



THE CALGUNS FOUNDATION

CARRY LICENSE APPLICATION GUIDE & RESOURCES

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The Calguns Foundation is a 501(c)3 non-profit organization which serves its members by providing Second Amendment-related education, strategic litigation, and the defense of innocent California gun owners from improper or malicious prosecution. The Calguns Foundation seeks to inform government and protect the rights of individuals to acquire, own, and lawfully use firearms in California.

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THE CALGUNS FOUNDATION

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CARRY LICENSE APPLICATION GUIDE & RESOURCES

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LICENSE TO CARRY A HANDGUN (“LTC”) APPLICATION GUIDE FOR “CIVILIAN” (2-YEAR) RESIDENT APPLICANTS

I. INTRODUCTION

This guide serves to assist those applying for a California license to carry (“LTC”) a handgun. All references to statutes are to the California Penal Code unless otherwise noted. Licenses to carry handguns and applications made therefore are primarily governed by §§26150-26225¹. You may find a downloadable copy of these Code sections at www.calgunsfoundation.org/downloads, along with many other helpful documents like this one.

A list of California’s 58 sheriff’s and sheriff’s offices, including links to address and phone contact information, is located at <http://bit.ly/calsheriffs>.

Within the Code, the State of California establishes a standard framework for the issuance of a license to carry. “Licensing authorities” with the power to issue LTCs are defined as “the sheriff of a county” (§26150) and “the chief or other head of a municipal police department of any city or city and county”; however, the latter may only issue to residents of the municipality in which they have jurisdiction. (§26155(a)(3).). County sheriffs may issue to any qualified resident of the county in which they have jurisdiction, as well as some non-residents who qualify for an employment-based LTC. (§26150(a)(3).)

A resident of a municipal political subdivision of a county may apply to either or both the chief of police of the city or the sheriff of the county in which they reside. A licensing authority (such as a sheriff) may not require an applicant to apply and be denied by another licensing authority (e.g. a police chief) as a condition of application. The California Court of Appeals’ binding decision in *Salute v. Pitchess* (61 Cal.App.3d 557 (1976) holds: “It is the duty of the sheriff to make such an investigation and determination, on an individual basis, on every application” [under §12050, now §26150]. See also §26175(g)² and §26190(g)³.

Common applicant qualifying factors for all licensing authorities are: “good moral character”, “good cause”, and residency in the jurisdiction of the licensing authority. (§§26150(a)(1)-(3) and 26155(a)(1)-(3).) The Code also requires all applicants pass a Department of Justice background check prior to issuance⁴ and [only] approved applicants to complete a course of training⁵.

¹ As of January 1, 2012, the Penal Codes relating to dangerous weapons were both renumbered and reorganized. The current Codes (§§26150-26225) were adapted from §§12050-12054. For more on the Penal Code renumbering, please visit the Calguns Foundation Wiki at wiki.calgunsfoundation.org.

² See §26175(g): “An applicant shall not be required to complete any additional application or form for a license...” Requiring an applicant to first apply to another licensing authority would be to require an “additional application”; therefore, such policy would be unlawful.

³ §26190(g) states: “Except as authorized pursuant to this section, no requirement, charge, assessment, fee, or condition that requires the payment of any additional funds by the applicant, or requires the applicant to obtain liability insurance, may be imposed by any licensing authority as a condition of the application for a license.” To require an applicant to first apply to another licensing authority would be to impose a proscribed “requirement, charge, assessment, fee, or condition”.

⁴ See §26185(a)(3): “No license shall be issued by any licensing authority until after receipt of the report from the department [of Justice].”

⁵ §26165(a)-(c) describes the type of training that may be required of an applicant. Notably, the statutes relating to the course for new applicants does not establish any minimum number of hours. However, the course of training for renewal applicants must be “no less than four hours [.]” The training requirement for renewal applicants is explicitly waived for “any person certified by the licensing authority as a trainer for purposes of [§26165]”.

II. NEW APPLICANTS

For the purposes of this section, “new applicants” are those who have never applied to a particular licensing authority for a California LTC.

1. Contact your local licensing authority and ask them if they require an appointment to accept your application, initial fees, and take your fingerprints for the background check. Schedule your visit to the licensing authority as appropriate.
2. Acquire a California Standard Application form (BCIA 4012) from calgunsfoundation.org/downloads or your local licensing authority, and complete it⁶.
3. Personally return to the licensing authority your completed application and an instrument of payment (acceptable to the licensing authority) for the initial fees, fingerprinting (if required)⁷, and background check.⁸ Submit the standard application form and provide your fingerprints (unless you are exempted under §26185(b) or (c)). The submission of fingerprints via Live Scan initiates a background check and two years of continuous monitoring.
4. If the licensing authority requires all applicants to complete a psychological exam⁹ (exceedingly rare), then they should instruct you to complete it at this stage.
5. The licensing authority must provide you with a written determination on your application for a license to carry “within 90 days of the initial application for a new license or a license renewal, or 30 days after receipt of the applicant's criminal background check from the Department of Justice, whichever is later.” (§26205.)
 - a. If you are denied, the written determination “shall state which requirement was not satisfied” (§26205); further, “if the licensing authority determines that good cause does not exist, the notice shall inform the applicant that the request for a license has been denied and shall state the reason from the department's published policy.... as to why the determination was made.” (§26202.)
 - b. If you are approved, the licensing authority will provide you with a written notice indicating as such and will instruct you to “proceed with the training requirements.” (§26202.)
6. Once you receive the written notice of your approval, proceed to complete the course of training that the licensing authority has mandated for new applicants. Most licensing authorities have a list of pre-approved trainers that are acceptable to them. Be sure to use a trainer and course of instruction that the licensing authority recognizes for the purposes of this specific type of license.
7. Notify the licensing authority upon completion of your course of training.

⁶ Some licensing authorities require that applicants complete some or all of the application in their presence. Similarly, some licensing authorities require that the application be signed in the presence of an officer or other agent of that department. Please read our paper entitled “Common Carry License-Related Misconceptions and Unlawful Policies” for more on this issue.

⁷ Fingerprints shall not be required “if the license applicant has previously applied to the same licensing authority [] and the applicant's fingerprints and fee have been previously forwarded to the Department of Justice” (§26185(b)) or “if the license applicant has a license issued pursuant to this article and the applicant's fingerprints have been previously forwarded to the Department of Justice” (e.g. a licensee from another jurisdiction) (§26185(c)).

⁸ Allowable initial fees include twenty percent (20%) of the total local application fee (which cannot exceed \$100.00, as adjusted), the standard local fee for taking fingerprints, and the \$95.00 Dept. of Justice background check report fee. For more on the various permissible fees and collection schedule, please see our document entitled “Fees & Collection Schedule - Quick Reference Guide”.

⁹ §26190(f)(1) states: “If psychological testing on the initial application is required by the licensing authority, the license applicant shall be referred to a licensed psychologist used by the licensing authority for the psychological testing of its own employees. The applicant may be charged for the actual cost of the testing in an amount not to exceed one hundred fifty dollars (\$150).”

- Schedule, as appropriate, a time to pay the balance of local application fees¹⁰ and collect the issued license. The license is valid for a period not to exceed two (2) years.

III. RENEWAL and PREVIOUSLY-DENIED APPLICANTS

For the purposes of this section, “renewal applicants” are those who have at one time been issued a LTC by *the same California licensing authority* after providing fingerprints that were forwarded to the Department of Justice, and “previously-denied applicants” are those who do not possess a LTC and have at one time been denied a LTC by *the same California licensing authority* after providing fingerprints and fees that were forwarded to the Department of Justice. If you do not meet either of those criteria, please see the section of this guide for New Applicants.

Renewal Applicants

- Contact your local licensing authority and ask them if they require an appointment to personally accept your renewal fees¹¹, or if they accept the fees by mail or some other delivery service. Schedule your visit to the licensing authority as appropriate.
- The licensing authority should then take your fees and note the relevant identifying information on their submission to the Department of Justice, which initiates a renewal background check and two years of continuous monitoring.
- The licensing authority may require renewal applicants to complete a psychological exam (exceedingly rare) upon a showing of “compelling evidence” of necessity.¹²
- The licensing authority must provide you with a written determination on your application for a license to carry “within 90 days of the initial application for a new license or a license renewal, or 30 days after receipt of the applicant's criminal background check from the Department of Justice, whichever is later.” (§26205.)
 - If you are denied, the written determination “shall state which requirement was not satisfied” (§26205); further, “if the licensing authority determines that good cause does not exist, the notice shall inform the applicant that the request for a license has been denied and shall state the reason from the department's published policy.... as to why the determination was made.” (§26202.)
 - If you are approved, the licensing authority will provide you with a written notice indicating as such and will instruct you to “proceed with the training requirements.” (§26202.)
- Once you receive the written notice of your approval, proceed to complete the course of training that the licensing authority has mandated for renewal applicants. Most licensing authorities have a list of pre-approved trainers that are acceptable to them. Be sure to use a trainer and course of instruction that the licensing authority recognizes for the purposes of this specific type of license.
- Notify the licensing authority upon completion of your course of training.
- Schedule, as appropriate, a time to collect the issued license. The license is valid for a period not to exceed two (2) years.

¹⁰ See §26190(b)(2): “The balance of the fee shall be collected only upon issuance of the license.” See also, §26190(b)(1): “The licensing authority of any city, city and county, or county may charge an additional fee in an amount equal to the actual costs for processing the application for a new license, including any required notices, excluding fingerprint and training costs, but in no case to exceed one hundred dollars (\$100), and shall transmit the additional fee, if any, to the city, city and county, or county treasury.”

¹¹ For more on the various permissible fees and collection schedule, please see our document entitled “Fees & Collection Schedule - Quick Reference Guide”.

¹² See §26190(f)(2): “Additional psychological testing of an applicant seeking license renewal shall be required only if there is compelling evidence to indicate that a test is necessary. The cost to the applicant for this additional testing shall not exceed one hundred fifty dollars (\$150).”

Previously-Denied Applicants

1. Contact your local licensing authority and ask them if they require an appointment to personally accept your initial local application fee¹³, or if they accept the fee by mail or some other delivery service. Schedule your visit to the licensing authority as appropriate.
2. The licensing authority should then take your fee and note the relevant identifying information on their submission to the Department of Justice.¹⁴
3. If the licensing authority requires all applicants to complete a psychological exam (exceedingly rare), then they should instruct you to complete it at this stage.
4. The licensing authority must provide you with a written determination on your application for a license to carry “within 90 days of the initial application for a new license or a license renewal, or 30 days after receipt of the applicant's criminal background check from the Department of Justice, whichever is later.” (§26205.)
 - a. If you are denied, the written determination “shall state which requirement was not satisfied” (§26205); further, “if the licensing authority determines that good cause does not exist, the notice shall inform the applicant that the request for a license has been denied and shall state the reason from the department's published policy.... as to why the determination was made.” (§26202.)
 - b. If you are approved, the licensing authority will provide you with a written notice indicating as such and will instruct you to “proceed with the training requirements.” (§26202.)
5. Once you receive the written notice of your approval, proceed to complete the course of training that the licensing authority has mandated for renewal applicants. Most licensing authorities have a list of pre-approved trainers that are acceptable to them. Be sure to use a trainer and course of instruction that the licensing authority recognizes for the purposes of this specific type of license.
6. Notify the licensing authority upon completion of your course of training.
7. Schedule, as appropriate, a time to collect the issued license. The license is valid for a period not to exceed two (2) years.

IV. NOTES

1. A licensing authority may place “reasonable restrictions or conditions”¹⁵ upon a license, provided that all such restrictions or conditions are indicated on the license. (§26200(b).)
2. A licensing authority may issue a license to carry a loaded handgun openly upon the licensee “where the population of the county is less than 200,000 persons according to the most recent federal decennial census”, but such a license is valid “in only that county”. (§§26150(b)(2) and 26155(b)(2).)
3. Chiefs of municipal police departments may enter into an agreement with the sheriff of the county in which the city is located for the sheriff to process all applications, renewals, and amendments. However, the chief must accept and process applications of all residents if they accept any applications at all (such as for

¹³ For more on the various permissible fees and collection schedule, please see our document entitled “Fees & Collection Schedule - Quick Reference Guide”.

¹⁴ §26185(b) states: “if the license applicant has previously applied to the same licensing authority for a license to carry firearms pursuant to this article and the applicant's fingerprints and fee have been previously forwarded to the Department of Justice, as provided by this section, the licensing authority shall note the previous identification numbers and other data that would provide positive identification in the files of the Department of Justice on the copy of any subsequent license submitted to the department in conformance with Section 26225 and no additional application form or fingerprints shall be required.”

¹⁵ See §26200: “A license issued pursuant to this article may include any reasonable restrictions or conditions that the issuing authority deems warranted, including restrictions as to the time, place, manner, and circumstances under which the licensee may carry a pistol, revolver, or other firearm capable of being concealed upon the person.”

government officials or employees); to do otherwise would be to violate §26155(c), the holding in *Salute v. Pitchess*, and resident applicants' right to Equal Protection of the laws.

4. All licensing authorities across the state must use the Department of Justice standard forms, including for the license itself.¹⁶
5. Licenses may be laminated. (§26175(i).)
6. Licensees must notify the licensing authority of any change of address within 10 days. (§26210(b).)
7. If a licensee moves out of the licensing authority's jurisdiction, the license will expire in 90 days (§26210(d)) unless the license is to carry a loaded firearm openly upon the person, which is revoked immediately (§26210(e)). The licensee must then apply to the local licensing authority(s) in their new area of residence.
8. State license amendment form BOF 4502 should be used to add or delete firearms, or request changes to restrictions or conditions placed on the license. However, an approved amendment does not serve to extend or renew a license. (§26215(a)-(d).)
9. A list of firearms/civil rights attorneys is located at calgunsfoundation.org/hotline.

V. CLOSING

It is important to acknowledge here that many variations on the process for obtaining a license to carry a handgun for self-defense exist across California's hundreds of licensing authorities. It is not the intent of this Guide to attempt a comprehensive representation of all of the possible variants; rather, we seek here to outline the process that the California Legislature has established for all licensing authorities.

It is because of the myriad challenges such departures from the standard pose to applicants – and, we believe, have a chilling effect upon the Constitutionally-enumerated right to bear arms for self-defense – that we created the Carry License Sunshine and Compliance Initiative. Through it, we hope to educate all licensing authorities on the uniform system of carry licensing that the State requires, and, where necessary, compel the adoption of a compliant policy.

To that end, we hope this Guide has helped you identify where your licensing authority's policy may not conform with the Code, and assisted in initiating a positive dialogue between all stakeholders – legislators, law enforcement, applicants, and institutions like this one - leading to those outcomes that benefit all law-abiding Californians.

Sincerely,

The Calguns Foundation

¹⁶ §26175(a)(1) states: "Applications for licenses, applications for amendments to licenses, amendments to licenses, and licenses under this article shall be uniform throughout the state, upon forms to be prescribed by the Attorney General."

LTC COMMON MISCONCEPTIONS AND UNLAWFUL POLICIES

1. A licensing authority may “screen” prospective applicants or require an applicant to “pre-apply” before submitting an application.

No. Per §26175(g): "An applicant shall not be required to complete any additional application or form for a license, or to provide any information other than that necessary to complete the standard application form described in subdivision (a), except to clarify or interpret information provided by the applicant on the standard application form."

Further, *Salute v. Pitchess* [61 Cal.App.3d 557] held: “To determine, in advance, as a uniform rule, that only selected public officials can show good cause is to refuse to consider the existence of good cause on the part of citizens generally and is an abuse of, and not an exercise of, discretion. [] It is the duty of the sheriff to make such an investigation and determination, on an individual basis, on every application under section 12050.” (Emphasis added.) (§12050 is now §26150.)

2. A licensing authority may require applicants to be denied by another licensing authority in a political subdivision of a county (e.g. a municipal police department of a city or town where an applicant resides) before making an application.

No. *Salute v. Pitchess* [61 Cal.App.3d 557] held: “It is the duty of the sheriff to make such an investigation and determination, on an individual basis, on every application under section 12050.” (§12050 is now §26150.)

Further, §26190(g) states: "[] no requirement, charge, assessment, fee, or condition that requires the payment of any additional funds by the applicant, or requires the applicant to obtain liability insurance, may be imposed by any licensing authority as a condition of the application for a license."

3. A licensing authority may require an applicant to provide, complete, or sign additional forms beyond the State’s standard forms.

Not in most cases. Per §26175(g): "An applicant shall not be required to complete any additional application or form for a license, or to provide any information other than that necessary to complete the standard application form described in subdivision (a), except to clarify or interpret information provided by the applicant on the standard application form."

Merriam-Webster defines “clarify” as “to free of confusion” and “to make understandable”; according to that same source, to “interpret” is to “explain or tell the meaning of” or “present in understandable terms”. Unless the additionally-required information, documentation, or form(s) serve to “clarify or interpret information provided by the applicant on the standard application form”, then the licensing authority may not require any such information or documents from an applicant.

4. A licensing authority may require an applicant to provide additional documentation for “proof of residency”.

No. See our response to item 3, above. Additionally, the Legislature considered the possibility of applicants falsifying information on carry license applications – such as that going to residency – and made such acts illegal. (“Any person who files an application required by Section 26175 knowing that any statement contained therein is false is guilty of a misdemeanor.” §26180(a). Some specific types of knowingly false statements are considered a felony; see, §26180(b).)

5. A licensing authority can require you to be a resident of their city/county for a specific period of time before applying.

No. The Code only requires that the applicant be a “resident” (unless for a limited employment-based license, which are only issued by county sheriffs). §26150(a)(3) states: “The applicant is a resident of the county or a city within the county, or the applicant’s principal place of employment or business is in the county or a city within the county and the applicant spends a substantial period of time in that place of employment or business.” The analogue for municipal chief of police licensing authorities is at §26155(a)(3).

No statutory time limitations have been placed on the residency requirement and such restrictions would violate the Fourteenth Amendment right to travel. See *Saenz v Roe*, 98-97 (1999) and *Nunez by Nunez v. City of San Diego*, 114 F.3d 935, 944 (9th Cir. 1997) (quoting *Papachristou v. City of Jacksonville*, 405 U.S. 156, 164 (1972)).

6. An application must be filled out in the licensing authority’s office and/or signed in the presence of an officer or agent.

Likely unlawful and subject to challenge. While the current version of the DOJ Standard Application form contains a statement to that effect, there exists neither legal basis nor authority for such a requirement. However, the Code indicates that initial applications must be personally-delivered by applicants in order for them to provide fingerprints for transmission to the Department of Justice. (§26190(a)(3).) As such, the applicant could sign the application in the presence of “[t]he officer receiving the application and the fee...” (who took the applicant’s fingerprints).

7. A licensing authority may require proof of firearm training or other similar course of instruction before receiving or approving an application.

No. §26165 states: “The applicant shall not be required to pay for any training courses prior to the determination of good cause being made pursuant to Section 26202.”

8. A licensing authority may require an applicant to pay all fees up front.

No. §26190 and its subsections articulate the nature of fees allowable under the Code for carry licenses and applications therefore, as well as the proper collection schedule. See our Carry License Application Guide Fees & Collection Schedule Quick Reference document for more information on allowable fees.

9. A licensing authority may require an applicant to provide proof of ownership and/or registration of firearms listed on an application or amendment form.

No. California does not require all handguns to be registered; to force an applicant to register a handgun would cause them to incur additional costs. §26190(g) states: “[] no requirement, charge, assessment, fee, or condition that requires the payment of any additional funds by the applicant, or requires the applicant to obtain liability insurance, may be imposed by any licensing authority as a condition of the application for a license.” Requiring a firearm to be registered requires the payment of a \$19 fee to California DOJ per 11 CCR 4002(a) as well as incurring postage and other costs.

In addition to the above, Govt. Code § 53071 pre-empts local authorities from making such a requirement: “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.”

Moreover, Evidence Code §637 states: "Things which a person possesses are presumed to be owned by them." Further, Evidence Code §638 states: "a person who exercises acts of ownership over property is presumed to be the owner of it."

Lastly, requiring pre-license registration of handguns is irrational; all firearms that are associated to a carry license are added to the State’s Automated Firearms System (AFS) database.

10. A licensing authority may require the applicant to sign a "hold harmless" agreement.

No. Such an additional requirement violates §26175(g): "An applicant shall not be required to complete any additional application or form for a license, or to provide any information other than that necessary to complete the standard application form []." ”

11. A licensing authority may require an applicant or licensee to procure insurance.

No. Penal Code §26190(g) states: "[] no requirement, charge, assessment, fee, or condition that requires the payment of any additional funds by the applicant, or requires the applicant to obtain liability insurance, may be imposed by any licensing authority as a condition of the application for a license.” The exceptions to (g) are listed in subsections (b-f). Subsections (b), (c), and (e) cover local fees; subsection (f) covers optional psychological testing.

12. A licensing authority may require an applicant or licensee to submit to medical testing.

No, unless the “medical testing” is a psychological evaluation under §26190(f).

13. A licensing authority may require an applicant to submit to polygraph testing.

No. §26190(g) states: "[] no requirement, charge, assessment, fee, or condition that requires the payment of any additional funds by the applicant, or requires the applicant to obtain liability insurance, may be imposed by any licensing authority as a condition of the application for a license."

Further, §26175(g) states: “An applicant shall not be required to complete any additional application or form for a license, or to provide any information other than that necessary to complete the standard application form []." ”

14. A licensing authority may require an applicant or licensee to complete additional firearm training, examinations, or range testing/qualification beyond the training requirements of §26165.

No. The types and durations of training that can be required are specifically articulated in §26165 and cannot be augmented. Further, any requirement for additional training, examination, and/or range testing/qualification would violate §26190(g).

15. A licensing authority may require an applicant to submit letters of reference.

No. §26190(g) states: "[] no requirement, charge, assessment, fee, or condition that requires the payment of any additional funds by the applicant, or requires the applicant to obtain liability insurance, may be imposed by any licensing authority as a condition of the application for a license."

Further, §26175(g) states: "An applicant shall not be required to complete any additional application or form for a license, or to provide any information other than that necessary to complete the standard application form []."

16. A licensing authority may require that the weapon be on DOJ's "Roster of Handguns Certified for Sale" list.

No. There is no statutory authority for the licensing authority to specify the type of handgun mentioned in the Penal Code. However, a license may include any reasonable restrictions or conditions which the licensing 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. (§26200(a)), though every such restriction or condition must be indicated on the actual license (§26200(b).)

Further, a requirement to expend additional funds to purchase a new and unfamiliar handgun in order to obtain a license would be violate §26190(g) ("[] no requirement, charge, assessment, fee, or condition that requires the payment of any additional funds by the applicant, or requires the applicant to obtain liability insurance, may be imposed by any licensing authority as a condition of the application for a license.")

17. A licensing authority may require that an applicant be at least 21 years of age.

No statutory authority exists for such a regulation. It is patently unreasonable to require an applicant be older than the age of 18 (a legal adult) given that there are no age limitations on the possession or use of handguns. See also *Salute v. Pitchess* [61 Cal.App.3d 557].

18. A licensing authority may require that ammunition carried by a license-holder be inspected and approved by them or their agent.

Likely unlawful and subject to challenge. There is no statutory authority for a licensing authority to regulate the type of ammunition used by a license-holder. However, a license may include any reasonable restrictions or conditions which the licensing 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. Importantly, any such restriction or condition must be indicated on the actual license. (§ 26200(a)-(b).)

Also, per §26175(g): "An applicant shall not be required to complete any additional application or form for a license, or to provide any information other than that necessary to complete the standard application form described in subdivision (a), except to clarify or interpret information provided by the applicant on the standard application form."

19. A licensing authority may limit the number of handguns associated with a license to three (3) or fewer.

Likely unlawful and subject to challenge. There is no statutory authority for the licensing authority to limit the number of handguns one can associate with a license or carry under a license's authority. However, a license may include any reasonable restrictions or conditions which the licensing 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. Importantly, any such restriction or condition must be indicated on the actual license. (§ 26200(a)-(b).)

Further, the DOJ Standard Application form itself - which has three lines for the Make, Model, Caliber and Serial No. of firearms to be associated with the license (if issued) – allows for more than three firearms to be submitted initially (or by amendment). It states: “List below the weapons you desire to carry if granted a CCW...Use additional pages if necessary.” (Emphasis added.)

More, the State standard license amendment application form (entitled "Modification of License to Carry Concealed Firearm", BCIA 4502) contains a section to "add" or "delete" firearms associated to the license - indicating that both are not only possible, but are anticipated by the regulatory scheme.

20. A licensing authority may require a licensee to carry license on his or her person at all times and/or submit to inspection by a law enforcement officer while carrying a firearm and/or immediately notify a peace officer.

There is no statutory authority for any such requirement, nor does the Code set any penalty for not notifying a peace officer of one's status as a licensee.

Further, such a policy would constitute an unconstitutional requirement that a licensee's Fourth and Fifth Amendment rights be waived in order to exercise their Second Amendment rights and all privileges under a license issued under §26150, et seq.

21. A renewal applicant must complete a Renewal Questionnaire (or some other local form).

No. Per § 26175(g): “An applicant shall not be required to complete any additional application or form for a license, or to provide any information other than that necessary to complete the standard application form[.]”

Also, §26175(a)(1) states: “Applications for licenses, applications for amendments to licenses, amendments to licenses, and licenses under this article shall be uniform throughout the state, upon forms to be prescribed by the Attorney General.” The Attorney General has not prescribed any form for renewal applicants; ergo, all local forms would be violative of §26175(a)(1).

22. A licensing authority may require an applicant to submit to psychological evaluations for renewal applications.

Yes, but only in exceedingly rare circumstances. Per §26190(f)(2): "Additional psychological testing of an applicant seeking license renewal shall be required only if there is compelling evidence to indicate that a test is necessary.”

23. A licensing authority may require an applicant to wait some period of time to re-apply if an application is denied, or may deny an application on the basis of previous denial (not related to prohibiting crimes).

No. Per *Salute v. Pitchess* [61 Cal.App.3d 557], licensing authorities must individually consider each application.

CALIFORNIA PENAL CODE

LICENSES TO CARRY & APPLICATIONS - SECTIONS 26150 - 26225

AS MODIFIED BY SB 610 (WRIGHT, 2011)

SECTION 26150

- (a) When a person applies for a license to carry a pistol, revolver, or other firearm capable of being concealed upon the person, the sheriff of a county may issue a license to that person upon proof of all of the following:
- (1) The applicant is of good moral character.
 - (2) Good cause exists for issuance of the license.
 - (3) The applicant is a resident of the county or a city within the county, or the applicant's principal place of employment or business is in the county or a city within the county and the applicant spends a substantial period of time in that place of employment or business.
 - (4) The applicant has completed a course of training as described in Section 26165.
- (b) The sheriff may issue a license under subdivision (a) in either of the following formats:
- (1) A license to carry concealed a pistol, revolver, or other firearm capable of being concealed upon the person.
 - (2) Where the population of the county is less than 200,000 persons according to the most recent federal decennial census, a license to carry loaded and exposed in only that county a pistol, revolver, or other firearm capable of being concealed upon the person.

SECTION 26155

- (a) When a person applies for a license to carry a pistol, revolver, or other firearm capable of being concealed upon the person, the chief or other head of a municipal police department of any city or city and county may issue a license to that person upon proof of all of the following:
- (1) The applicant is of good moral character.
 - (2) Good cause exists for issuance of the license.
 - (3) The applicant is a resident of that city.
 - (4) The applicant has completed a course of training as described in Section 26165.
- (b) The chief or other head of a municipal police department may issue a license under subdivision (a) in either of the following formats:
- (1) A license to carry concealed a pistol, revolver, or other firearm capable of being concealed upon the person.
 - (2) Where the population of the county 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 only that county a pistol, revolver, or other firearm capable of being concealed upon the person.

- (c) Nothing in this chapter 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 chapter.

SECTION 26160

Each licensing authority shall publish and make available a written policy summarizing the provisions of Section 26150 and subdivisions (a) and (b) of Section 26155.

SECTION 26165

- (a) For new license applicants, the course of training for issuance of a license under Section 26150 or 26155 may be any course acceptable to the licensing authority, shall not exceed 16 hours, and shall include instruction on at least firearm safety and the law regarding the permissible use of a firearm.
- (b) Notwithstanding subdivision (a), the licensing authority may require a community college course certified by the Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training, up to a maximum of 24 hours, but only if required uniformly of all license applicants without exception.
- (c) For license renewal applicants, the course of training may be any course acceptable to the licensing authority, shall be no less than four hours, and shall include instruction on at least firearm safety and the law regarding the permissible use of a firearm. No course of training shall be required for any person certified by the licensing authority as a trainer for purposes of this section, in order for that person to renew a license issued pursuant to this article.
- (d) The applicant shall not be required to pay for any training courses prior to the determination of good cause being made pursuant to Section 26202.

SECTION 26170

- (a) Upon proof of all of the following, the sheriff of a county, or the chief or other head of a municipal police department of any city or city and county, may issue to an applicant a license to carry concealed a pistol, revolver, or other firearm capable of being concealed upon the person:
 - (1) The applicant is of good moral character.
 - (2) Good cause exists for issuance of the license.
 - (3) The applicant 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.
- (b) Direct or indirect fees for the issuance of a license pursuant to this section may be waived.
- (c) 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 section, and shall not be considered for the purpose of issuing a license pursuant to Section 26150 or 26155.

SECTION 26175

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

- (2) The Attorney General shall convene a committee composed of one representative of the California State Sheriffs' Association, one representative of the California Police Chiefs' Association, and one representative of the Department of Justice to review, and as deemed appropriate, revise the standard application form for licenses. The committee shall meet for this purpose if two of the committee's members deem that necessary.
- (b) The application shall include a section summarizing the statutory provisions of state law that result in the automatic denial of a license.
- (c) The standard application form for licenses described in subdivision (a) shall require information from the applicant, including, but not limited to, the name, occupation, residence and business address of the applicant, the applicant's age, height, weight, color of eyes and hair, and reason for desiring a license to carry the weapon.
- (d) Applications for licenses shall be filed in writing, and signed by the applicant.
- (e) Applications for amendments to licenses shall be filed in writing and signed by the applicant, and shall state what type of amendment is sought pursuant to Section 26215 and the reason for desiring the amendment.
- (f) The forms shall contain a provision whereby the applicant attests to the truth of statements contained in the application.
- (g) An applicant shall not be required to complete any additional application or form for a license, or to provide any information other than that necessary to complete the standard application form described in subdivision (a), except to clarify or interpret information provided by the applicant on the standard application form.
- (h) The standard application form described in subdivision (a) is deemed to be a local form expressly exempt from the requirements of the Administrative Procedures Act, Chapter 3.5 (commencing with Section 11340) of Part 1 of Division 3 of Title 2 of the Government Code.
- (i) Any license issued upon the application shall set forth the licensee's name, occupation, residence and business address, the licensee's age, height, weight, color of eyes and hair, and the reason for desiring a license to carry the weapon, and shall, in addition, contain a description of the weapon or weapons authorized to be carried, giving the name of the manufacturer, the serial number, and the caliber. The license issued to the licensee may be laminated.

SECTION 26180

- (a) Any person who files an application required by Section 26175 knowing that any statement contained therein is false is guilty of a misdemeanor.
- (b) Any person who knowingly makes a false statement on the application regarding any of the following is guilty of a felony:
 - (1) The denial or revocation of a license, or the denial of an amendment to a license, issued pursuant to this article.
 - (2) A criminal conviction.
 - (3) A finding of not guilty by reason of insanity.
 - (4) The use of a controlled substance.
 - (5) A dishonorable discharge from military service.

- (6) A commitment to a mental institution.
- (7) A renunciation of United States citizenship.

SECTION 26185

- (a)
 - (1) The fingerprints of each applicant shall be taken and two copies on forms prescribed by the Department of Justice shall be forwarded to the department.
 - (2) Upon receipt of the fingerprints and the fee as prescribed in Section 26190, the department shall promptly furnish the forwarding licensing authority a report of all data and information pertaining to any applicant of which there is a record in its office, including information as to whether the person is prohibited by state or federal law from possessing, receiving, owning, or purchasing a firearm.
 - (3) No license shall be issued by any licensing authority until after receipt of the report from the department.
- (b) Notwithstanding subdivision (a), if the license applicant has previously applied to the same licensing authority for a license to carry firearms pursuant to this article and the applicant's fingerprints and fee have been previously forwarded to the Department of Justice, as provided by this section, the licensing authority shall note the previous identification numbers and other data that would provide positive identification in the files of the Department of Justice on the copy of any subsequent license submitted to the department in conformance with Section 26225 and no additional application form or fingerprints shall be required.
- (c) If the license applicant has a license issued pursuant to this article and the applicant's fingerprints have been previously forwarded to the Department of Justice, as provided in this section, the licensing authority shall note the previous identification numbers and other data that would provide positive identification in the files of the Department of Justice on the copy of any subsequent license submitted to the department in conformance with Section 26225 and no additional fingerprints shall be required.

SECTION 26190

- (a)
 - (1) Each applicant for a new license or for the renewal of a license shall pay at the time of filing the application a fee determined by the Department of Justice. The fee shall not exceed the application processing costs of the Department of Justice for the direct costs of furnishing the report required by Section 26185.
 - (2) After the department establishes fees sufficient to reimburse the department for processing costs, fees charged shall increase at a rate not to exceed the legislatively approved annual cost-of-living adjustments for the department's budget.
 - (3) The officer receiving the application and the fee shall transmit the fee, with the fingerprints if required, to the Department of Justice.
- (b)
 - (1) The licensing authority of any city, city and county, or county may charge an additional fee in an amount equal to the actual costs for processing the application for a new license, including any required notices, excluding fingerprint and training costs, but in no case to exceed one hundred dollars (\$100), and shall transmit the additional fee, if any, to the city, city and county, or county treasury.

- (2) The first 20 percent of this additional local fee may be collected upon filing of the initial application. The balance of the fee shall be collected only upon issuance of the license.
- (c) The licensing authority may charge an additional fee, not to exceed twenty-five dollars (\$25), for processing the application for a license renewal, and shall transmit an additional fee, if any, to the city, city and county, or county treasury.
- (d) These local fees may be increased at a rate not to exceed any increase in the California Consumer Price Index as compiled and reported by the Department of Industrial Relations.
- (e)
 - (1) In the case of an amended license pursuant to Section 26215, the licensing authority of any city, city and county, or county may charge a fee, not to exceed ten dollars (\$10), for processing the amended license.
 - (2) This fee may be increased at a rate not to exceed any increase in the California Consumer Price Index as compiled and reported by the Department of Industrial Relations.
 - (3) The licensing authority shall transmit the fee to the city, city and county, or county treasury.
- (f)
 - (1) If psychological testing on the initial application is required by the licensing authority, the license applicant shall be referred to a licensed psychologist used by the licensing authority for the psychological testing of its own employees. The applicant may be charged for the actual cost of the testing in an amount not to exceed one hundred fifty dollars (\$150).
 - (2) Additional psychological testing of an applicant seeking license renewal shall be required only if there is compelling evidence to indicate that a test is necessary. The cost to the applicant for this additional testing shall not exceed one hundred fifty dollars (\$150).
- (g) Except as authorized pursuant to this section, no requirement, charge, assessment, fee, or condition that requires the payment of any additional funds by the applicant, or requires the applicant to obtain liability insurance, may be imposed by any licensing authority as a condition of the application for a license.

SECTION 26195

- (a) A license under this article shall not be issued if the Department of Justice determines that the person is prohibited by state or federal law from possessing, receiving, owning, or purchasing a firearm.
- (b)
 - (1) A license under this article 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 prohibited by state or federal law from owning or purchasing firearms, or the local licensing authority determines that the person is prohibited by state or federal law from possessing, receiving, owning, or purchasing a firearm.
 - (2) If at any time the Department of Justice determines that a licensee is prohibited by state or federal law from possessing, receiving, owning, or purchasing a firearm, 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 26225. The licensee shall also be immediately notified of the revocation in writing.

SECTION 26200

- (a) A license issued pursuant to this article may include any reasonable restrictions or conditions that the issuing authority deems warranted, including restrictions as to the time, place, manner, and circumstances under which the licensee may carry a pistol, revolver, or other firearm capable of being concealed upon the person.
- (b) Any restrictions imposed pursuant to subdivision (a) shall be indicated on any license issued.

SECTION 26202

Upon making the determination of good cause pursuant to Section 26150 or 26155, the licensing authority shall give written notice to the applicant of the licensing authority's determination. If the licensing authority determines that good cause exists, the notice shall inform the applicants to proceed with the training requirements specified in Section 26165. If the licensing authority determines that good cause does not exist, the notice shall inform the applicant that the request for a license has been denied and shall state the reason from the department's published policy, described in Section 26160, as to why the determination was made.

SECTION 26205

The licensing authority shall give written notice to the applicant indicating if the license under this article is approved or denied. The licensing authority shall give this notice within 90 days of the initial application for a new license or a license renewal, or 30 days after receipt of the applicant's criminal background check from the Department of Justice, whichever is later. If the license is denied, the notice shall state which requirement was not satisfied.

SECTION 26210

- (a) When a licensee under this article has a change of address, the license shall be amended to reflect the new address and a new license shall be issued pursuant to subdivision (b) of Section 26215.
- (b) The licensee shall notify the licensing authority in writing within 10 days of any change in the licensee's place of residence.
- (c) If both of the following conditions are satisfied, a license to carry a concealed handgun may not be revoked solely because the licensee's place of residence has changed to another county:
 - (1) The licensee has not breached any of the conditions or restrictions set forth in the license.
 - (2) The licensee has not become prohibited by state or federal law from possessing, receiving, owning, or purchasing a firearm.
- (d) Notwithstanding subdivision (c), if a licensee's place of residence was the basis for issuance of a license, any license issued pursuant to Section 26150 or 26155 shall expire 90 days after the licensee moves from the county of issuance.
- (e) 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 upon a change of the licensee's place of residence to another county.

SECTION 26215

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

- (1) Add or delete authority to carry a particular pistol, revolver, or other firearm capable of being concealed upon the person.
 - (2) Authorize the licensee to carry concealed a pistol, revolver, or other firearm capable of being concealed upon the person.
 - (3) 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 only that county a pistol, revolver, or other firearm capable of being concealed upon the person.
 - (4) 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.
- (b) If the licensing authority amends the license, a new license shall be issued to the licensee reflecting the amendments.
- (c) 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.
- (d) An application to amend a license does not constitute an application for renewal of the license.

SECTION 26220

- (a) Except as otherwise provided in this section and in subdivision (c) of Section 26210, a license issued pursuant to Section 26150 or 26155 is valid for any period of time not to exceed two years from the date of the license.
- (b) If the licensee's place of employment or business was the basis for issuance of a license pursuant to Section 26150, the license is valid for any period of time not to exceed 90 days from the date of the license. The license shall be valid only in the county in which the license was originally issued. The licensee shall give a copy of this license to the licensing authority of the city, county, or city and county in which the licensee resides. The licensing authority that originally issued the license shall inform the licensee verbally and in writing in at least 16-point type of this obligation to give a copy of the license to the licensing authority of the city, county, or city and county of residence. Any application to renew or extend the validity of, or reissue, the license may be granted only upon the concurrence of the licensing authority that originally issued the license and the licensing authority of the city, county, or city and county in which the licensee resides.
- (c) A license issued pursuant to Section 26150 or 26155 is valid for any period of time not to exceed three years from the date of the license if the license is issued to any of the following individuals:
- (1) A judge of a California court of record.
 - (2) A full-time court commissioner of a California court of record.
 - (3) A judge of a federal court.
 - (4) A magistrate of a federal court.
- (d) A license issued pursuant to Section 26150 or 26155 is valid for any period of time not to exceed four years from the date of the license if the license is issued to a custodial officer who is an employee of the sheriff as provided in Section 831.5, except that the license shall be invalid upon the conclusion of the person's employment pursuant to Section 831.5 if the four-year period has not otherwise expired or any other condition imposed pursuant to this article does not limit the validity of the license to a shorter time period.

- (e) A license issued pursuant to Section 26170 to a peace officer appointed pursuant to Section 830.6 is valid for any period of time not to exceed four years from the date of the license, except that the license shall be invalid upon the conclusion of the person's appointment pursuant to Section 830.6 if the four-year period has not otherwise expired or any other condition imposed pursuant to this article does not limit the validity of the license to a shorter time period.

SECTION 26225

- (a) A record of the following shall be maintained in the office of the licensing authority:
- (1) The denial of a license.
 - (2) The denial of an amendment to a license.
 - (3) The issuance of a license.
 - (4) The amendment of a license.
 - (5) The revocation of a license.
- (b) Copies of each of the following shall be filed immediately by the issuing officer or authority with the Department of Justice:
- (1) The denial of a license.
 - (2) The denial of an amendment to a license.
 - (3) The issuance of a license.
 - (4) The amendment of a license.
 - (5) The revocation of a license.
- (c)
- (1) Commencing on or before January 1, 2000, and annually thereafter, each licensing authority shall submit to the Attorney General the total number of licenses issued to peace officers pursuant to Section 26170, and to judges pursuant to Section 26150 or 26155.
 - (2) The Attorney General shall collect and record the information submitted pursuant to this subdivision by county and licensing authority.

FEES & COLLECTION SCHEDULE - QUICK REFERENCE GUIDE

	Initial Fee Breakdown			TOTAL INITIAL FEE	RENEWAL FEE*
	DEPT. OF JUSTICE BUREAU OF FIREARMS FEE SCHEDULE	DOJ Firearms Div. Fee	Fingerprint Fee State FBI		
DOJ background check report fee	90-Day Employment	\$22.00	\$32.00 \$19.00	\$73.00	\$30.00
("Live Scan" fingerprinting)	2-Year Resident (civilian)	\$44.00	\$32.00 \$19.00	\$95.00	\$52.00
	3-Year Judicial	\$66.00	\$32.00 \$19.00	\$117.00	\$74.00
	4-Year Reserve Peace Officer / LE Custodial Officer	\$88.00	\$32.00 \$19.00	\$139.00	\$96.00
	*\$8 BCII for thumbprint on license + multiples of \$22 for each year duration				
Local Application Fee	<p>New: Up to \$100*</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The first 20 percent of this additional local fee may be collected upon filing of the initial application. The balance of the fee shall be collected only upon issuance of the license. • Local fee must not exceed (A) \$100* and (B) an amount equal to the actual costs for processing the application for a new license. • Local fees may be waived by a licensing authority for some law enforcement officers. <p>Renewal: Up to \$25*</p> <p>Amendment: Up to \$10*</p>				
Local Fingerprint Rolling Fee	Less than or equal to the amount of standard local fingerprint rolling fee.				
Psychological Exam	<p>New: Up to \$150</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Most licensing authorities DO NOT require this • Exam must be uniformly required of all applicants • Paid by applicant directly to practitioner • Practitioner must be the same licensed psychologist used by the licensing authority for the psychological testing of its own employees <p>Renewal: Up to \$150</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Only required if there is compelling evidence to indicate that a test is necessary • Most licensing authorities DO NOT require this • Exam must be uniformly required of all applicants • Paid by applicant directly to practitioner • Practitioner must be the same licensed psychologist used by the licensing authority for the psychological testing of its own employees 				
Statutory Maximum Initial Fees	<p>New: = DOJ "initial" fee + 20% of local app. fee + local fingerprint rolling fee</p> <p>Re-application: = 20% of local app. fee (assumes fingerprints prev. taken, DOJ fee prev. paid)</p> <p>Renewal: = DOJ "renewal" fee + local renewal app. fee*</p> <p>Amendment: = Up to \$10*</p> <p>The balance of the local app. fees shall be collected only upon issuance of the license. All training costs and psychological exam fees are paid by applicant directly to service providers.</p>				

* Fees noted by an asterisk may be increased at a rate not to exceed any increase in the California Consumer Price Index as compiled and reported by the Department of Industrial Relations.

SENATE BILL 610 (Wright, 2011) FAQs

For Licensing Authorities

Q: What Sections of the Penal Code were changed by SB 610?

A: SB 610 modified Penal Code §§26165, 26190, and 26205; §26202 was added in its entirety.

Q: Will our agency be required to make any changes to our carry license policy because of SB 610?

A: It's very likely that your policy will require some modifications in order to conform to SB 610 and other prevailing law. To facilitate the expeditious adoption of a compliant policy, we have included a copy of our Model Carry License Policy for your use. To the best of our knowledge, the Model Policy is the only one in existence that accurately reflects the duties, standards, and requirements found in the Code.

Q: How did SB 610 change the application process?

A: As a response to many licensing authorities overlooking §12054(d) (now §26190(g)), the Legislature made explicit that no training course can be required of any applicant until the application has been approved. It also proscribed any local requirement that applicants procure liability insurance, and mandated that if the licensing authority determines good cause does not exist to issue a license, a written notice to the applicant is to state the reason from the licensing authority's published policy. The language of the statute strongly suggests that denials for lack of "good cause" must be objectively based on some articulated policy for that area of discretion.

Q: Why is it more appropriate to use the term "license to carry" or the acronym "LTC" rather than the common vernacular "carry concealed weapon" or the acronym "CCW"?

A: Relevant sections of the Code (namely, §§26150-26225) refer to a firearm carry permit issued by a "licensing authority" (either, but only, a county sheriff or a municipal police chief, as may be jurisdictionally-appropriate based on residence or business location) as a "license to carry [a handgun]". The Code describes two distinct sub-types: (1) a "license to carry [in the] concealed" manner, and (2) a "license to carry [in the] loaded and exposed" manner. "CCW" inappropriately ascribes one manner type to the entire framework of licensing under 26150, et seq.

Q: What happened to §§12050-12054 relating to licenses to carry firearms and applications therefore? Why are the Penal Code sections referenced above of the 26000 series?

A: The deadly weapons statutes of the Penal Code were reorganized by two 2010 acts of the Legislature; namely, SB 1080 and SB 1115, both of which are operative as of January 1, 2012. (Some additional "cleanup" legislation was enacted under AB 1402 in 2011, though the bill did not affect the sections relating to firearm carry licenses and applications.)

Code §§12050-12054 are now codified as §§26150-26225. For your use, we have attached to this FAQ the text of these Sections, as modified by SB 610. NOTE: During the reorganization, a definition for "principal place of employment or business" relating to carry license applications was added as §17020.

More information on the Code reorganization can be found at the California Law Revision Commission web page on the subject, located at <http://www.clrc.ca.gov/M300.html>.

For Carry License Applicants

Q: What can I expect from the post-SB 610 application process?

A: The process after SB 610 is really the same one we outlined in our Carry License Model Policy. To assist applicants through the application process, CGF offers a number of helpful documents such as the Carry License Application Flowchart, the Carry License Application Guide, Fees Quick Reference Guide, FAQs, and the DOJ Application Exemplar (which includes a blank copy of the standard initial application form). All of these resources, as well as the standard application for license amendment form, are available free of charge and conveniently located at www.calgunsfoundation.org/downloads. We strongly suggest you download and review these resources before taking steps to begin the carry license application process.

Q: Where can I get more information about the application process and laws relating to it?

A: There's a great number of helpful guides available for download at www.calgunsfoundation.org/downloads, including CGF's Carry License Application Guide, Carry License Fees Quick Reference, SB 610 FAQs, and the Common Carry License Common Misconceptions & Unlawful Policies guide. Additionally, we've made all of the State-standard forms available there also, as well as the new Penal Codes as modified by SB 610.

Q: What is the Calguns Foundation and its Carry License Sunshine and Compliance Initiative?

A: The Calguns Foundation ("CGF") (www.calgunsfoundation.org) is a 501(c)3 non-profit organization which serves its members and the general public by providing Second Amendment-related education, strategic litigation, and the defense of innocent California gun owners from improper or malicious prosecution. The Calguns Foundation seeks to inform government and advance the right of individuals to acquire, own, and lawfully use firearms in California.

CGF's Carry License Sunshine and Compliance Initiative is a grassroots education and litigation campaign designed to: (A) procure and publish objective carry license-related records and other data (going to actual issuance/denial, contours of policies (both as-written and as-applied)); (B) force licensing authorities to comply with state statutes, precedent, and the Constitution; (C) track and monitor local practices; (D) support applicants and licensees; and (E) develop and promulgate materials related to the above.

USEFUL RESOURCES

Calguns Foundation Carry License Sunshine & Compliance Initiative information portal
calgunsfoundation.org/carry (also www.gotcarry.org)

Calguns Foundation Downloadable Resources
(guides, flowcharts, case information, carry license documents)
calgunsfoundation.org/downloads

Calguns Foundation Gun Law Wiki & FAQs
wiki.calgunsfoundation.org

Calguns Foundation Carry License Online Forums
discuss.calgunsfoundation.org

Salute v. Pitchess
(case holding that licensing authorities have a duty to accept and make a determination on all applications)
<http://bit.ly/salutepitchess>

Guillory v. Gates
(case holding that the Fourteenth Amendment's Equal Protection Clause applies to carry licenses)
<http://bit.ly/guilloryvgates>

CBS, Inc. v. Block
(case holding that CA carry licenses and applications are subject to the Public Records Act)
<http://bit.ly/cbsvblock>

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To find out more about how you can STAND UP and help us FIGHT FOR YOUR RIGHTS, please visit calgunsfoundation.org/volunteer today! Some current and ongoing areas of need:

- Attorney pro-bono/reduced rate
- Educational content/technical writer
- Grassroots events organizing and support
- Website development (Drupal/WordPress), web development, general tech/IT
- Photography/video/motion graphics
- Social networking (Facebook, Twitter, Reddit, LinkedIn, etc.)
- Data entry, general admin
- Paralegal/clerk/researcher
- Editor/features writer/proofreader