

4. While maintaining muzzle awareness and trigger discipline, load one dummy round into a chamber of the cylinder and rotate the cylinder so that the round is in the next-to-fire position.



5. Close the cylinder.



6. Open the cylinder and eject the round.



7. Visually and physically inspect each chamber to ensure that the revolver is unloaded.



8. Apply the firearm safety device, if applicable.



NOTE: Simply spinning a revolver to an empty chamber does not unload it or make it safe.
The cylinder rotates to the next chamber before the hammer falls.

SEMI-AUTOMATIC PISTOL PARTS AND OPERATION

How a Semi-automatic Pistol Works.

A semiautomatic pistol has a single chamber. Each time the trigger is pulled, a cartridge is fired, the empty case is automatically extracted and ejected, the hammer is cocked and a new cartridge is loaded into the chamber. The primary difference between revolvers and semiautomatic pistols is how the ammunition is held. Revolvers use a cylinder to hold ammunition. Semiautomatic pistols use a magazine to hold ammunition. A magazine is a separate metal boxlike con-

tainer into which cartridges are loaded. It is usually located within the grip. A button or catch releases the magazine.

Another difference is most semiautomatic pistols have a "safety" that is designed to prevent firing when engaged. However, it is not foolproof so do not rely on the safety to prevent an accidental discharge. A safety should be considered an additional safety measure. Never pull the trigger on any firearm with the safety in the "safe" position because thereafter the firearm could fire at any time without the trigger ever being touched. If a firearm is dropped, it may land hard enough to activate the firing mechanism without the trigger being touched.

SEMI-AUTOMATIC PISTOL SAFE HANDLING



1. Remove the magazine



2. 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 inspect the chamber to ensure that it is clear.



3 Visually and physically inspect the chamber, to ensure that the firearm is unloaded.



4. 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.



5. Load one dummy round into the magazine.



6. Insert the magazine into the magazine well of the firearm.



7. Manipulate the slide release or pull back and release the slide.



8. Remove the magazine.



9. Visually inspect the chamber to reveal that a round can be chambered with the magazine removed.



10. Lock the slide back to eject the dummy round. If the firearm 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.



11. Apply the safety, if applicable.

12. Apply the firearm safety device, if applicable.



Note: If you release the slide before inserting the magazine, there will NOT be a cartridge in the chamber.



CAUTION

You should NOT assume a semiautomatic pistol is unloaded just because the magazine is removed from the handgun.

Do not allow the slide to go forward UNLESS you have:

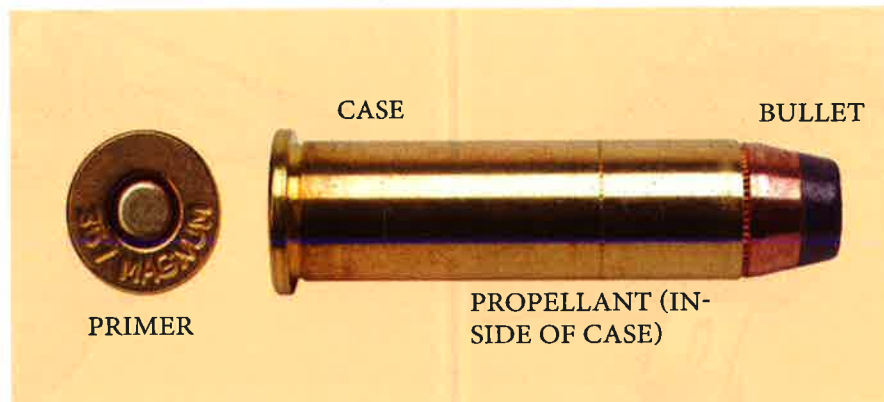
1. Checked again to be sure the chamber is empty, and
2. Checked again to be sure the magazine has been REMOVED.

If you pull the slide back ejecting the cartridge, check the chamber, let the slide go forward, and THEN remove the magazine, you have a loaded, dangerous firearm (a cartridge is in the chamber) even though you have removed the magazine. It is common and sometimes fatal to make this error.

ALWAYS REMOVE THE MAGAZINE FIRST!

AMMUNITION

An often-overlooked aspect of safe firearm operation is knowing about the ammunition you use. It is important for you to know which ammunition can be used safely in your firearm.



AMMUNITION COMPONENTS

A firearm cartridge, commonly referred to as a “round,” is a single unit of ammunition made up of four parts: the case, the primer, the propellant and the bullet.

The case is the metal cylinder that is closed at one end and contains the other three components.

The primer is the impact-sensitive chemical compound used for ignition. The propellant is a fast-burning chemical compound.

The bullet is the projectile fired from a firearm. It is usually made of lead, sometimes covered with a layer of copper or other metal and is located at the tip of the cartridge. People often mistakenly refer to the entire cartridge as a “bullet.” Actually, the bullet is just one part of a cartridge.

PHYSICS OF GUNFIRE

To understand the power of a firearm, Do not allow the slide to go forward UNLESS you have: Checked again to be sure the chamber is empty, and Checked again to be sure the magazine has been REMOVED.

If you pull the slide back ejecting the cartridge, check the chamber, let the slide go forward, and THEN remove the magazine, you have a loaded, dangerous firearm (a cartridge is in the chamber) even though you have removed the magazine. It is common and sometimes fatal to make this error.

It is helpful to know some of the physics of gunfire. The fall of the hammer causes the primer to ignite the powder, which burns to produce gases. These rapidly-expanding gases push the bullet through the barrel and toward the target. The push of gases against the firearm results in what is called recoil. Some shooters

are startled by recoil. Firearms vary in how much recoil they generate. Anticipation of recoil may cause an inexperienced shooter to grasp the firearm too tightly or flinch. Shooting a firearm properly minimizes the negative effects of recoil on the shooter.

FIREARM AND AMMUNITION CALIBERS

Firearms and ammunition are made in various calibers. Firearm caliber refers to barrel diameter. Revolvers generally have the caliber information on the barrel.

.357 Magnum



Semiautomatic pistols generally have the caliber information on the slide.

9mm Luger



Ammunition caliber refers to bullet diameter. Ammunition has the caliber information on the box.



.357 Magnum



9mm Luger

Some of the more common calibers are the .22, .45, and 9mm. You must only use the caliber of ammunition recommended by the manufacturer of your firearm.

Just because a cartridge fits your firearm does not necessarily mean the cartridge is safe to shoot. A firearm may not be able to handle the pressure created by using incorrect ammunition.

This could result in damage to the firearm and possible injury to yourself or bystanders. Never shoot ammunition that is old, dirty, corroded or wet, or ammunition that cannot be fully identified. This could cause a malfunction such as a jam or a misfire, or explosion of the firearm.

Never throw ammunition in the trash. Call your local-refuse department and ask for proper disposal instructions.

Some ammunition is illegal. Your firearms dealer can help you identify the correct and legal ammunition for your firearm. Purchase your ammunition from an authorized ammunition dealer only.

DANGEROUS RANGE

In order to shoot a firearm safely, you need to know not only your target but also the dangerous range of your ammunition. The dangerous range is the distance that a bullet can travel.

Most ammunition can travel at least a mile, with some having the capability of traveling MORE than two miles.

Therefore, even though you may fire at a target only a few feet or yards away, your bullet could travel far beyond your target. As it travels, the potential for damage widens. The importance of the dangerous range is that

you must consider how much farther the bullet can travel beyond the target because a bullet that misses or passes through a target could strike a person or object. If you think only of your target and not the dangerous range, you might mistakenly think someone or something is 'too far away' to be in danger.

Another important point to remember is that most ammunition can easily penetrate the interior walls of a house and still travel some distance before losing its energy. High velocity or magnum ammunition has even greater penetration and distance capabilities.

Remember: Once you fire, you are responsible for any damage or injury your bullet causes.

MALFUNCTIONS

Any machine can malfunction. A firearm is no different. If your firearm malfunctions, always keep the basic safety rules in mind and do the following:

**STOP FIRING!
KEEP THE GUN POINTED IN A SAFE DIRECTION.
WAIT TEN SECONDS.
SEEK COMPETENT HELP.**

If you are at a range, the usual procedure to follow when a malfunction occurs is to keep your firearm pointed down range, keep your finger off the trigger and raise your non-shooting hand until a range official arrives. You have a potentially dangerous situation!



FIREARM OWNERSHIP

UNDERSTAND THE SAFETY ASPECTS OF YOUR FIREARM

Get advice from a professional sales person on the safety aspects of the firearm you are considering buying. Select the firearm that best suits your personal needs. Ask a lot of questions! Ask about the correct ammunition for the firearm you have selected.

Become thoroughly familiar with the mechanics of the firearm you have selected. By knowing exactly how your firearm works, you are more likely to recognize any possible safety problems.

CLEANING AND REPAIR



Maintenance is part of being a responsible firearms owner. Firearms should be cleaned regularly and especially after prolonged storage. The barrel should be cleaned after every use. Accumulated moisture, dirt or grease can interfere with the efficient and safe operation of a firearm. Firearm cleaning kits and materials can be purchased from most firearms dealers. Be aware that some firearm cleaning substances are toxic. Carefully read and follow the instructions on the cleaning products.

You should clean your firearm in a location where you will have no distractions. Before you begin, always make sure your firearm is unloaded and remove any ammunition from the cleaning area. Accidents can happen if cleaning procedures are not followed correctly and safely. Therefore, you should follow the cleaning instructions in your owner's manual and on your cleaning products. Firearms dealers or gunsmiths also are good sources for cleaning information.

Care should be taken to ensure adequate ventilation at all times to reduce the risk of inhaling lead particles. To avoid accidental ingestion of lead particles, never handle food or drink without first washing your hands. Do not smoke when exposed to lead. Wash your hands thoroughly after exposure.

Periodically inspect all firearms you own to be sure that they are in good working condition. If you notice any problems, have your firearm checked by a competent gunsmith. Any repairs should be made only by a gunsmith or the manufacturer of the firearm. You should not attempt to make any major modifications to your firearm. Some modifications are illegal and dangerous. They also could void the manufacturer's warranty.

By keeping your firearm properly maintained, you will ensure that it is safe to operate and will function reliably for many years

ENROLL IN A FIREARM TRAINING COURSE

To help you learn to drive a car you probably had some "behind the wheel" training and practice before you got your driver's license. This also applies to firearm ownership. The best way to become skilled in using and understanding how your firearm operates is to enroll in a "hands-on" training course. There are many firearm training courses that can provide additional safety information.

For information on training courses, contact the staff at The Range Pistol Club or Police Science Institute.

SAFE HANDLING DEMONSTRATION GLOSSARY

Action: A series of moving parts that allow a firearm to be loaded, fired and unloaded.

Barrel: The metal tube through which a bullet passes on its way to a target.

Breech: The part of a firearm at the rear of the barrel.

Bullet: The projectile located at the tip of the cartridge case.

Caliber: The bullet or barrel diameter.

Cartridge: A single unit of ammunition made up of the case, primer, propellant and bullet.

Cartridge Case: A container for all other components which comprise a cartridge.

Chamber: The rear part of a gun barrel where the cartridge is located when the gun is loaded.

Cylinder: The part of a revolver that holds ammunition in individual chambers.

Cylinder Latch: A latch on double-action revolvers that allows the cylinder to swing out.

Double-Action: A type of firearm action in which a single pull of the trigger both cocks the hammer and releases it.

Dummy Round: A bright orange, red or other readily identifiable dummy round or an inert cartridge without powder and primer.

Ejector Rod: The part used to remove cartridges from the cylinder.

Grip: The handle of the firearm.

Hammer: The part of the firing mechanism which strikes the firing pin or primer.

Jam: A malfunction that prevents a firearm from firing properly.

Magazine: A separate box-like metal container for semi-automatic pistols into which cartridges are loaded.

Magazine Release: A device that releases the magazine so that it can be removed from the firearm.

Magazine Well: The opening in a firearm into which a magazine is inserted.

Muzzle: The front end of the barrel from which a bullet exits.

Revolver: A firearm that has a rotating cylinder containing a number of chambers.

Round: See cartridge.

Safety: A device on a firearm intended to help provide protection against accidental discharge under normal usage when properly engaged.

Semiautomatic pistol: A firearm that fires a single cartridge each time the trigger is pulled, and which automatically extracts and ejects the empty cartridge case and reloads the chamber.

Single-action: A type of firearm action in which pulling the trigger causes the hammer to release.

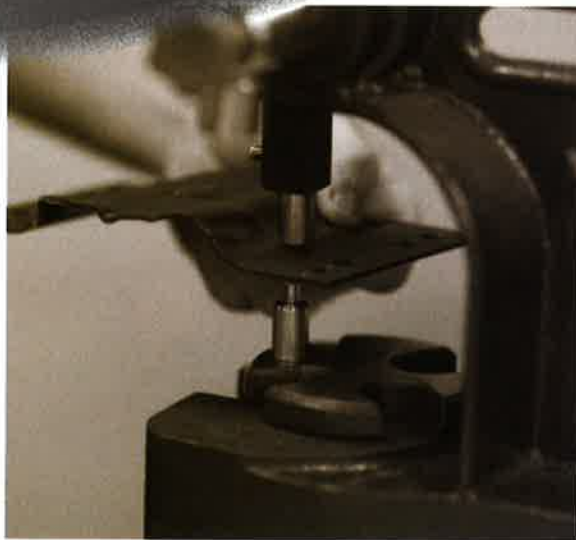
Trigger Guard: Located on the underside of the gun, the trigger guard is a rigid loop which particularly surrounds the trigger to prevent damage or accidental discharge.



TR

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PURCHASE, SALE AND TRANSFERS OF FIREARMS

As the owner of a firearm, it is your responsibility to understand and comply with all federal, state and local laws regarding firearms ownership. Many of the laws described below pertain to the possession, use and handling of firearms and merit careful review. This section contains a general summary of the state laws that govern the use of firearms, particularly handguns, by persons other than law enforcement officers or members of the armed forces. It is not designed to provide individual guidance for specific situations, nor does it address federal or local laws. Persons having specific questions are encouraged to seek legal advice from an attorney, or consult their local law enforcement agency, local prosecutor or law library.

SALES AND TRANSFERS OF FIREARMS

In California, only licensed California firearms dealers are authorized to engage in retail sales of firearms. These retail sales require the purchaser to provide personal identifier information for the Dealers' Record of Sale (DROS) document that the firearms dealer must submit to the DOJ. There is a mandatory 10-day waiting period before the firearms dealer can deliver the firearm to the purchaser. During this 10-day waiting period, the DOJ conducts a firearms eligibility background check to ensure the purchaser is not prohibited from lawfully possessing firearms. Although there are



exceptions, generally all firearms purchasers must be at least 18 years of age to purchase a long gun (rifle or shotgun) and 21 years of age to purchase a handgun (pistol or revolver). Additionally, purchasers must be California residents with a valid driver's license or identification card issued by the California Department of Motor Vehicles. Generally, it is illegal for any person who is not a California licensed firearms dealer

STATE OF CALIFORNIA

FD-529 (Rev. 5/10/12)

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE BUREAU OF FIREARMS Dealer's Record of Sale (DROS) Worksheet

CFO No.:

DROS No.:

Transaction Information

Transaction Date:	Transaction Type: (All but "Dealer Sale" require receipt)	Delivery Date:	Delivery Time:	Own Store Transaction <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
Arms Type: (If using gun information, enter the number of firearms) <input type="checkbox"/> Handgun <input type="checkbox"/> Long Gun	<input type="checkbox"/> Dealer Sale <input type="checkbox"/> Private Party Transfer <input type="checkbox"/> Loan <input type="checkbox"/> Pawn/Consignment Return	<input type="checkbox"/> Curio/Relic/Display/Other Exempt <input type="checkbox"/> Private Officer	<input type="checkbox"/> Transaction receipt from 1 handgun in per 30 day limit. <input type="checkbox"/>	

Waiting Period Exemptions

Offenders claim the following waiting period exemption pursuant to Penal Code sections 26100 through 26870 and 26880 through 27670.

<input type="checkbox"/> PEACE OFFICER STATUS (must have agency letter) <input type="checkbox"/> CAL FIREARMS DEALER (Enter CFO Number)	<input type="checkbox"/> SPECIAL WEAPONS PERMIT (Enter Type and Permit Number (does not include DOJ permit))	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSFERRED FROM 1760 (Enter FID Number)	<input type="checkbox"/> COLLECTOR STATUS (curio/relic only) (Enter COL Number)
--	--	---	---

Buyer/Owner/Title Information

Make: (G&S, S&W, etc.)	Model: (47, Rem-UMC, etc.)	Caliber:	Barrel Length:	Serial Number:	Other Number: (if different)
Handgun Type: <input type="checkbox"/> Revolver <input type="checkbox"/> Single Shot <input type="checkbox"/> Semi-Auto <input type="checkbox"/> Other:	Handgun Color: <input type="checkbox"/> Blue Steel <input type="checkbox"/> Blued/Black/Steel/Other	Frame Only: <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	New Handgun: <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		
Handgun Origin (USA, Italy, etc.)					
Comments:					

Purchaser Information

First Name:	Middle Name:	Last Name:	Sex:
Also First Name:	Also Middle Name:	Also Last Name:	Also Suffix:
Street Address:	City:	State:	Zip Code:

One of the following items of identification is required to legally purchase firearms in California: California Driver License (CCL), California ID (CCL), California ID (CCL) and issued by the DMV, or Military ID (MID) for active duty military accompanied by permanent duty station indicating that the purchaser is stationed in California.

ID Type: (Select one) <input type="checkbox"/> CCL <input type="checkbox"/> MID <input type="checkbox"/> Other:	ID Number:	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	* FID: enter Allen Registration or M4 Number and County or Municipality
Telephone Number:	Date of Birth: (mm/dd/yyyy)	Place of Birth:	Place of Residence:

Sex:	Height:	Weight:	Hair Color:	Eye Color:	HSC Number or Exemption Code: (handguns only)
<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
<p><input type="checkbox"/> Has purchaser ever been convicted of a felony or of any offense specified in Penal Code sections 29515 and 29560, or convicted of assault, battery, or other misdemeanor offense specified in Penal Code section 29600 in the last 10 years?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes purchaser is designated to sell off other purchaser to Violent and Institutions Code section 8100, or a person who has been admitted to a mental health facility as a danger to self or others pursuant to Violent and Institutions Code sections 5150 through 5152 within the past 5 years?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes purchaser must be adjudicated by a court to be a danger to others, based not guilty by reason of insanity, found incompetent to stand trial, or placed under a conservatorship, pursuant to Violent and Institutions Code section 8102?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes No purchaser currently the subject of any restraining order pursuant to Family Code section 6302?</p>					

Signature under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of California that the foregoing is true and correct.

Signature of Purchaser (Buyer Information)	Signature of Seller (Dealer Information)	Date:
First Name:	Middle Name:	Last Name:
Street Address:	City:	Zip Code:

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



The infrequent transfer of firearms between immediate family members is exempt from the law requiring private party transfers to be conducted through a licensed firearms dealer. For purposes of this exemption, "immediate family" means parent and child, and grandparent and grandchild, but does not include other types of transfers, such as between brother and sister. Please note that the transferee must comply with the FSC requirement described below, prior to taking possession of the firearm. Within 30 days of the transfer, the transferee must also submit a report of the transaction to the DOJ. The required report form (Firearm Ownership Record BOF 4542A) can be downloaded from the DOJ's website at <http://oag.ca.gov/firearms/forms>.

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

Proof-of-Residency Requirement

To purchase a handgun in California you must present documentation indicating that you are a California resident. Acceptable documentation includes a utility bill from within the last three months, a signed residential lease, a property deed or military permanent duty station orders indicating assignment within California. The address provided on the DROS must match either the address on the proof-of-residency document or the address on the purchaser's California Driver license or Identification Card. (Pen. Code, § 26845.)

PROHIBITED FIREARMS TRANSFERS AND STRAW PUR- CHASES

What is a straw purchase?

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

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

punishable as a felony. (Pen. Code, § 27590.)

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

Things to remember about prohibited firearms transfers and straw purchases:

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

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

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

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



Firearm Sales and Transfer Requirements

	Retail Sales	Private Party Transfers	Intra-familial Transfers	Pawn Returns
Proof-of-Residency Requirement (handguns)	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Proof-of-Residency Requirement (long guns)*	No	No	No	No
Firearm Safety Certificate Requirement	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Safe Handling Demonstration Requirement	Yes	Yes	No	No
Firearms Safety Device Requirement	Yes	Yes	No	No
Roster of Handguns Certified for sale in California	Yes	No	No	No
One Handgun Per 30 Days Requirement	Yes	No	No	No

*Federal requirements may apply.

Firearm Safety Certificate Requirement

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

Safe Handling Demonstration Requirement

Prior to taking delivery of a firearm, you must successfully perform a safe handling demonstration with the firearm being purchased or acquired. Safe handling demonstrations must be performed in the presence of a DOJ Certified Instructor sometime between the date the DROS is submitted to the DOJ and the delivery of the firearm, and are generally performed at the firearms dealership. The purchaser, firearms dealer and

DOJ Certified Instructor must sign an affidavit stating the safe handling demonstration was completed. The steps required to complete the safe handling demonstration for most firearm types is described on pages 69-80.



Pawn returns and intra-familial transfers are not subject to the safe handling demonstration requirement. (Pen. Code, § 26850.)

Firearms Safety Device Requirement

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



Roster of Handguns Certified for Sale in California

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

One-Handgun-per-Thirty-Days Requirement

No person shall make an application to purchase more than one handgun within any 30-day period. Exemp-

tions to the one-handgun-per-thirty-days requirement include pawn returns, intra-familial transfers and private party transfers. (Pen. Code, § 27540.)

NEW CALIFORNIA RESIDENT REQUIREMENT

Persons who move to California with the intention of establishing residency in this state must either report ownership of firearms to the DOJ within 60 days, or sell or transfer the firearm(s) pursuant to California law. (Pen. Code, § 28050.) Persons who want to keep their firearms must submit a New Resident Firearm Ownership Report, along with a \$19 fee, to the DOJ. Forms are available at licensed firearms dealers, the Department of Motor Vehicles or on-line at the Bureau of Firearms web site at <http://oag.ca.gov/firearms/forms>. (Pen. Code, § 27560.)

SALES, TRANSFERS AND LOANS OF FIREARMS TO MINORS

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

Possession of a Handgun or Live Ammunition by Minors

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

- The minor is accompanied by his or her parent or legal guardian and the minor is actively engaged in a lawful recreational sporting, ranching or hunting activity, or a motion picture, television or other entertainment event;
- The minor is accompanied by a responsible adult and has prior written consent of his or her parent or legal guardian and is involved in one of the activities cited above; or
- The minor is at least 16 years of age, has prior written consent of his or her parent or legal guardian, and the minor is involved in one of the activities cited above. (Pen. Code, §§ 29610-29655.)

PROHIBITING CATEGORIES

A QUICK REFERENCE OF REGULATIONS PROHIBITING THE OWNERSHIP AND/OR POSSESSION OF A FIREARM

STATE OF CALIFORNIA
PROHIBITING CATEGORIES (Rev. 01/2012)

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
PAGE 1 of 2



CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE BUREAU OF FIREARMS FIREARMS PROHIBITING CATEGORIES



State and federal law make it unlawful for certain persons to own and/or possess firearms, including:

- Any person who is convicted of a felony, or any offense enumerated in Penal Code sections 29900 or 29905
- Any person who is ordered to not possess firearms as a condition of probation or other court order listed in Penal Code section 29815, subdivisions (a) and (b)
- Any person who is convicted of a misdemeanor listed in Penal Code section 29805 (refer to List of Prohibiting Misdemeanors)
- Any person who is adjudged a ward of the juvenile court because he or she committed an offense listed in Welfare and Institutions Code section 707(b), an offense described in Penal Code section 1203.073(b), or any offense enumerated in Penal Code section 29805
- Any person who is subject to a temporary restraining order or an injunction issued pursuant to Code of Civil Procedure sections 527.6 or 527.8, a protective order as defined in Family Code section 6218, a protective order issued pursuant to Penal Code sections 136.2 or 646.91, or a protective order issued pursuant to Welfare and Institutions Code section 15657.03
- Any person who is found by a court to be a danger to himself, herself, or others because of a mental illness
- Any person who is found by a court to be mentally incompetent to stand trial
- Any person who is found by a court to be not guilty by reason of insanity
- Any person who is adjudicated to be a mentally disordered sex offender
- Any person who is placed on a conservatorship because he or she is gravely disabled as a result of a mental disorder, or an impairment by chronic alcoholism
- Any person who communicates a threat to a licensed psychotherapist against a reasonably identifiable victim, that has been reported by the psychotherapist to law enforcement
- Any person who is taken into custody as a danger to self or others under Welfare and Institutions Code section 5150, assessed under Welfare and Institutions Code section 5151, and admitted to a mental health facility under Welfare and Institutions Code sections 5151, 5152, or certified under Welfare and Institutions Code sections 5250, 5260, and 5270.15
- Any person who is addicted to the use of narcotics (state and federal)
- Any person who is under indictment or information in any court for a crime punishable by imprisonment for a term exceeding one year (federal)
- Any person who has been discharged from the military under dishonorable conditions (federal)
- Any person who is an illegal alien (federal)
- Any person who has renounced his or her US Citizenship (federal)
- Any person who is a fugitive from justice (federal)



CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE BUREAU OF FIREARMS FIREARMS PROHIBITING CATEGORIES



Firearm prohibitions for misdemeanor violations of the offenses listed below are generally for ten years from the date of conviction, but the duration of each prohibition may vary. All statutory references are to the California Penal Code, unless otherwise indicated.

- Threatening public officers, employees, and school officials (Pen. Code, § 71.)
- Threatening certain public officers, appointees, judges, staff or their families with the intent and apparent ability to carry out the threat (Pen. Code, § 76.)
- Intimidating witnesses or victims (Pen. Code, § 136.1.)
- Possessing a deadly weapon with the intent to intimidate a witness (Pen. Code, § 136.5.)
- Threatening witnesses, victims, or informants (Pen. Code, § 140.)
- Attempting to remove or take a firearm from the person or immediate presence of a public or peace officer (Pen. Code, § 148(d).)
- Unauthorized possession of a weapon in a courtroom, courthouse, or court building, or at a public meeting (Pen. Code, § 171(b).)
- Bringing into or possessing a loaded firearm within the state capitol, legislative offices, etc. (Pen. Code, § 171(c).)
- Taking into or possessing loaded firearms within the Governor's Mansion or residence of other constitutional officers (Pen. Code, 171(d).)
- Supplying, selling or giving possession of a firearm to a person for participation in criminal street gangs (Pen. Code, § 186.28.)
- Assault (Pen. Code, §§ 240, 241.)
- Battery (Pen. Code, §§ 242, 243.)
- Sexual Battery (Pen. Code, § 243.4)
- Assault with a stun gun or taser weapon (Pen. Code, § 244.5.)
- Assault with a deadly weapon other than a firearm, or with force likely to produce great bodily injury (Pen. Code, § 245.)
- Assault with a deadly weapon or instrument; by any means likely to produce great bodily injury or with a stun gun or taser on a school employee engaged in performance of duties (Pen. Code, § 245.5.)
- Discharging a firearm in a grossly negligent manner (Pen. Code, § 246.3.)
- Shooting at an unoccupied aircraft, motor vehicle, or uninhabited building or dwelling house (Pen. Code, § 247.)
- Inflicting corporal injury on a spouse or significant other (Pen. Code, § 273.5.)*
- Wilfully violating a domestic protective order (Pen. Code, § 273.6.)
- Drawing, exhibiting, or using deadly weapon other than a firearm (Pen. Code, § 417, subd. (a)(1) & (a)(2).)
- Inflicting serious bodily injury as a result of brandishing (Pen. Code, § 417.6.)
- Making threats to commit a crime which will result in death or great bodily injury to another person (Pen. Code, § 422.)
- Bringing into or possessing firearms upon or within public schools and grounds (Pen. Code, § 626.9.)
- Stalking (Pen. Code, § 646.9.)
- Armed criminal action (Pen. Code, § 25800.)
- Possessing a deadly weapon with intent to commit an assault (Pen. Code, § 17500.)
- Driver of any vehicle who knowingly permits another person to discharge a firearm from the vehicle or any person who willfully and maliciously discharges a firearm from a motor vehicle (Pen. Code, § 26100, subd. (b) or (d).)
- Criminal possession of a firearm (Pen. Code, § 25300.)
- Firearms dealer who sells, transfers or gives possession of any firearm to a minor or a handgun to a person under 21 (Pen. Code, § 27510.)
- Various violations involving sales and transfers of firearms (Pen. Code, § 27590, subd. (c).)
- Person or corporation who sells any concealable firearm to any minor (former Pen. Code, § 12100, subd. (a).)
- Unauthorized possession/transportation of a machine gun (Pen. Code, § 32625)
- Possession of ammunition designed to penetrate metal or armor (Pen. Code, § 30315.)
- Carrying a concealed or loaded firearm or other deadly weapon or wearing a peace officer uniform while picketing (Pen. Code, §§ 830.95, subd. (a), 17510, subd. (a).)
- Bringing firearm related contraband into juvenile hall (Welf. & Inst. Code, § 871.5.)
- Bringing firearm related contraband into a youth authority institution (Welf. & Inst. Code, § 1001.5.)
- Purchase, possession, or receipt of a firearm or deadly weapon by a person receiving in-patient treatment for a mental disorder, or by a person who has communicated to a licensed psychotherapist a serious threat of physical violence against an identifiable victim (Welf. & Inst. Code, § 8100.)
- Providing a firearm or deadly weapon to a person described in Welfare and Institutions Code sections 8100 or 8103 (Welf. & Inst. Code, § 8101.)
- Purchase, possession, or receipt of a firearm or deadly weapon by a person who has been adjudicated to be a mentally disordered sex offender or found to be mentally incompetent to stand trial, or not guilty by reason of insanity, and individuals placed under conservatorship (Welf. & Inst. Code, § 8103.)

The following misdemeanor convictions result in a lifetime prohibition:

- Assault with a firearm (Pen. Code, §§ 29800, subd. (a)(1), 23515, subd. (a).)
- Shooting at an inhabited or occupied dwelling house, building, vehicle, aircraft, housecar or camper (Pen. Code, §§ 246, 29800, subd. (a)(1), 17510, 23515, subd. (b).)
- Brandishing a firearm in presence of a peace officer (Pen. Code §§ 417, subd. (c), 23515, subd. (d), 29800, subd. (a)(1).)
- Two or more convictions of Penal Code section 417, subdivision (a)(2) (Pen. Code § 29800, subd. (a)(2).)

* A "misdemeanor crime of domestic violence" (18 U.S.C. §§ 921(a)(33)(A), 922(g)(9).)

Note: The Department of Justice provides this document for informational purposes only. This list may not be inclusive of all firearms prohibitions. For specific legal advice, please consult with an attorney licensed to practice law in California.

How May We Assist You?

The process of applying for a CCW involves several steps. The staff at the Police Science Institute and The Pistol Range assist applicants everyday with successfully obtaining a permit. We are always willing to answer any questions or help in any way we can.



Jessica Gonzalez
(559)276-9800



Pete Marin

If you have not purchased a firearm and would like to 'Try before you buy', see our professionals at The Range Pistol Club rental counter. We will help you find the right fit.

We offer training for all your less-than-lethal and firearm needs. We are also available to assist with questions regarding Security and Corrections classes available at The Police Science Institute.



POLICE SCIENCE INSTITUTE THE RANGE PISTOL CLUB

LIST OF LOCAL COUNTIES ISSUING CALIFORNIA CONCEALED WEAPONS PERMIT

County/Agency	Initial/Renewal	Rounds (ammo)	Agency Contact Info
FRESNO COUNTY	6HRS / 4 HRS	50	See Website for Instructions https://fresno.permitium.com/entry (559) 600-8515 MON - THURS 8AM-4PM MON-FRI 7AM-11:30AM
FRESNO P.D.	8 HRS / 4 HRS	100 / 50	ED TORREZ (559) 621-6562 RAY SANDOVAL (559) 621-6563 M-W 6:30AM - 3PM / THURS 6:30AM - 11AM
MADERA COUNTY	6 HRS / 4HRS	50	STEPHANIE JOHNSON (559) 675-7770 MON & WED 8AM - 5PM OAKHURST SUBSTATION JOANN EVENS (559) 642-3201 TUE & THURS 8AM - 5PM RENEWALS BY APPOINTMENT ONLY
HANFORD P.D.	6 HRS / 4 HRS	50	DEBBIE GREGORY (559) 585-4752 SUN - THURS 6AM - 2:30 PM
MERCED COUNTY	8 HRS / 4HRS	50	JOSETTE TORRES (209) 385-7559
TULARE COUNTY	4 HRS / 4HRS	50	LISA BROWN OR WILL CRUSHING (559) 636-4625 MON - FRI 8AM - 4PM
KINGS COUNTY	4 HRS / 4HRS	50	CINDY, COMMANDER BRADFORD OR SENIOR DUPUTY MACHADO (559) 852-2795 MON - FRI 8AM - 4PM APPLICATIONS SUBMITTED BY APPOINTMENT ONLY
LEM00RE P.D.	12 HRS / 4HRS	50	VALERIE CAZARES (559) 924-9574 MON - FRI 8AM - 5PM
KERN	8 HRS / 4HRS	50	INITIALS & RENEWALS OFFICE (661) 391-7788 MON - FRI 8AM - 3:30PM
STANISLAUS COUNTY	16 HRS / 4HRS	50	JEFF REED (209) 525-7134 MON -FRI 8AM -5PM
CORCORAN P.D.	16 HRS / 4HRS	50	MARIA GIESEMAN (559) 992-5151 EXT. 272 MON - FRI 8AM - 4PM
MARIPOSA	8 HRS / 4HRS	50	JENNY (209) 966-3615
COALINGA P.D.	8 HRS / 4HRS	50	BRITTANY TOMPKINS (559) 935-1525 EXT. 160 or X151



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NOTES

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2017 TRAINING LOG

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THANK YOU

It is our pleasure in presenting this publication dedicated to firearms education and safety. The CCW Magazine will be published annually with updated laws, trends and training material. We would like to extend an invitation for those interested in showing support for the CCW Program and Second Amendment Rights, with sponsoring upcoming publications. For more information on sponsorship and advertisement possibilities, call us at (559)276-9800.

CENTRAL CALIFORNIA'S PREMIER INDOOR SHOOTING



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