS rifle to a law enforcement agency pursuant to Section 12288 prior to the effective date of the purchase program set forth in paragraph (1) shall be eligible to be reimbursed from the purchase program. The procedures for reimbursement pursuant to this paragraph shall be part of the regulations adopted by the department pursuant to paragraph (1).

(i) Notwithstanding paragraph (11) of subdivision (a) of Section 12276, an "SKS rifle" under this section means all SKS rifles commonly referred to as "SKS Sporter" versions, manufactured to accept a detachable AK-47 magazine and imported into this state and sold by a licensed gun dealer, or otherwise lawfully possessed in this state by a resident of this state who is not a licensed gun dealer, between January 1, 1992, and December 19, 1997.

(j) Failure to comply with subdivision (f) is a public offense punishable by imprisonment in the state prison, or in a county jail, not exceeding one year.

(k) In addition to the regulations required pursuant to subdivision (h), emergency regulations for the purchase program described in subdivision (h) shall be adopted pursuant to Chapter 3.5 (commencing with Section 11340) of Part 1 of Division 3 of Title 2 of the Government Code.

Article 3. Registration and Permits

12285. Registration; contents; fee; sale, transfer, or possession of weapons; conditions; restrictions; forgiveness period.

(a)(1) Any person who lawfully possesses an assault weapon, as defined in Section 12276, prior to June 1, 1989, shall register the firearm by January 1, 1991, and any person who lawfully possessed an assault weapon prior to the date it was specified as an assault weapon pursuant to Section 12276.5 shall register the firearm within 90 days with the Department of Justice pursuant to those procedures that the department may establish. Except as provided in subdivision (a) of Section 12280, any person who lawfully possessed an assault weapon prior to the date it was defined as an assault weapon pursuant to Section 12276.1, and which was not specified as an assault weapon under Section 12276 or 12276.5, shall register the firearm within one year of the effective date of Section 12276.1, with the department pursuant to those procedures that the department may establish. The registration shall contain a description of the firearm that identifies it uniquely, including all identification marks, the full name, address, date of birth, and thumbprint of the owner, and any other information that the department may deem appropriate. The department may charge a fee for registration of up to twenty dollars (\$20) per person but not to exceed the actual processing costs of the department. 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 adjustment for the department's budget or as otherwise increased through the Budget Act. The fees

shall be deposited into the Dealers' Record of Sale Special Account.

(2) Except as provided in subdivision (a) of Section 12280, any person who lawfully possesses any .50 BMG rifle prior to January 1, 2005, that is not specified as an assault weapon under Section 12276 or 12276.5 or defined as an assault weapon pursuant to Section 12276.1, shall register the .50 BMG rifle with the department no later than April 30, 2006, pursuant to those procedures that the department may establish. The registration shall contain a description of the firearm that identifies it uniquely, including all identification marks, the full name, address, date of birth, and thumbprint of the owner, and any other information that the department may deem appropriate. The department may charge a fee for registration of twenty-five dollars (\$25) per person to cover the actual processing and public education campaign costs of the department. The fees shall be deposited into the Dealers' Record of Sale Special Account. Data-processing costs associated with modifying the department's data system to accommodate .50 caliber BMG rifles shall not be paid from the Dealers Record of Sale Special Account.

(b)(1) Except as provided in paragraph (2), no assault weapon possessed pursuant to this section may be sold or transferred on or after January 1, 1990, to anyone within this state other than to a licensed gun dealer, as defined in subdivision (c) of Section 12290, or as provided in Section 12288. Any person who (A) obtains title to an assault weapon registered under this section or that was possessed pursuant to paragraph (1) of subdivision (f) of Section 12280 by bequest or intestate succession, or (B) lawfully possessed a firearm subsequently declared to be an assault weapon pursuant to Section 12276.5, or subsequently defined as an assault weapon pursuant to Section 12276.1, shall, within 90 days, render the weapon permanently inoperable, sell the weapon to a licensed gun dealer, obtain a permit from the Department of Justice in the same manner as specified in Article 3 (commencing with Section 12230) of Chapter 2, or remove the weapon from this state. A person who lawfully possessed a firearm that was subsequently declared to be an assault weapon pursuant to Section 12276.5 may alternatively register the firearm within 90 days of the declaration issued pursuant to subdivision (f) of Section 12276.5.

(2) A person moving into this state, otherwise in lawful possession of an assault weapon, shall do one of the following:

(A) Prior to bringing the assault weapon into this state, that person shall first obtain a permit from the Department of Justice in the same manner as specified in Article 3 (commencing with Section 12230) of Chapter 2.

(B) The person shall cause the assault weapon to be delivered to a licensed gun dealer, as defined in subdivision (c) of Section 12290, in this state in accordance with Chapter 44 (commencing with Section 921) of Title 18 of the United States Code and the regulations issued pursuant thereto. If the person obtains a permit from the Department of Justice in the same manner as specified in Article 3 (commencing with Section 12230) of Chapter 2, the dealer shall redeliver that assault weapon to the person. If the licensed gun dealer, as defined in subdivision (c) of Section 12290, is prohibited from delivering the assault weapon to a person pursuant to this paragraph, the dealer shall possess or dispose of the assault weapon as allowed by this chapter.

(3) Except as provided in paragraph (4), no .50 BMG rifle possessed pursuant to this section may be sold or transferred on or after January 1, 2005, to anyone within this state other than to a licensed gun dealer, as defined in subdivision (c) of Section 12290, or as provided in Section 12288. Any person who obtains title to a .50 BMG rifle registered under this section or that was possessed pursuant to paragraph (1) of subdivision (f) of Section 12280 by bequest or intestate succession shall, within 180 days of receipt, render the weapon permanently inoperable, sell the weapon to a licensed gun dealer, obtain a permit from the Department of Justice in the same manner as specified in Article 3 (commencing with Section 12230) of Chapter 2, or remove the weapon from this state.

(4) A person moving into this state, otherwise in lawful possession of a .50 BMG rifle, shall do one of the following:

(A) Prior to bringing the .50 BMG rifle into this state, that person shall first obtain a permit from the Department of Justice in the same manner as specified in Article 3 (commencing with Section 12230) of Chapter 2.

(B) The person shall cause the .50 BMG rifle to be delivered to a licensed gun dealer, as defined in subdivision (c) of Section 12290 in this state in accordance with Chapter 44 (commencing with Section 921) of Title 18 of the United States Code and the regulations issued pursuant thereto. If the person obtains a permit from the Department of Justice in the same manner as specified in Article 3 (commencing with Section 12230) of Chapter 2, the dealer shall redeliver that .50 BMG rifle to the person. If the licensed gun dealer, as defined in subdivision (c) of Section 12290 is prohibited from delivering the .50 caliber BMG rifle to a person pursuant to this paragraph, the dealer shall dispose of the .50 BMG rifle as allowed by this chapter.

(C) A person who has registered an assault weapon or registered a .50 BMG rifle under this section may possess it only under any of the following conditions unless a permit allowing additional uses is first obtained under Section 12286:

(1) At that person's residence, place of business, or other property owned by that person, or on property owned by another with the owner's express permission.

(2) While on the premises of a target range of a public or private club or organization organized for the purpose of practicing shooting at targets.

(3) While on a target range that holds a regulatory or business license for the purpose of practicing shooting at that target range.

(4) While on the premises of a shooting club which is licensed pursuant to the Fish and Game Code.

(5) While attending any exhibition, display, or educational project which is about firearms and which is sponsored by, conducted under the auspices of, or approved by a law enforcement agency or a nationally or state recognized entity that fosters proficiency in, or promotes education about, firearms.

(6) While on publicly owned land if the possession and use of a firearm described in Section 12276, 12276.1, 12276.5, or 12278, is specifically permitted by the managing agency of the land.

(7) While transporting the assault weapon or .50 BMG rifle between any of the places mentioned in this subdivision, or to any licensed gun dealer, as defined in subdivision (c) of Section 12290, for servicing or repair pursuant to subdivision (b) of Section 12290, if the assault weapon

is transported as required by Section 12026.1.

(d) No person who is under the age of 18 years, no person who is prohibited from possessing a firearm by Section 12021 or 12021.1, and no person described in Section 8100 or 8103 of the Welfare and Institutions Code may register or possess an assault weapon or .50 BMG rifle.

(e) The department's registration procedures shall provide the option of joint registration for assault weapons or .50 BMG rifle owned by family members residing in the same household.

(f) For 90 days following January 1, 1992, a forgiveness period shall exist to allow persons registered in subdivision (b) of Section 12280 to register with the Department of Justice assault weapons that they lawfully possessed prior to June 1, 1989.

(g)(1) Any person who registered a firearm as an assault weapon pursuant to the provisions of law in effect prior to January 1, 2000, where the assault weapon is thereafter defined as an assault weapon pursuant to Section 12276.1, shall be deemed to have registered the weapon for purposes of this chapter and shall not be required to reregister the weapon pursuant to this section.

(2) Any person who legally registered a firearm as an assault weapon pursuant to the provisions of law in effect prior to January 1, 2005, where the assault weapon is thereafter defined as a .50 caliber BMG rifle pursuant to Section 12278, shall be deemed to have registered the weapon for purposes of this chapter and shall not be required to reregister the weapon pursuant to this section.

(h) Any person who registers his or her assault weapon during the 90-day forgiveness period described in subdivision (f), and any person whose registration form was received by the Department of Justice after January 1, 1991, and who was issued a temporary registration prior to the end of the forgiveness period, shall not be charged with a violation of subdivision (b) of Section 12280, if law enforcement becomes aware of that violation only as a result of the registration of the assault weapon. This subdivision shall have no effect upon persons charged with a violation of subdivision (b) of Section 12280 of the Penal Code prior to January 1, 1992, provided that law enforcement was aware of the violation before the weapon was registered.

12286. Permits. Any person who lawfully acquired an assault weapon before June 1, 1989, or a .50 BMG rifle before January 1, 2005, and wishes to use it in a manner different than specified in subdivision (c) of Section 12285, who lawfully acquired an assault weapon between June 1, 1989, and January 1, 1990, or who wishes to acquire an assault weapon after January 1, 1990, or a .50 BMG rifle after January 1, 2005, shall first obtain a permit from the Department of Justice in the same manner as specified in Article 3 (commencing with Section 12230) of Chapter 2.

12287. Permits for manufacture or sale of assault weapons or .50 BMG rifles.

(a) The Department of Justice may, upon a finding of good cause, issue permits for the manufacture of assault weapons or .50 BMG rifles for the sale to, purchase by, or possession of assault weapons or .50 BMG rifles by, any of the following:

(1) The agencies listed in subdivision (e), and the officers described in subdivision (f) of Section 12280.

(2) Entities and persons who have been issued permits pursuant to this section or Section 12286.

(3) Entities outside the state who have, in effect, a federal firearms dealer's license solely for the purpose of distribution to an entity listed in paragraphs (4) to (6), inclusive.

(4) Federal law enforcement and military agencies.

(5) Law enforcement and military agencies of other states.

(6) Foreign governments and agencies approved by the United States State Department.

(b) Application for the permits, the keeping and inspection thereof, and the revocation of permits shall be undertaken in the same manner as specified in Article 3 (commencing with Section 12230) of Chapter 2.

12288. Relinquishment of assault weapon or .50 BMG rifle. Any individual may arrange in advance to relinquish an assault weapon or a .50 BMG rifle to a police or sheriff's department. The assault weapon or .50 BMG rifle shall be transported in accordance with Section 12026.1.

12289.5. Annual inspection for security and safe storage, and to reconcile inventory.

(a) Except as provided in subdivision (b), the Department of Justice shall, for every person, firm, or corporation to whom a permit is issued pursuant to this article, annually conduct an inspection for security and safe storage purposes, and to reconcile the inventory of assault weapons.

(b) A person, firm, or corporation with an inventory of fewer than five devices that require any Department of Justice permit shall be subject to an inspection for security and safe storage purposes, and to reconcile inventory, once every five years, or more frequently if determined by the department.

Article 4. Licensed Gun Dealers

12290. Transportation; display; sale; servicing or repair; transfers.

(a) Any licensed gun dealer, as defined in subdivision (c), who lawfully possesses an assault weapon or .50 BMG rifle pursuant to Section 12285, in addition to the uses allowed in Section 12285, may transport the firearm between dealers or out of the state if that person is permitted pursuant to the National Firearms Act, display it at any gun show licensed by a state or local governmental entity, sell it to a resident outside the state, or sell it to a person who has been issued a permit pursuant to Section 12286. Any transporting allowed by this section must be done as required by Section 12026.1.

(b)(1) Any licensed gun dealer, as defined in subdivision (c), may take possession of any assault weapon or .50 BMG rifle for the purposes of servicing or repair from any person to whom it is legally registered or who has been issued a permit to possess it pursuant to this chapter.

(2) Any licensed gun dealer, as defined in subdivision (c), may transfer possession of any assault weapon or .50 BMG rifle received pursuant to paragraph (1), to a gunsmith for purposes of accomplishing service or repair of the same. Transfers are permissible only to the following persons:

(A) A gunsmith who is in the dealer's employ.

(B) A gunsmith with whom the dealer has contracted for gunsmithing services. In order for this subparagraph to apply, the gunsmith receiving the assault weapon or .50 BMG rifle shall hold all of the following:

(i) A dealer's license issued pursuant to Chapter 44 (commencing with Section 921) of Title 18 of the United States Code and the regulations issued pursuant thereto.

(ii) Any business license required by a state or local governmental entity.

(c) The term "licensed gun dealer," as used in this article, means a person who is licensed pursuant to Section 12071 and who has a permit to sell assault weapons or .50 BMG rifles pursuant to Section 12287.

Chapter 2.5. Destructive Devices

12301. Definitions.

(a) The term "destructive device," as used in this chapter, shall include any of the following weapons:

(1) Any projectile containing any explosive or incendiary material or any other chemical substance, including, but not limited to, that which is commonly known as tracer or incendiary ammunition, except tracer ammunition manufactured for use in shotguns.

(2) Any bomb, grenade, explosive missile, or similar device or any launching device therefor.

(3) Any weapon of a caliber greater than 0.60 caliber which fires fixed ammunition, or any ammunition therefor, other than a shotgun (smooth or rifled bore) conforming to the definition of a "destructive device" found in subsection (b) of Section 479.11 of Title 27 of the Code of Federal Regulations, shotgun ammunition (single projectile or shot), antique rifle, or an antique cannon. For purposes of this section, the term "antique cannon" means any cannon manufactured before January 1, 1899, which has been rendered incapable of firing or for which ammunition is no longer manufactured in the United States and is not readily available in the ordinary channels of commercial trade. The term "antique rifle" means a firearm conforming to the definition of an "antique firearm" in Section 479.11 of Title 27 of the Code of Federal Regulations.

(4) Any rocket, rocket-propelled projectile, or similar device of a diameter greater than 0.60 inch, or any launching device therefor, and any rocket, rocket-propelled projectile, or similar device containing any explosive or incendiary material or any other chemical substance, other than the propellant for that device, except those devices as are designed primarily for emergency or distress signaling purposes.

(5) Any breakable container which contains a flammable liquid with a flashpoint of 150 degrees Fahrenheit or less and has a wick or similar device capable of being ignited, other than a device which is commercially manufactured primarily for the purpose of illumination.

(6) Any sealed device containing dry ice (CO₂) or other chemically reactive substances assembled for the purpose of causing an explosion by a chemical reaction.

(b) The term "explosive," as used in this chapter, shall mean any explosive defined in Section 12000 of the Health and Safety Code.

12302. Exemptions. Nothing in this chapter shall prohibit the sale to, purchase by, or possession, transportation, storage, or use of, destructive devices or explosives by:

(a) Any peace officer listed in Section 830.1 or 830.2, or any peace officer in the Department of Justice authorized by the Attorney General, while on duty and acting within the scope and course of his or her employment.

(b) Any member of the Army, Navy, Air Force, or Marine Corps of the United States, or the

National Guard, while on duty and acting within the scope and course of his or her employment.

Nothing in this chapter prohibits the sale to, or the purchase, possession, transportation, storage, or use by any person who is a regularly employed and paid officer, employee, or member of a fire department or fire protection or fire-fighting agency of the federal government, the State of California, a city, county, city and county, district, or other public or municipal corporation or political subdivision of this state, while on duty and acting within the scope and course of his or her employment, of any equipment used by that department or agency in the course of fire suppression.

12303. Possession; other than fixed ammunition; punishment. Any person, firm, or corporation who, within this state, possesses any destructive device, other than fixed ammunition of a caliber greater than .60 caliber, except as provided by this chapter, is guilty of a public offense and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail for a term not to exceed one year, or in state prison, or by a fine not to exceed ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) or by both such fine and imprisonment.

12303.6. Sale or transportation; other than fixed ammunition; punishment. Any person, firm, or corporation who, within this state, sells, offers for sale, or knowingly transports any destructive device, other than fixed ammunition of a caliber greater than .60 caliber, except as provided by this chapter, is guilty of a felony and is punishable by imprisonment in the state prison for two, three or four years.

12304. Sale, possession or transportation of fixed ammunition; punishment; subsequent conviction. Any person, firm or corporation who, within this state, sells, offers for sale, possesses or knowingly transports any fixed ammunition of a caliber greater than .60 caliber, except as provided in this chapter, is guilty of a public offense and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail for a term not to exceed six months or by a fine not to exceed one thousand dollars (\$1,000), or by both such fine and imprisonment.

A second or subsequent conviction shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail for a term not to exceed one year, or by imprisonment in the state prison, or by a fine not to exceed three thousand dollars (\$3,000), or by both such fine and imprisonment.

12305. Permit to conduct business, possess or transport; persons unqualified to receive permit; applications; fees; renewal; inspections for security and safe storage.

(a) Every dealer, manufacturer, importer, and exporter of any destructive device, or any motion picture or television studio using destructive devices in the conduct of its business, shall obtain a permit for the conduct of that business from the Department of Justice.

(b) Any person, firm, or corporation not mentioned in subdivision (a) shall obtain a permit from the Department of Justice in order to possess or transport any destructive device. No permit shall be issued to any person who meets any of the following criteria:

(1) Has been convicted of any felony.

(2) Is addicted to the use of any narcotic drug.

(3) Is a person in a class prohibited by Section 8100 or 8103 of the Welfare and Institutions Code or Section 12021 or 12021.1 of this code.

(c) Applications for permits shall be filed in writing, signed by the applicant if an individual, or by a member or officer qualified to sign if the

applicant is a firm or corporation, and shall state the name, business in which engaged, business address and a full description of the use to which the destructive devices are to be put.

(d) Applications and permits shall be uniform throughout the state on forms prescribed by the Department of Justice.

(e) Each applicant for a permit shall pay at the time of filing his or her application a fee not to exceed the application processing costs of the Department of Justice. A permit granted pursuant to this article may be renewed one year from the date of issuance, and annually thereafter, upon the filing of a renewal application and the payment of a permit renewal fee not to exceed the application processing costs of the Department of Justice. After the department establishes fees sufficient in amount to cover processing costs, the amount of the fees shall only increase at a rate not to exceed the legislatively approved cost-of-living adjustment for the department.

(f) Except as provided in subdivision (g), the Department of Justice shall, for every person, firm, or corporation to whom a permit is issued pursuant to this article, annually conduct an inspection for security and safe storage purposes, and to reconcile the inventory of destructive devices.

(g) A person, firm, or corporation with an inventory of fewer than five devices that require any Department of Justice permit shall be subject to an inspection for security and safe storage purposes, and to reconcile inventory, once every five years, or more frequently if determined by the department.

(h) Subdivisions (f) and (g) shall not apply to individuals possessing an assault weapon pursuant to a permit issued by the Department of Justice for noncommercial purposes.

12307. Unlawful possession; public nuisance; injunction; destruction of device. The possession of any destructive device in violation of this chapter shall be deemed to be a public nuisance and the Attorney General or district attorney of any city, county, or city and county may bring an action before the superior court to enjoin the possession of any destructive device.

Any destructive device found to be in violation of this chapter shall be surrendered to the Department of Justice, or to the sheriff or chief of police, if the sheriff or chief of police has elected to perform the services required by this section. The department, sheriff, or chief of police shall destroy the destructive device so as to render it unusable and unrepairable as a destructive device, except upon the filing of a certificate with the department by a judge or district attorney stating that the preservation of the destructive device is necessary to serve the ends of justice.

12312. Possession of materials with intent to make explosive or destructive device. Every person who possesses any substance, material, or any combination of substances or materials, with the intent to make any destructive device or any explosive without first obtaining a valid permit to make such destructive device or explosive, is guilty of a felony, and is punishable by imprisonment in the state prison for two, three, or four years.

Chapter 2.6. Ammunition

12316. Sale of ammunition or reloaded ammunition to a minor; defense; possession of ammunition by person prohibited from possessing a firearm; school grounds; exceptions to prohibitions; violations; punishment.

(a)(1) Any person, corporation, or dealer who does either of the following shall be punished by imprisonment in a county jail for a term not to exceed six months, or by a fine not to exceed one thousand dollars (\$1,000), or by both the imprisonment and fine:

(A) Sells any ammunition or reloaded ammunition to a person knowing that person to be under 18 years of age.

(B) Sells any ammunition or reloaded ammunition designed and intended for use in a pistol, revolver, or other firearm capable of being concealed upon the person to a person knowing that person to be under 21 years of age. As used in this subparagraph, "ammunition" means handgun ammunition as defined in subdivision (a) of Section 12323. Where ammunition or reloaded ammunition may be used in both a rifle and a handgun, federal law shall be considered for purposes of enforcing this subparagraph.

(2) Proof that a person, corporation, or dealer, or his or her agent or employee, demanded, was shown, and acted in reliance upon, bona fide evidence of majority and identity shall be a defense to any criminal prosecution under this subdivision. As used in this subdivision, "bona fide evidence of majority and identity" means a document issued by a federal, state, county, or municipal government, or subdivision or agency thereof, including, but not limited to, a motor vehicle operator's license, California state identification card, identification card issued to a member of the armed forces, or other form of identification that bears the name, date of birth, description, and picture of the person.

(b)(1) No person prohibited from owning or possessing a firearm under Section 12021 or 12021.1 of this code or Section 8100 or 8103 of the Welfare and Institutions Code shall own, possess, or have under his or her custody or control, any ammunition or reloaded ammunition.

(2) For purposes of this subdivision, "ammunition" shall include, but not be limited to, any bullet, cartridge, magazine, clip, speed loader, autoloader, or projectile capable of being fired from a firearm with a deadly consequence.

(3) A violation of this subdivision is punishable by imprisonment in a county jail not to exceed one year or in the state prison, by a fine not to exceed one thousand dollars (\$1,000), or by both the fine and imprisonment.

(c) Unless it is with the written permission of the school district superintendent, his or her 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 or persons exempted under subparagraph (A) of paragraph (1) of subdivision (a) of Section 12027. This subdivision shall not apply to 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, any person summoned by any of these officers to assist in making an arrest or preserving the peace while he or she is actually engaged in assisting the officer, a member of the military forces of this state or of the United States who is engaged in the performance of his or her duties, a person holding a valid license to carry the firearm pursuant to Article 3 (commencing with Section 12050) of Chapter 1 of Title 2 of Part 4, or an armored vehicle guard, who is engaged in the performance of his or her duties, as defined

in subdivision (e) of Section 7521 of the Business and Professions Code.

A violation of this subdivision is punishable by imprisonment in a county jail for a term not to exceed six months, a fine not to exceed one thousand dollars (\$1,000), or both the imprisonment and fine.

(d)(1) A violation of paragraph (1) of subdivision (b) is justifiable where all of the following conditions are met:

(A) The person found the ammunition or reloaded ammunition or took the ammunition or reloaded ammunition from a person who was committing a crime against him or her.

(B) The person possessed the ammunition or reloaded ammunition no longer than was necessary to deliver or transport the ammunition or reloaded ammunition to a law enforcement agency for that agency's disposition according to law.

(C) The person is prohibited from possessing any ammunition or reloaded ammunition solely because that person is prohibited from owning or possessing a firearm only by virtue of Section 12021.

(2) Upon the trial for violating paragraph (1) of subdivision (b), the trier of fact shall determine whether the defendant is subject to the exemption created by this subdivision.

(3) The defendant has the burden of proving by a preponderance of the evidence that he or she is subject to the exemption provided by this subdivision.

12320. Possession; offense; punishment. Any person, firm, or corporation who, within this state knowingly possesses any handgun ammunition designed primarily to penetrate metal or armor is guilty of a public offense and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison, or in the county jail for a term not to exceed one year, or by a fine not to exceed five thousand dollars (\$5,000), or by both such fine and imprisonment.

12321. Manufacture, importation, sale or transportation; offense; punishment. Any person, firm, or corporation who, within this state, manufactures, imports, sells, offers to sell, or knowingly transports any handgun ammunition designed primarily to penetrate metal or armor is guilty of a felony and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by imprisonment in state prison, or by a fine not to exceed five thousand dollars (\$5,000), or by both such fine and imprisonment.

12322. Exemptions. Nothing in this chapter shall apply to or affect either of the following:

(a) The sale to, purchase by, possession of, or use of any ammunition by any member of the Army, Navy, Air Force, or Marine Corps of the United States, or the National Guard, while on duty and acting within the scope and course of his or her employment, or any police agency or forensic laboratory or any person who is the holder of a valid permit issued pursuant to Section 12305.

(b) The possession of handgun ammunition designed primarily to penetrate metal or armor by a person who found the ammunition, if he or she is not prohibited from possessing firearms or ammunition pursuant to Section 12021, 12021.1, or paragraph (1) of subdivision (b) of Section 12316 of this code or Section 8100 or 8103 of the Welfare and Institutions Code and is transporting the ammunition to a law enforcement agency for disposition according to law.

12323. Definitions. As used in this chapter, the following definitions shall apply:

(a) "Handgun ammunition" means ammunition principally for use in pistols, revolvers, and other

firearms capable of being concealed upon the person, as defined in subdivision (a) of Section 12001, notwithstanding that the ammunition may also be used in some rifles.

(b) "Handgun ammunition designed primarily to penetrate metal or armor" means any ammunition, except a shotgun shell or ammunition primarily designed for use in rifles, that is designed primarily to penetrate a body vest or body shield, and has either of the following characteristics:

(1) Has projectile or projectile core constructed entirely, excluding the presence of traces of other substances, from one or a combination of tungsten alloys, steel, iron, brass, beryllium copper, or depleted uranium, or any equivalent material of similar density or hardness.

(2) Is primarily manufactured or designed, by virtue of its shape, cross-sectional density, or any coating applied thereto, including, but not limited to, ammunition commonly known as "KTW ammunition," to breach or penetrate a body vest or body shield when fired from a pistol, revolver, or other firearm capable of being concealed upon the person.

(c) "Body vest or shield" means any bullet-resistant material intended to provide ballistic and trauma protection for the wearer or holder.

(d) "Rifle" shall have the same meaning as defined in paragraph (20) of subdivision (c) of Section 12020.

12324. Propellant removal and primer deactivation; exception. Nothing in this chapter shall prohibit the possession, importation, sale, attempted sale, or transport of ammunition from which the propellant has been removed and the primer has been permanently deactivated.

12325. Manufacture under government contract. Nothing in this chapter shall prohibit the manufacture of ammunition under contracts approved by agencies of the state or federal government.

Chapter 5. Firearm Devices

Article 1. General Provisions

12500. Silencer. The term "silencer" as used in this chapter means any device or attachment of any kind designed, used, or intended for use in silencing, diminishing, or muffling the report of a firearm. The term "silencer" also includes any combination of parts, designed or redesigned, and intended for use in assembling a silencer or fabricating a silencer and any part intended only for use in such assembly or fabrication.

12501. Possession of silencers; exceptions. Section 12520 shall not apply to, or affect, any of the following:

(a) The sale to, purchase by, or possession of silencers by agencies listed in Section 830.1, or the military or naval forces of this state or of the United States for use in the discharge of their official duties.

(b) The possession of silencers by regular, salaried, full-time peace officers who are employed by an agency listed in Section 830.1, or by the military or naval forces of this state or of the United States when on duty and when the use of silencers is authorized by the agency and is within the course and scope of their duties.

(c) The manufacture, possession, transportation, or sale or other transfer of silencers to an entity described in subdivision (a) by dealers or manufacturers registered under Chapter 53 (commencing with Section 5801) of Title 26 of the United States Code, and the regulations issued pursuant thereto.

Article 2. Unlawful Possession of Firearm Silencers

12520. Possession; offense; punishment.

Any person, firm, or corporation who within this state possesses a silencer is guilty of a felony and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison or by a fine not to exceed ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) or by both.

Chapter 6. Miscellaneous

Article 1. BB Devices and Imitation Firearms

12550. Definitions. As used in this article, the following definitions apply:

(a) "BB device" is defined in subdivision (g) of Section 12001.

(b) "Firearm" is defined in subdivision (b) of Section 12001.

(c) "Imitation firearm" means any BB device, toy gun, replica of a firearm, or other device that is so substantially similar in coloration and overall appearance to an existing firearm as to lead a reasonable person to perceive that the device is a firearm.

12551. Sale to minors; misdemeanor. Every person who sells to a minor any BB device is guilty of a misdemeanor.

12552. Furnishing of BB device to minor without parental consent; violation.

(a) Every person who furnishes any BB device to any minor, without the express or implied permission of the parent or legal guardian of the minor, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

(b) As used in this section, "furnishes" means any of the following:

(1) A loan.

(2) A transfer that does not involve a sale.

12553. Change, alteration, removal or obliteration of any required coloration or markings; misdemeanor; exceptions; violations of federal law.

(a) Any person who changes, alters, removes, or obliterates any coloration or markings that are required for by any applicable state or federal law or regulation, for any imitation firearm, or device described in subdivision (c) of Section 12555, in any way that makes the imitation firearm or device look more like a firearm is guilty of a misdemeanor. This subdivision shall not apply to manufacturer, importer, or distributor of imitation firearms or to the lawful use in theatrical productions, including motion pictures, television, and stage productions.

(b) Any manufacturer, importer, or distributor of imitation firearms that fails to comply with any applicable federal law or regulation governing the marking of a toy, look-alike or imitation firearm as defined by federal law or regulation is guilty of a misdemeanor.

12554. Conspicuous advisory required on imitation firearms; civil fines.

(a) Any imitation firearm manufactured after July 1, 2005, shall, at the time of offer for sale in this state, be accompanied by a conspicuous advisory in writing as part of the packaging, but not necessarily affixed to the imitation firearm, to the effect that the product may be mistaken for a firearm by law enforcement officers or others, that altering the coloration or markings required by state or federal law or regulations so as to make the product look more like a firearm is dangerous, and may be a crime, and that brandishing or displaying the product in public may cause confusion and may be a crime.

(b) Any manufacturer, importer, or distributor that fails to comply with this advisory for any imitation firearm manufactured after July 1, 2005, shall be liable for a civil fine for each action brought by a city attorney or district attorney of not more than one thousand dollars (\$1,000) for the first action, five thousand dollars (\$5,000) for the second action, and ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) for the third action and each subsequent action.

12555. Purchasing, selling, manufacturing, shipping, transporting, distributing, or receiving imitation firearms prohibited for commercial purposes; civil fines; exceptions.

(a) Any person who, for commercial purposes, purchases, sells, manufactures, ships, transports, distributes, or receives, by mail order or in any other manner, an imitation firearm except as authorized by this section shall be liable for a civil fine in an action brought by the city attorney or the district attorney of not more than ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) for each violation.

(b) The manufacture, purchase, sale, shipping, transport, distribution, or receipt, by mail or in any other manner, of imitation firearms is authorized if the device is manufactured, purchased, sold, shipped, transported, distributed, or received for any of the following purposes:

(1) Solely for export in interstate or foreign commerce.

(2) Solely for lawful use in theatrical productions, including motion picture, television, and stage productions.

(3) For use in a certified or regulated sporting event or competition.

(4) For use in military or civil defense activities, or ceremonial activities.

(5) For public displays authorized by public or private schools.

(c) As used in this section, "imitation firearm" does not include any of the following:

(1) A nonfiring collector's replica that is historically significant, and is offered for sale in conjunction with a wall plaque or presentation case.

(2) A BB device, as defined in subdivision (g) of Section 12001.

(3) A device where the entire exterior surface of the device is white, bright red, bright orange, bright yellow, bright green, bright blue, bright pink, or bright purple, either singly or as the predominant color in combination with other colors in any pattern, as provided by federal regulations governing imitation firearms, or where the entire device is constructed of transparent or translucent materials which permits unmistakable observation of the device's complete contents, as provided by federal regulations governing imitation firearms.

12556. Open display in public place prohibited; violations; exceptions

(a) No person may openly display or expose any imitation firearm, as defined in Section 12550, in a public place.

(b) Violation of this section, except as provided in subdivision (c), is an infraction punishable by a fine of one hundred dollars (\$100) for the first offense, and three hundred dollars (\$300) for a second offense.

(c) A third or subsequent violation of this section is punishable as a misdemeanor.

(d) Subdivision (a) shall not apply to the following, when the imitation firearm is:

(1) Packaged or concealed so that it is not subject to public viewing.

(2) Displayed or exposed in the course of commerce, including commercial film or video

productions, or for service, repair, or restoration of the imitation firearm.

(3) Used in a theatrical production, a motion picture, video, television, or stage production.

(4) Used in conjunction with a certified or regulated sporting event or competition.

(5) Used in conjunction with lawful hunting, or lawful pest control activities.

(6) Used or possessed at certified or regulated public or private shooting ranges.

(7) Used at fairs, exhibitions, expositions, or other similar activities for which a permit has been obtained from a local or state government.

(8) Used in military, civil defense, or civic activities, including flag ceremonies, color guards, parades, award presentations, historical reenactments, and memorials.

(9) Used for public displays authorized by public or private schools or displays that are part of a museum collection.

(10) Used in parades, ceremonies, or other similar activities for which a permit has been obtained from a local or state government.

(11) Displayed on a wall plaque or in a presentation case.

(12) Used in areas where the discharge of a firearm is lawful.

(13) A device where the entire exterior surface of the device is white, bright red, bright orange, bright yellow, bright green, bright blue, bright pink, or bright purple, either singly or as the predominant color in combination with other colors in any pattern, or where the entire device is constructed of transparent or translucent materials which permits unmistakable observation of the device's complete contents. Merely having an orange tip as provided in federal law and regulations does not satisfy this requirement. The entire surface must be colored or transparent or translucent.

(e) For purposes of this section, the term "public place" means an area open to the public and includes streets, sidewalks, bridges, alleys, plazas, parks, driveways, front yards, parking lots, automobiles, whether moving or not, and buildings open to the general public, including those that serve food or drink, or provide entertainment, and the doorways and entrances to buildings or dwellings.

(f) Nothing in this section shall be construed to preclude prosecution for a violation of Section 171b, 171.5, or 626.10.

Article 8. Handgun Safety Certificate

12800. Legislative intent. It is the intent of the Legislature in enacting this article to require that persons who obtain handguns have a basic familiarity with those firearms, including, but not limited to, the safe handling and storage of those firearms. It is not the intent of the Legislature to require a handgun safety certificate for the mere possession of a firearm.

12801. Definitions.

(a) As used in this article, the following definitions shall apply:

(1) "Department" means the Department of Justice.

(2) "DOJ Certified Instructor" or "certified instructor" means a person designated as a handgun safety instructor by the Department of Justice pursuant to subdivision (d) of Section 12804.

(b) No person shall do either of the following:

(1) Purchase or receive any handgun, except an antique firearm, as defined in paragraph (16) of subsection (a) of Section 921 of Title 18 of the

United States Code, without a valid handgun safety certificate.

(2) Sell, deliver, loan, or transfer any handgun, except an antique firearm, as defined in paragraph (16) of subsection (a) of Section 921 of Title 18 of the United States Code, to any person who does not have a valid handgun safety certificate.

(c) Any person who violates subdivision (b) is guilty of a misdemeanor.

(d) The provisions of this section are cumulative, and shall not be construed as restricting the application of any other law. However, an act or omission punishable in different ways by different provisions of this code shall not be punished under more than one provision.

12802. Prohibited acts.

(a) No person may commit an act of collusion as specified in Section 12072.

(b) Any person who alters, counterfeits, or falsifies a handgun safety certificate, or who uses or attempts to use any altered, counterfeited, or falsified handgun safety certificate to purchase a handgun is guilty of a misdemeanor.

(c) The provisions of this section are cumulative and shall not be construed as restricting the application of any other law. However, an act or omission punishable in different ways by this section and different provisions of this code shall not be punished under more than one provision.

12804. Instructional materials and requirements.

(a) The department shall develop an instructional manual in English and in Spanish by October 1, 2002. The department shall make the instructional manual available to firearms dealers licensed pursuant to Section 12071, who shall make it available to the general public. Essential portions of the manual may be included in the pamphlet described in Section 12080.

(b) The department shall develop audiovisual materials in English and in Spanish by March 1, 2003, to be issued to instructors certified by the department.

(c)(1) The department shall develop a written objective test, in English and in Spanish, and prescribe its content, form, and manner, to be administered by an instructor certified by the department. If the person taking the test is unable to read, the examination shall be administered orally. The test shall cover, but not be limited to, all of the following: ...

(e) If a dealer licensed pursuant to Section 12071 or his or her employee, or where the managing officer or partner is certified as an instructor pursuant to this article, he or she shall also designate a separate room or partitioned area for a person to take the objective test, and maintain adequate supervision to assure that no acts of collusion occur while the objective test is being administered.

(f) The department shall solicit input from any reputable association or organization, including any law enforcement association that has as one of its objectives the promotion of firearms safety, in the development of the handgun safety certificate instructional materials.

(g) The department shall develop handgun safety certificates to be issued by instructors certified by the department, to those persons who have complied with this article.

(h) The department shall be immune from any liability arising from implementing this section.

(i) The department shall update test materials related to this article every five years.

(j) Department Certified Instructor applicants shall have a certification to provide training from one of the following organizations as specified,

or any entity found by the department to give comparable instruction in firearms safety, or the applicant shall have similar or equivalent training to that provided by the following, as determined by the department:

12805. Tests.

(a) An applicant for a handgun safety certificate shall successfully pass the objective test referred to in paragraph (1) of subdivision (c) of Section 12804, with a passing grade of at least 75 percent. Any person receiving a passing grade on the objective test shall immediately be issued a handgun safety certificate by the instructor.

12806. Certificates; required information; expiration.

(a) A handgun safety certificate shall include, but not be limited to, the following information:

(1) A unique handgun safety certificate identification number.

(2) The holder's full name.

(3) The holder's date of birth.

(4) The holder's driver's license or identification number.

(5) The holder's signature.

(6) The signature of the issuing instructor.

(7) The date of issuance.

(b) The handgun safety certificate shall expire five years after the date that it was issued by the certified instructor.

12807. Exemptions.

(a) The following persons, properly identified, are exempted from the handgun safety certificate requirement in subdivision (b) of Section 12801:

(1) Any active or honorably retired peace officer, as defined in Chapter 4.5 (commencing with Section 830) of Title 3 of Part 2.

(2) Any active or honorably retired federal officer or law enforcement agent.

(3) Any reserve peace officer, as defined in Section 832.6.

(4) Any person who has successfully completed the course of training specified in Section 832.

(5) A firearms dealer licensed pursuant to Section 12071, who is acting in the course and scope of his or her activities as a person licensed pursuant to Section 12071.

(6) A federally licensed collector who is acquiring or being loaned a handgun that is a curio or relic, as defined in Section 478.11 of Title 27 of the Code of Federal Regulations, who has a current certificate of eligibility issued to him or her by the department pursuant to Section 12071.

(7) A person to whom a handgun is being returned, where the person receiving the firearm is the owner of the firearm.

(8) A family member of a peace officer or deputy sheriff from a local agency who receives a firearm pursuant to Section 50081 of the Government Code.

(9) Any individual who has a valid concealed weapons permit issued pursuant to Section 12050.

(10) An active, or honorably retired member of the United States Armed Forces, the National Guard, the Air National Guard, the active reserve components of the United States, where individuals in those organizations are properly identified. For purposes of this section, proper identification includes the Armed Forces Identification Card, or other written documentation certifying that the individual is an active or honorably retired member.

(11) Any person who is authorized to carry loaded firearms pursuant to subdivision (c) or (d) of Section 12031.

(12) Persons who are the holders of a special weapons permit issued by the department pursuant to Section 12095, 12230, 12250, or 12305.

(b) The following persons who take title or possession of a handgun by operation of law in a representative capacity, until or unless they transfer title ownership of the handgun to themselves in a personal capacity, are exempted from the handgun safety certificate requirement in subdivision (b) of Section 12801:

(1) The executor or administrator of an estate.

(2) A secured creditor or an agent or employee thereof when the firearms are possessed as collateral for, or as a result of, or an agent or employee thereof when the firearms are possessed as collateral for, or as a result of, a default under a security agreement under the Commercial Code.

(3) A levying officer, as defined in Section 481.140, 511.060, or 680.260 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

(4) A receiver performing his or her functions as a receiver.

(5) A trustee in bankruptcy performing his or her duties.

(6) An assignee for the benefit of creditors performing his or her functions as an assignee.

12809. Operative date of article. Except for the provisions of Section 12804, this article shall become operative on January 1, 2003.

California Family Code

Division 10. Prevention of Domestic Violence

Part 1. Short Title and Definitions

6211. Domestic violence. "Domestic violence" is abuse perpetrated against any of the following persons:

(a) A spouse or former spouse.

(b) A cohabitant or former cohabitant, as defined in Section 6209.

(c) A person with whom the respondent is having or has had a dating or engagement relationship.

(d) A person with whom the respondent has had a child, where the presumption applies that the male parent is the father of the child of the female parent under the Uniform Parentage Act (Part 3 (commencing with Section 7600) of Division 12).

(e) A child of a party or a child who is the subject of an action under the Uniform Parentage Act, where the presumption applies that the male parent is the father of the child to be protected.

(f) Any other person related by consanguinity or affinity within the second degree.

6218. Protective order. "Protective order" means an order that includes any of the following restraining orders, whether issued ex parte, after notice and hearing, or in a judgment:

(a) An order described in Section 6320 enjoining specific acts of abuse.

(b) An order described in Section 6321 excluding a person from a dwelling.

(c) An order described in Section 6322 enjoining other specified behavior.

Part 4. Protective Orders and Other Domestic Violence Prevention Orders

Chapter 3. Registration and Enforcement of Orders

6388. Willful and knowing violation of order; penalty. A willful and knowing violation of a protective order, as defined in Section 6218, is a crime punishable as provided by Section 273.6 of the Penal Code.

6389. Firearm ownership, possession, purchase, or receipt; relinquishment order; use immunity; storage fee; order content; exemption; sale; penalty.

(a) A person subject to a protective order, as defined in Section 6218, shall not own, possess, purchase, or receive a firearm while that protective order is in effect. Every person who owns, possesses, purchases or receives, or attempts to purchase or receive a firearm while the protective order is in effect is punishable pursuant to subdivision (g) of Section 12021 of the Penal Code.

(b) On all forms providing notice that a protective order has been requested or granted, the Judicial Council, shall include a notice that, upon service of the order, the respondent shall be ordered to relinquish possession or control of any firearms and not to purchase or receive or attempt to purchase or receive any firearms for a period not to exceed the duration of the restraining order.

(c) Upon issuance of a protective order, as defined in Section 6218, the court shall order the respondent to relinquish any firearm in that person's immediate possession or control, or subject to that person's immediate possession or control, within 24 hours of being served with the order, by either surrendering the firearm to the control of local law enforcement officials, or by selling the firearm to a licensed gun dealer, as specified in Section 12071 of the Penal Code. A person ordered to relinquish any firearm pursuant to this subdivision shall file with the court a receipt showing the firearm was surrendered to the local law enforcement agency or sold to a licensed gun dealer within 72 hours after receiving the order.

(d) If the respondent declines to relinquish possession of any firearm based upon the assertion of the right against self-incrimination, as provided by the Fifth Amendment to the United States Constitution and Section 15 of Article I of the California Constitution, the court may grant use immunity for the act of relinquishing the firearm required under this section.

(e) A local law enforcement agency may charge the respondent a fee for the storage of any firearm pursuant to this section. This fee shall not exceed the actual cost incurred by the local law enforcement agency for the storage of the firearm. For purposes of this subdivision, "actual cost" means expenses directly related to taking possession of a firearm, storing the firearm, and surrendering possession of the firearm to a licensed dealer as defined in Section 12071 of the Penal Code or to the respondent.

(f) The restraining order requiring a person to relinquish a firearm pursuant to subdivision (c) shall state on its face that the respondent is prohibited from owning, possessing, purchasing, or receiving a firearm while the protective order is in effect and that the firearm shall be relinquished to the local law enforcement agency for that jurisdiction or sold to a licensed gun dealer, and that proof of surrender or sale shall be filed with the court within a specified period of receipt

of the order. The order shall also state on its face the expiration date for relinquishment. Nothing in this section shall limit a respondent's right under existing law to petition the court at a later date for modification of the order.

(g) The restraining order requiring a person to relinquish a firearm pursuant to subdivision (c) shall prohibit the person from possessing or controlling any firearm for the duration of the order. At the expiration of the order, the local law enforcement agency shall return possession of any surrendered firearm to the respondent, within five days after the expiration of the relinquishment order, unless the local law enforcement agency determines that (1) the firearm has been stolen, (2) the respondent is prohibited from possessing a firearm because the respondent is in any prohibited class for the possession of firearms, as defined in Sections 12021 and 12021.1 of the Penal Code and Sections 8100 and 8103 of the Welfare and Institutions Code, or (3) another successive restraining order is used against the respondent under this section. If the local law enforcement agency determines that the respondent is the legal owner of any firearm deposited with the local law enforcement agency and is prohibited from possessing any firearm, the respondent shall be entitled to sell or transfer the firearm to a licensed dealer as defined in Section 12071 of the Penal Code. If the firearm has been stolen, the firearm shall be restored to the lawful owner upon his or her identification of the firearm and proof of ownership.

(h) The court may, as part of the relinquishment order, grant an exemption from the relinquishment requirements of this section for a particular firearm if the respondent can show that a particular firearm is necessary as a condition of continued employment and that the current employer is unable to reassign the respondent to another position where a firearm is unnecessary. If an exemption is granted pursuant to this subdivision, the order shall provide that the firearm shall be in the physical possession of the respondent only during scheduled work hours and during travel to and from his or her place of employment. In any case involving a peace officer who as a condition of employment and whose personal safety depends on the ability to carry a firearm, a court may allow the peace officer to continue to carry a firearm, either on duty or off duty, if the court finds by a preponderance of the evidence that the officer does not pose a threat of harm. Prior to making this finding, the court shall require a mandatory psychological evaluation of the peace officer and may require the peace officer to enter into counseling or other remedial treatment program to deal with any propensity for domestic violence.

(i) During the period of the relinquishment order, a respondent is entitled to make one sale of all firearms that are in the possession of a local law enforcement agency pursuant to this section. A licensed gun dealer, who presents a local law enforcement agency with a bill of sale indicating that all firearms owned by the respondent that are in the possession of the local law enforcement agency have been sold by the respondent to the licensed gun dealer, shall be given possession of those firearms, at the location where a respondent's firearms are stored, within five days of presenting the local law enforcement agency with a bill of sale.

(j) The disposition of any unclaimed property under this section shall be made pursuant to Section 1413 of the Penal Code.

(k) The return of a firearm to any person pursuant to subdivision (g) shall not be subject to

the requirements of subdivision (d) of Section 12072 of the Penal Code.

(l) If the respondent notifies the court that he or she owns a firearm that is not in his or her immediate possession, the court may limit the order to exclude that firearm if the judge is satisfied the respondent is unable to gain access to that firearm while the protective order is in effect.

(m) Any respondent to a protective order who violates any order issued pursuant to this section shall be punished under the provisions of subdivision (g) of Section 12021 of the Penal Code.

California Welfare and Institutions Code

Division 8. Miscellaneous

Chapter 3. Firearms

8100. Possession, purchase or receipt by person receiving inpatient treatment for a mental disorder or who has communicated a threat of physical violence to a psychotherapist; violation.

(a) A person shall not have in his or her possession or under his or her custody or control, or purchase or receive, or attempt to purchase or receive, any firearms whatsoever or any other deadly weapon, if on or after January 1, 1992, he or she has been admitted to a facility and is receiving inpatient treatment and, in the opinion of the attending health professional who is primarily responsible for the patient's treatment of a mental disorder, is a danger to self or others, as specified by Section 5150, 5250, or 5300, even though the patient has consented to that treatment. A person is not subject to this subdivision once he or she is discharged from the facility.

(b)(1) A person shall not have in his or her possession or under his or her custody or control, or purchase or receive, or attempt to purchase or receive, any firearms whatsoever or any other deadly weapon for a period of six months whenever, on or after January 1, 1992, he or she communicates to a licensed psychotherapist, as defined in subdivisions (a) to (e), inclusive, of Section 1010 of the Evidence Code, a serious threat of physical violence against a reasonably identifiable victim or victims. The six-month period shall commence from the date that the licensed psychotherapist reports to the local law enforcement agency the identity of the person making the communication. The prohibition provided for in this subdivision shall not apply unless the licensed psychotherapist notifies a local law enforcement agency of the threat by that person. The person, however, may own, possess, have custody or control over, or receive or purchase any firearm if a superior court, pursuant to paragraph (3) and upon petition of the person, has found, by a preponderance of the evidence, that the person is likely to use firearms or other deadly weapons in a safe and lawful manner.

(2) Upon receipt of the report from the local law enforcement agency pursuant to subdivision (c) of Section 8105, the Department of Justice shall notify by certified mail, return receipt requested, a person subject to this subdivision of the following:

(A) That he or she is prohibited from possessing, having custody or control over, receiving, or purchasing any firearm or other deadly weapon for a period of six months commencing from the date that the licensed psychotherapist reports to the local law enforcement agency the identity of the person making the communication. The

notice shall state the date when the prohibition commences and ends.

(B) That he or she may petition a court, as provided in this subdivision, for an order permitting the person to own, possess, control, receive, or purchase a firearm.

(3) Any person who is subject to paragraph (1) may petition the superior court of his or her county of residence for an order that he or she may own, possess, have custody or control over, receive, or purchase firearms. At the time the petition is filed, the clerk of the court shall set a hearing date and notify the person, the Department of Justice, and the district attorney. The people of the State of California shall be the respondent in the proceeding and shall be represented by the district attorney. Upon motion of the district attorney, or upon its own motion, the superior court may transfer the petition to the county in which the person resided at the time of the statements, or the county in which the person made the statements. Within seven days after receiving notice of the petition, the Department of Justice shall file copies of the reports described in Section 8105 with the superior court. The reports shall be disclosed upon request to the person and to the district attorney. The district attorney shall be entitled to a continuance of the hearing to a date of not less than 14 days after the district attorney is notified of the hearing date by the clerk of the court. The court, upon motion of the petitioner establishing that confidential information is likely to be discussed during the hearing that would cause harm to the person, shall conduct the hearing in camera with only the relevant parties present, unless the court finds that the public interest would be better served by conducting the hearing in public. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, declarations, police reports, including criminal history information, and any other material and relevant evidence that is not excluded under Section 352 of the Evidence Code, shall be admissible at the hearing under this paragraph. If the court finds by a preponderance of the evidence that the person would be likely to use firearms in a safe and lawful manner, the court shall order that the person may have custody or control over, receive, possess, or purchase firearms. A copy of the order shall be submitted to the Department of Justice. Upon receipt of the order, the department shall delete any reference to the prohibition against firearms from the person's state summary criminal history information.

(c) "Discharge," for the purposes of this section, does not include a leave of absence from a facility.

(d) "Attending health care professional," as used in this section, means the licensed health care professional primarily responsible for the person's treatment who is qualified to make the decision that the person has a mental disorder and has probable cause to believe that the person is a danger to self or others.

(e) "Deadly weapon," as used in this section and in Sections 8101, 8102, and 8103, means any weapon, the possession or concealed carrying of which is prohibited by Section 12020 of the Penal Code.

(f) "Danger to self," as used in subdivision (a), means a voluntary person who has made a serious threat of, or attempted, suicide with the use of a firearm or other deadly weapon.

(g) A violation of subdivision (a) of, or paragraph (1) of subdivision (b) of, this section shall be a public offense, punishable by imprisonment in the state prison, or in a county jail for not

more than one year, by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars (\$1,000), or by both that imprisonment and fine.

(h) The prohibitions set forth in this section shall be in addition to those set forth in Section 8103.

(i) Any person admitted and receiving treatment prior to January 1, 1992, shall be governed by this section, as amended by Chapter 1090 of the Statutes of 1990, until discharged from the facility.

8101. Supplying, selling, giving, or allowing possession or control of firearms or deadly weapons; persons described in § 8100 or 8103; punishment; deadly weapon definition.

(a) Any person who shall knowingly supply, sell, give, or allow possession or control of a deadly weapon to any person described in Section 8100 or 8103 shall be punishable by imprisonment in the state prison, or in a county jail for a period of not exceeding one year, by a fine of not exceeding one thousand dollars (\$1,000), or by both the fine and imprisonment.

(b) Any person who shall knowingly supply, sell, give, or allow possession or control of a firearm to any person described in Section 8100 or 8103 shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for two, three, or four years.

(c) "Deadly weapon," as used in this section has the meaning prescribed by Section 8100.

8103. [1st version] Particular persons; weapons restrictions; violations; punishment.

(a)(1) No person who after October 1, 1955, has been adjudicated by a court of any state to be a danger to others as a result of a mental disorder or mental illness, or who has been adjudicated to be a mentally disordered sex offender, shall purchase or receive, or attempt to purchase or receive, or have in his or her possession, custody, or control any firearm or any other deadly weapon unless there has been issued to the person a certificate by the court of adjudication upon release from treatment or at a later date stating that the person may possess a firearm or any other deadly weapon without endangering others, and the person has not, subsequent to the issuance of the certificate, again been adjudicated by a court to be a danger to others as a result of a mental disorder or mental illness.

(2) The court shall immediately notify the Department of Justice of the court order finding the individual to be a person described in paragraph (1). The court shall also notify the Department of Justice of any certificate issued as described in paragraph (1).

(b)(1) No person who has been found, pursuant to Section 1026 of the Penal Code or the law of any other state or the United States, not guilty by reason of insanity of murder, mayhem, a violation of Section 207, 209, or 209.5 of the Penal Code in which the victim suffers intentionally inflicted great bodily injury, carjacking or robbery in which the victim suffers great bodily injury, a violation of Section 451 or 452 of the Penal Code involving a trailer coach, as defined in Section 635 of the Vehicle Code, or any dwelling house, a violation of paragraph (1) or (2) of subdivision (a) of Section 262 or paragraph (2) or (3) of subdivision (a) of Section 261 of the Penal Code, a violation of Section 459 of the Penal Code in the first degree, assault with intent to commit murder, a violation of Section 220 of the Penal Code in which the victim suffers great bodily injury, a violation of Section 12303.1, 12303.2, 12303.3, 12308, 12309, or 12310 of

the Penal Code, or of a felony involving death, great bodily injury, or an act which poses a serious threat of bodily harm to another person, or a violation of the law of any other state or the United States that includes all the elements of any of the above felonies as defined under California law, shall purchase or receive, or attempt to purchase or receive, or have in his or her possession or under his or her custody or control any firearm or any other deadly weapon.

(2) The court shall immediately notify the Department of Justice of the court order finding the person to be a person described in paragraph (1).

(c)(1) No person who has been found, pursuant to Section 1026 of the Penal Code or the law of any other state or the United States, not guilty by reason of insanity of any crime other than those described in subdivision (b) shall purchase or receive, or attempt to purchase or receive, or shall have in his or her possession, custody, or control any firearm or any other deadly weapon unless the court of commitment has found the person to have recovered sanity, pursuant to Section 1026.2 of the Penal Code or the law of any other state or the United States.

(2) The court shall immediately notify the Department of Justice of the court order finding the person to be a person described in paragraph (1). The court shall also notify the Department of Justice when it finds that the person has recovered his or her sanity.

(d)(1) No person found by a court to be mentally incompetent to stand trial, pursuant to Section 1370 or 1370.1 of the Penal Code or the law of any other state or the United States, shall purchase or receive, or attempt to purchase or receive, or shall have in his or her possession, custody, or control any firearm or any other deadly weapon, unless there has been a finding with respect to the person of restoration to competence to stand trial by the committing court, pursuant to Section 1372 of the Penal Code or the law of any other state or the United States.

(2) The court shall immediately notify the Department of Justice of the court order finding the person to be mentally incompetent as described in paragraph (1). The court shall also notify the Department of Justice when it finds that the person has recovered his or her competence.

(e)(1) No person who has been placed under conservatorship by a court, pursuant to Section 5350 or the law of any other state or the United States, because the person is gravely disabled as a result of a mental disorder or impairment by chronic alcoholism shall purchase or receive, or attempt to purchase or receive, or shall have in his or her possession, custody, or control any firearm or any other deadly weapon while under the conservatorship if, at the time the conservatorship was ordered or thereafter, the court which imposed the conservatorship found that possession of a firearm or any other deadly weapon by the person would present a danger to the safety of the person or to others. Upon placing any person under conservatorship, and prohibiting firearm or any other deadly weapon possession by the person, the court shall notify the person of this prohibition.

(2) The court shall immediately notify the Department of Justice of the court order placing the person under conservatorship and prohibiting firearm or any other deadly weapon possession by the person as described in paragraph (1). The notice shall include the date the conservatorship was imposed and the date the conservatorship is to be terminated. If the conservatorship is subsequently terminated before the date

listed in the notice to the Department of Justice or the court subsequently finds that possession of a firearm or any other deadly weapon by the person would no longer present a danger to the safety of the person or others, the court shall immediately notify the Department of Justice.

(3) All information provided to the Department of Justice pursuant to paragraph (2) shall be kept confidential, separate, and apart from all other records maintained by the department, and shall be used only to determine eligibility to purchase or possess firearms or other deadly weapons. Any person who knowingly furnishes that information for any other purpose is guilty of a misdemeanor. All the information concerning any person shall be destroyed upon receipt by the Department of Justice of notice of the termination of conservatorship as to that person pursuant to paragraph (2).

(f)(1) No person who has been (A) taken into custody as provided in Section 5150 because that person is a danger to himself, herself, or to others, (B) assessed within the meaning of Section 5151, and (C) admitted to a designated facility within the meaning of Sections 5151 and 5152 because that person is a danger to himself, herself, or others, shall own, possess, control, receive, or purchase, or attempt to own, possess, control, receive, or purchase any firearm for a period of five years after the person is released from the facility. A person described in the preceding sentence, however, may own, possess, control, receive, or purchase, or attempt to own, possess, control, receive, or purchase any firearm if the superior court has, pursuant to paragraph (4), upon petition of the person, found, by a preponderance of the evidence, that the person is likely to use firearms in a safe and lawful manner.

(2) For each person subject to this subdivision, the facility shall immediately, on the date of admission, submit a report to the Department of Justice, on a form prescribed by the department, containing information that includes, but is not limited to, the identity of the person and the legal grounds upon which the person was admitted to the facility.

Any report prescribed by this subdivision shall be confidential, except for purposes of the court proceedings described in this subdivision and for determining the eligibility of the person to own, possess, control, receive, or purchase a firearm.

(3) Prior to, or concurrent with, the discharge, the facility shall inform a person subject to this subdivision that he or she is prohibited from owning, possessing, controlling, receiving, or purchasing any firearm for a period of five years. Simultaneously, the facility shall inform the person that he or she may petition a court, as provided in this subdivision, for an order permitting the person to own, possess, control, receive, or purchase a firearm.

(4) Any person who is subject to paragraph (1) may petition the superior court of his or her county of residence for an order that he or she may own, possess, control, receive, or purchase firearms. At the time the petition is filed, the clerk of the court shall set a hearing date and notify the person, the Department of Justice, and the district attorney. The People of the State of California shall be the respondent in the proceeding and shall be represented by the district attorney. Upon motion of the district attorney, or on its own motion, the superior court may transfer the petition to the county in which the person resided at the time of his or her detention, the county in which the person was detained, or the county in which the person was evaluated or

treated. Within seven days after receiving notice of the petition, the Department of Justice shall file copies of the reports described in this section with the superior court. The reports shall be disclosed upon request to the person and to the district attorney. The district attorney shall be entitled to a continuance of the hearing to a date of not less than 14 days after the district attorney was notified of the hearing date by the clerk of the court. The district attorney may notify the county mental health director of the petition who shall provide information about the detention of the person that may be relevant to the court and shall file that information with the superior court. That information shall be disclosed to the person and to the district attorney. The court, upon motion of the person subject to paragraph (1) establishing that confidential information is likely to be discussed during the hearing that would cause harm to the person, shall conduct the hearing in camera with only the relevant parties present, unless the court finds that the public interest would be better served by conducting the hearing in public. Notwithstanding any other law, declarations, police reports, including criminal history information, and any other material and relevant evidence that is not excluded under Section 352 of the Evidence Code, shall be admissible at the hearing under this section. If the court finds by a preponderance of the evidence that the person would be likely to use firearms in a safe and lawful manner, the court may order that the person may own, control, receive, possess, or purchase firearms. A copy of the order shall be submitted to the Department of Justice.

Upon receipt of the order, the Department of Justice shall delete any reference to the prohibition against firearms from the person's state summary criminal history information.

(5) Nothing in this subdivision shall prohibit the use of reports filed pursuant to this section to determine the eligibility of persons to own, possess, control, receive, or purchase a firearm if the person is the subject of a criminal investigation, a part of which involves the ownership, possession, control, receipt, or purchase of a firearm.

(g)(1) No person who has been certified for intensive treatment under Section 5250, 5260, or 5270.15 shall own, possess, control, receive, or purchase, or attempt to own, possess, control, receive, or purchase any firearm for a period of five years.

Any person who meets the criteria contained in subdivision (e) or (f) who is released from intensive treatment shall nevertheless, if applicable, remain subject to the prohibition contained in subdivision (e) or (f).

(2) For each person certified for intensive treatment under paragraph (1), the facility shall immediately submit a report to the Department of Justice, on a form prescribed by the department, containing information regarding the person, including, but not limited to, the legal identity of the person and the legal grounds upon which the person was certified. Any report submitted pursuant to this paragraph shall only be used for the purposes specified in paragraph (2) of subdivision (f).

(3) Prior to, or concurrent with, the discharge of each person certified for intensive treatment under paragraph (1), the facility shall inform the person of that information specified in paragraph (3) of subdivision (f).

(4) Any person who is subject to the prohibition contained in paragraph (1) may fully invoke paragraph (4) of subdivision (f).

(h) For all persons identified in subdivisions (f) and (g), facilities shall report to the Department of Justice as specified in those subdivisions, except facilities shall not report persons under subdivision (g) if the same persons previously have been reported under subdivision (f).

Additionally, all facilities shall report to the Department of Justice upon the discharge of persons from whom reports have been submitted pursuant to subdivision (f) or (g). However, a report shall not be filed for persons who are discharged within 31 days after the date of admission.

(i) Every person who owns or possesses or has under his or her custody or control, or purchases or receives, or attempts to purchase or receive, any firearm or any other deadly weapon in violation of this section shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison or in a county jail for not more than one year.

(j) "Deadly weapon," as used in this section, has the meaning prescribed by Section 8100.

8103. [2nd version] Particular persons; weapons restrictions; violations; punishment.

(a)(1) No person who after October 1, 1955, has been adjudicated by a court of any state to be a danger to others as a result of a mental disorder or mental illness, or who has been adjudicated to be a mentally disordered sex offender, shall purchase or receive, or attempt to purchase or receive, or have in his or her possession, custody, or control any firearm or any other deadly weapon unless there has been issued to the person a certificate by the court of adjudication upon release from treatment or at a later date stating that the person may possess a firearm or any other deadly weapon without endangering others, and the person has not, subsequent to the issuance of the certificate, again been adjudicated by a court to be a danger to others as a result of a mental disorder or mental illness.

(2) The court shall immediately notify the Department of Justice of the court order finding the individual to be a person described in paragraph (1). The court shall also notify the Department of Justice of any certificate issued as described in paragraph (1).

(b)(1) No person who has been found, pursuant to Section 1026 of the Penal Code or the law of any other state or the United States, not guilty by reason of insanity of murder, mayhem, a violation of Section 207, 209, or 209.5 of the Penal Code in which the victim suffers intentionally inflicted great bodily injury, carjacking or robbery in which the victim suffers great bodily injury, a violation of Section 451 or 452 of the Penal Code involving a trailer coach, as defined in Section 635 of the Vehicle Code, or any dwelling house, a violation of paragraph (1) or (2) of subdivision (a) of Section 262 or paragraph (2) or (3) of subdivision (a) of Section 261 of the Penal Code, a violation of Section 459 of the Penal Code in the first degree, assault with intent to commit murder, a violation of Section 220 of the Penal Code in which the victim suffers great bodily injury, a violation of Section 12303.1, 12303.2, 12303.3, 12308, 12309, or 12310 of the Penal Code, or of a felony involving death, great bodily injury, or an act which poses a serious threat of bodily harm to another person, or a violation of the law of any other state or the United States that includes all the elements of any of the above felonies as defined under California law, shall purchase or receive, or attempt to purchase or receive, or have in his or her pos-

session or under his or her custody or control any firearm or any other deadly weapon.

(2) The court shall immediately notify the Department of Justice of the court order finding the person to be a person described in paragraph (1).

(c)(1) No person who has been found, pursuant to Section 1026 of the Penal Code or the law of any other state or the United States, not guilty by reason of insanity of any crime other than those described in subdivision (b) shall purchase or receive, or attempt to purchase or receive, or shall have in his or her possession, custody, or control any firearm or any other deadly weapon unless the court of commitment has found the person to have recovered sanity, pursuant to Section 1026.2 of the Penal Code or the law of any other state or the United States.

(2) The court shall immediately notify the Department of Justice of the court order finding the person to be a person described in paragraph (1). The court shall also notify the Department of Justice when it finds that the person has recovered his or her sanity.

(d)(1) No person found by a court to be mentally incompetent to stand trial, pursuant to Section 1370 or 1370.1 of the Penal Code or the law of any other state or the United States, shall purchase or receive, or attempt to purchase or receive, or shall have in his or her possession, custody, or control any firearm or any other deadly weapon, unless there has been a finding with respect to the person of restoration to competence to stand trial by the committing court, pursuant to Section 1372 of the Penal Code or the law of any other state or the United States.

(2) The court shall immediately notify the Department of Justice of the court order finding the person to be mentally incompetent as described in paragraph (1). The court shall also notify the Department of Justice when it finds that the person has recovered his or her competence.

(e)(1) No person who has been placed under conservatorship by a court, pursuant to Section 5350 or the law of any other state or the United States, because the person is gravely disabled as a result of a mental disorder or impairment by chronic alcoholism shall purchase or receive, or attempt to purchase or receive, or shall have in his or her possession, custody, or control any firearm or any other deadly weapon while under the conservatorship if, at the time the conservatorship was ordered or thereafter, the court which imposed the conservatorship found that possession of a firearm or any other deadly weapon by the person would present a danger to the safety of the person or to others. Upon placing any person under conservatorship, and prohibiting firearm or any other deadly weapon possession by the person, the court shall notify the person of this prohibition.

(2) The court shall immediately notify the Department of Justice of the court order placing the person under conservatorship and prohibiting firearm or any other deadly weapon possession by the person as described in paragraph (1). The notice shall include the date the conservatorship was imposed and the date the conservatorship is to be terminated. If the conservatorship is subsequently terminated before the date listed in the notice to the Department of Justice or the court subsequently finds that possession of a firearm or any other deadly weapon by the person would no longer present a danger to the safety of the person or others, the court shall immediately notify the Department of Justice.

(3) All information provided to the Department of Justice pursuant to paragraph (2) shall be

kept confidential, separate, and apart from all other records maintained by the Department of Justice, and shall be used only to determine eligibility to purchase or possess firearms or other deadly weapons. Any person who knowingly furnishes that information for any other purpose is guilty of a misdemeanor. All the information concerning any person shall be destroyed upon receipt by the Department of Justice of notice of the termination of conservatorship as to that person pursuant to paragraph (2).

(f)(1) No person who has been (A) taken into custody as provided in Section 5150 because that person is a danger to himself, herself, or to others, (B) assessed within the meaning of Section 5151, and (C) admitted to a designated facility within the meaning of Sections 5151 and 5152 because that person is a danger to himself, herself, or others, shall own, possess, control, receive, or purchase, or attempt to own, possess, control, receive, or purchase any firearm for a period of five years after the person is released from the facility. A person described in the preceding sentence, however, may own, possess, control, receive, or purchase, or attempt to own, possess, control, receive, or purchase any firearm if the superior court has, pursuant to paragraph (5), found that the People of the State of California have not met their burden pursuant to paragraph (6).

(2) For each person subject to this subdivision, the facility shall immediately, on the date of admission, submit a report to the Department of Justice, on a form prescribed by the Department of Justice, containing information that includes, but is not limited to, the identity of the person and the legal grounds upon which the person was admitted to the facility.

Any report prescribed by this subdivision shall be confidential, except for purposes of the court proceedings described in this subdivision and for determining the eligibility of the person to own, possess, control, receive, or purchase a firearm.

(3) Prior to, or concurrent with, the discharge, the facility shall inform a person subject to this subdivision that he or she is prohibited from owning, possessing, controlling, receiving, or purchasing any firearm for a period of five years. Simultaneously, the facility shall inform the person that he or she may request a hearing from a court, as provided in this subdivision, for an order permitting the person to own, possess, control, receive, or purchase a firearm. The facility shall provide the person with a form for a request for a hearing. The Department of Justice shall prescribe the form. Where the person requests a hearing at the time of discharge, the facility shall forward the form to the superior court unless the person states that he or she will submit the form to the superior court.

(4) The Department of Justice shall provide the form upon request to any person described in paragraph (1). The Department of Justice shall also provide the form to the superior court in each county. A person described in paragraph (1) may make a single request for a hearing at any time during the five-year period. The request for hearing shall be made on the form prescribed by the department or in a document that includes equivalent language.

(5) Any person who is subject to paragraph (1) who has requested a hearing from the superior court of his or her county of residence for an order that he or she may own, possess, control, receive, or purchase firearms shall be given a hearing. The clerk of the court shall set a hearing date and notify the person, the Department of Justice, and the district attorney. The People

of the State of California shall be the plaintiff in the proceeding and shall be represented by the district attorney. Upon motion of the district attorney, or on its own motion, the superior court may transfer the hearing to the county in which the person resided at the time of his or her detention, the county in which the person was detained, or the county in which the person was evaluated or treated. Within seven days after the request for a hearing, the Department of Justice shall file copies of the reports described in this section with the superior court. The reports shall be disclosed upon request to the person and to the district attorney. The court shall set the hearing within 30 days of receipt of the request for a hearing. Upon showing good cause, the district attorney shall be entitled to a continuance not to exceed 14 days after the district attorney was notified of the hearing date by the clerk of the court. If additional continuances are granted, the total length of time for continuances shall not exceed 60 days. The district attorney may notify the county mental health director of the hearing who shall provide information about the detention of the person that may be relevant to the court and shall file that information with the superior court. That information shall be disclosed to the person and to the district attorney. The court, upon motion of the person subject to paragraph (1) establishing that confidential information is likely to be discussed during the hearing that would cause harm to the person, shall conduct the hearing in camera with only the relevant parties present, unless the court finds that the public interest would be better served by conducting the hearing in public. Notwithstanding any other law, declarations, police reports, including criminal history information, and any other material and relevant evidence that is not excluded under Section 352 of the Evidence Code, shall be admissible at the hearing under this section.

(6) The people shall bear the burden of showing by a preponderance of the evidence that the person would not be likely to use firearms in a safe and lawful manner.

(7) If the court finds at the hearing set forth in paragraph (5) that the people have not met their burden as set forth in paragraph (6), the court shall order that the person shall not be subject to the five-year prohibition in this section on the ownership, control, receipt, possession or purchase of firearms. A copy of the order shall be submitted to the Department of Justice. Upon receipt of the order, the Department of Justice shall delete any reference to the prohibition against firearms from the person's state mental health firearms prohibition system information.

(8) Where the district attorney declines or fails to go forward in the hearing, the court shall order that the person shall not be subject to the five-year prohibition required by this subdivision on the ownership, control, receipt, possession, or purchase of firearms. A copy of the order shall be submitted to the Department of Justice. Upon receipt of the order, the Department of Justice shall, within 15 days, delete any reference to the prohibition against firearms from the person's state mental health firearms prohibition system information.

(9) Nothing in this subdivision shall prohibit the use of reports filed pursuant to this section to determine the eligibility of persons to own, possess, control, receive, or purchase a firearm if the person is the subject of a criminal investigation, a part of which involves the ownership, possession, control, receipt, or purchase of a firearm.

(g)(1) No person who has been certified for intensive treatment under Section 5250, 5260, or 5270.15 shall own, possess, control, receive, or purchase, or attempt to own, possess, control, receive, or purchase any firearm for a period of five years.

Any person who meets the criteria contained in subdivision (e) or (f) who is released from intensive treatment shall nevertheless, if applicable, remain subject to the prohibition contained in subdivision (e) or (f).

(2) For each person certified for intensive treatment under paragraph (1), the facility shall immediately submit a report to the Department of Justice, on a form prescribed by the department, containing information regarding the person, including, but not limited to, the legal identity of the person and the legal grounds upon which the person was certified. Any report submitted pursuant to this paragraph shall only be used for the purposes specified in paragraph (2) of subdivision (f).

(3) Prior to, or concurrent with, the discharge of each person certified for intensive treatment under paragraph (1), the facility shall inform the person of that information specified in paragraph (3) of subdivision (f).

(4) Any person who is subject to paragraph (1) may petition the superior court of his or her county of residence for an order that he or she may own, possess, control, receive, or purchase firearms. At the time the petition is filed, the clerk of the court shall set a hearing date and notify the person, the Department of Justice, and the district attorney. The People of the State of California shall be the respondent in the proceeding and shall be represented by the district attorney. Upon motion of the district attorney, or on its own motion, the superior court may transfer the petition to the county in which the person resided at the time of his or her detention, the county in which the person was detained, or the county in which the person was evaluated or treated. Within seven days after receiving notice of the petition, the Department of Justice shall file copies of the reports described in this section with the superior court. The reports shall be disclosed upon request to the person and to the district attorney. The district attorney shall be entitled to a continuance of the hearing to a date of not less than 14 days after the district attorney was notified of the hearing date by the clerk of the court. The district attorney may notify the county mental health director of the petition, and the county mental health director shall provide information about the detention of the person that may be relevant to the court and shall file that information with the superior court. That information shall be disclosed to the person and to the district attorney. The court, upon motion of the person subject to paragraph (1) establishing that confidential information is likely to be discussed during the hearing that would cause harm to the person, shall conduct the hearing in camera with only the relevant parties present, unless the court finds that the public interest would be better served by conducting the hearing in public. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, any declaration, police reports, including criminal history information, and any other material and relevant evidence that is not excluded under Section 352 of the Evidence Code, shall be admissible at the hearing under this section. If the court finds by a preponderance of the evidence that the person would be likely to use firearms in a safe and lawful manner, the court may order that the person may own, control, receive, possess, or purchase firearms. A

copy of the order shall be submitted to the Department of Justice. Upon receipt of the order, the Department of Justice shall delete any reference to the prohibition against firearms from the person's state mental health firearms prohibition system information.

(h) For all persons identified in subdivisions (f) and (g), facilities shall report to the Department of Justice as specified in those subdivisions, except facilities shall not report persons under subdivision (g) if the same persons previously have been reported under subdivision (f).

Additionally, all facilities shall report to the Department of Justice upon the discharge of persons from whom reports have been submitted pursuant to subdivision (f) or (g). However, a report shall not be filed for persons who are discharged within 31 days after the date of admission.

(i) Every person who owns or possesses or has under his or her custody or control, or purchases or receives, or attempts to purchase or receive, any firearm or any other deadly weapon in violation of this section shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison or in a county jail for not more than one year.

(j) "Deadly weapon," as used in this section, has the meaning prescribed by Section 8100.

California Government Code

Title 5. Local Agencies

Division 2. Cities, Counties, and Other Agencies

Part 1. Powers and Duties Common to Cities, Counties, and Other Agencies

Chapter 1. General

Article 4. Miscellaneous

53071. Registration and licensing of firearms; exclusive regulation by legislature. 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.

53071.5. Manufacture, sale or possession of imitation firearms; exclusive regulation by legislature. By the enforcement of this section, the Legislature occupies the whole field of regulation of the manufacture, sale, or possession of imitation firearms, as defined in Section 12550 of the Penal Code, and that section shall preempt and be exclusive of all regulations relating to the manufacture, sale, or possession of imitation firearms, including regulations governing the manufacture, sale, or possession of BB devices and air rifles described in subdivision (g) of Section 12001 of the Penal Code.

Publisher's Notes

Attorney General Opinion 94-212 (online at <http://caag.state.ca.us/opinions/index.htm>) provides:

▪ With regard to firearms registration and licensing, the Legislature has explicitly preempted the adoption of local ordinances, citing Government Code section 53071.

▪ As to firearms possession at one's residence, business, or other property, state law has preempted the field.

▪ The state has so thoroughly occupied the field that the Attorney General has no doubt that regulating firearms sales is beyond the reach of local governments; cities and counties have been charged with the execution of the state's program for the licensing of firearms dealers, but their role is ministerial in nature.

▪ The Attorney General concluded that the language of Penal Code sections 12026 and 12304, construed together, precludes a local entity from prohibiting the sale of handgun ammunition.

▪ A city ordinance which requires ammunition vendors within the city to record and maintain identification information with respect to each purchaser is not preempted.

▪ As to firearms use, the state has not preempted the field.

The Department of Justice, Firearms Division prepares a pamphlet that summarizes California firearms laws, and it is available online at <http://caag.state.ca.us/firearms/index.html>.

[Current through 2004 Regular Session, including 2004 Cal. Stat. 183 (AB 3082), 247 (AB 1232), 250 (SB 1391), 494 (AB 50), 496 (SB 1781), 593 (SB 1797), 602 (AB 2431), 606 (SB 231) & 607 (SB 1858)]

Publisher's Note

California Municipal and County Codes and Ordinances may be accessed online at <http://www.igs.berkeley.edu/library/calcodes> and http://california.lp.findlaw.com/ca01_codes/municode.html.

Anaheim Municipal Code

Title 4. Business Regulation Chapter 4.99 Retail Sale of Concealable Firearms

4.99.010. Duly Constituted Licensing Authority. The Finance Director of the City of Anaheim, or his or her designated representative, is designated the City's licensing authority, and is authorized to issue licenses for the retail sale of concealable firearms pursuant to Article 4 of the California Penal Code, commencing with Section 12070. The term "Finance Director" as used herein shall include any representative designated by the Finance Director pursuant to this section.

4.99.020. Definition - "Concealable Firearms." The term "concealable firearms" shall mean pistols, revolvers and other firearms capable of being concealed upon the person.

4.99.030. License Required. No person shall conduct, engage in or carry on the business of selling, leasing, transferring, advertising, offering or exposing for sale, lease or transfer concealable firearms without having first obtained a license from the Finance Director. The license shall not be transferable. The initial license or any renewal thereof shall be valid from the date of issuance through December 31st of the same calendar year. Notwithstanding any other provision of this section, no license shall be required by the City pursuant to this chapter for any activity which is exempt from such licensing by any

provision of Section 12070 of the Penal Code or any other provision of state law.

4.99.050. Issuance, Denial and Revocation of License.

.010. The Finance Director shall issue a license to an applicant who satisfies all the requirements contained in Penal Code Sections 12070, et seq., and shall deny a license to an applicant who fails to satisfy any one or more of those requirements.

.020. Any license issued pursuant to this chapter may be revoked by the Finance Director for breach of any of the conditions set forth in Penal Code Section 12071(a).

.030. If an application for a license is denied, the Finance Director shall notify the applicant by certified mail of such denial within thirty days of the date of receipt of the application.

.040. If a license issued pursuant to this chapter is revoked, the Finance Director shall notify the licensee by certified mail of such revocation within ten days of the date of revocation.

.050. Any applicant who is denied a license or any licensee whose license is revoked may appeal such action to the City Manager or his designee within fifteen days after receipt of notice of denial or revocation by filing a written notice of appeal and paying any appeal fee as prescribed by resolution of the City Council within such fifteen day period. The City Manager or his designee shall review the circumstances of such denial or revocation and shall render a written decision. The action of the City Manager or his designee shall be final and conclusive.

**Title 6. Public Health and Safety
Chapter 6.32. Dangerous Weapons**

6.32.010. "Dangerous or Deadly Weapons" Defined. The term DANGEROUS OR DEADLY WEAPONS as used in Sections 6.32.010 through 6.32.050 of this chapter includes, but is not limited to, any dangerous or deadly weapon within the meaning of any law of this State restricting the use thereof; ... ; and any firearm other than:

.010. One carried pursuant to valid permit issued by duly authorized governmental authority; or

.020. Any ordinary rifle or shotgun lawfully carried for purposes of hunting or other lawful purpose.

6.32.020. Loitering or Hiding With Concealed Dangerous or Deadly Weapons - Prohibited. It shall be unlawful for any person, while carrying concealed upon his person any dangerous or deadly weapon, to loaf or loiter upon any public street, sidewalk or alley or to wander about from place to place with no lawful business thereby to perform, or to hide, lurk or loiter upon or about the premises of another.

6.32.050. Dangerous or Deadly Weapons in Automobiles For Improper Purposes - Prohibited. It shall be unlawful for any person to have in his possession, in any automobile, any dangerous or deadly weapon, but this restriction shall not be deemed to prohibit the carrying of ordinary tools or equipment carried in good faith for uses of honest work, trade or business, or for the purpose of legitimate sport or recreation.

6.32.110. Exception for Bona Fide Educational and Recreational Programs. Nothing contained in Chapter 6.32 shall prohibit the use of the weapons specified therein in connection with a bona fide educational or recreational program under the supervision of a qualified instructor; provided that such program shall have been approved either by the Board of Trustees

of any School District or the City Council of the City of Anaheim.

[Current through Anaheim Ord. 5930 passed July 27, 2004]

Bakersfield Municipal Code

**Title 9 Public Peace, Morals and Welfare
VIII. Weapons Offenses
Chapter 9.52. Weapons in Public Buildings**

9.52.020. Weapons in owner's place of business or residence allowed. Nothing in this chapter shall be construed to prohibit any citizen of the United States over the age of eighteen years who resides or is temporarily within this city and who is not exempt by Section 9.52.010, from owning, possessing, or keeping within his place of residence or place of business any pistol, revolver, or other firearm, and no permit or license to own, possess or keep such firearm at his place of residence or place of business shall be required of him.

[Current through Bakersfield Ord. 4198 passed Aug. 18, 2004]

Fremont Municipal Code

**Title III. Public Safety, Welfare and Morals
Chapter 3. Firearms**

3-3100. Sale of weapons to minors. Except as otherwise provided in section 3-3103 of this Code, no persons shall sell, give, loan, or in any way furnish to any person under the age of sixteen years, any gun, revolver, pistol, firearm, spring gun, air gun, B-B gun, sling, slingshot, bow and arrow, or other device designed or intended to discharge, or capable of discharging, any dangerous missile.

3-3101. Sale of ammunition to minors. Except as otherwise provided in section 3-3103 of this Code, no person shall sell, give, loan, or in any way furnish, to any person under the age of sixteen years, any cartridge, shell, ammunition, or device containing any explosive substance, designed or intended to be used in, or fired from any gun, revolver, pistol, or other firearm.

3-3102. Possession and use of weapons by minors. Except as otherwise provided in section 3-3103 of this Code, no person under the age of sixteen years shall fire, discharge, shoot, or operate, or participate in the firing, discharging, shooting, or operating, or have in his possession, care, custody, or control, any gun, revolver, pistol, firearm, spring gun, air gun, B-B gun, sling, slingshot, bow and arrow, or device designed or intended to discharge, or capable of discharging any dangerous missile, or any cartridge, shell, ammunition, or device containing any explosive substance, designed or intended to be used in or fired from any gun, revolver, pistol, or other firearm.

3-3103. Prohibition does not apply to licensed hunters. Nothing in section 3-3100, 3-3101 or 3-3102 of this Code shall be deemed or construed to prohibit the selling, giving, loaning, or furnishing of any article mentioned in sections 3-3100 and 3-3102 of this Code, to any person under the age of sixteen years who is the holder of a valid hunting license issued to such person in accordance with the provisions of the Fish and Game Code of the state; nor prohibit any

such licensee under the age of sixteen years from using or possessing any article mentioned in section 3-3102 of this Code. Nothing in this chapter shall be deemed or construed to prohibit any person under the age of sixteen years from firing, discharging, shooting, or operating any article mentioned in section 3-3102 of this Code, when such person is the holder of a valid state hunting license and is engaged in hunting any wild game or predatory bird or animal which may be lawfully hunted and killed, or is lawfully engaged in shooting at any inanimate target or trapshooting device while accompanied by, and under the direct care and control of some responsible adult person, at an established shooting range with a safe background.

**Title V. Businesses, Professions and Trades
Chapter 8. Permit Requirements for Firearms Dealers**

5-8100. Citation of chapter. This chapter may be referred to as the "Firearms Dealer Permit Ordinance."

5-8101. Purpose and findings. The declared purpose of this chapter is to provide uniform regulations applicable to all firearm dealers in the city.

5-8102. Definitions. The following words and phrases, whenever used in this chapter, are defined as follows:

(a) Firearms shall mean any device, designed to be used as a weapon or modified to be used as a weapon, from which a projectile is expelled through a barrel by the force of an explosion or other form of combustion.

(b) Firearms dealer shall mean a person engaged in the business of selling, transferring, leasing, or advertising for sale, transfer, or lease any firearm with the exception of a Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms Federal Firearms License of Type 03 (collectors of curios and relics) and Type 01 (limited to those who engage only in gunsmith activities and does not conduct any sales transactions). Included in this definition are persons involved solely in the warehousing and storage of firearms.

(c) Gunsmith shall mean a person whose occupation is to design, modify, make or repair firearms. For the sales of firearms, refer to "firearms dealer" under section 5-8102(b) of this chapter.

(d) Engaged in business shall mean the conduct of a business by the selling, transferring, or leasing of any firearm; or the preparation for such conduct of business as evidenced by the securing of applicable federal and state licenses; or the holding of one's self out as engaged in the business of selling, transferring, or leasing of firearms in quantity, in series, or in individual transactions, or in any other manner indicative of trade.

(e) Person shall mean any natural person, firm, corporation, organization, company association, business trust, joint-stock company, partnership, joint venture, club, or the agent, servant, manager, officer, employee, or lessee of any of them, and any municipal, political, or governmental corporation, district, body, or agency, other than the city.

(f) Chief of police shall mean the chief of police of the city or his/her designee charged with the administration of this chapter, subject to the administrative direction of the city manager.

(g) Collector of curios and relics shall mean a person who is a collector of any antique firearm or any firearm which is a curio or relic as defined in Section 178.11 et seq. of Title 27 of the Code

of Federal Regulations and who only possesses a valid Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms Federal Firearms License of Type 03 (collectors of curios and relics).

(h) Applicant shall mean the firearms dealer as defined in this chapter who is making application to the city for a firearms dealers permit or gunsmith permit as required by section 12071(a)(1) of the California Penal Code.

5-8103. Permit required.

(a) **Firearms dealers:** No person, partnership, cooperative, corporation, firm, or association will engage in the business of operating or managing any business in the city, which sells, transfers, leases, or offers or advertises for sale, transfer, or lease, any firearm without first obtaining a firearms dealers permit from the chief of police. Application for any such permit shall be made in writing to the chief of police in such form as shall be prescribed by him/her. The applicant shall provide all information requested, including proof of compliance with all applicable federal, state, and local laws, or the application will not be deemed complete. Persons who are collectors of antique firearms as described in section 5-8102(g) of this chapter shall not be required to obtain and maintain a firearms dealers permit.

(b) **Gunsmiths:** No person, partnership, cooperative, corporation, firm, or association will engage in the business of operating or managing a business which designs, modifies, makes or repairs firearms in the city without first obtaining a gunsmith permit from the chief of police. Application for any such permit shall be made in writing to the chief of police in such form as shall be prescribed by him/her. The applicant shall provide all information requested, including proof of compliance with all applicable federal, state, and local laws, or the application will not be deemed complete.

5-8107. Security requirements; chief of police authority to adopt administrative regulations. Firearms security regulations shall be adopted as provided in this section.

5-8111. Permit conditions.

(a) All permits issued pursuant to this chapter shall be subject to the following conditions. The violation of any of the listed conditions will be grounds for suspension or revocation of the permit by the chief of police.

(1) No firearms dealer permit will be issued to a person engaged in the business of selling, transferring, leasing, or advertising for sale, transfer, or lease any firearm from a residence.

(2) The business shall be conducted only in the building located at the street address indicated on the permit.

(3) The sales of firearms shall be conducted only by the person(s) listed on the firearms dealer permit issued by the city, known as the "permittee." If the permittee is to be assisted by another person such as an owner, partner, employee, manager, officer, agent, lessee, or other responsible person engaged in the business of the sale of firearms, these individuals must be reviewed under the requirements of subsections 5-8106(a), (e), (f), (g), and (h) of this chapter.

(4) The permittee shall comply with sections 12073, 12074, 12076, 12077, and 12082 and subdivision (b) of section 12072 of the California State Penal Code, to the extent that the provisions remain in effect.

(5) The permittee shall comply with all sections of this chapter.

(b) Any permit pursuant to this chapter shall be subject to additional conditions as the chief of

police deems reasonably related to the purpose of this chapter.

5-8115. Permit liability insurance.

(a) No firearms dealer permit shall be issued or renewed pursuant to this chapter unless there is in full force and effect prior to issuance of a permit or renewal a policy of insurance in such form that the city attorney and city risk manager deems proper, executed by an insurance company approved by the city attorney whereby the applicant or permittee is insured against liability for damage to property and for injury to or death of any person as a result of the sale, transfer or lease, or advertising for sale, transfer or lease, or advertising for lease, any firearm. The minimum liability limits shall not be less than one million dollars for damages to or destruction of property in any one incident, and one million dollars for the death or injury of any one person provided, however, that additional amounts may be required by the city attorney if deemed necessary. Person(s) engaged in the business of operating or managing a gunsmith business which designs, modifies, makes or repairs firearms will not be required to obtain and maintain liability insurance as discussed in this section.

(b) The policy of insurance shall name the city, its officers, agents and employees as additional insureds. Applicants and permittees shall indemnify, defend and hold harmless the city, its officers, agents, and employees, from claims arising from the negligence of the applicant or permittee. Such policy of insurance shall contain an endorsement providing that the policy will not be canceled until notice in writing has been given to the chief of police sixty days prior to cancellation.

(c) A federally licensed firearms dealer possessing a home occupation permit for the sale of firearms from his/her residence shall be exempted from this requirement.

5-8118. Temporary suspension.

(a) If a firearm dealer violates any federal, state or local county or city law, the chief of police may immediately suspend the right of the dealer to sell firearms.

(b) The temporary suspension will not exceed three days. If the violation results in a criminal charge filed by a federal, state, or county district attorney such permit to sell firearms may be suspended until the case is adjudicated in a court of law.

(c) Notice of suspension and rights to appeal and costs shall be the same as provided in section 5-8112 (permit denial, suspension, conditioning, revocation, denial of renewal), section 5-8113 (appeal of adverse action) and section 5-8114 (costs of appeal and attorney fees) of this chapter.

[Current through Fremont Ord. 25-2004 enacted July 27, 2004]

Fresno Municipal Code

Chapter 8. Morals and Conduct Article 2. Crimes against Public Health and Safety

8-203. Use and Possession of Weapons. ...

(d) No person under the age of eighteen years shall have in his or her possession any firearm within the city limits unless he or she, at all times during the possession, (1) has on his or her person the written consent of his or her parent or legal guardian, or (2) is accompanied by

his or her parent or legal guardian, or (3) is participating in and going to and from an organized, lawful recreational or competitive shooting activity or lawful hunting activity. As used in this subdivision (d), "firearm" means any firearm except (1) any pistol, revolver or firearm capable of being concealed upon the person as described in California Penal Code Section 12001, or (2) a B-B gun, pellet gun or spot-marking gun as described in California Penal Code Section 12001.1, or (3) any other firearm the possession of which by minors is regulated by State law.

(e) This section shall not be deemed to make punishable the act of carrying or discharging a weapon in the lawful discharge of his or her duties by a public officer, or private person duly licensed therefor.

(f) This section shall not apply to the keeping of weapons at a place of business or residence by a person eighteen years of age or older lawfully in possession of the property. ...

(i) No parent, guardian, or any adult person having the control, custody, or charge of any person under the age of eighteen years, shall knowingly permit, allow, or let said person to use or possess a weapon in violation of this section.

(j) The Chief of Police is authorized to seize and impound any weapon which is kept, possessed or used in violation of this section, or the missile thereof, and to hold the same for a period of thirty days and until thereafter claimed by its owner. Such articles may not be returned to any person under the age of eighteen years but may be returned to his or her guardian or parent.

(k) This section shall not be deemed to make punishable an act or acts which are allowed or prohibited by any law of the State.

[Fresno Municipal Code current through Ord. 2004-55 effective June 18, 2004]

Glendale Municipal Code

Title 9. Public Peace and Welfare Chapter 9.24. Weapons

9.24.010. Concealable firearms - Permit required. No person shall, within the city, engage in the business of selling or otherwise transferring any handgun, pistol, revolver or other firearm capable of being concealed upon the person without first having received a revocable permit from the chief of police authorizing such person to make such sales.

9.24.055. Firearms and weapons generally - Persons under age eighteen not to possess firearms, ammunition, etc. No person under the age of eighteen years shall have in his or her possession, care, custody or control in the city, any gun, revolver, pistol, spring or air gun, or firearm of any description, or any cartridge, shell or other device containing any explosive, or any cartridge, shell or other device designed and intended for use in connection with any gun, revolver, pistol or firearm of any description, or any ammunition of any description containing any explosive.

[Glendale Municipal Code current through Ord. 5429 passed Oct. 19, 2004]

Huntington Beach Municipal Code

Title 9. Public Peace, Morals and Welfare Chapter 9.80. Concealed Weapons

9.80.010. Prohibited. No person, other than a Public Officer, or person having secured a permit so to do, shall wear or carry concealed on or about his person, any pistol, dirk or other dangerous weapon or deadly weapon.

9.80.040. Nuisance. It shall be deemed a public nuisance for any person, other than a Public Officer, or person having secured a permit to do so, to wear or carry concealed on or about his person, any pistol, dirk or other dangerous weapon or deadly weapon.

[Huntington Beach Municipal Code current as of June 2004]

Long Beach Municipal Code

Title 5. Regulation of Businesses, Trades and Professions Chapter 5.36. Firearms Dealer

5.36.010. Permit-Required. No person shall engage in, carry on or conduct the business of a firearms dealer without first having obtained a permit in accordance with this Chapter and complying with any and all requirements and regulations set forth in this Chapter.

5.36.020. Permit application. Each person, before obtaining a permit to carry on the business of selling firearms, shall make a written application on forms furnished by the Chief of Police, which shall be signed by the applicant. Every applicant must provide all documents required pursuant to Section 12071 of the California Penal Code.

Title 9. Public Peace, Morals and Welfare Chapter 9.52. Firearms

9.52.010. Sale of ammunition prohibited. No person as principal, agent or otherwise, shall sell, exchange, give or loan any BB shot, pellet, or other missile designed or intended for use in any spring gun, air gun, air pistol or other pistol or gun, or any cartridge, shell or other device containing any explosive and designed or intended for use in any gun, revolver, pistol, or firearm of any description to any person under the age of eighteen years.

9.52.020. Possession prohibited. No person, as principal, agent or otherwise, under the age of eighteen years, shall have in his or her possession, care, custody or control, any gun, re-volver, pistol, spring gun, air gun or firearm of any description, or any cartridge, shell or other device containing any explosive, and designed or intended for use in any gun, revolver, pistol or firearm of any description, or any explosive ammunition of any description whatsoever.

[Current through Long Beach Ord. C-7951 passed Oct. 13, 2004]

Los Angeles County Code

Title 7. Business Licenses Division 2. Specific Businesses Chapter 7.46. Gun Dealers

7.46.010. Gun dealer defined. "Gun dealer" means any person, firm or corporation who sells or otherwise transfers to the public any pistol, revolver, rifle, shotgun, or other firearm, including those persons required by Section 12070(a) of the California Penal Code to obtain a license under California Penal Code Section 12071. "Gun dealer" also includes any person, firm or corporation who purchases, takes in trade or accepts on consignment from the public any firearm of any type, including, but not limited to pistols, revolvers, rifles and shotguns.

7.46.020. License - Required. Every gun dealer shall first procure a license and pay an annual license fee in the amount set forth in Section 7.14.010 of this title, under the appropriate heading.

7.46.030. License - Granted subject to specific conditions. If a license is granted under this chapter, it shall be subject to the conditions set forth in Penal Code Section 12071, for breach of any of which the license shall be subject to forfeiture.

7.46.040. Records and reporting requirement. In addition to properly maintaining all records and documents required by state and federal laws, a gun dealer, upon purchasing, taking in trade or accepting on consignment from the public any firearm of any type, shall comply with buy-form requirements as enumerated in Part 7 of Chapter 7.76 of this title, beginning with Section 7.76.310. A gun dealer shall also be required to report every sale, lease, or other transfer of a firearm to the sheriff on a form prescribed by the sheriff.

7.46.050. Inspection. Upon the request of any designated sheriff representative or any peace officer, a gun dealer shall (1) furnish all records pertaining to the gun dealer's transactions, including, but not limited to, all records required to be maintained by law, and (2) shall permit an inspection of those portions of the licensed premises where the firearms and firearm accessories are located.

7.46.060. Conditions for granting license. No license or renewal license shall be issued under this chapter unless, in addition to the requirements set forth in Section 7.46.030 and Section 7.46.040 above, the gun dealer satisfies each of the following conditions:

A. The gun dealer, and all officers, employees, and agents of said gun dealer, are at least 21 years of age;

B. Neither the gun dealer, nor any officer, employee, or agent of said gun dealer, has had a similar type license previously revoked or denied within the immediately preceding two years;

C. Neither the gun dealer, nor any officer, employee, or agent of said gun dealer, has been convicted of:

1. Any offense disqualifying said individual from owning or possessing a firearm under applicable federal, state, or local laws,

2. Any offense relating to the manufacture, sale, possession, use, or registration of any firearm or dangerous or deadly weapon,

3. Any offense involving the use of force or violence upon the person of another,

4. Any offense involving theft, fraud, dishonesty, or deceit,

5. Any offense involving the manufacture, sale, possession, or use of any controlled substance as defined by the California Health and Safety Code, as said definition now reads or may hereafter be amended to read;

D. The gun dealer has a fixed place of business where all licensed activities will be conducted as required by Section 7.04.060 of this code. The storing of all firearms and munitions shall occur at said fixed place of business. Under no circumstance may the address of the fixed place of business be either a United States Post Office box or a private commercial mailbox. The gun dealer shall provide evidence as owner, lessee or other legal occupant of said fixed place of business. The license shall specify the Post Office address of said fixed place of business;

E. The gun dealer's fixed place of business shall not be located in any area or district that is zoned for residential use;

F. The gun dealer has agreed to indemnify, defend and hold harmless the county of Los Angeles, its officers, agents and employees, from claims arising from the negligent or intentional acts of said gun dealer;

G. In connection with every firearm sold, leased, or otherwise transferred by a gun dealer, said gun dealer must also sell or otherwise provide a trigger lock or similar device reviewed and approved by the sheriff that is designed to prevent the unintentional discharge of the firearm;

H. The gun dealer has obtained a policy of insurance as provided in Section 7.46.070 below; and

I. The gun dealer has complied with the security requirements as provided in Section 7.46.080 below.

7.46.070. Liability insurance.

A. No license or renewal license shall be issued under this chapter unless the gun dealer carries and maintains in full force and effect a policy of insurance, as described in this subsection, in a form approved by the county of Los Angeles and executed by an insurance company admitted to do business in the state of California. This policy of insurance shall insure the gun dealer against liability for damage to property and for injury to or death of any person as a result of the sale, lease, or transfer, or the offering for sale, lease, or transfer, of a firearm. The minimum liability limits shall not be less than \$1,000,000.00 for each incident of damage to property or incident of injury or death to a person. The policy shall name the county of Los Angeles as an additional insured.

B. The policy of insurance shall contain an endorsement providing that said policy shall not be canceled until notice in writing has been given to the office of the treasurer and tax collector at least 30 days prior to the time the cancellation becomes effective.

C. If at any time the gun dealer's policy of insurance expires, said gun dealer's license under this chapter will automatically be suspended pursuant to Section 7.08.240 and Section 7.08.250 of this code.

7.46.080. Security requirements.

A. No license or renewal license shall be issued under this chapter unless the gun dealer adheres to security measures as required by the sheriff. These security measures shall include, but not be limited to, the following:

1. The provision of adequate lighting, secure locks, windows, and doors, and fire and theft

alarms, as each such item is specified and approved by both the sheriff and the fire department; and

2. The storing of all firearms and munitions on the premises out of reach of customers in secure, locked facilities, so that access to firearms and munitions shall be controlled by the gun dealer or employees of the gun dealer to the exclusion of all others.

B. Upon written request by the gun dealer, the sheriff may approve alternative security measures which he/she determines will provide equivalent or superior security to the premises as the measures required under subsection A above.

7.46.095. Officers, employees and agents of gun dealers defined. Any reference in this chapter to an officer, employee or agent of a gun dealer shall apply only to those persons who directly participate in firearm sale transactions.

7.46.100. Penalty. Any gun dealer violating the provisions of this chapter is guilty of a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine not to exceed \$1,000.00, or imprisonment for a term not to exceed six months, or both. This penalty is in addition to all other penalties provided by law, and to the immediate revocation of the gun dealer's license granted under this chapter.

Title 13. Public Peace, Morals and Welfare
Division 8. Weapons
Chapter 13.67. Prohibition on the Sale of Firearms and Ammunition on County Property

13.67.030. Prohibition. The sale of firearms and/or ammunition on county property is prohibited.

13.67.040. Definitions. As used in this chapter, the words hereinafter defined are used as so defined unless it is apparent from the context that a different meaning is intended.

A. County Property. "County property" includes real property owned, leased, subleased, or otherwise assigned by the county, or real property subject to the use and control of the county. It includes real property of the county in the possession of a public or private entity under contract with the county. By way of example, it includes all public buildings and the surrounding grounds owned or leased by the county in the unincorporated and incorporated portions of the county, such as the Los Angeles County Fairgrounds in the city of Pomona.

B. Firearm. "Firearm" includes all devices described in California Penal Code Section 12001, including, but not limited to, any gun, pistol, revolver, rifle or any device, designed or modified to be used as a weapon, from which is expelled through a barrel a projectile by the force of an explosion or other form of combustion. "Firearm" does not include any instrument as referred to in Government Code Section 53071.5.

C. Ammunition. "Ammunition" is any ammunition as defined in California Penal Code Section 12316(b)(2).

D. Peace Officer. "Peace officer" is any person who is a peace officer as defined in Title 3, Part 2, Chapter 4.5 of the California Penal Code (Sections 830, et seq.).

E. Sale. A "sale" is any transaction, with or without the exchange of consideration, which transfers ownership, title, possession, or control of any firearm, or gives, loans, leases, or delivers a firearm. A "sale" includes the act of placing an order for any of the aforementioned transfers. The act of displaying a firearm shall not constitute a sale for purposes of this chapter.

13.67.050. Exceptions. Section 13.67.030 shall not apply to the sale of any firearm by a peace officer when on duty and the sale of such firearm is within the scope of his/her duties. In addition, said section shall not apply to: (A) either the sale of ammunition, or the rental of any firearm, for on-site recreational use, at the Whittier Narrows Trap and Skeet Range within the Whittier Narrows Regional Park; or (B) to the public administrator in the distribution of a private estate or to the sale of firearms by its auctioneer to fulfill its obligations under state law.

13.67.060. Penalty. Every violation of this chapter shall constitute a misdemeanor.

[Los Angeles County Code current through Oct. 2004 & Ord. 2004-0062Z]

Los Angeles Municipal Code

Chapter V. Public Safety and Protection
Article 5. Firearms - Dangerous Weapons

55.01. Concealed Weapons - Permit. No person, except a peace officer shall wear or in any manner carry concealed upon his person, any loaded or unloaded gun, pistol or revolver, or any other dangerous or deadly weapon permitted to be carried by law without having, at the same time, actually in his possession, and upon his person an unexpired permit so to do issued by the Board of Police Commissioners.

55.09. Ammunition Sales.

(a) The term "firearm ammunition", as used in this section, shall include any ammunition for use in pistols, revolvers, rifles, shot guns, or any other device designed to be used as a weapon from which is expelled a projectile by the force of explosion or other form of combustion.

(b) Except as specified in Subsection (c) and (d), no person, including retail gun dealers, shall sell, give, lend or transfer ownership of any firearm ammunition during the period of seven days prior to the first day of January of each year or on the first day of January of each year, or during the seven days prior to the Fourth of July of each year or on the Fourth of July of each year.

(c) Nothing in this section shall prohibit the sale or transfer of ownership of firearm ammunition by a wholesale gun dealer to another wholesale gun dealer or by a wholesale gun dealer to a retail gun dealer, or of ammunition requested by Section 12324 of the Penal Code of the State of California.

(d) Nothing in this section shall prohibit sale to or acquisition by any person described in Section 12302 or 12322 of the Penal Code of the State of California.

(e) The provisions of this section shall not apply to the sale of any firearm ammunition when such sale is prohibited by Sections 12303, 12303.6, 12304 or 12321 of the Penal Code of the State of California, or is otherwise prohibited by Chapter 2.5, Title 2, Part 4, of the Penal Code of the State of California.

55.11. Records of Ammunition Sales.

(a) The term "firearm ammunition" shall mean any ammunition for use in a pistol, revolver or other firearm, as that term is defined in Section 103.314 of this Code.

(b) The term "vendor", as used in this section, shall mean any person who is engaged in the retail sale of firearm ammunition and retail firearms dealers.

(c) No vendor shall sell or otherwise transfer ownership of any firearm ammunition without at

the time of purchase recording the following information on a form to be prescribed by the Board of Police Commissioners:

1. the date of the transaction,
2. the name, address and date of birth of the transferee,
3. the transferee's drivers license or other identification number and the state in which it was issued,
4. the brand, type and amount of ammunition transferred,
5. the transferee's signature, and
6. the name of the sales person who processed the transaction.

The vendor shall also at the time of purchase or transfer obtain the right thumb print of the purchaser or transferee on the above form.

(d) The records required by this section shall be maintained on the premises of the vendor for a period of not less than two (2) years from the date of the recorded transfer. Said records shall be subject to inspection at any time during normal business hours in accordance with the provisions of Section 103.14 of this Code.

(e) No person shall knowingly make a false entry in, or fail to make a required entry in, or fail to obtain the required thumb print, or fail to maintain in the required manner records prepared in accordance herewith. No person shall refuse to permit a police department employee to examine any record prepared in accordance with this section during any inspection conducted pursuant to this section, or refuse to permit the use of any record or information therefrom by the police department.

(f) The requirements of this section shall not apply to:

1. any person described in Section 12302 or 12322 of the Penal Code of the State of California.

2. any off-duty peace officer who displays proper agency identification which identifies him or her as an active peace officer.

3. any person who has been issued a permit to carry a concealed weapon under the authority of Section 12050 of the Penal Code of the State of California

4. any security guard licensed under the authority of Section 12033 of the Penal Code of the State of California.

5. any firearms dealer who has been issued a Federal Firearms License, a Certificate of Eligibility by the State of California and a Seller of Firearms Police Permit by the City of Los Angeles.

(g) Violation of this section shall constitute a misdemeanor.

55.13. Sale of Ammunition Clips and Similar Devices.

(a) No person shall sell or otherwise transfer to any other person a clip, magazine, belt, drum, feed strip or similar device which has a capacity of, or which can be readily restored or converted to accept, more than ten rounds of ammunition.

(b) The provisions of this section shall not apply to:

1. the sale or transfer of such devices to any person described in Section 12302 or 12322 of the Penal Code of the State of California, or

2. the sale or transfer of ownership of such a device by a wholesale gun dealer to another wholesale gun dealer or by a wholesale gun dealer to a retail gun dealer, or

3. any entity or establishment engaged in the business of motion picture, television, video, theatrical, or re-enactment production, provided the clip, magazine, belt, drum, feed strip or similar device is used solely as a prop in the course of

motion picture, television, video, theater, or re-enactment production by an authorized participant therein or by authorized agent or employee of the entity or establishment, and only if the entity or establishment properly secures such clip, magazine, belt, drum, feed strip or similar device from unauthorized use, or

4. any federal, state or local historical society, museum or institutional collection which is open to the public provided any such clip, magazine, belt, drum, feed strip or similar device is properly housed, secured from unauthorized handling and is unloaded.

55.14. Sale or Purchase of More than One Handgun within A Thirty Day Period Prohibited.

(a) The term "dealer" shall mean a retail firearms dealer licensed by the City of Los Angeles.

(b) No person shall make application to a dealer, as provided in Section 12072 of the California Penal Code, to purchase a pistol, revolver or other firearm capable of being concealed upon the person, herein referred to as "handgun", within thirty (30) days of making a prior application for the purchase of a handgun within the State of California. In computing the thirty (30) day period, the date the application is made shall be counted as the first day.

(c) No dealer shall transfer the title of any handgun to any person whom the dealer knows has made application to purchase more than one handgun within the State of California within a thirty (30) day period prior thereto, nor shall any dealer process a handgun transaction between unlicensed parties pursuant to California Penal Code Section 12072 if the dealer knows that the one receiving the handgun has made application to purchase more than one handgun within the State of California within a thirty (30) day period prior thereto.

(d) No dealer shall transfer the title of any handgun to any person or process a handgun transaction between unlicensed parties pursuant to California Penal Code Section 12072 if the dealer prior to transfer has received notice from the California Department of Justice, herein referred to as the "DOJ," that DOJ has received an application for that person to purchase a handgun within the State of California within a thirty (30) day period prior thereto. For the purposes of this subsection, the date of application of purchase shall be the date the DOJ receives the Dealer Record of Sale or receives the transmission of required information by any medium of communication authorized under state law.

(e) For the purposes of this section, the redemption of a handgun pledged to a pawnbroker shall not be deemed the sale, purchase or transfer of title of that handgun. However, a dealer may not rely on this exemption unless the purchaser provides proof that the transaction was the redemption of a handgun pawned to a pawnbroker by the purchaser.

(f) Each dealer shall maintain records of each sale of a handgun to include the name of the purchaser, type of handgun, date of sale, and any other information required by the Board of Police Commissioners. Such records shall be maintained on the premises of the dealer for a period of not less than two (2) years and shall be subject to inspection at any time during normal business hours.

(g) Each dealer shall post a sign in a conspicuous place with letters at least one inch high stating the obligations and restrictions of purchasers and dealers under this ordinance, pursuant to direction by the Board of Police Commissioners.

(h) The dealer shall require the purchaser, at the time of application for purchase, to indicate, on a form prescribed by the Board of Police Commissioners, whether he or she has or has not made an application for the purchase of a handgun within the last thirty (30) days, and which if any of the exemptions set forth in Subsection (i) is applicable to the purchaser. If any of the exemptions is checked, the restrictions of this section shall not apply, provided all necessary information is supplied to the dealer. The form shall be signed by the purchaser under penalty of perjury. Such form shall be maintained on the premises of the dealer for a period of not less than two (2) years from the date of signing and shall be subject to inspection at any time during normal business hours.

(i) The provisions of this section shall not apply to the following:

1. Any person who is licensed to sell firearms pursuant to Article 4, commencing with Section 12070, of the Penal Code of the State of California.

2. Any law enforcement agency.

3. Any agency duly authorized to perform law enforcement duties.

4. Any state or local correctional facility.

5. Any private security company licensed to do business in the State of California.

6. Any person who is properly identified as a full-time paid peace officer, as defined in Section 830.1, 830.2, 830.4, or 830.5 of the Penal Code of the State of California, and who is authorized to, and does, carry a firearm during the course and scope of his or her employment as a peace officer.

7. Any antique firearm, as defined in Paragraph (16) of Subsection (a) of Section 921 of Title 18 of the United States Code.

8. Any person or entity who purchases firearms in a collector's series or a bulk purchase from an estate sale.

9. Any motion picture, television, or video production company, or entertainment or theatrical company whose production involves the use of a handgun, and which secures such handgun from unauthorized use.

10. Any person who is exempt from the waiting period in Subdivision (c) of Section 12072 of the Penal Code of the State of California.

11. Any person who is exempt from the provisions of Subdivision (d) of Section 12072 of the Penal Code of the State of California.

12. Any person or entity conducting a transaction through a law enforcement agency pursuant to Section 12084 of the Penal Code of the State of California.

13. Any person or entity conducting a transaction described in Subdivision (k) of Section 12078 of the Penal Code of the State of California.

14. Any person who is licensed as a collector pursuant to Chapter 44, (commencing with Section 921) of Title 18 of the United States Code and the regulations issued pursuant thereto, and who has a current certificate of eligibility issued to him or her by the Department of Justice pursuant to Section 12071 of the Penal Code of the State of California.

15. Any person or entity acquiring a handgun by bequest or intestate succession.

16. Any person or entity replacing a single handgun where the handgun was lost or stolen, and the person reported that firearm lost or stolen to the Los Angeles Police Department or appropriate law enforcement agency and presents the dealer with evidence of such reporting.

17. Any seller's exchange or replacement of a handgun for a handgun purchased from that seller within the thirty (30) day period immediately preceding the date of exchange or replacement.

(j) Violation of Subsection (b) shall be punishable as an infraction subject to a fine of \$50.00 for the first violation of that subsection, as an infraction subject to a fine of \$100.00 for the second violation of the subsection and as a misdemeanor for the third or subsequent violations of that subsection. Each handgun applied for shall be deemed a separate violation.

(k) If any provision of this section is for any reason held to be invalid or unconstitutional by the decision of any court of competent jurisdiction within the State of California, such decision shall not affect the validity of the remaining provisions and the City declares that it would have adopted the remaining provisions irrespective of the fact that a provision or provisions are declared Invalid Or Unconstitutional.

55.15. Fingerprinting of Firearms Purchasers.

(a) As used in this section, the term "firearm" shall mean any pistol, revolver, shotgun, rifle, or other firearm, as that term is defined in Section 103.314 of this Code.

(b) As used in this section, the term "dealer" shall mean any person who is engaged in the retail sale of firearms and any retail firearms dealer, as that term is defined in Section 103.314 of this Code.

(c) No dealer shall sell or otherwise transfer ownership of any firearm without obtaining the right thumb print of the purchaser or transferee on the California Department of Justice Dealer Record of Sale of Firearm worksheet signed by the purchaser or transferee. The thumb print shall be recorded at the lower right hand corner on the back side of the worksheet at the time that the worksheet is signed by the purchaser or transferee.

(d) The thumb print record required by this section shall be maintained on the premises of the dealer throughout the time period during which the Dealer Record of Sale is required to be maintained by the dealer. Such record shall be subject to inspection at any time during normal business hours in accordance with the provisions of Section 103.14 of this Code.

(e) No person shall knowingly fail to obtain a required thumb print, or knowingly fail to maintain the record of a thumb print required by this section. No person shall refuse to permit a law enforcement employee to examine any record prepared in accordance with this section during any inspection conducted pursuant to this section, or refuse to permit the use of any such record or information in such record by a law enforcement agency.

(f) The requirements of this section shall not apply when the purchaser or transferee is any of the following:

(1) Any person described in Section 12302 or 12322 of the California Penal Code;

(2) Any off-duty peace officer who displays proper agency identification which identifies him or her as an active peace officer;

(3) Any person who has been issued a permit to carry a concealed weapon under the authority of Section 12050 of the California Penal Code;

(4) Any security guard licensed under the authority of Section 12033 of the California Penal Code;

(5) Any firearms dealer who has been issued a Federal Firearms License, a Certificate of Eligibility by the State of California, and a Seller of Firearms Permit by the City of Los Angeles.

(g) Any violation of this section shall constitute a misdemeanor.

55.16. Sale of Ultracompact Firearms Prohibited.

(a) As used in this section, the term "ultracompact firearm" shall mean any pistol, revolver, or other firearm, which has an overall length of six and three quarter inches (6.75") or less or an overall height of four and one half inches (4.5") or less, as measured with the magazine detached.

(b) As used in this section, the term "dealer" shall mean any person who is engaged in the retail sale of firearms and any retail firearms dealer, as that term is defined in Section 103.314 of this code.

(c) No dealer or other person shall sell, lend, give, transfer ownership of, or otherwise transfer to any other person any ultracompact firearm.

(d) No dealer shall process, pursuant to Penal Code Section 12072(d), any ultracompact firearm transaction between persons not licensed as firearms dealers or not possessing Federal Firearms Licenses.

(e) No dealer or other person shall sell, lend, give, transfer ownership of, or otherwise transfer to any other person any firearm accessory designed to enable or facilitate the carrying of any ultracompact firearm, including but not limited to shoulder holsters, ankle holsters, belt holsters, and other devices designed for the purpose of aiding the concealment of an ultracompact firearm, unless such accessory is designed so that it can be used with a firearm larger than an ultracompact firearm.

(f) The provisions of Subsections (c), (d), and (e) of this section shall not apply when the purchaser or transferee is any of the following:

- (1) Any law enforcement agency;
- (2) Any agency duly authorized to perform law enforcement duties;
- (3) Any state or local correctional facility;
- (4) Any private security company licensed to do business in the State of California or employee thereof authorized to carry a firearm within the course and scope of his or her employment with such company;
- (5) Any person properly identified as a full-time paid peace officer, as defined in California Penal Code Sections 830.1, 830.2, 830.4, or 830.5, and who is authorized to carry and does carry a firearm within the course and scope of his or her employment as a peace officer;
- (6) Any person properly identified as a retired peace officer;
- (7) Any person described in Section 12302 or 12322 of the California Penal Code;
- (8) Any person with a valid license to carry a concealed weapon issued pursuant to California Penal Code section 12050;
- (9) The purchaser of an antique firearm, as defined in Paragraph (16) of Subsection (a) of Section 921 of the United States Code;
- (10) The purchaser of a firearm in a collector's series, provided that such firearm falls within the definition of a curio or relic contained in Section 178.11 of Title 27 of the Code of Federal Regulations;
- (11) A motion picture, television, or video production company, or an entertainment or theatrical company whose production involves the use of such handgun, provided that the firearm is borrowed or rented for such purpose, that the firearm is secured from unauthorized use during its use for such purpose, and that the firearm is returned to its owner within a reasonable period of time after it is no longer needed for such use;

(12) Any person who is exempt from the provisions of Subsection (d) of Section 12072 of the California Penal Code;

(13) Any person or entity conducting a transaction described in Subdivision (k) of Section 12078 of the California Penal Code;

(14) Any person licensed as a collector pursuant to Chapter 44 (commencing with Section 921) of Title 18 of the United States Code and regulations issued pursuant thereto, and who has a current certificate of eligibility issued to him or her by the state Department of Justice pursuant to Section 12071 of the California Penal Code;

(15) Any person or entity acquiring a firearm by bequest or by intestate succession;

(16) A person redeeming a firearm pledged to a pawnbroker, provided that such person provides proof that he or she is the person who pledged the firearm.

(g) Every dealer shall maintain separate records as to any sales exempted pursuant to Subsection (f) of this section, showing each sale of an ultracompact firearm, including as to each sale the name of the purchaser, type of handgun, date of sale, and documentation of any exemption pursuant to Penal Code Section 12050 or any other exemption set forth in Subsection (f). Such records shall be maintained on the premises of the dealer for a period of not less than two years and shall be subject to inspection at any time during normal business hours in accordance with the provisions of Section 103.14 of this code.

(h) Any violation of this section shall constitute a misdemeanor.

55.18. Sale of Large Caliber Firearms Prohibited.

(a) As used in this section, the term "large caliber firearm" shall mean any firearm, as defined in Section 103.314 of this Code, capable of firing a center-fire cartridge of .50 caliber or larger or .50 BMG caliber or larger either by designation or by actual measurement. The term "large caliber firearm" shall include any rifle or handgun.

(b) As used in this section, the term "rifle" shall mean any firearm that is designed or redesigned, made or remade, and intended to be fired from the shoulder and is designed to fire only a single projectile through a rifled bore for each single pull of the trigger. The term "rifle" shall not include any shotgun.

(c) As used in this section, the term "handgun" shall mean any firearm with a barrel less than 16 inches in length. The term "handgun" shall include any pistol, revolver, or concealable firearm as such terms are defined in the California Penal Code.

(d) No person shall sell, give, transfer ownership of, transfer, offer for sale, or display for sale any large caliber firearm.

(e) The provisions of this section shall not apply to any sale or transfer of a firearm which is prohibited under state law, to the sale or transfer of any destructive device as defined in Section 12301 of the California Penal Code, or to the sale or transfer of any assault weapon as defined in the California Penal Code.

(f) The provisions of Subsection (d) of this section shall not apply where the purchaser or transferee is any of the following:

- (1) A law enforcement agency;
- (2) An agency duly authorized to perform law enforcement duties;
- (3) A state or local correctional facility;
- (4) A person described in Section 12302 or 12322 of the California Penal Code;
- (5) A federal law enforcement officer;

(6) A person who is properly identified as a full-time paid peace officer, as defined in Section 830.1, 830.2, 830.4, or 830.5 of the California Penal Code, and who is authorized to, and does, carry a firearm during the course of his or her employment as a peace officer;

(7) A firearms dealer who has been issued a Federal Firearms License, a Certificate of Eligibility by the State of California, and a permit by the City of Los Angeles to engage in the retail sale of firearms;

(8) A purchaser of a curio or collector firearm. A firearm shall be deemed curio or collector only if it falls within one of these categories:

(A) It was manufactured prior to 1899;

(B) It is classified as a curio or relic pursuant to 27 Code of Federal Regulations section 178.11, and the purchaser maintains a current federal firearms collector license; or

(C) It is a muzzle-loading firearm;

(9) A federal, state, or local historical society, museum, or institutional collection that is open to the public, provided that the large caliber firearm is used for display purposes, is secured from unauthorized use, and is unloaded;

(10) An entity or establishment engaged in the business of motion picture, television, or video production, provided that the large caliber firearm is used only as a prop during the course of motion picture, television, or video production, is secured from unauthorized use, and the person charged with maintaining custody of the firearm while it is not in use maintains a current Certificate of Eligibility issued by the State of California; or

(11) A person who obtains title to a large caliber firearm by bequest or intestate succession.

(g) Any violation of this section shall constitute a misdemeanor.

[Los Angeles Municipal Code current as of Nov. 8, 2004]

Oakland Municipal and Planning Codes

Title 5. Business Licenses and Regulations Chapter 5.26. Firearms Dealers

5.26.010. Title. This chapter shall be known as the firearms dealer permit ordinance.

5.26.030. Definitions. The following words and phrases, whenever used in this chapter, shall be construed as defined in this section:

"Engaged in the business" means the conduct of a business by the selling, transferring, or leasing of any firearm; or the preparation for such conduct of business as evidenced by the securing of applicable federal or state licenses; or the holding of one's self out as engaged in the business of selling, transferring, or leasing of any firearm, or the selling, transferring, or leasing of firearms in quantity, in series, or in individual transactions, or in any other manner indicative of trade.

"Firearm" means any device, designed to be used as a weapon or modified to be used as a weapon, from which is expelled through a barrel a projectile by the force of an explosion or other form of combustion.

"Firearms dealer" means a person engaged in the business of selling, transferring, or leasing, or advertising for sale, transfer, or lease, or offering or exposing for sale, transfer, or lease, any firearm.

"Person" means natural person, association, partnership, firm, or corporation.

5.26.040. Permit required. It is unlawful for any person, partnership, cooperative, corporation, firm, or association to engage in the business of operating or managing any business which sells, transfers, leases, or offers or advertises for sale, transfer, or lease, any firearm without first obtaining a firearms dealer permit from the Chief of Police of the Oakland Police Department.

5.26.050. Application - Forms, fees. An applicant for a permit under this chapter shall file with the Chief of Police a sworn application in writing, on a form to be furnished by the city. The applicant shall provide all information requested, including proof of compliance with all applicable federal, state, and local laws when required by the Chief of Police, or the application will not be deemed complete. The application shall be accompanied by a nonrefundable fee as set forth in the city municipal license/permit fee schedule. To the extent practicable, the fee amount shall reflect the cost of enforcing the requirements of this chapter.

5.26.080. Security. In order to discourage the theft of firearms stored on the premises of a firearms dealer, any business licensed under this chapter must adhere to security measures as required by the Chief of Police. Security measures shall include but not be limited to:

A. The provision of secure locks, windows and doors, adequate lighting, and alarms as specified by the Chief of Police;

B. Storing of all firearms on the premises out of the reach of customers in secure, locked facilities, so that access to firearms shall be controlled by the dealer or employees of the dealer, to the exclusion of all others.

5.26.110. Permit - Assignment. The assignment or attempt to assign any permit issued pursuant to this chapter is unlawful and any such assignment or attempt to assign a permit shall render the permit null and void.

5.26.120. Permit - Conditions. Any permit issued pursuant to this chapter shall be subject to all of the following conditions, the breach of any of which shall be sufficient cause for revocation of the permit by the Chief of Police:

A. The business shall be carried on only in the building located at the street address shown on the license.

B. The Permittee shall comply with Sections 12073, 12074, 12076, 12077 and 12082 and subdivision (b) of Section 12072 of the California Penal Code, to the extent that the provisions remain in effect. Any permit issued pursuant to this chapter shall be subject to such additional conditions as the Chief of Police finds are reasonably related to the purpose of this chapter.

C. The permittee shall not sell, lease or otherwise transfer a firearm without also selling or otherwise providing with each firearm a trigger lock or similar device approved by the Chief of Police that is designed to prevent the unintentional discharge of firearm. The trigger lock or similar device required to be sold pursuant to this subsection must be attached to each firearm prior to completion of the sales transaction.

D. The permittee shall post conspicuously within the licensed premises the following warning in block letters not less than one inch in height as per Penal Code Section 12071(b)(11): IF YOU LEAVE A LOADED FIREARM WHERE A CHILD OBTAINS AND IMPROPERLY USES IT, YOU MAY BE FINED OR SENT TO PRISON

E. Persons Under the Age of Eighteen Excluded from Establishments Displaying Fire-

arms. No person who maintains or operates any place of business in which firearms are kept, displayed or offered in any manner, sold, furnished or transferred shall permit the entry into the premises of persons under the age of 18 years, unless all firearms and firearms accessories are completely and wholly kept, displayed or offered within a separate room or enclosure to which persons under the age of eighteen years are excluded. Each entrance to such a room or enclosure shall be signposted in block letters not less than one inch in height to the effect that firearms are kept, displayed or offered in such room or enclosure and that persons under the age of eighteen are excluded.

A person who maintains or operates any place of business that openly displays firearms without providing for separate enclosures therefor, must prevent entry into the premises of persons prohibited by age under state law from purchasing firearms. The entrance to the establishment shall be signposted in block letters not less than one inch in height to the effect that firearms are kept, displayed or offered on the premises and that persons under the age of eighteen are excluded.

The person who maintains or operates any place of business in which firearms are kept, displayed or offered in any manner, sold, furnished or transferred, and his employees, agents, and persons acting under his authority, are each and together separately and jointly responsible for requiring bona fide evidence of identity of persons to prevent the entry of persons not permitted to purchase a firearm under state law by reason of age. Bona fide evidence of identity of the person is a document issued by a federal, state, county, or municipal government, or subdivision or agency therefor, including, but not limited to, a motor vehicle operator's license or an identification card issued to a member of the Armed Forces, which contains the name, date of birth, description, and picture of the person.

F. Persons Under the age of Twenty-one Excluded from Establishments Displaying Concealable Firearms. No person who maintains or operates any place of business in which concealable firearms are kept, displayed or offered in any manner, sold, furnished or transferred shall permit the entry into the premises of persons under the age of twenty-one years, unless all concealable firearms and concealable firearms accessories are completely and wholly kept, displayed or offered within a separate room or enclosure to which persons under the age of twenty-one years are excluded. Each entrance to such a room or enclosure shall be signposted in block letters not less than one inch in height to the effect that firearms are kept, displayed or offered in such room or enclosure and that persons under the age of twenty-one (21) are excluded.

A person who maintains or operates any place of business that openly displays concealable firearms without providing for separate enclosures therefor, must prevent entry into the premises of persons prohibited by age under state law from purchasing concealable firearms. The entrance to the establishment shall be signposted in block letters not less than one inch in height to the effect that firearms are kept, displayed or offered on the premises and that persons under the age of twenty-one (21) are excluded.

The person who maintains or operates any place of business in which concealable firearms are kept, displayed or offered in any manner, sold, furnished or transferred, and his employ-

ees, agents, and persons acting under his authority, are each and together separately and jointly responsible for requiring bona fide evidence of identity of persons to prevent the entry of persons not permitted to purchase concealable firearms under state law by reason of age. Bona fide evidence of identity of the person is a document issued by a federal, state, county, or municipal government, or subdivision or agency therefor, including, but not limited to, a motor vehicle operator's license or an identification card issued to a member of the Armed Forces, which contains the name, date of birth, description, and picture of the person.

G. Persons Prohibited from Possessing Firearms Excluded from Establishments Displaying Firearms. Persons prohibited from possessing or purchasing firearms pursuant to California Penal Code Section 12021 shall not enter into or loiter about any firearms dealership, defined as a place of business in which firearms are openly kept, displayed or offered in any manner, sold, furnished or transferred pursuant to Penal Code Section 12070. Each entrance to such an establishment shall be signposted in block letters not less than one inch in height to the effect that persons prohibited from possessing firearms pursuant to Penal Code Section 12021 are excluded from the premises.

When a firearms dealer displays or offers for sale firearms within a separate room or enclosure that segregates the firearms and firearms related accessories (including but not limited to, ammunition clips, bullets and holsters) from other general merchandise, each entrance to such a separate room or enclosure shall be signposted in block letters not less than one inch in height to the effect that persons prohibited from possessing firearms pursuant to Penal Code Section 12021 are excluded from entering the separate rooms or enclosures.

Any dealer engaging in the business of selling, transferring, or leasing, or advertising for sale, transfer, or lease, or offering or exposing for sale, transfer, or lease, any firearm within the city who knowingly violates the provisions of Section 5.26.120G, or fails to adhere to the notice provisions of Section 5.26.120G, shall be subject to the penalty provisions of the Oakland Municipal Code, Chapter 5.26, including but not limited to suspension and/or revocation of his or her permit to sell firearms.

Any person prohibited from possessing firearms pursuant to Penal Code Section 12021 who enters into or loiters about firearms dealership in Oakland that has been properly posted pursuant to this section is guilty of a misdemeanor.

5.26.130. Permit - Grounds for revocation. In addition to any provisions constituting grounds for denial shall also constitute grounds for revocation.

5.26.150. Permit - Liability insurance. No permit shall be issued or continued pursuant to this chapter unless there is in full force and effect a policy of insurance in such form as the City Attorney deems proper, executed by an insurance company approved by the City Attorney whereby the applicant or permittee is insured against liability for damage to property and for injury to or death of any person as a result of the sale, transfer or lease, or advertising for sale, transfer, or lease, any firearm. The minimum liability limits shall not be less than one million dollars (\$1,000,000.00) for damage to or destruction of property in any one incident, and one million dollars (\$1,000,000.00) for the death

or injury to any one person; provided, however, that additional amounts may be required by the City Attorney if deemed necessary.

Such policy of insurance shall contain an endorsement providing that the policy will not be canceled until notice in writing has been given to the city, addressed in care of the Chief of Police, 455 - 7th Street, Oakland, California, 94607, at least thirty (30) days immediately prior to the time such cancellation becomes effective. Further, such policy of insurance shall name the city, its officers, agents, and employees as additional insureds. Additionally, applicants and permittees shall indemnify, defend, and hold harmless the city, its officers, agents, and employees, from claims arising from the negligence of the applicant or permittee.

5.26.160. Permit - Authority to inspect. Any and all investigating officials of the city shall have the right to enter the building designated in the permit from time to time during regular business hours to make reasonable inspections to observe and enforce compliance with building, mechanical, fire, electrical, plumbing, or health regulations, and provisions of this chapter. A police investigator may conduct compliance inspections to insure conformance to all federal, state, and local law, and all provisions of this chapter.

5.26.180. Temporary suspension of permit to sell firearms.

A. If the dealer violates any federal, state and local county or city law, the Chief of Police may immediately suspend the right of the dealer to sell firearms. This temporary suspension will not exceed three days, if the violation results in a criminal charge filed in court by a federal, state, or county District Attorney such permit to sell firearm may be suspended until the case is adjudicated in a court of law.

B. Notice of suspension shall be mailed to the person(s) who made application for the permit and shall be delivered to the address listed on the permit.

Title 9. Public Peace, Morals and Welfare

Chapter 9.20. Ammunition Sales Registration

9.20.010. Title. This chapter shall be known as the ammunition sales registration ordinance.

9.20.020. Findings and purpose. The City Council finds that the state of California has not preempted the enactment of a municipal ordinance requiring the registration of ammunition sales in Oakland, and further finds that the availability of such ammunition sales records can aid the police department in investigations of major crimes involving the use of firearms. The intent of the City Council in enacting the ordinance codified in this chapter is to implement a requirement that ammunition vendors within the city record and maintain records with respect to each individual purchase of ammunition, so that the purchaser can be traced in the event the ammunition were used in the commission of criminal activity.

9.20.030. Definitions. As used in this chapter:

"Ammunition" means a projectile designated to be expelled by force of an explosion, and intended for use in any firearm, including pistols, revolvers, rifles, and shotguns.

"Vendor" means any individual, person, gun dealer, store, firm or corporation selling ammunition within the city of Oakland.

9.20.040. Record of ammunition sales. Every vendor who sells ammunition in the city shall maintain a record of ammunition sales as

prescribed by this chapter. The record shall be maintained on the vendor's premises, on forms supplied by, or approved by, the Oakland Police Department (OPD). An ammunition purchaser must provide to the vendor and the vendor shall record the following information:

- A.** The date of the transaction;
- B.** The purchaser's name, address and date of birth;
- C.** The purchaser's valid driver's license number or other identification number from a valid photographic I.D. such as a passport;
- D.** The brand of ammunition purchased;
- E.** The type and amount of ammunition purchased; and
- F.** The purchaser's signature and vendor's initials.

The information required to be recorded shall be maintained in chronological order by date of sale of the ammunition and shall be retained on the business premises of the vendor for a period not less than two years following the date of the recorded sale of the ammunition.

Oakland police officers may enter a vendor's premises during regular business hours for the purpose of examining, inspecting or copying records required by this chapter.

9.20.050. Violation - Penalty. It is unlawful for any vendor engaged in the retail sale of ammunition in Oakland to knowingly make a false entry in, or fail to make appropriate entry, or fail to properly maintain any such record, or refuse to immediately provide the ammunition sales log for inspection to a police officer upon request.

Violation of any provision of this chapter shall be a misdemeanor, subject to fines and penalties as provided by law. Additionally, failure to abide by the requirements of this chapter shall be grounds for the revocation of a vendor's firearms dealer license, pursuant to Chapter 5.26 of this code.

Chapter 9.36. Weapons

Article II. Firearms and Weapons Violence Prevention

9.36.050. Title. This article shall be known as the firearms and weapons violence prevention ordinance.

9.36.070. Definitions. The following words and phrases, wherever used in this article, shall be construed as defined in this section:

A. "Firearms" means any device, designed to be used as a weapon or modified to be used as a weapon, from which is expelled through a barrel a projectile by the force of an explosion or other form of combustion.

B. "Projectile weapon" means any device or instrument used as a weapon which launches or propels a projectile by means other than the force of an explosion or other form of combustion with sufficient force to cause injury to persons or property. A projectile weapon shall include, but not be limited to, air gun, air pistol, air rifle, gas-operated gun, BB gun, pellet gun, flare gun, dart gun, bow, cross-bow, slingshot, wrist rocket, blow gun, paint gun, or other similar device or instrument.

9.36.090. Enforcement. Violations of this article shall result in arrest as a misdemeanor. The District Attorney shall review the circumstances surrounding the violation and shall charge the violation either as an infraction or as a misdemeanor, except that:

A. Violation of this article for a second or subsequent offense shall be chargeable as a misdemeanor only, and the penalty for conviction

of the same shall be punishable by a fine of not more than one thousand dollars (\$1,000.00) or by imprisonment in the county jail for a period of not more than one year, or by both.

B. Violation of this article occurring within one thousand five hundred (1,500) feet of a day care center, school or school yard, whether public or private, shall be a misdemeanor, and the penalty for conviction of the same shall be punishable by a fine of not more than one thousand dollars (\$1,000.00) or by imprisonment in the county jail for a period of not more than one year, or by both.

C. A person shall be guilty of a separate offense for each and every firing of a projectile weapon or discharge of a firearm, and shall be punished accordingly.

D. Juveniles arrested pursuant to this section shall be subject to Section 602 of the Welfare and Institutions Code.

9.36.100. Parental responsibility for minors. Any parent or legal guardian, of a person over the age of eighteen (18), is also guilty of an offense punishable in accordance with Section 9.36.090 if he or she knows or reasonably should know that a minor is likely to gain access to a firearm or a projectile weapon kept within any premises or vehicle which is under his or her custody or control, and a minor obtains and fires or discharges the firearm or projectile weapon within the city, in violation of Section 9.36.080.

9.36.130. Projectile weapons - Possession of by minors.

A. It is unlawful for any person under the age of eighteen (18) to have in his or her possession within the city limits of Oakland any projectile weapon, as defined in Section 9.36.070. Violation of this provision shall be punishable in the manner provided in Section 9.36.090D.

B. It is unlawful for any parent or legal guardian, or any person over the age of eighteen (18) years, to sell, give or loan to any minor in the city under the age of eighteen (18) years, or to allow such minor to possess, any device or instrument capable of launching a projectile, and/or the projectiles specifically intended to be launched by said device or instrument, as defined hereinabove. Violation of this provision shall be punishable in the manner provided in Section 9.36.090.

C. Any device or instrument capable of launching a projectile, and/or the projectiles specifically intended to be launched by said device or instrument, which is in possession of a minor in violation of this article, is declared to be a nuisance, and shall be surrendered to the Police Department of the city. The Police Department, except upon the certificate of a judge of a court of record or of the District Attorney of Alameda county that the preservation thereof is necessary or proper to the ends of justice, shall destroy any such device or instrument.

9.36.131 Theft or loss of firearms - Reporting of stolen and/or lost firearms required.

A. Any person owning a firearm or in possession of a firearm is required to report the theft or loss of such firearm to the Oakland Police Department when:

1. owner resides in Oakland, and/or
2. the theft or loss of the firearm occurs in Oakland.

B. A person subject to the reporting requirements in subsection A is required to report the theft or loss of a firearm within forty eight (48) hours of knowing that the firearm has been stolen or lost.

C. A person who has experienced the theft or loss of a firearm between August 1, 1992 and July 30, 2002 and who otherwise meets the reporting requirements in subsection A is required to report the loss or theft of such firearm to the Oakland Police Department within sixty (60) days of the effective date of the Amendment under which this new section was adopted.

9.36.141 Penalty - Misdemeanor.

A. Failure to report within forty-eight (48) hours the theft or loss of a firearm pursuant to this subsection B of Section 9.36.131, when the owner or person in possession knew or should have known of the theft or loss, shall be a misdemeanor subjecting the owner to prosecution.

B. Failure to report firearms theft or loss within the timeframe set forth within subsection C of section 9.36.131 shall be a misdemeanor subjecting the owner to prosecution.

Article III. Prohibition on the Sale of Saturday Night Specials, Also Known as Junk Guns

9.36.150. Title. This article shall be known as the city Saturday night special/junk gun sales prohibition and may be so cited.

9.36.160. Purpose and intent. The purpose of this article is to ensure the health, safety, and general welfare of city citizens by eliminating the sale of cheaply made, inadequately designed and poorly manufactured handguns in the city.

9.36.170. Saturday night special defined.

A. Except as provided in subsection B of this section, term "Saturday night special" as used in this article means any of the following:

1. A pistol, revolver, or firearm capable of being concealed upon the person, as those terms are defined in the California Penal Code Section 12001(a), which contains a frame, barrel, breechblock, cylinder or slide that is not completely fabricated of heat treated carbon steel, forged alloy or other material of equal or higher tensile strength;

2. A semi-automatic pistol which:

a. It is not originally equipped by the manufacturer with a locked-breech action, and

b. Is chambered for cartridges developing maximum permissible breech pressures above twenty-four thousand one hundred (24,100) Copper Units of Pressure as standardized by the Sporting Arms and Ammunition Manufacturers Institute,

c. For purpose of subsection (A)(2)(b) of this section, "semi-automatic pistol" means a firearm, as defined in California Penal Code Section 12001(b), which is designed to be held and fired with one hand, and which does the following upon discharge: (i) fires the cartridge in the chamber, (ii) ejects the fired cartridge case, and (iii) loads a cartridge from the magazine into the chamber. "Semi-automatic pistol" shall not include any assault weapons designated in California Penal Code Section 12276;

3. A pistol, revolver, or firearm capable of being concealed upon the person, as those terms are defined in California Penal Code Section 12001(a), which:

a. Uses an action mechanism which is substantially identical in design to any action mechanism manufactured in or before 1898 that was originally chambered for rimfire ammunition developing maximum safe permissible breech pressures below nineteen thousand (19,000) Copper Units of Pressure as standardized by the Sporting Arms and Ammunition Manufacturers Institute, and

b. Is chambered to fire either centerfire ammunition or rimfire ammunition developing maxi-

mum permissible breech pressures above nineteen thousand (19,000) Copper Units of Pressure as standardized by the Sporting Arms and Ammunition Manufacturers Institute, and

c. Is not originally equipped by the manufacturer with a nondetachable trigger guard, or

d. If rimfire, is equipped with a barrel of less than twenty (20) bore diameters in overall length protruding from the frame,

e. For purposes of this subsection (A)(3), "action mechanism" means the mechanism of a firearm by which it is loaded, locked, fired and unloaded commonly known as the cycle of operation.

B. Exclusions. The term "Saturday night special" does not include any of the following:

1. Any pistol which is an antique or relic firearm or other weapon falling within the specifications of paragraphs (5), (7) and (8) of subsection (b) of California Penal Code Section 12020; or

2. Any pistol for which the propelling force is classified as pneumatic, that is, of, or related to, compressed air or any other gases not directly produced by combustion; or

3. Children's pop guns or toys; or

4. An "unconventional pistol" as defined in California Penal Code Section 12020(c)(12); or

5. Any pistol which has been modified to either: render it permanently inoperable, or permanently to make it a device no longer classified as a Saturday night special.

9.36.180. Roster of Saturday night specials. On or before January 1, 1997, the Chief of Police or his or her designee shall compile, publish, and thereafter maintain a roster of Saturday night specials. The roster shall list those firearms, by manufacturer and model number, which the Chief of Police or his or her designee determines fit the definition of Saturday night special set forth in Section 9.36.170A.

9.36.190. Notification.

A. Upon completion of a list of firearms to be placed on the roster for the first time, the Police Chief or his or her designee shall endeavor to send written notification to:

1. The manufacturer of every firearm on said list; and

2. Every dealer within the city who is licensed to sell and transfer firearms pursuant to Section 12071 of the Penal Code of the state of California and Chapter 5.26 of this code.

B. Such notification shall do the following:

1. Identify the model number of the firearm which has been classified as a Saturday night special within the meaning of Section 9.36.170A; and

2. Advise the recipient that the recipient may apply for reconsideration of the classification of the firearm as a Saturday night special; and

3. Advise the recipient that the burden of proving a firearm does not constitute a Saturday night special within the meaning of Section 9.36.170A shall be on the recipient.

9.36.220. Publication of the roster. The Chief of Police or his or her designee shall place on the roster those firearms which have been determined to constitute a Saturday night special within the meaning of Section 9.36.170A. The Chief of Police or his or her designee shall cause the roster to be published in the following manner:

A. Notification of the roster's completion shall be published at least once in the official newspaper as designated by the city and circulated in the city within fifteen (15) days after its completion; and

B. A copy of the roster, certified as a true and correct copy thereof, shall be filed in the office of the City Clerk of the city; and

C. A copy of the roster, certified as a true and correct copy thereof, shall be distributed to every dealer within the city who is licensed to sell and transfer firearms pursuant to Section 12071 of the Penal Code of the state of California and Chapter 5.26 of the municipal code.

9.36.250. Sale prohibited. After January 1, 1997, no wholesale or retail firearms dealer as licensed by the city in Chapter 5.26 of the municipal code shall sell, offer or display for sale, give, lend or transfer ownership of, any firearm listed on the roster of Saturday night specials. This section shall not preclude a wholesale or retail gun dealer from processing firearm transactions between unlicensed parties pursuant to Section 12072(d) of the Penal Code of the state of California.

9.36.260. Exemptions. Nothing in this article relative to the sale of Saturday night specials shall prohibit the disposition of any firearm by sheriffs, constables, marshals, police officers, or other duly appointed peace officers in the performance of their official duties, nor to persons who are authorized by the United States Federal Government for use in the performance of their official duties; nor shall anything in this article prohibit the use of any firearm by the above-mentioned persons in the performance of their official duties.

9.36.270. Penalty. Any person violating any of the provisions of this article shall be guilty of a misdemeanor. Any person convicted of a misdemeanor under the provisions of this article shall be punishable by a fine of not more than one thousand dollars (\$1,000.00) or by imprisonment for a period not exceeding six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment. Each such person shall be guilty of a separate offense for each and every day during any portion of which any violation of any provision of this article is committed, continued or permitted by such person and shall be punishable accordingly. In addition, any person found to be in violation of this Article shall be considered in noncompliance with the requirements of Chapter 5.26 of this code, and subject to the suspension and or revocation of a firearms dealer permit.

Article V. Prohibition on the Sale of Compact Handguns

9.36.400. Title. This article shall be known as the City of Oakland Compact Handgun Sales Limitation Act.

9.36.410. Purpose and intent. The purpose and intent of this article is to provide for the health, safety, and general welfare of the citizens of Oakland by prohibiting the sale of compact firearms in Oakland.

9.36.420. Definitions.

A. "Dealer" means a retail firearms dealer licensed by the city.

B. "Compact handgun" means a pistol, revolver, and any handgun designed to be concealed upon the person that has a length of six and three quarter inches (6.75") or less or a height of four and one-half inches (4.5") or less, measured with the magazine detached.

9.36.430. Prohibition on the sale of compact handguns. As of the effective date of this article:

A. No firearms dealer in Oakland shall transfer the title of any compact handgun as defined herein to any person. This section shall not preclude a wholesale or retail gun dealer from pro-

cessing firearms transactions between unlicensed parties pursuant to Section 12072(d) of the Penal Code of the state of California.

B. For the purposes of this section, the redemption of a compact handgun covered by this article pledged to a pawnbroker prior to the effective date of this ordinance shall not be deemed the sale or transfer of title of that handgun. However, a dealer may not rely on this exemption unless the transaction involved the redemption of a handgun pawned to a pawnbroker by the purchaser.

C. Each dealer shall post a sign in a conspicuous place with letters at least one inch high stating the obligations and restrictions of dealers under this ordinance, pursuant to direction by the Oakland Police Department.

D. The provisions of this section shall not apply to the following:

1. Any law enforcement agency;
2. Any agency duly authorized to perform law enforcement duties;
3. Any state or local correctional facility;
4. Any private security company licensed to do business in the state of California;
5. Any person who is properly identified as a full-time paid peace officer, as defined in Section 830.1, 830.2, 830.4, or 830.5 of the Penal Code of the state of California, and who is authorized to carry a firearm during the course and scope of his or her employment as a peace officer;
6. Any antique firearm, as defined in paragraph (16) of subsection (a) of Section 921 of Title 18 of the United States Code;
7. Any motion picture, television, or video production company, or entertainment or theatrical company whose production involves the use of an ultracompact firearm, and which secures such from unauthorized use;
8. Any person who is exempt from the provisions of subdivision (d) of Section 12072 of the Penal Code of the state of California;
9. Any person or entity conducting a transaction described in subdivision (k) of Section 12078 of the Penal Code of the state of California;
10. Any person who is licensed as a collector pursuant to Chapter 44, (commencing with Section 921) of Title 18 of the United States Code and the regulations issued pursuant thereto, and who has a current certificate of eligibility issued to him or her by the Department of Justice pursuant to Section 12071 of the Penal Code of the state of California;
11. Any person or entity acquiring a compact handgun by bequest or intestate succession.

9.36.440 Penalties. Violation of this article by a firearms dealer shall subject the dealer to civil penalties as provided for in Chapter 1.8 and 1.12 of the OMC, and in addition shall subject the dealer to suspension or revocation of the dealer's firearms dealer permit. Each instance wherein a compact handgun is sold, conveyed, transferred or distributed in violation of this article shall be deemed a distinct and separate offense.

[Oakland Municipal and Planning Codes current as of Oct. 2004]

Riverside County Code

Title 9. Public Peace, Morals and Welfare Chapter 9.20. Firearms Article 2. Use and Discharge by Minors

9.20.100. Firearm defined. The word "firearm," as used in this article, includes the following: cannon, gun, pistol, revolver, automatic pistol, rifle, shotgun, air gun, pellet gun and any other weapon designed to discharge one or more projectiles propelled by the expansion of gas.

9.20.110 Discharge unlawful - Exceptions. It is unlawful for any person under the age of eighteen (18) years to shoot or discharge a firearm in the unincorporated territory of the county unless such person: (a) holds and has in his or her possession a permit issued by the county as hereinafter provided; or (b) is in the company of a parent, guardian or other adult person having responsibility for his or her conduct; or (c) holds and has in his or her possession a current valid hunting license issued pursuant to law.

[Riverside County Code current through Ord. 348.4211 & Oct. 2004 code update]

Sacramento City Code

Title 5. Business Licenses and Regulations Chapter 5.64. Firearm and Ammunition Sales

5.64.010. Definitions.

"Applicant," when the applicant is other than a natural person, includes any officer, director, employee or agent of the applicant who may be engaged in the business of selling, leasing or otherwise transferring any firearm or firearm ammunition.

"Engaging in the business" means the conduct of a business by the selling, leasing or transferring of any firearm or firearm ammunition; or the preparation for such conduct of business as evidenced by the securing of applicable federal or state licenses; or the holding of one's self out as engaged in the business of selling, leasing or otherwise transferring of any firearm or firearm ammunition, or the selling, leasing or transferring of firearms in quantity, in series, or in individual transactions, or in any other manner indicative of trade.

"Firearm" means any device, designed to be used as a weapon or modified to be used as a weapon, that expels a projectile through a barrel by the force of an explosion or other form of combustion.

"Firearm ammunition" means any cartridge or encasement containing a bullet or projectile, propellant or explosive charge, and a primer which is used in the operation of a firearm.

5.64.020. License requirement and penalty for violation.

A. It is unlawful for any person, firm, corporation or dealer engaging in the business of selling, leasing or otherwise transferring any firearm or firearm ammunition, to sell, lease or otherwise transfer any firearm or firearm ammunition, without first having obtained a license from the chief of police. Gunsmiths, crafts makers and firearms collectors shall not be required to obtain such a license unless they sell, lease or transfer firearms. The chief of police shall make available application forms requiring applicants to provide

the information set forth in Section 5.64.030 of this chapter, and shall collect a nonrefundable application fee from each applicant. Upon receiving the application fee, the chief of police shall issue a receipt to the applicant showing that such application fee has been paid. The issuance of such a receipt shall not authorize an applicant to engage in the sale, lease, or other transfer of firearms or firearm ammunition until the necessary license has been lawfully issued.

B. The application fee shall be established by resolution of the city council and shall be the exclusive source of city funds from which recovery of all costs associated with this chapter may be obtained, including but not limited to, processing applications, monitoring licensees, and enforcing the provisions of this chapter.

C. Any person, firm, corporation or dealer engaging in the business of selling, leasing or otherwise transferring any firearm or firearm ammunition to sell, lease, or otherwise transfer any firearm or firearm ammunition without first having obtained a license from the Sacramento police department or, once having obtained a license, violates any of the conditions set forth in Section 5.64.110 of this chapter or continues to engage in the business after such license is revoked or suspended, shall be in violation of this chapter and guilty of a misdemeanor, punishable by imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding six months, or by fine not exceeding one thousand dollars (\$1,000.00), or by both. The chief of police shall prescribe a form on which the chief of police shall inform the California Department of Justice that such violators do not meet the state requirements for gun licensees or dealers pursuant to Penal Code Section 12071(a)(1).

5.64.080. Nonassignability of license. The assignment of any license issued pursuant to this chapter is unlawful and any such assignment shall render the license null and void. In addition, the attempt to transfer or assign any license issued pursuant to this chapter shall be further grounds for revocation.

5.64.090. Security. Each business licensed under this chapter shall meet the requirements of a "secure facility" pursuant to Section 12071 (c)(3) of the California Penal Code.

5.64.100. Application for employee work permit.

A. Each employee who engages in the sale, lease or other transfer of firearms or firearm ammunition must obtain either of the following: (1) a valid employee work permit from the chief of police; or (2) a valid certificate of eligibility issued by the California Department of Justice. The work permit requirement does not apply to employees at gun shows that are properly licensed under state and federal law.

B. The application for an employee work permit for an employee engaged in the sale, lease or other transfer of firearms or firearm ammunition shall be submitted to the chief of police on a form provided by the chief of police. Prior to submitting such application, a nonrefundable fee as established by resolution of the city council shall be paid to the chief of police to defray, in part, the cost of investigation and report required by this section. The chief of police shall issue a receipt to the employee showing that such permit application fee has been paid. The issuance of such a receipt shall not authorize an employee to engage in the sale, lease or other transfer or firearms or firearm ammunition until the necessary work permit has been lawfully granted.

C. The application to the chief of police shall be signed under penalty of perjury and set forth the following information:

1. The name, age and address of the employee;

2. The business name and address of the employer;

3. All convictions of the applicant for any misdemeanor or felony;

4. All information relating to licenses or permits relating to firearms or other weapons sought by the applicant from other jurisdictions, including, but not limited to the date(s) of application(s) and whether each such application resulted in issuance of a license or permit;

5. All information relating to suspension(s) or revocation(s) of licenses or permits relating to firearms, including but not limited to the date and circumstances of the suspension(s) or revocation(s);

6. Other reasonable conditions deemed appropriate by the chief of police.

D. The chief of police shall take the fingerprints of the employee and shall confirm the information submitted.

E. The chief of police shall act upon and either approve or deny the application for an employee work permit at the earlier of the following: (1) within one hundred eighty (180) days of receipt of the application; or (2) within fifteen (15) days of receipt of fingerprint verification by the State Department of Justice.

F. The chief of police shall deny the issuance of an employee work permit when any of the following conditions specified in Sections 5.64.060(D) through (G) of this chapter exist.

G. Duration and renewal of work permit. Unless revoked on an earlier date, all employee work permits issued pursuant to this chapter shall expire one year after the date of issuance; provided, however, that such work permits may be renewed by the chief of police for additional one-year periods upon the approval of an application for renewal by the chief of police and payment of the renewal fee established by resolution of the city council. Such renewal application shall set forth the information listed herein, and must be received by the chief of police, in completed form, no later than forty-five (45) days prior to the expiration of the current employee work permit.

H. Nonassignability. The assignment of any employee work permit issued pursuant to this chapter is unlawful and any such assignment shall render the license null and void. In addition, the attempt to transfer or assign any employee work permit issued pursuant to this chapter shall be further grounds for revocation.

I. Grounds for Revocation of Work Permit. In addition to any other provisions of this section, any circumstances constituting grounds for denial of an employee work permit shall also constitute grounds for revocation of an employee work permit.

5.64.110. License - Conditions. In addition to all other requirements and conditions stated in this chapter, each licensee shall be subject to all of the following conditions, the breach of any of which shall be sufficient cause of revocation of the license by the chief of police:

A. The business shall be carried on only in the building located at the street address shown on the license, except for gun shows as permitted under state and federal law.

B. The licensee shall comply with Sections 12073, 12074, 12076, 12077 and 12082 of the California Penal Code, as those sections now read or may hereafter be amended to read.

C. The licensee shall verify that each employee engaged in the sale, lease or other transfer of any firearm or firearm ammunition has obtained

either of the following: (1) a valid employee work permit from the chief of police; or (2) a valid certificate of eligibility issued by the California Department of Justice. An employee shall not engage in the foregoing activities if a work permit is denied or revoked by the chief of police. A licensee who permits an employee to work without a valid work permit or valid certificate of eligibility shall be in violation of this section.

D. The licensee shall not sell, lease or otherwise transfer any firearm, except for leases or transfers for theatrical purposes, without also selling or otherwise providing with each firearm a nonreturnable trigger lock. If the use of a trigger lock on a particular type of firearm is infeasible, then the licensee shall do the following: (1) demonstrate such infeasibility to the satisfaction of the chief of police; and (2) make available for sale a similar device, which is approved by the chief of police, that is designed to prevent the unintentional discharge of the firearm.

E. The licensee shall not sell, offer to expose for sale, give, lease or otherwise transfer to any person, any ammunition feeding device with the capacity to accept more than ten (10) rounds of ammunition.

F. The licensee shall not sell, lease or otherwise transfer any firearm to any person whom the licensee reasonably believes is within any of the classes prohibited by California Penal Code Sections 12021 or 12021.1 or California Welfare and Institutions Code Sections 8100 to 8103, inclusive, as those sections now read or may hereafter be amended to read.

G. The licensee shall comply with all federal, state, and local laws, and all provisions of this chapter.

Any license issued pursuant to this title shall be subject to such additional conditions as the chief of police finds are reasonably related to the purpose of this chapter.

5.64.120. Grounds for revocation. In addition to any other provisions of this chapter, any circumstances constituting grounds for denial of a license shall also constitute grounds for revocation of a license.

5.64.150. Authority to inspect. Any and all investigating officials of the city shall have the right to enter the building and entire premises designated in the license from time to time during regular business hours to make reasonable inspections and to observe and enforce compliance with building, mechanical, fire, electrical, or plumbing regulations to the extent provided by law. Police department employees, as designated by the chief of police, may conduct compliance inspections to insure conformance with all federal, state, and local laws, and all provisions of this chapter.

5.64.170. Delivery to revenue manager. Upon granting said license, the police department shall forward said license to the revenue manager, who shall issue said license to the applicant upon payment of the license fee, payable in advance.

5.64.180. Rules and regulations. The chief of police is authorized to promulgate such rules and regulations after noticed hearing as will enable the police department to effectuate the purposes of this chapter. Failure to comply with such rules and regulations, or with any other requirements imposed by this chapter, shall constitute grounds for revocation of licenses issued hereunder.

Title 9. Public Peace, Morals and Welfare

Chapter 9.32. Weapons and Explosives

Article I. In General

9.32.010. "Dangerous or deadly weapon" defined. The term "dangerous or deadly weapon" includes, but is not limited to ... any firearm other than one carried pursuant to a valid permit, issued by a duly authorized governmental authority, or any ordinary rifle or shotgun lawfully carried for purposes of hunting or other lawful sport.

9.32.020. Person carrying concealed dangerous or deadly weapon - Not to hide, loiter, etc., in public place or on premises of another or wander from place to place. It is unlawful for any person, while carrying concealed upon his or her person any dangerous or deadly weapon, to loaf or loiter upon any public street, sidewalk or alley or to wander about from place to place with no lawful business thereby to perform, or to hide, lurk or loiter upon or about the premises of another.

9.32.050. Dangerous or deadly weapons prohibited in cars. It is unlawful for any person to have in his or her possession, in any automobile, any dangerous or deadly weapon, but this restriction shall not be deemed to prohibit the carrying of ordinary tools or equipment carried in good faith for uses of honest work, trade or business or for the purpose of legitimate sport or recreation.

9.32.090. Prohibiting sale of air guns to minors.

A. It is unlawful for any person to sell, give or loan to any person under eighteen (18) years of age, any BB gun, air gun, pellet gun, or spring gun, within the city.

B. No person, under the age of eighteen (18) years, shall have in his or her possession or control any BB gun, air gun, pellet gun, or spring gun, within this city, except while in immediate custody of his or her parents as hereinafter provided.

C. The chief of police is authorized to establish training programs for minors, and also to license the establishment of shooting ranges and galleries in proper locations.

D. Any person under the age of eighteen (18) years may, while in custody of and under immediate control of his or her parent or guardian, use a BB gun, air gun, pellet gun, or spring gun, to shoot at an inanimate target on range or in a shooting gallery which has been authorized by the chief of police.

E. Any person desiring to operate and maintain a shooting range for BB guns, air guns, pellet guns, or spring guns, within the city, shall first apply to the chief of police for a permit, on an application form to be furnished by the chief of police. If, upon investigation, it appears the range can be maintained at the location specified in the application, without danger to the public, then and in that event the chief of police may issue a permit.

9.32.110. Explosives generally - Storage for sale in the city. There shall not be kept within the city more than fifty (50) pounds of powder, or other explosive substance, by any one person, and every person keeping such articles shall keep all they have in one metal case, with metal cover and handles, plainly marked "POWDER," which shall be kept near the front door, and shall display conspicuously upon the front of the building a sign plainly marked "GUN-POWDER KEPT HERE."

9.32.120. Explosives generally - Applicability of two preceding sections. Nothing in the

two preceding sections shall apply to metallic cartridges or percussion caps.

9.32.150. Public grounds - Discharge of firearms, sales, shows, etc. No person shall, in or upon any public grounds, discharge any cannon or firearm, expose for sale any goods, wares or merchandise or erect or maintain any booth, stand or show; except, in accordance with a permit from the city manager.

[Sacramento City Code current through Ord. 2004-054 passed Sept. 28, 2004]

San Diego County Code

Title 2. Licenses, Business Regulations and Business Taxes Division 1. Business Regulations Chapter 12. License for Sale of Firearms

21.1201. License Required. No person shall sell, trade or otherwise deal in firearms in the unincorporated area prior to obtaining a license issued by the Sheriff pursuant to California Penal Code Section 12071. This section shall not apply to those transactions excluded under California Penal Code Section 12070. The procedure to follow, except as otherwise herein provided, in obtaining a license is that set forth in the Uniform Licensing Procedure.

21.1202. License Fee. The fee for a Firearms Sales License shall be that set forth in the Sheriff's Licensing Fee Ordinance [Sheriff's licensing fee ordinance, §21.1901 - "Firearms Sales Permits: The annual fee shall be \$209. The renewal fee shall be \$175."].

21.1203. Limitation on Location. The business licensed by this chapter shall be carried on only at the location designated in the license.

21.1204. Inspection. Firearm Dealers shall have their places of business open to Sheriff's Department inspection during all hours of operation. Firearm Dealers shall maintain all firearms records and documents, firearms and storage places in a manner and place accessible for inspection by Sheriff's Department personnel. In addition to random inspections, the Sheriff's Department shall conduct annual inspections in compliance with State Department of Justice regulations.

21.1205. Records - Second Hand Weapons. If a dealer, licensed by this chapter to sell firearms, shall have offered to him for purchase or for acceptance in trade a used or second hand weapon, the dealer shall also comply with the State's and the County's requirements for sales of secondhand goods [Secondhand dealers, §21.700 et seq.].

21.1206. Delivery of Firearms. No weapon shall be delivered except as set forth in Sections 12071 through 12084 of the California Penal Code.

21.1207. Advertising or Display. No pistol or revolver, or imitation thereof, or placard advertising the sale or other transfer thereof, shall be displayed in any part of the premises where it can readily be seen from the outside.

21.1208. Breach of Conditions. Upon the breach of any of the above stated conditions any license issued pursuant to this chapter shall be subject to forfeiture.

21.1209. Violation - Misdemeanor. Any person violating the provisions of this chapter and/or of the Uniform Licensing Procedure shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction shall be fined in an amount not to exceed

five hundred dollars (\$500.00) or by imprisonment for a period of not more than six (6) months in the County Jail or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Chapter 12.5. Safe Firearm Storage Ordinance

21.1250. Definitions. As used in this Chapter, the following words and phrases shall have the following definitions:

(a) "Firearm" means any device, designed to be used as a weapon or modified to be used as a weapon, from which a projectile is expelled through a barrel by the force of explosion or other form of combustion.

(b) "Firearm dealer" means any person licensed by the Sheriff pursuant to California Penal Code Section 12071 for the retail sale of firearms in the unincorporated area of the County of San Diego. "Firearm dealer" shall not include persons involved in transactions excluded under California Penal Code Section 12070.

21.1252. Provision of Safe Firearm Storage Materials. It is unlawful for any firearm dealer to sell, lease or otherwise transfer ownership of any firearm without providing with the firearm printed material, approved by the Sheriff, that advises the user of safe firearm storage practices.

21.1253. Acknowledgment of Receipt by Purchaser. In connection with any sale, lease or transfer of a firearm, the firearm dealer shall obtain from the person receiving the firearm a signed acknowledgment that the person has been provided with the printed material required by Section 21.1252 of this Chapter. The acknowledgment shall be in a form approved by the Sheriff. The firearm dealer shall retain signed acknowledgments of receipt in the same manner and to the same extent as required by State law for other firearm transaction records.

21.1254. Exclusions.

(a) This Chapter shall not apply to firearms that have been determined by the Director of the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, Department of Treasury, to be curios or relics under federal law.

(b) This Chapter shall not apply to a firearm rented at a licensed shooting range for use on the range.

21.1256. Violation - Infraction. Any firearm dealer violating Section 21.1252 or 21.1253 of this Chapter shall be deemed guilty of an infraction, and subject to a fine in accordance with Section 11.116 of this Code.

[San Diego County Code current through Ord. 9674 effective Oct. 22, 2004]

San Diego Municipal Code

Chapter 3. Business Regulations, Business Taxes, Permits and Licenses Article 3. Police Regulated Business Regulations Division 42. Regulation of Firearm Dealers

33.4201. Permit Required.

(a) It is unlawful for any person to engage in business as a Firearm Dealer without a Firearm Dealer permit issued by the Chief of Police.

(b) It is unlawful for any person to sell, deliver, or otherwise transfer any firearm in violation of state or federal law or without the permit required by Section 33.4201.

33.4202. Definitions.

For the purpose of this Division, the following words mean:

"Chief of Police" means the Chief of Police or the Chief's designated representative.

"Firearm" means any device designed to be used as a weapon, from which a projectile is expelled through a barrel by the force of an explosion or other form of combustion. A "Firearm" includes any device defined as a firearm in California Penal Code Section 12002.

"Firearm Dealer" means any person who obtains a Federal Firearms Dealers License for the business of:

(a) Selling, transferring, or leasing any new or used Firearms at wholesale or retail; or

(b) advertising for sale, transfer, or lease any new or used Firearms at wholesale or retail; or

(c) offering or exposing for sale, transfer, or lease, any new or used Firearms at wholesale or retail.

"Person" has the same meaning as that in San Diego Municipal Code section 11.0210.

33.4203. Application for Permit.

(a) The Chief of Police shall prescribe the application form for a Firearm Dealer permit.

(b) Any person proposing to engage in business as a Firearm Dealer within the City of San Diego shall secure the applicable federal license and shall have thirty (30) calendar days after receipt of such federal license to apply for a City permit in compliance with the provisions of this Division.

33.4206. Right of Inspection. Firearm Dealers shall have their places of business open to Police Department inspection during all hours of operations. Firearm Dealers shall maintain all Firearms records and documents, Firearms and storage places in a manner and place accessible for inspection by Police Department personnel.

33.4207. Permit Not Transferable. A Firearm Dealer permit may be issued only to a specific person to conduct business as a dealer at a specific location and at gun shows in accordance with California Penal Code section 12071. It is unlawful for any person to transfer a Firearm Dealer permit to another person or from one location to another without prior written approval of the Chief of Police. Any attempted transfer shall be ineffective.

33.4208. Permit Restricted to One Location. The Firearm Dealer business may be carried on only in the location designated in the permit. Only one Firearm Dealer permit may be issued per location.

33.4209. Display of Permit Required. The Firearm Dealer permit or a copy thereof, certified by the issuing authority, shall be displayed on the premises where it can be easily read.

33.4210. Business and Security Regulations.

(a) All Firearm Dealers and officers, employees or agents of the Firearm Dealers, shall comply with all provisions of California Penal Code section 12071, which include business regulations and the building specifications for Firearm security.

(b) All sellers of Firearms shall protect such Firearms from theft during business hours in the following manner:

(1) All Firearms shall be in locked cabinets, a secure rack, or a storage area so that access to firearms is controlled by the dealer or an employee, to the exclusion of all others.

(2) The Firearm Dealer, agent, or employee shall be present when a prospective buyer or seller is handling any Firearm.

33.4212. Provision of Trigger Locks.

(a) It is unlawful for any firearm dealer to sell, give, lend or transfer ownership of any firearm without also providing with the firearm a trigger locking or similar device approved by the Chief of Police. The trigger locking or similar device shall be designed to prevent the unintentional discharge of the firearm. The trigger locking or similar device shall be attached to the firearm prior to the completion of the sale, gift, lending or transfer transaction, and the firearm must leave the premises of the firearms dealer with the trigger locking or similar device attached. If a trigger locking or similar device cannot be attached because the firearm lacks a trigger guard, a lockable bag or box shall be used in lieu of a trigger locking or similar device. Nothing in this section shall prevent the firearms dealer from recovering the cost of the trigger locking or similar device by charging a price for the lock, either separately or as part of the price of the firearm.

(b) It is unlawful for any firearm dealer sell, give, lend or transfer ownership of any firearm, without providing with the firearm printed material, approved by the Chief of Police, that advises the user of safe firearm storage practices.

(c) In connection with any sale, gift, loan or transfer of a firearm, the firearm dealer shall obtain from the person receiving the firearm a signed acknowledgment that a trigger locking or similar device required by section 33.4212(a) of this Municipal Code, and the printed material required by section 33.4212(b), has been provided with the firearm. The acknowledgment shall be in a form approved by the Chief of Police. The firearm dealer shall retain signed acknowledgments of receipt in the same manner and to the same extent as required by State law for other firearm transaction records.

(d) A firearm dealer who has fully complied with the provisions of this section relating to trigger locking or similar devices shall not be presumed to have made any representation to the transferee regarding the safety or appropriateness of the use of the trigger locking or similar device, nor shall the firearm dealer be liable in any civil action brought against the firearm dealer, to the extent such liability would be based solely upon the act of furnishing the trigger locking or similar device to a person in compliance with this section.

(e) The requirements of section 33.4212 shall be in force and effect, and shall apply to all firearms dealers now or hereafter licensed, ninety days after the date on which the Chief of Police sends written notice to currently-licensed firearms dealers of the approved trigger locking or similar devices, printed safety material and form of acknowledgment.

(f) The provisions of this section shall not apply to temporary lending transaction in which the firearm does not leave the premises of the firearms dealer.

(g) The requirements in sections 33.4212 (a),(b), and (c) shall not apply to firearms that are curios or relics, as defined by federal law, Title 27 Code of Federal Regulations section 178.

(h) The requirements in sections 33.4212(a), (b) and (c) shall not apply to firearms dealers when they are involved in private party transfers conducted pursuant to California Penal Code section 12082.

Chapter 5. Public Safety, Morals and Welfare

Article 3. Firearms - Dangerous Weapons - Explosives - Hazardous Trades

53.15.2. Possession of Air Guns, Pointed Missiles, Etc. by Minors.

(a) Except as provided in this section, it is unlawful for any person under the age of eighteen to have in his or her possession, upon any public street or sidewalk or in any public gathering place within the corporate limits of the City any air gun, sharp pointed missile, dart or arrow, described in Municipal Code section 53.15.

(b) This section shall not apply to any minor engaged in supervised or otherwise lawful activity involving such weapons, or who is going to or returning from a place where the minor was engaged in such supervised or otherwise lawful activity.

53.16. Penalties for Firearms and Other Weapons Offenses. ...

(c) Any parent or legal guardian, or person over the age of eighteen, is also guilty of a misdemeanor, if:

(1) he or she possesses on any premises or within a vehicle under his or her custody or control, any of the firearms identified in Municipal Code sections 53.10, and

(2) he or she knows or reasonably should know that a minor is likely to gain access to such firearm, and

(3) a minor obtains and fires or discharges such firearm in violation of sections 53.10.

53.31. Assault Weapons, Nuisance, Temporary Custody.

(a) The term "assault weapon," as used in this Section, shall include:

(1) Any semiautomatic action, center fire rifle or carbine which accepts a detachable magazine with a capacity of twenty (20) rounds or more, with a barrel of more than sixteen (16) inches, including but not limited to the following firearms or their copies: AR 15 semiautomatic assault rifles, Uzi semiautomatic assault rifles or carbines, Ingram Mac-10 semiautomatic assault carbines, Ingram Mac-11 semiautomatic assault carbines, Heckler and Koch 93 semiautomatic assault rifles, Heckler and Koch 91 semiautomatic assault rifles, AKM-47 semiautomatic assault rifles, AKM-47 semiautomatic assault rifles, all Avtomat Kalashnikov weapons, M1-A semiautomatic assault rifles, M-14 semiautomatic assault rifles, Thompson semiautomatic carbines and any other semiautomatic carbines manufactured by Auto Ordnance;

(2) Any shotgun with a barrel of more than eighteen (18) inches and a folding stock or magazine capacity of more than six (6) rounds;

(3) Any weapon which may be readily restored to an operable assault weapon, as defined in paragraphs 1 and 2 above; and

(4) Any part, or combination of parts, designed or intended to convert a weapon into an assault weapon, as defined above in paragraphs 1 and 2, or any combination of parts from which an assault weapon may be readily assembled, if those parts are in the possession or under the control of the same person.

(b) As used in this Section, the term "semiautomatic" means a weapon which fires a single projectile for each single pull of the trigger and which employs a magazine.

(c) The term "assault weapon" does not include any of the following:

(1) Any of the above generally and specifically described weapons which is a "machine gun" as that term is defined by Section 12200 of the Penal Code of the State of California; any pistol,

revolver or other firearm which is capable of being concealed upon one's person, as defined and regulated by the provisions of Sections 12021 and 12025 of the Penal Code of the State of California;

(2) Any of the following: weapons which do not use fixed ammunition, weapons which were manufactured prior to 1898, manually operated bolt action weapons, lever action weapons, slide action weapons, single-shot weapons. Multiple-barrel weapons, revolving cylinder weapons, semiautomatic weapons which use exclusively Mannlicher-style clips, semiautomatic weapons manufactured prior to 1954, rim-fire weapons that employ a tubular magazine;

(3) Any assault weapon which is an antique or relic firearm or other weapon falling within the specifications of paragraphs (5) (7) and (8) of Subsection (b) of Section 12020 of the Penal Code of the State of California;

(4) Any short-barreled rifle or shotgun as defined in Subsection (c) of Penal Code Section 12020; or

(5) Any assault weapon which has been modified either to render it permanently inoperable or to permanently make it a device no longer defined as an assault weapon.

(d) A sheriff, undersheriff, deputy sheriff, marshal, deputy marshal, or police officer, as defined in subdivision (a) of Section 830.1, a member of the University of California Police Department, as defined in subdivision (d) of Section 830.2, and a member of a California State University Police Department, as defined in subdivision (e) of Section 830.2, during the performance of his or her duties within the City of San Diego may take temporary custody of any assault weapon in plain sight or discovered pursuant to a consensual search as necessary for the protection of the peace officer or other persons of the City of San Diego.

(e) The provisions of subsection (d) shall not apply to assault weapons in the possession of any person specifically authorized to possess concealed or loaded firearms within the City limits of San Diego pursuant to the Dangerous Weapons' Control Law, California Penal Code Section 1200 et seq.

(f) Upon taking custody of an assault weapon, the officer shall give the owner or person who possessed the assault weapon a receipt. The receipt shall describe the assault weapon and list any identification or serial number on the assault weapon. The receipt shall indicate where the firearm can be recovered and the date after which the owner or possessor can recover the assault weapon. No assault weapon shall be held less than forty-eight (48) hours. If an assault weapon is not retained for use as evidence related to criminal charges or is not retained because it was illegally possessed, the assault weapon shall be made available to the owner or person who was in lawful possession forty-eight (48) hours after the seizure or as soon thereafter as possible, but no later than seventy-two (72) hours after the seizure.

(g) Any assault weapon which has been taken into custody which has been stolen shall be restored to the lawful owner, as soon as its use for evidence has been served, upon his or her identification of the firearm and proof of ownership.

(h) Any assault weapon taken into custody and held by a police, university police, or sheriff's department or by a marshal's office, for longer than twelve (12) months and not recovered by the owner or person who has lawful possession at the time it was taken into custody, shall be considered a nuisance and sold or de-

stroyed as provided in subdivision (c) of Section 12028.

[San Diego Municipal Code current as of July 2004]

San Francisco Police Code

Article 9. Miscellaneous Conduct Regulations

613. Regulating Sale of Firearms. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, corporation or dealer engaging in the business of selling, leasing or otherwise transferring any firearm, firearms ammunition, or firearms ammunition component to sell, lease or otherwise transfer any firearm, firearms ammunition or firearms ammunition component without first having obtained a license from the San Francisco Police Department. The Department shall make available application forms requiring applicants to provide the information set forth in Section 613.2, and shall collect a nonrefundable application fee from each applicant.

The Chief of Police shall recommend to the Board of Supervisors, on or before April 1, 1994, a fee which shall be sufficient to recover all costs associated with this Article, including but not limited to, processing applications, monitoring licensees, and enforcing the provisions of this Article. The fee shall be set by the Board of Supervisors.

613.1. Definitions.

(a) "Firearm" shall mean any device, designed to be used as a weapon or modified to be used as a weapon, that expels a projectile by the force of an explosion or other form of combustion.

(b) "Firearm ammunition" shall mean any cartridge or encasement containing a bullet or projectile, propellant or explosive charge, and a primer which is used in the operation of a firearm.

(c) "Firearm ammunition component" shall mean any cartridge or encasement, bullet or projectile, primer or propellant or explosive material used in the manufacture of ammunition.

(d) "Firearm capable of being concealed upon the person" shall mean any such firearm as defined in California Penal Code Section 12001(a).

(e) "Transfer" shall include, but shall not be limited to, the redemption of a pawned or pledged firearm by any individual including the individual who pawned or pledged the firearm.

(f) "Saturday night special" shall mean any of the following:

(1) A pistol, revolver, or firearm capable of being concealed upon the person, as those terms are defined in California Penal Code Section 12001(a), which contains a frame, barrel, breechblock, cylinder or slide that is not completely fabricated of heat-treated carbon steel, forged alloy, or other material of equal or higher tensile strength.

(2) A semiautomatic pistol which:

(a) Is not originally equipped by the manufacturer with a locked-breech action; and

(b) Is chambered for cartridges developing maximum permissible breech pressures above 24,100 Copper Units of Pressure as standardized by the Sporting Arms and Ammunition Manufacturers Institute.

(c) For purposes of this Subsection (2), "semiautomatic pistol" shall mean a firearm, as defined in California Penal Code Section 12001(b),

which is designed to be held and fired with one hand, and which does the following upon discharge: (i) fires the cartridge in the chamber; (ii) ejects the fired cartridge case; and (iii) loads a cartridge from the magazine into the chamber. "Semiautomatic pistol" shall not include any assault weapon designated in California Penal Code Section 12276.

(3) A pistol, revolver, or firearm capable of being concealed upon the person, as those terms are defined in California Penal Code Section 12001(a), which:

(a) Uses an action mechanism which is substantially identical in design to any action mechanism manufactured in or before 1898 that was originally chambered for rimfire ammunition developing maximum permissible breech pressures below 19,000 Copper Units of Pressure as standardized by the Sporting Arms and Ammunition Manufacturers Institute; and

(b) Is chambered to fire either centerfire ammunition or rimfire ammunition developing maximum permissible breech pressures above 19,000 Copper Units of Pressure as standardized by the Sporting Arms and Ammunition Manufacturers Institute; and

(c) Is not originally equipped by the manufacturer with a nondetachable safety guard surrounding the trigger; or

(d) If rimfire, is equipped with a barrel of less than 20 bore diameters in overall length protruding from the frame.

"Saturday night special" does not include any of the following:

(1) Any pistol which is an antique or relic firearm or other weapon falling within the specifications of Paragraphs (5), (7) and (8) of Subsection (b) of California Penal Code Section 12020; or

(2) Any pistol for which the propelling force is classified as pneumatic, that is, of, or related to, compressed air or any other gases not directly produced by combustion; or

(3) Children's pop guns or toys; or

(4) An "unconventional pistol" as defined in California Penal Code Section 12020(c)(12); or

(5) Any pistol which has been modified to either render it permanently inoperable or permanently make it a device no longer classified as a "Saturday night special."

(g) "Ultracompact firearm" shall mean any pistol, revolver, handgun or other firearm that is 6.75 inches or less in length or 4.5 inches or less in height, measured with the magazine detached.

613.2. Application Form. The application for a license to engage in the business of selling, leasing or otherwise transferring any firearm, firearms ammunition, or firearms ammunition component shall be signed under penalty of perjury and shall set forth:

(a) The name, age and address of the applicant;

(b) The address of the location for which the license is required, together with the business name of such location, if any;

(c) All convictions of the applicant for any of the offenses listed in Section 613.3(e);

(d) All information relating to licenses or permits relating to firearms or other weapons sought by the applicant from other jurisdictions, including, but not limited to date of application and whether each such application resulted in issuance of a license;

(e) All information relating to revocations of licenses or permits relating to firearms, including but not limited to date and circumstances of revocation;

(f) Applicant's agreement to indemnify, defend, and hold harmless the City, its officers, agents, and employees, from and against any and all claims, losses, costs, damages and liabilities of any kind, arising in any manner out of the applicant's negligence or intentional or wilful misconduct;

(g) Applicant's understanding that the City shall have the right to enter the building designated in the license from time to time during regular business hours to make reasonable inspections and to investigate and enforce compliance with building, mechanical, fire, electrical, plumbing, or health regulations, provisions of this Article, and all other applicable federal, state, and local laws.

Each application must be accompanied by evidence that the applicant has satisfied the insurance requirements stated in Section 613.13 of this Article.

As used in this Section, the term "applicant" when the applicant is other than a natural person shall include any officer, director, employee or agent of the applicant who may be involved in the sale, lease or other transfer of any firearm, firearms ammunition or firearms ammunition component.

613.3. Denial of License. The Chief of Police shall deny the issuance of a license when any of the following conditions exist:

(a) The applicant is under the age of 21 years.

(b) The applicant is not licensed as required by all applicable federal, State and local laws.

(c) The applicant has had a firearms license previously revoked or denied for good cause within the immediately preceding two years.

(d) The applicant has made a false or misleading statement of a material fact, or omission of a material fact, in the application for a license. If a license is denied on this ground, the applicant shall be prohibited from reapplying for a license for a period of two years.

(e) The applicant has been convicted of:

(1) Any offense so as to disqualify the applicant from owning or possessing a firearm under applicable federal, State, and local laws, including but not limited to the offenses listed in California Penal Code Section 12021;

(2) Any offense relating to the manufacture, sale, possession, use, or registration of any firearm or dangerous or deadly weapon;

(3) Any offense involving the use of force or violence upon the person of another;

(4) Any offense involving theft, fraud, dishonesty, or deceit, including but not limited to any of the offenses listed in Title 7 (Crimes Against Public Justice) and title 13, Chapters 4 (Forgery and Counterfeiting), 5 (Larceny), 6 (Embezzlement), 7 (Extortion), 8 (False Personation), 13 and 14 (Fraud) of the California Penal Code;

(5) Any offense involving the manufacture, sale, possession or use of any controlled substance as defined by the California Health and Safety Code as said definition now reads or may hereafter be amended to read.

(f) The applicant is within the classes of persons defined in California Welfare and Institutions Code Sections 8100 or 8103.

(g) The applicant is (1) currently, or has been within the past two years, an unlawful user of any controlled substance as defined by the California Health and Safety Code as said definition now reads or may hereafter be amended to read; or (2) an excessive user of alcohol, to the extent that such use would impair his or her fitness to be a dealer in firearms.

(h) The operation of the business as proposed would not comply with all applicable federal, State, and local laws.

(i) The applicant, or an officer, employee, or agent thereof, proposes to operate in the following locations:

(1) Within any RH, RM, RC, NC or RED zoning district, or within 1,000 feet of the exterior limits of any such district;

(2) Within 1,000 feet of a public or private day care center or day care home, or within 1,000 feet of any elementary, junior high or high school whether public or private;

(3) On or within 1,500 feet of the exterior limits of any other premises used as a place of business by a dealer in firearms;

(4) Within 1,000 feet of a community center, church, neighborhood center, recreational center, whether public or private, where regularly scheduled activities are conducted for people under 18 years of age.

(j) The applicant, or an officer, employee or agent thereof does not have, and/or cannot provide evidence of a possessory interest in the property at which the proposed business will be conducted.

(k) Any other ground for denial exists under any applicable provision of federal, State or local law.

As used in this Section, the term "applicant" when the applicant is other than a natural person shall include any officer, director, employee or agent of the applicant who may be involved in the sale, lease or other transfer of any firearm, firearms ammunition or firearms ammunition component.

613.8. Nonassignability of License. The assignment or attempt to assign any license issued pursuant to this Article is unlawful and any such assignment or attempt to assign a license shall render the license null and void.

613.9. Security. In order to discourage the theft of firearms stored on the premises of a firearms dealer, each business licensed under this Article must adhere to security measures as required by the Chief of Police. Security measures shall include but not be limited to:

(a) Provision of secure locks, windows and doors, adequate lighting, and alarms as specified by the Chief of Police;

(b) Storage of all firearms on the premises out of the reach of customers in secure, locked facilities, so that access to firearms shall be controlled by the dealer or employees of the dealer, to the exclusion of all others.

613.10. License - Conditions. In addition to all other requirements and conditions stated in this Article, each license shall be subject to all of the following conditions, the breach of any of which shall be sufficient cause for revocation of the license by the Chief of Police:

(a) The business shall be carried on only in the building located at the street address shown on the license.

(b) The licensee shall comply with Sections 12073, 12074, 12076, 12077 and 12082 of the California Penal Code, to the extent that the provisions remain in effect.

(c) The licensee shall not deliver any pistol or revolver to a purchaser earlier than 15 days after the application for the purchase, lease or transfer, unless otherwise provided by State or federal law.

(d) The licensee shall not deliver any firearm to a purchaser, lessee or other transferee unless the firearm is unloaded and securely wrapped or unloaded in a locked container.

(e) The licensee shall not deliver any firearm, firearm ammunition, or firearm ammunition component to a purchaser, lessee or other transferee unless the purchaser, lessee or other transferee is personally known to the seller or presents clear evidence of his or her identity and age to the seller. As used in this Section, "clear evidence of his or her identity and age" includes, but is not limited to, a motor vehicle operator's license, a State identification card, an armed forces identification card, an employment identification card which contains the bearer's signature and photograph, or any similar documentation which provides the seller reasonable assurance of the identity and age of the purchaser.

(f) The licensee shall not display in any part of the premises where it can be readily seen from outside the premises, any firearm, firearm ammunition or imitation thereof, or placard advertising the sale or other transfer thereof, other than a sign identifying the name of the business.

(g) The licensee shall not sell, lease or otherwise transfer any firearm without also selling or otherwise providing with each firearm a trigger lock or similar device approved by the Chief of Police that is designed to prevent the unintentional discharge of the firearm.

(h) The licensee shall not sell, lease or otherwise transfer any firearm without affixing to each firearm, or sealed package containing a firearm, a warning label stating the following in not less than 14 point type: IF YOU LEAVE A LOADED FIREARM WHERE A CHILD OBTAINS AND IMPROPERLY USES IT, YOU MAY BE FINED OR SENT TO PRISON, AND YOU MAY BE LIABLE FOR CIVIL DAMAGES.

(i) The licensee shall not sell, lease or otherwise transfer to any person any ammunition clip or magazine that has the capacity to contain more than 10 rounds of ammunition.

(j) The licensee shall not sell, lease or otherwise transfer to any person any ammunition that:

(1) Serves no sporting purpose;

(2) Is designed to expand upon impact and utilize the jacket, shot or materials embedded within the jacket or shot to project or disperse barbs or other objects that are intended to increase the damage to a human body or other target (including, but not limited to, Winchester Black Talon, Speer Gold Dot, Federal Hydra-Shok, Hornady XTP, Eldorado Starfire, Hollow Point Ammunition and Remington Golden Sabre ammunition; or

(3) Is designed to fragment upon impact (including, but not limited to, Black Rhino bullets and Glaser Safety Slugs).

This subsection does not apply to conventional hollow-point ammunition with a solid lead core when the purchase is made for official law enforcement purposes and the purchaser is authorized to make such a purchase by the director of a public law enforcement agency such as the Chief of the San Francisco Police Department or the Sheriff of the City and County of San Francisco.

(k) The licensee shall not sell, lease or otherwise transfer any firearm to any person under the age of 18 years, and shall not sell, lease or otherwise transfer any pistol, revolver, or firearm capable of being concealed upon the person to any person under the age of 21.

(l) The licensee shall not sell, lease or otherwise transfer any firearm ammunition to any person under the age of 18 years, and shall not sell, lease or otherwise transfer any ammunition capable of being used in a pistol, revolver, or firearm capable of being concealed upon the person to any person under the age of 21.

(m) The licensee shall not sell, lease or otherwise transfer any firearm to any person whom the licensee has reason to believe is within any of the classes prohibited by California Penal Code Sections 12021 or 12021.1 or California Welfare and Institutions Code Sections 8100 or 8103.

(n) The licensee shall post within the licensee's premises a notice explaining the age restrictions set forth in Subsections (k) and (l) above. The posted notice shall be in a conspicuous location and shall have lettering of sufficient size such that the notice can easily and clearly be seen by all prospective purchasers of firearms and firearm ammunition.

(o) The licensee shall not deliver any firearm, firearm ammunition, or firearm ammunition component to a purchaser, lessee or other transferee whom the licensee knows or has reason to believe is attempting to transfer (1) on behalf of another person, or (2) with the intent to avoid any restriction on transfers under this Article, or State or federal law.

(p) The licensee shall not sell, lease or otherwise transfer any "Saturday night special."

(q) The licensee shall not sell, lease or otherwise transfer any ultracompact firearm except as authorized by Section 613.10-2.

Any license issued pursuant to this Article shall be subject to such additional conditions as the Chief of Police finds are reasonably related to the purpose of this Article.

(r) The licensee shall comply with the requirements of Section 613.10-3 and shall, in addition, post the appropriate notice or notices, as specified below, in a conspicuous location at the entrance of the licensee's premises (or at the entrance to the separate room or enclosure pursuant to Section 613.10-3(c)). Such notice shall be in 36 point type block letters in black ink on a white background.

(1) Licensees that sell, lease or otherwise transfer firearms, other than firearms capable of being concealed on the person, shall post a notice at the entrance to the premises (or at the entrance to the separate room or enclosure pursuant to Section 613.10-3(c)) stating the following:

"THE SAN FRANCISCO POLICE CODE REQUIRES THAT FIREARMS DEALERS PROHIBIT ENTRY BY PERSONS UNDER AGE 18, AND FURTHER PROHIBITS ENTRY BY (1) PERSONS CONVICTED OF A VIOLENT OFFENSE WHO ARE PROHIBITED FROM POSSESSING FIREARMS PURSUANT TO CALIFORNIA PENAL CODE SECTIONS 12021 OR 12021.1; AND (2) PERSONS WHO ARE CURRENTLY PROHIBITED FROM POSSESSING FIREARMS BECAUSE THEY HAVE BEEN ADJUDICATED AS MENTALLY DISORDERED, NOT GUILTY BY REASON OF INSANITY OR INCOMPETENT TO STAND TRIAL."

(2) Licensees that sell, lease or otherwise transfer firearms capable of being concealed on the person shall post a notice at the entrance to the premises (or at the entrance to the separate room or enclosure containing such firearms pursuant to Section 613.10-3(c)) stating the following:

"THE SAN FRANCISCO POLICE CODE REQUIRES THAT FIREARMS DEALERS PROHIBIT ENTRY BY PERSONS UNDER AGE 21, AND FURTHER PROHIBITS ENTRY BY (1) PERSONS CONVICTED OF A VIOLENT OFFENSE WHO ARE PROHIBITED FROM POSSESSING FIREARMS PURSUANT TO CALIFORNIA PENAL CODE SECTIONS 12021 OR 12021.1; AND (2) PERSONS WHO ARE CUR-

RENTLY PROHIBITED FROM POSSESSING FIREARMS BECAUSE THEY HAVE BEEN ADJUDICATED AS MENTALLY DISORDERED, NOT GUILTY BY REASON OF INSANITY OR INCOMPETENT TO STAND TRIAL.”

(3) Licensees that sell, lease or otherwise transfer firearms capable of being concealed on the person, but who keep such firearms in a separate room or enclosure in accordance with Section 613.10-3(c) shall post the notice required by paragraph (1) at the entrance to the premises or separate room or enclosure containing firearms that are not capable of being concealed on the person, and shall post the notice required by paragraph (2) at the entrance to the separate room or enclosure containing firearms capable of being concealed on the person.

613.10-1. Procedures Regarding Saturday Night Specials.

(a) **Roster of Saturday Night Specials.** On or before January 1, 1997, the Chief of Police or the Chief's designee shall compile, publish, and thereafter maintain a Roster of Saturday night specials. The Roster shall list those firearms, by manufacturer and model number, which the Chief determines fit the definition of Saturday night special set forth in Section 613.1. All references to “the Chief” in this Section shall mean the Chief of Police or the Chief's designee.

(b) **Notification.** Upon completion of a list of firearms to be placed on the Roster for the first time, the Chief shall endeavor to send written notification to: (i) the manufacturer of every firearm on said list; and (ii) every dealer within the City who is licensed to sell and transfer firearms pursuant to Section 12071 of the California Penal Code and this Chapter of the Municipal Code. Such notification shall do the following:

(1) Identify the model number of the firearm which has been classified as a Saturday night special within the meaning of Section 613.1;

(2) Advise the recipient that the recipient may apply for reconsideration of the classification of the firearm as a Saturday night special; and

(3) Advise the recipient that the burden of proving a firearm does not constitute a Saturday night special within the meaning of Section 613.1 shall be on the recipient.

(c) Reconsideration by the Chief of Police.

(1) Prior to the effective date of this ordinance, the Chief shall establish standards and procedures for the form and content of an application, the conduct of an administrative hearing, and the evaluation of evidentiary testimony relating to the decision of the Chief to classify the firearm in question as a Saturday night special as defined in Section 613.1.

(2) Upon timely filing of one or more complete applications for reconsideration, the Chief shall evaluate the evidence submitted by the applicant(s). The applicant(s) shall have the burden of demonstrating that the firearm does not constitute a Saturday night special within the meaning of Section 613.1.

(d) Appeal of Classification.

(1) If the Chief determines that the firearm under reconsideration has been properly classified as a Saturday night special, then the applicant(s) shall have the right to appeal such decisions to the Police Commission, and the applicant(s) shall have the right to a hearing before the Police Commission, or a hearing officer designated by the Commission prior to inclusion of the firearm in question on the Roster.

(2) The Police Commission is authorized to establish standards and procedures for the form and content of an appeal, the conduct of an administrative hearing, and the evaluation of evi-

dentiary testimony relating to the Chief's decision to classify the firearm in question as a Saturday night special as defined in Section 613.1.

(3) The burden of proof shall be on the appellant(s) to demonstrate that the firearm does not constitute a Saturday night special within the meaning of Section 613.1.

(4) In all instances, the decision of the Police Commission whether to classify the firearm in question as a Saturday night special as defined in Section 613.1 and to place said firearm on the Roster is final.

(e) **Publication of Roster.** The Chief shall place on the Roster each firearm which has been determined to constitute a Saturday night special within the meaning of Section 613.1. The Chief shall cause the Roster to be published in the following manner:

(1) The Roster shall be published at least once in the official newspaper as designated by the City and circulated in the City within 15 days after the Roster's completion; and

(2) A copy of the Roster shall be filed in the Chief's office; and

(3) A copy of the Roster shall be distributed to every dealer within the City who is licensed to sell and transfer firearms pursuant to Section 12071 of the California Penal Code and this Chapter of the Municipal Code.

(f) **Effective Date of Roster.** The Roster shall become effective on the fifteenth day after its publication.

(g) **Additions to the Roster.** Additions to the Roster shall be made in accordance with the following:

(1) **Semiannual Determination.** On a semi-annual basis, the Chief shall determine the need to place firearms on the Roster. Upon identifying one or more firearms as a Saturday night special, the Chief shall prepare a draft list of the additions to the Roster.

(2) **Notification of Additions to Roster.** In the event that a draft list of firearms to be added to the Roster is prepared, the Chief shall endeavor to send written notification in accordance with the aforementioned provisions of Section 613.10-1(b).

(3) **Reconsideration by the Chief of Police.** Any person who the Chief notifies pursuant to Subsection (2) above may apply for reconsideration of the classification of that firearm as a Saturday night special in accordance with the provisions of Section 613.10-1(c).

(4) **Appeal of Classification.** Whenever a firearm has been determined to be properly classified as a Saturday night special after reconsideration, the applicant may file an appeal to the Police Commission and the Commission shall hold a hearing in accordance with the provisions of Section 613.10-1(d).

(5) **Additions of Firearms to Roster.** After all appeals have been exhausted, the Chief shall place on the Roster those additional firearms which have been determined to constitute a Saturday night special within the meaning of Section 613.1. The Chief shall cause the Roster, as amended to include these additional firearms, to be published in accordance with Section 613.10-1(e).

(h) **Nonexclusivity of Roster.** The Roster is meant to be illustrative of the types of weapons which gun dealers are prohibited from selling in San Francisco. The sale of firearms not listed on the Roster, but having the characteristics described in Section 613.1, is prohibited under Section 613.10(p).

613.10-2. Sale of Ultracompact Firearms Restricted.

(a) Findings. ...

(b) **Purpose and Intent.** The purpose and intent of this Section is to protect the health, safety, and general welfare of the citizens of the City and County of San Francisco by restricting the sale of ultracompact firearms.

(c) **Sale of Ultracompact Firearms Restricted.** No person licensed pursuant to this Article shall sell, lease or otherwise transfer any ultracompact firearm except as authorized by paragraph (d) of this Section. Nothing in this section shall preclude any person licensed pursuant to this Article from processing firearms transactions between unlicensed parties pursuant to subdivision (d) of Section 12072 of the Penal Code of the State of California.

(d) **Exceptions.** The requirements of this Section shall not apply to the sale, lease or other transfer of an ultracompact firearm in the following circumstances:

(1) To any law enforcement agency.

(2) To any agency duly authorized to perform law enforcement duties.

(3) To any state or local correctional facility.

(4) To any private security company licensed to do business in the State of California.

(5) To any person who is properly identified as a full-time paid peace officer, as defined in Section 830.1, 830.2, 830.4, or 830.5 of the Penal Code of the State of California, and who is authorized to carry a firearm during the course and scope of his or her employment as a peace officer.

(6) To the sale, lease or other transfer of any antique firearm, as defined in paragraph (16) of subsection (a) of Section 921 of Title 18 of the United States Code.

(7) To any motion picture, television, or video production company, or entertainment or theatrical company whose production involves the use of a concealable firearm, and which secures such firearm from unauthorized use.

(8) To any person who is exempt from the provisions of subdivision (d) of Section 12072 of the Penal Code of the State of California.

(9) To any person or entity conducting a transaction described in subdivision (k) of Section 12078 of the Penal Code of the State of California.

(10) To any person who is licensed as a collector pursuant to Chapter 44, (commencing with Section 921) of Title 18 of the United States Code and the regulations issued pursuant thereto, and who has a current certificate of eligibility issued to him or her by the Department of Justice pursuant to Section 12071 of the Penal Code of the State of California.

(11) To any person or entity acquiring a concealable firearm by bequest or intestate succession.

(12) To a non-profit entity that is authorized to destroy firearms, and which has agreed to destroy the firearm being transferred.

(e) Penalties.

(1) Violation of this section shall be punishable as a misdemeanor. In addition, each violation of this Section shall constitute grounds for suspension or revocation of the licensee's firearms dealer license under this Article.

(2) Each transaction in violation of this Section shall be deemed a distinct and separate violation.

613.10-3. Persons Prohibited From Purchasing Firearms Not Permitted On Licensees' Premises.

(a) No person who is prohibited from possessing or purchasing firearms pursuant to California Penal Code Sections 12021 or 12021.1 or

Subsections (a), (b), (c) or (d) of California Welfare and Institutions Code Sections 8103 shall enter into any place of business that is licensed pursuant to this Article to engage in the business of selling, leasing or otherwise transferring firearms and which displays the notices required by Section 613.10(r), except in accordance with paragraph (c) of this Section.

(b)(1) No person licensed pursuant to this Article to sell, lease or otherwise transfer firearms shall permit the entry onto the premises that are the subject of the license by any person who the licensee knows or has reason to know is prohibited from possessing or purchasing firearms pursuant to California Penal Code Sections 12021 or 12021.1, or Subsections (a), (b), (c) or (d), of California Welfare and Institutions Code Section 8103, except in accordance with paragraph (c) of this Section.

(2) No person licensed pursuant to this Article to sell, lease or otherwise transfer firearms shall permit the entry onto the premises that are the subject of the license by any person under 18 years of age except in accordance with paragraph (c) of this section. No person licensed pursuant to this Article to sell, lease or otherwise transfer firearms and who keeps or displays for sale, lease or other transfer firearms capable of being concealed on the person shall permit the entry onto the premises that are the subject of the license by any person under 21 years of age, except in accordance with paragraph (c) of this section.

(3) The licensee and any of his or her agents, employees or other persons acting under the licensee's authority shall be responsible for requiring clear evidence of age and identity of persons to prevent the entry of persons not permitted to purchase a firearm under state law by reason of age. Clear evidence of age and identity includes, but is not limited to, a motor vehicle operator's license, a State identification card, an armed forces identification card, or an employment identification card which contains the bearer's signature, photograph, and age, or any similar documentation which provides reasonable assurance of the identity and age of the individual.

(c) Exceptions.

(1) It shall not be a violation of this section for any person who is otherwise prohibited pursuant to subsection (a) from entering or being present on the premises to enter or be present on the premises if the firearms and related accessories (including, but not limited to, ammunition, ammunition clips and holsters) are kept or displayed within a separate room or enclosure that separates such firearms and related accessories from other merchandise, and such persons are excluded from the separate room or enclosure.

(2) It shall not be a violation of this section for any person who the licensee is otherwise required to keep from entering or being present on the premises pursuant to subsection (b) to enter or be present on the premises if the firearms and related accessories (including, but not limited to ammunition, ammunition clips and holsters) are kept or displayed within a separate room or enclosure that separates such firearms and related accessories from other merchandise, and such persons are excluded from the separate room or enclosure. Where a licensee keeps or displays weapons capable of being concealed on the person in a separate room or enclosure that separates such firearms and related accessories, including, but not limited to, ammunition, ammunition clips and holsters) from other merchandise (including other firearms), it

shall not be a violation of this section for persons at least 18 years old but less than 21 years old to enter or be present on the premises if such persons are excluded from the separate room or enclosure containing firearms capable of being concealed on the person.

(d) Penalty for violation.

(1) Any person who is prohibited from possessing or purchasing firearms pursuant to California Penal Code Sections 12021 or 12021.1 or Subsections (a), (b), (c) or (d) of California Welfare and Institutions Code Section 8103 and who knowingly enters into any place of business that is licensed pursuant to this Article to engage in the business of selling, leasing or otherwise transferring firearms in violation of subsection (a) shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

(2) Any licensee or other person acting under the authority of a licensee, including, but not limited to, employees or agents of a licensee, who knowingly allows a person to enter the licensee's premises in violation of this section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

613.11. License - Grounds For Revocation. In addition to any other provisions of this Article, any circumstances constituting grounds for denial of a license shall also constitute grounds for revocation of a license.

613.13. License - Liability Insurance. No license shall be issued or reissued pursuant to this Article unless there is in full force and effect a policy of insurance in such form as the City Attorney and the City's Risk Manager deem proper, executed by an insurance company approved by the City's Risk Manager, whereby the applicant or licensee is insured against liability for damage to property and for injury to or death of any person as a result of the sale, transfer or lease, or advertising for sale, transfer or lease, or offering or exposing for sale, transfer or lease, of any firearm, firearm ammunition or firearm ammunition component. The minimum liability limits shall not be less than \$1,000,000 for damage to or destruction of property in any one incident, and \$1,000,000 for the death or injury to any one person; provided, however, that additional amounts may be required by the City Attorney or City's Risk Manager if deemed necessary to protect the interests of the City and its residents.

Such policy of insurance shall contain an endorsement providing that the policy will not be canceled until notice in writing has been given to the City, address in care of the Chief of Police, 850 Bryant Street, San Francisco, California, 94103, at 30 days immediately prior to the time such cancellation becomes effective. Further, such policy of insurance shall name the City, its officers, agents, and employees as additional insureds.

In addition, applicants and licensees shall agree in writing that they shall indemnify, defend, and hold harmless the City, its officers, agents, and employees, from claims arising out of the negligence or the intentional or wilful misconduct of the applicant or licensee.

613.14. License - Authority to Inspect. Any and all investigating officials of the City shall have the right to enter the building designated in the license from time to time during regular business hours to make reasonable inspections and to observe and enforce compliance with building, mechanical, fire, electrical, plumbing, or health regulations, and provisions of this Article. A police investigator may conduct compliance inspections to insure conformance with all federal, state, and local laws, and all provisions of this Article.

613.16. Temporary Suspension of License.

(a) If the Chief of Police has reason to believe that a licensee has (1) violated any federal, state or local law relating to the sale, lease, transfer, use or possession of firearms, firearm ammunition or firearms ammunition components, or (2) has committed any of the offenses set forth in Section 613.3(e), the Chief of Police may immediately suspend for a period not to exceed three days the right of the licensee to sell, lease or otherwise transfer firearms, firearm ammunition or firearm ammunition components.

However, if the licensee is charged by a federal, state, or local prosecuting attorney with a violation of any such law the Chief of Police may suspend such license until the charges are dismissed or the licensee is found not guilty in a court of law. If the Chief of Police suspends a license pursuant to this provision, the licensee shall be provided an opportunity to present evidence to the Chief or his or her designee that the pending charges are without legal merit. The Chief's decision regarding whether to suspend a license pending the outcome of such charges shall be appealable to the Board of Permit Appeals, at which proceeding the Chief shall have the burden of proof to justify his decision.

(b) Notice of suspension shall be mailed to the person(s) who applied for the license and shall be delivered to the address listed on the license.

613.17. Delivery to Tax Collector. Upon granting said license, the Police Department shall forward said license to the Tax Collector who shall issue said license to the applicant upon payment of the license fee, payable in advance.

613.18. Rules And Regulations. The Chief of Police is hereby authorized to promulgate such rules and regulations after noticed hearing as will enable the Police Department to effectuate the purposes of this ordinance. Failure to comply with such rules and regulations, or with any other requirements imposed by this ordinance, shall constitute grounds for revocation of licenses issued hereunder.

613.19. Penalties. Any person violating any provision of this Article shall be guilty of a misdemeanor or an infraction. The complaint charging such violation shall specify whether the violation is a misdemeanor or infraction, which decision shall be that of the District Attorney. If charged as an infraction, upon conviction, the violator shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$100 for each provision violated. If charged as a misdemeanor, upon conviction, the violator shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$500 or more than \$1,000 for each provision violated or by imprisonment in the County Jail for a period of not more than six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment. In any accusatory pleading charging a violation of this Section, if the defendant has been previously convicted of a violation of this Section, each such previous violation and conviction shall be charged in the accusatory pleading. Any person violating any provision of this Section a second or subsequent time within a 10-year period shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$500 and not more than \$1,000 for each provision violated, or by imprisonment in the County Jail for a period of not more than six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

614. Record of Transfer Required. Every person engaged in the business of selling, leasing or otherwise transferring pistols, revolvers or other firearms, whether such seller, lessor or transferer is a retail dealer, pawnbroker or other-

wise, shall maintain a bound volume, the specifications for which the Chief of Police shall by regulation prescribe, in which shall be entered the (1) date and time of sale, lease or transfer; (2) the name of the sales person making the sale, lease or transfer, and such information pertaining to the identity of the purchaser, lessee, or transferee as the Chief of Police shall by regulations prescribe or as may be required under state or federal law; (3) the place where sold, leased or transferred; and (4) the make, model, manufacturer's number, caliber or other marks of identification of any such pistol, revolver, or other firearm. Said record shall be available for inspection by any peace officer during normal business hours.

615. Register of Transfer of Concealable Firearms. The person to whom any pistol, revolver or other firearm capable of being concealed upon the person is sold, leased or otherwise transferred shall present clear evidence of their identity and shall sign, and the dealer shall require any such person to sign their legal name and affix their residence address and date of birth to the register in quadruplicate.

The sales person shall affix his or her signature to the register in quadruplicate as a witness to the signature and identification of the person to whom such pistol, revolver or other firearm capable of being concealed upon the person is sold, leased or transferred.

616. Fictitious Names Prohibited - Duplicate Records. Any person signing a fictitious name or address is guilty of a misdemeanor. The duplicate sheets of such register shall on the evening of the day of sale, lease or otherwise transfer, be placed in the mail, postage prepaid and properly addressed to the Chief of Police of the City and County of San Francisco.

617. Exceptions. Sections 613 to 616 inclusive, of this Article, shall not apply to wholesale dealers in their business intercourse with retail dealers, nor to wholesale or retail dealers in the regular or ordinary transport of unloaded firearms as merchandise to other wholesale or retail dealers by mail, express or other mode of shipment to points outside the City and County of San Francisco.

618. Records of Ammunition Sales.

(a) Definitions.

(1) "Firearm ammunition," as used in this Section, shall include any ammunition for use in any pistol or revolver, or semiautomatic rifle or assault weapon, but shall not include ammunition for shotguns that contains shot that is No. 4 or smaller.

(2) "Semiautomatic rifle," as used in this Section, shall mean any repeating rifle which utilizes a portion of the energy of a firing cartridge to extract the fired cartridge case and chamber the next round, and which requires a separate pull of the trigger to fire each cartridge.

(3) "Assault weapon," as used in this Section, shall mean any of the weapons designated in California Penal Code Section 12276, and

(A) A semiautomatic rifle that has an ability to accept a detachable magazine and has at least two of the following characteristics:

- (i) A folding or telescoping stock,
- (ii) A pistol grip that protrudes conspicuously beneath the action of the weapon,
- (iii) A bayonet mount,
- (iv) A flash suppressor or threaded barrel designed to accommodate a flash suppressor, and
- (v) A grenade launcher;

(B) A semiautomatic pistol that has an ability to accept a detachable magazine and has at least two of the following characteristics:

(i) An ammunition magazine that attaches to the pistol outside of the pistol grip,

(ii) A threaded barrel capable of accepting a barrel extender, flash suppressor, forward handgrip, or silencer,

(iii) A shroud that is attached to, or partially or completely encircles, the barrel and that permits the shooter to hold the firearm with the nontrigger hand without being burned,

(iv) A manufactured weight of 50 ounces or more when the pistol is unloaded, and

(v) A semiautomatic version of an automatic firearm;

(C) A semiautomatic shotgun that has at least two of the following characteristics:

- (i) A folding or telescoping stock,
- (ii) A pistol grip that protrudes conspicuously beneath the action of the weapon,
- (iii) A fixed magazine capacity in excess of five rounds, and
- (iv) An ability to accept a detachable magazine.

(4) "Vendor," as used in this Section, shall mean any person who is engaged in the sale of firearm ammunition, including any retail firearms dealer.

(b) No vendor shall sell or otherwise transfer ownership of any firearm ammunition without at the time of purchase recording the following information on a form to be prescribed by the Chief of Police: (1) the name of the vendor (including the name of the specific individual) transferring ownership to the transferee; (2) the place where the transfer occurred; (3) the date and time of the transfer; (4) the name, address and date of birth of the transferee; (5) the transferee's driver's license number, or other identification number, and the state in which it was issued; (6) the brand, type and amount of ammunition transferred; and (7) the transferee's signature.

(c) The records required by this Section shall be maintained on the premises of the vendor for a period of not less than two years from the date of the recorded transfer. Said records shall be subject to inspection at any time during normal business hours.

(d) No person shall knowingly make a false entry in, or fail to make a required entry in, or fail to maintain in the required manner records prepared in accordance herewith. No person shall refuse to permit a police department employee to examine any record prepared in accordance with this Section during any inspection conducted pursuant to this Section.

(e) Penalties.

(1) **First Conviction.** Any person violating any provision of this Section shall be guilty of an infraction. Upon conviction of the infraction, the violator shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$50 nor more than \$100.

(2) **Subsequent Convictions.** In any accusatory pleading charging a violation of this Section, if the defendant has been previously convicted of a violation of this Section, each such previous violation and conviction shall be charged in the accusatory pleading. Any person violating any provision of this Section a second time within a 90-day period shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$300 and not more than \$400 for each provision violated, or by imprisonment in the County Jail for a period of not more than six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment. Any person violating any provision of this Section, a third

time, and each subsequent time, within a 30-day period shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$400 and not more than \$500 for each provision violated, or by imprisonment in the County Jail for a period of not more than six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Article 13. Miscellaneous Regulations for Professions and Trades

840. Carrying Firearms, Etc. - Regulations Governing. Any person who in the course of employment or his livelihood carries a firearm or any other deadly or dangerous weapons as defined by Section 1291-A, Article 17, Chapter VIII, Part II of the San Francisco Municipal Code, concealed or unconcealed, shall register with the Chief of Police in writing by signed statement, stating the name, occupation, residence and business address of the registrant, his age, height, weight, color of eyes and hair, and reason desired to carry such weapon, and shall submit therewith two sets of fingerprints and one photograph.

842. Carrying Firearms, Etc. - Penalty for Violation. Any person who shall violate any of the provisions of Section 840 to 842 of this Article shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be punished by a fine of not exceeding \$500, or by imprisonment in the County Jail for not exceeding six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Article 35. Firearm Strict Liability Act

3501. Definitions.

(a) "Firearm" shall have the same meaning as in San Francisco Police Code Section 613.1(a).

(b) "Dealer" means any person engaged in the business of selling firearms at wholesale or retail and specifically includes pawnbrokers who take or receive firearms as security for the payment or repayment of money.

(c) "Importer" means any person engaged in the business of importing or bringing firearms into the United States for sale or distribution.

(d) "Manufacturer" means any person in business to manufacture or assemble a firearm or ammunition for sale or distribution.

(e) "Law enforcement agency" means a federal, state or local law enforcement agency, state militia or an agency of the United States government.

(f) "Law enforcement official" means any officer or agent of an agency defined in paragraph (e) of this section who is authorized to use a firearm in the course of his or her work.

(g) "Internal personalized safety feature" means any internal locking device or other mechanical or electrical device integral to the frame of the firearm that prevents any unauthorized use of the firearm. Such mechanical or electrical devices can include but are not limited to devices that use computer microchips, radio signals or user fingerprints as a means to "recognize" an authorized user. A trigger lock or other external device shall not be considered an internal personalized safety feature.

3502. Imposition of Strict Liability.

(a) Each manufacturer, importer and/or dealer of a firearm shall be held strictly liable in tort, without regard to fault or proof of defect, for all direct and consequential damages arising from bodily injury or death where the bodily injury or death results from the discharge within the jurisdiction of the City and County of San Francisco of any firearm manufactured, imported, distri-

buted, sold, leased or otherwise transferred by the manufacturer, importer and/or dealer, except that no liability shall be imposed pursuant to this subsection for a discharge that occurs prior to the effective date of this section.

(b) Exemptions and Limitations.

(1) No action may be commenced pursuant to this section by any person who is injured or killed by the discharge of a firearm while such person is committing or attempting to commit a crime (whether or not such crime is actually charged), or while such person is attempting to evade arrest by a law enforcement official. This exemption shall be in the nature of an affirmative defense, and shall be proven by a preponderance of the evidence.

(2) No action may be commenced pursuant to this section by any person injured or killed by the discharge of a firearm by a law enforcement official.

(3) This section shall not limit in scope any cause of action, other than that provided by this section, available to a person injured by or killed by a firearm.

(4) Nothing in this section shall prevent a manufacturer, importer or dealer from seeking whole or partial indemnity or contribution for any liability incurred under this section from any third party wholly or partially responsible for the injury or death.

(5) No action may be commenced pursuant to this section by any person for a self-inflicted injury.

(6) No action may be commenced pursuant to this section where the firearm was equipped with an internal personalized safety feature at that time of its first retail sale.

(7) If any manufacturer, importer or dealer has purchased and has in effect at the time of the injury an insurance policy that covers any and all damages, including but not limited to bodily injury or death, resulting from the discharge of the specific firearm involved in the incident, the liability imposed under this section as to that manufacturer, importer or dealer shall not exceed the total amount of coverage available under said policy provided that the total coverage available under the policy shall not be less than \$100,000 per incident.

(8) No action may be commenced pursuant to this section where the firearm involved is either (a) a shotgun without a magazine or having a fixed magazine of four or less rounds or (b) a rifle without a magazine or having a fixed magazine of four or less rounds.

Article 45. Firearms and Weapons Violence Prevention Ordinance

4500. Title. This Article shall be known as the Firearms and Weapons Violence Prevention Ordinance.

4501. Definitions. The following words and phrases, whenever used in this Article, shall be construed as defined in this Section:

(a) "Firearm" means any device, designed to be used as a weapon or modified to be used as a weapon, that expels a projectile by the force of an explosion or other form of combustion.

(b) "Projectile weapon" means any device or instrument used as a weapon which launches or propels a projectile by means other than the force of an explosion or other form of combustion with sufficient force to cause injury to persons or property. A projectile weapon shall include, but not be limited to, air gun, air pistol, air rifle, gas operated gun, BB gun, pellet gun, flare gun, dart gun, bow, cross-bow, slingshot, wrist

rocket, blow gun, paint gun, or other similar device or instrument.

4503. Enforcement.

(a) Except as otherwise provided in this Section, any person violating any provision of this Article shall be guilty of a misdemeanor or an infraction. The complaint charging such violation shall specify whether the violation is a misdemeanor or infraction, which decision shall be that of the District Attorney. If charged as an infraction, upon conviction, the violator shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$100 for each provision violated. If charged as a misdemeanor, upon conviction, the violator shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$500 for each provision violated or by imprisonment in the County Jail for a period of not more than six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

(b) Any person violating any provision of this Article a second or subsequent time within a 10-year period shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$1,000 for each violation, or by imprisonment in the County Jail for a period of not more than six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

(c) Any person violating any provision of this Article within 1,500 feet of a day care center, school or school yard, whether public or private, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$1,000 for each such violation, or by imprisonment in the County Jail for a period of not more than six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

(d) A person shall be guilty of a separate offense for each and every discharge of a firearm or firing of a projectile weapon, and shall be punished accordingly.

(e) Juveniles arrested pursuant to this Section shall be subject to Section 602 of the Welfare and Institutions Code.

4504. Parental Responsibility for Minors.

Any parent or legal guardian, or a person over the age of 18, is also guilty of an offense punishable in accordance with Section 4503 if he or she knows or reasonably should know that a minor is likely to gain access to a firearm or a projectile weapon kept within any premises or vehicle which is under his or her custody or control, and a minor obtains and fires or discharges the firearm or projectile weapon within the City and County of San Francisco, in violation of Section 4502.

4505. Firearms and Projectile Weapons; Confiscation and Disposal of. Any firearm or projectile weapon discharged within the City and County of San Francisco in violation of the provisions of Section 4502 is hereby declared to be a nuisance, and shall be surrendered to the Police Department of the City and County of San Francisco. The Chief of Police, except upon the certificate of a judge of a court of record, or of the District Attorney that the preservation thereof is necessary or proper to the ends of justice, shall destroy or cause to be destroyed such firearms and projectile weapons, provided, however, that in the event any such firearm or projectile weapon is determined to have been stolen, the same shall not be destroyed but shall be returned to the lawful owner as soon as its use as evidence has been served, upon identification of the firearm or projectile weapon and proof of ownership thereof.

4506. Firearms And Projectile Weapons; Exceptions. ...

(b) Use of firearms and projectile weapons may be permissible when integral to the pursuit of specific competitive and sporting events, including but not limited to events such as target

and skeet shooting, upon issuance of a permit from the Chief of Police to persons conducting the event or engaged in the business of providing the location at which the event is to take place. The Chief of Police shall formulate criteria for the application, issuance, and renewal of such permits, and may require as a condition of approval the posting of any bond, or proof of adequate liability insurance.

4507. Firearms and Projectile Weapons; Possession of by Minors.

(a) It shall be unlawful for any person under the age of 18 to have in his or her possession within the City and County of San Francisco any firearm or projectile weapon, as defined in Section 4501. Violation of this provision shall be punishable in the manner provided in Section 4503.

(b) It shall be unlawful for any parent or legal guardian, or any person over the age of 18 years, to sell, give or otherwise transfer to any minor in the City and County of San Francisco under the age of 18 years, or to allow such minor to possess, any firearm or projectile weapon, as defined in Section 4501. Violation of this provision shall be punishable in the manner provided in Section 4503.

(c) Any firearm or projectile weapon, which is in possession of a minor in violation of this Article, is hereby declared to be a nuisance, and shall be surrendered to the Police Department of the City and County of San Francisco and disposed of in accordance with the provisions of Section 4505 above.

[San Francisco Municipal Code current through Ord. 250-04 approved Oct. 14, 2004]

San José Municipal Code

**Title 10. Public Peace, Morals and Welfare
Chapter 10.32. Weapons
Part 2. Weapons and Minors**

10.32.020. Restrictions on weapons for persons under the age of eighteen years. No person shall sell, dispose of or give to any minor under the age of eighteen years, any pistol, air-gun or other weapon capable of receiving and discharging any charge, cartridge or explosive, without the written request of his parent or guardian; and no minor under the age of eighteen years shall have in his possession any such pistol or weapon unless by the written consent of his parent or guardian.

Part 3. Concealable Firearms Dealers

10.32.030. License required. No person shall engage in the business of selling or transferring, or shall advertise for sale, or offer or expose for sale, any pistol, revolver or other firearm capable of being concealed upon a person without first obtaining and keeping in current effect the requisite license as provided under this part. A license shall be required for each location where selling or transferring of such firearms takes place.

10.32.040. Application for license. Each person applying for a license under this part shall submit an application and a questionnaire response in support of such application to the chief of police. Such application shall be accompanied by a fee (in the form of a check or cash) as set forth in the schedule of fees established by resolution of council, said fee to defray the

cost of processing such application. This fee shall be in addition to fees for processing non-criminal fingerprint cards. Each application shall specify only one location where the sale or transfer of concealable firearms should take place. If a licensee changes his or her place or business, an application for the new location shall be submitted, accompanied by a fee (in the form of a check or cash) as set forth in the schedule of fees established by resolution of council, said fee to defray the cost of processing such application. Such application shall be considered an initial application and not an application for renewal.

10.32.050. Approval by chief of police. The chief of police shall have the authority to approve or not approve applications under this part. For the purposes of considering applications for licenses under this part, the chief of police shall apply the minimum written standards hereinbelow set forth in Section 10.32.060. If an applicant meets all such standards, the chief of police shall issue a license.

10.32.060 Procedural requirements. Applicant must comply with the following requirements:

- A. Possess valid and current federal firearms permit;
- B. Pay permit fee to police department;
- C. Pay fingerprinting fee to police department;
- D. Complete personal history questionnaire on form provided by the San Jose police department;
- E. Be fingerprinted at police department;
- F. Be photographed at police department;
- G. Be interviewed at police department by officer assigned to concealable firearms unit;
- H. Sign authorization for release of pertinent records.

10.32.065. Business site standards.

A. Business location must be in compliance with city of San José zoning codes and regulations.

B. Business site must be a permanent building having four solid walls and a roof; constructed of wood, metal, cement or like materials and resting on a foundation of cement, stone, brick or metal or similar materials commonly used in the construction of foundations for permanent buildings.

C. Building doors and windows must be alarmed with a system of any manufacture which will cause an audible alarm to sound on the exterior of the building or a silent alarm to a centralized monitored facility signaling unauthorized entry during nonbusiness hours.

D. Business inventory of an explosive or flammable nature must be stored in compliance with federal, state of California and city of San José fire codes.

E. Inventory of firearms must conform to the type of federal firearms permit issued to the permittee.

F. Business must conform to Penal Code Section 12071, state of California, i.e.:

1. The business shall be carried on only in the building designated in the license.

2. The license or a copy thereof (when issued), certified by the issuing authority, shall be displayed on the premises where it can easily be seen.

3. No pistol or revolver shall be delivered:

a. Within fifteen days of the application for the purchase, and when delivered shall be unloaded and securely wrapped; nor

b. Unless the purchaser either is personally known to the seller or shall present clear evidence of his identity.

4. No pistol or revolver, or imitation thereof, or placard advertising the sale or other transfer thereof, shall be displayed in any part of the premises where it can readily be seen from the outside.

10.32.067. Maintenance and submission of records. Each licensed dealer shall maintain records of importation, shipment, receipt, sale or other disposition of firearms and ammunition, and shall make such records available at all reasonable times, and shall submit to the licensing authority such reports and information upon reasonable request. The licensing authority may enter during business hours the premises (including places of storage) of any firearms or ammunition dealer for the purpose of inspecting or examining (1) any records or documents required to be kept; (2) any firearms or ammunition kept or stored at such premises.

10.32.100. Licenses nonassignable. Except as otherwise hereinafter provided, no license issued under this part may be sold, transferred or assigned by the licensee or by operation of law, to any other person or persons; and any such sale, transfer or assignment, or attempted sale, transfer or assignment, be deemed to constitute a voluntary surrender of such license and such license shall thereafter be deemed terminated and void.

10.32.110. Display of license. Every license issued under this part shall be displayed on the premises where the concealable firearms are sold in such a fashion that it can be easily read by patrons.

Title 20. Zoning

Chapter 20.80. Specific Use Regulations

20.80.720. Prohibited uses. The following are not permitted as home occupations: ...

- C. Firearm sales and service.

[San José Municipal Code current through Ord. 27240 passed Sept. 14, 2004]

Santa Ana Municipal Code

Chapter 10. Crimes and Miscellaneous Law Enforcement Provisions
Article II. Minors

10-176. Possession of firearms or ammunition by a minor.

(a) No minor shall possess any firearm or ammunition in a public place.

(b) No person shall sell, exchange, give or loan, or cause or permit to be sold, exchanged, given or loaned, any firearm or ammunition to any person under the age of eighteen (18) years.

(c) For the purpose of this section, the term "firearm" means any weapon which will or is designed to or may readily be converted to expel a projectile by the action of an explosive.

(d) For the purpose of this section, the term ammunition means any unexpended cartridge or shell, consisting of a case which holds a charge of powder and a bullet or shot, or any device containing any explosive designed and intended for use in any firearm, or any device containing any explosive.

(e) Nothing in this section shall prohibit the possession of any firearm by a minor at a bona fide firing range or in an automobile vehicle while enroute to or from hunting any game animal that may be legally hunted under the provisions of the Fish and Game Code, provided said minor has the written permission of his parent or guardian to have such firearm or is accompanied by his parent or guardian while he has such firearm in his possession.

visions of the Fish and Game Code, provided said minor has the written permission of his parent or guardian to have such firearm or is accompanied by his parent or guardian while he has such firearm in his possession.

Article IX. Licensing of Firearms Sales

10-500. Purpose and scope.

(a) The purposes of this article are as follows:

(1) To implement Article 4 (commencing with section 12070) of Title 2 of Part 4 of the Penal Code of the State of California.

(2) To provide procedures for the grant or denial of licenses for the sale, lease, or transfer of firearms and the suspension or revocation of the same.

(3) To regulate the sale, lease or transfer of firearms as necessary and appropriate for the protection of the public health, safety and welfare.

(b) This article applies to all sales, leases and transfers of firearms for which a license is required by Section 12070 of the Penal Code of the State of California.

10-501. Definitions. As used in this article the following terms shall have the following meanings:

Chief of police means the chief of police of the City of Santa Ana and any employee within the Santa Ana Police Department who is designated by the chief of police to act as his representative in the implementation of this article.

Penal Code means the Penal Code of the State of California, as it may from time to time be amended.

License and licensee mean the license required by Section 12070 of the Penal Code of the State of California and the person holding such a license, unless the context shows that a different type of license is meant.

Other terms used in this article shall have the same meanings as set forth in the Penal Code.

10-502. Chief of police as licensing authority. The chief of police is the duly authorized licensing authority for licenses granted pursuant to Sections 12070 and 12071 of the Penal Code.

10-503. Fixed place of business required. Each licensee must have a fixed place of business and possess all permits, licenses, certificates, variances or other instruments of approval or evidences that any conditions exist for the sale of firearms as required by any other section of this Code or by any statute or code provisions of the state. Except as may otherwise be provided by the Penal Code, all sales of firearms may only be made at said fixed location.

10-504. Branch establishments; multiple places of business; separate licenses required. A separate firearm seller's license fee must be paid and a separate firearm seller's license obtained for each branch establishment of the business transacted and carried on within the city.

10-505. Overlapping business. If in addition to the business of selling firearms any person shall engage in, conduct, manage, or carry on at the same time and on the same premises any other business requiring any permit, license, certificate, variance or other instrument of approval or evidence that any conditions exist as required by any other section of this Code or by statute or code provisions of the state, such person shall comply with all of the provisions affecting each business.

10-506. Licensee responsible for the conduct of the business. It shall be the duty of the licensee to see that no firearms are sold or

offered for sale in violation of this article or the Penal Code.

10-507. Retention and maintenance of sales information and sales records; inspection.

(a) All firearm and ammunition sales information and sales records shall be retained for a period of three (3) years and shall be maintained and stored within the licensed location during normal business hours. All such records shall be maintained in an orderly manner, consistent with federal, state and local laws and shall be located so that all records are immediately and readily accessible for inspection in a specific space allocated for record retention.

(b) All sales information and records relating to sales of firearms and/or ammunition shall be made available to any police officer or other duly authorized representative of the chief of police upon request. Stock in trade shall likewise be made available for inspection as appropriate to allow for comparison of such stock with business records. No licensee shall attempt to dissuade or impair said officers' or duly authorized representative's inspection.

10-508. Evidence of doing business as a seller of firearms. When any person shall by the use of signs, circulars, cards, telephone books, newspapers, or trade publications, advertise, holdout, or represent that he or she is a seller of firearms, or when any person holds an active license, certificate, or permit issued by a governmental agency indicating that he or she is a seller of firearms within the city and such person fails to deny in a sworn statement given to the chief of police that he or she is not a seller of firearms within the city, after being requested to do so by the chief of police, then these facts shall be considered prima facie evidence that such person is a seller of firearms within the city.

10-509. Rules and regulations. The chief of police shall adopt and enforce, by rules and regulations, security requirements for the protection from theft of firearms and ammunition sold and maintained by the licensee. Such rules may require that licensee provide burglar alarm systems, separate storage areas for ammunition and other measures designed to prevent the theft of such merchandise from the premises of licensee. The chief of police shall also have the power to adopt other rules and regulations not inconsistent with the provisions of this article as may be necessary or desirable to aid in the enforcement of the provisions of this article.

10-511. Application for license.

(a) An application for a license shall be filed with the chief of police on forms furnished by the chief of police. Such application shall be accompanied by a fee in an amount established by resolution of the city council, and shall contain the following information: ...

(b) The application submitted shall be accompanied by copies of the following licenses, permits, and certificates:

(1) A valid federal firearms license issued in the name of applicant.

(2) A valid seller's permit issued by the State Board of Equalization in the name of applicant issued for the city.

(3) A valid certificate of eligibility issued by the California Department of Justice.

(4) A valid city business license issued for the retail sale of firearms.

(5) A statement of zoning code compliance in accordance with subsection (c) of this section.

....

10-519. Use of license by unlicensed person. No person holding a license required by

this article shall permit any other person to use the license, the licensed premises or the licensee's name for the purpose of evading any provision of this article.

10-520. Duplicates. A duplicate license may be issued to replace any license previously issued hereunder which has been lost or destroyed upon the licensee filing a statement of such fact, and, at the time of filing such statement, paying a duplicate license fee equal to ten (10) percent of the original fee for the firearm seller's license.

10-521. Posting. Every licensee shall keep the license prominently posted in a conspicuous and public place upon the premises specified in the license where such business is carried on. All other federal, state, and city licenses, certificates, and permits relative to conducting the business of firearm sales shall likewise be posted together with the firearm seller's license.

10-522. Prohibition of display of suspended or revoked license. No person shall reproduce, duplicate, copy or alter an original firearm seller's license for the purpose of circumventing the requirement of this section by giving a false or misleading impression that any duplication of an original license is valid and that the appropriate fee therefor has been paid; neither shall any person exhibit a suspended or revoked license.

10-523. Transferability.

(a) Licenses shall not be transferable except as provided in this section.

(b) When a business for which a license has been issued is sold or transferred to one (1) of the transferees listed in this section, the chief of police may endorse a change of ownership on such license upon written application by the transferee. Only the following transferees or successors shall be entitled to such transfer of permit.

(1) Duly qualified representatives of licensees regularly appointed by courts of competent jurisdiction, assignees for the benefit of creditors, and spouses or children of deceased licensees;

(2) The surviving partner or partners of a dissolved partnership;

(3) A new partnership consisting of the members of a predecessor partnership, plus their spouse or spouses of any such members;

(4) A new corporation organized and controlled by an individual or unincorporated licensee for the purpose of acquiring, and which has acquired the assets of the business previously owned and operated by such licensee;

(5) Upon dissolution of a closely held corporation, the stockholders to whom the assets are distributed.

(c) A transferee or successor entitled to a transfer of a license must file an application for such transfer with the chief of police within thirty (30) days after he assumes [ownership or control] of the business. The chief of police may require such evidence of the transfer of ownership or control as he deems necessary. A fee equal to twenty (20) percent of the original fee for the license shall accompany the application.

(d) The chief of police shall transfer the license to an applicant entitled to such transfer unless he finds that the transfer will adversely affect the peace, health, safety, and general welfare of the public or that the transferee does not possess the qualifications required of original applicants.

10-524. Change of location. Where no conflict exists with the city's zoning regulations, as evidenced by a new statement of zoning code compliance pursuant to subsection 10-511(c), a

change of location may be endorsed on a firearm seller's license by the chief of police upon written application by a licensee, accompanied by a change of location fee equal to twenty (20) percent of the original fee for the firearm seller's license shall accompany the application.

10-525. No refund upon termination of business. The license fee paid under the terms of this article is not refundable upon termination of a business or for any unused portion or term of a license period.

10-526. Right of entry. The chief of police or any police officer shall have the power and authority to enter the premises of any business engaging in firearms sales, leases or transfers for which a license is required during business hours, free of any charge, and at such other times as may be reasonable following due process of law, and request a display of the required license together with any other federal, state, and city licenses, certificates, and permits relative to conducting the business of firearm sales. No person having custody or control of such place of business shall fail to comply with any such request.

10-527. Penalty for violation. Every violation of the provisions of this article shall be deemed to be a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punishable as provided for in section 1-8 of this Code. Each day any violation of any said provision of this article shall constitute a separate offense.

[Santa Ana Municipal Code current through Ord. 2646 enacted March 15, 2004]

Stockton Municipal Code

**Chapter 4. Public Safety Code
Part II. Firearms and Fireworks
Division 3. Sale of Firearms and Ammunition to Minors**

4-044. Sale of Firearms and/or Ammunition to Minors. It shall be unlawful, in the City of Stockton, to sell firearms and/or ammunition of any kind to minors under the age of fourteen (14) years, unless accompanied by parent or guardian.

Division 4. License to Sell Firearms

4-045. Sale of Concealed Firearms. It shall be unlawful to sell pistols, revolvers, or other firearms capable of being concealed upon the person, at retail, within the City of Stockton, without a license issued in the manner herein provided for.

4-046. License to Sell. The City Manager is hereby authorized to issue licenses to sell, at retail, within the City of Stockton, pistols, revolvers, and other firearms capable of being concealed upon the person. Such licenses shall be issued in the form prescribed by the Attorney General and shall be effective for not more than one (1) year from date of issue.

4-046.1. License - Chief of Police to Approve. The said licenses shall be issued only after a report in writing concerning said prospective licensee has been made by the Chief of Police to the City Manager. Said licenses shall not be issued to any person who

(a) has been convicted of a felony and has served a term of imprisonment therefor in a State or Federal prison.

(b) has been convicted of any violation of the Dangerous Weapons Control Law of the State of California, or

(c) is not of good moral character.

4-046.2. License - Revocation. Any of the reasons which would prevent the original issuance of said license shall also make the revocation of said license mandatory by the City Manager.

[Current through Stockton Ord. 016-04 C.S. effective Sept. 16, 2004]

COLORADO COLO. REV. STAT.

Title 12. Professions and Occupations

Article 26. Firearms - Dealers

12-26-101. Definitions. As used in this article, unless the context otherwise requires:

(1)(a) "Firearms" means a pistol, revolver, or other weapon of any description, loaded or unloaded, from which any shot, bullet, or other missile can be discharged, the length of the barrel of which, not including any revolving, detachable, or magazine breech, does not exceed twelve inches.

(b) "Firearms" does not include firearms, as defined in paragraph (a) of this subsection (1), for which ammunition is not sold or which there is reasonable ground for believing are not capable of being effectually used.

12-26-102. Retail dealers - record - inspection. Every individual, firm, or corporation engaged, within this state, in the retail sale, rental, or exchange of firearms, pistols, or revolvers shall keep a record of each pistol or revolver sold, rented, or exchanged at retail. The record shall be made at the time of the transaction in a book kept for that purpose and shall include the name of the person to whom the pistol or revolver is sold or rented or with whom exchanged; his age, occupation, residence, and, if residing in a city, the street and number therein where he resides; the make, caliber, and finish of said pistol or revolver, together with its number and serial letter, if any; the date of the sale, rental, or exchange of said pistol or revolver; and the name of the employee or other person making such sale, rental, or exchange. The record book shall be open at all times to the inspection of any duly authorized police officer.

12-26-103. Record - failure to make - penalty. Every individual, firm, or corporation who fails to keep the record provided for in section 12-26-102 or who refuses to exhibit such record when requested by a police officer and any purchaser, lessee, or exchanger of a pistol or revolver who, in connection with the making of such record, gives false information is guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine of not less than twenty-five dollars nor more than one hundred dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail for not more than one year, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Article 26.1. Background Checks - Gun Shows

12-26.1-101. Background checks at gun shows - penalty.

(1) Before a gun show vendor transfers or attempts to transfer a firearm at a gun show, he or she shall:

(a) require that a background check, in accordance with section 24-33.5-424, C.R.S., be conducted of the prospective transferee; and

(b) obtain approval of a transfer from the Colorado Bureau of Investigation after a background check has been requested by a licensed

gun dealer, in accordance with section 24-33.5-424, C.R.S.

(2) A gun show promoter shall arrange for the services of one or more licensed gun dealers on the premises of the gun show to obtain the background checks required by this article.

(3) If any part of a firearm transaction takes place at a gun show, no firearm shall be transferred unless a background check has been obtained by a licensed gun dealer.

(4) Any person violating the provisions of this section commits a Class 1 misdemeanor and shall be punished as provided in section 18-1.3-501, C.R.S.

12-26.1-102. Records - penalty.

(1) A licensed gun dealer who obtains a background check on a prospective transferee shall record the transfer, as provided in section 12-26-102, C.R.S., and retain the records, as provided in section 12-26-103, C.R.S., in the same manner as when conducting a sale, rental, or exchange at retail.

(2) Any individual who gives false information in connection with the making of such records commits a Class 1 misdemeanor and shall be punished as provided in section 18-1.3-501, C.R.S.

12-26.1-103. Fees imposed by licensed gun dealers. For each background check conducted at a gun show, a licensed gun dealer may charge a fee not to exceed ten dollars.

12-26.1-104. Posted notice - penalty.

(1) A gun show promoter shall post prominently a notice, in a form to be prescribed by the executive director of the department of public safety or his or her designee, setting forth the requirement for a background check as provided in this article.

(2) Any person violating the provisions of this section commits a Class 1 misdemeanor and shall be punished as provided in section 18-1.3-501, C.R.S.

12-26.1-105. Exemption. The provisions of this article shall not apply to the transfer of an antique firearm, as defined in 18 U.S.C. sec. 921(a)(16), as amended, or a curio or relic, as defined in 27 C.F.R. sec. 178.11, as amended.

12-26.1-106. Definitions. As used in this article, unless the context otherwise requires:

(1) "Collection" means a trade, barter, or indirect exchange for one or more firearms.

(2) "Firearm" means any handgun, automatic, revolver, pistol, rifle, shotgun, or other instrument or device capable or intended to be capable of discharging bullets, cartridges, or other explosive charges.

(3) "Gun show" means the entire premises provided for an event or function, including but not limited to parking areas for the event or function, that is sponsored to facilitate, in whole or in part, the purchase, sale, offer for sale, or collection of firearms at which:

(a) twenty-five or more firearms are offered or exhibited for sale, transfer, or exchange; or

(b) not less than three gun show vendors exhibit, sell, offer for sale, transfer, or exchange firearms.

(4) "Gun show promoter" means a person who organizes or operates a gun show.

(5) "Gun show vendor" means any person who exhibits, sells, offers for sale, transfers, or exchanges, any firearm at a gun show, regardless of whether the person arranges with a gun show promoter for a fixed location from which to exhibit, sell, offer for sale, transfer, or exchange any firearm.

(6) "Licensed gun dealer" means any person who is a licensed importer, licensed manufacturer, or dealer licensed pursuant to 18 U.S.C. sec. 923, as amended, as a federally licensed firearms dealer.

Article 27. Firearms - Purchase in Contiguous State

12-27-101. Legislative declaration - nonresident.

(1) It is declared by the general assembly that it is lawful for a licensed importer, licensed manufacturer, licensed dealer, or a licensed collector (licensed under the federal "Gun Control Act of 1968") whose place of business is in this state to sell or deliver a rifle or shotgun to a resident of a state contiguous to this state, subject to the following restrictions and requirements:

(a) The purchaser's state of residence must permit such sale or delivery by law.

(b) The sale must fully comply with the legal conditions of sale in both such contiguous states.

(c) The purchaser and the licensee must have complied, prior to the sale or delivery for sale of the rifle or shotgun, with all of the requirements of section 922 (c) of the federal "Gun Control Act of 1968" applicable to interstate transactions other than those at the licensee's business premises.

12-27-102. Legislative declaration - residents.

(1) It is declared by the general assembly that it is lawful for a resident of this state, otherwise qualified, to purchase or receive delivery of a rifle or shotgun in a state contiguous to this state, subject to the following restrictions and requirements:

(a) The sale must fully comply with the legal conditions of sale in both such contiguous states;

(b) The purchaser and the licensee must have complied, prior to the sale or delivery for sale of the rifle or shotgun, with all of the requirements of section 922 (c) of the federal "Gun Control Act of 1968", applicable to interstate transactions other than at the licensee's business premises.

12-27-103. Definitions. As used in this article, unless the context otherwise requires:

(1) "A state contiguous to this state" means any state having a common border with this state.

(2) All other terms shall be construed as such terms are defined in the federal "Gun Control Act of 1968".

12-27-104. Article does not apply - when.