

business, from having a loaded firearm within the person's place of business, or any person in lawful possession of private property from having a loaded firearm on that property.

(i) Nothing in this section shall prevent any person from carrying a loaded firearm in an area within an incorporated city while engaged in hunting, provided that the hunting at that place and time is not prohibited by the city council.

(j)

(1) Nothing in this section is intended to preclude the carrying of any loaded firearm, under circumstances where it would otherwise be lawful, by a person who reasonably believes that the person or property of himself or herself or of another is in immediate, grave danger and that the carrying of the weapon is necessary for the preservation of that person or property. As used in this subdivision, "immediate" means the brief interval before and after the local law enforcement agency, when reasonably possible, has been notified of the danger and before the arrival of its assistance.

(2) A violation of this section is justifiable when a person who possesses a firearm reasonably believes that he or she is in grave danger because of circumstances forming the basis of a current restraining order issued by a court against another person or persons who has or have been found to pose a threat to his or her life or safety. This paragraph may not apply when the circumstances involve a mutual restraining order issued pursuant to Division 10 (commencing with *Section 6200*) of the *Family Code* absent a factual finding of a specific threat to the person's life or safety. It is not the intent of the Legislature to limit, restrict, or narrow the application of current statutory or judicial authority to apply this or other justifications to defendants charged with violating Section 12025 or of committing other similar offenses.

Upon trial for violating this section, the trier of fact shall determine whether the defendant was acting out of a reasonable belief that he or she was in grave danger.

(k) Nothing in this section is intended to preclude the carrying of a loaded firearm by any person while engaged in the act of making or attempting to make a lawful arrest.

(l) Nothing in this section shall prevent any person from having a loaded weapon, if it is otherwise lawful, at his or her place of residence, including any temporary residence or campsite.

(m)

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

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

(3) This subdivision shall remain operative only until January 1, 2005.

DEERING'S CALIFORNIA CODES ANNOTATED  
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\* THIS DOCUMENT REFLECTS ALL URGENCY LEGISLATION ENACTED THROUGH CH. 643 OF \*  
THE 2009-2010 REG. SESS., CH. 12 OF THE 2009-2010 2d EX. SESS.,  
CH. 30 OF THE 2009-10 3d EX. SESS., CH. 24 OF THE 2009-10 4th EX. SESS.,  
THE GOVERNOR'S REORG. PLAN #1 OF 2009, EFF. MAY 10, 2009 & PROP 1F APPROVED  
EFF. MAY 20, 2009

PENAL CODE  
Part 4. Prevention of Crimes and Apprehension of Criminals  
Title 2. Control of Deadly Weapons  
Chapter 1. Firearms  
Article 3. Licenses to Carry Pistols and Revolvers

GO TO CALIFORNIA CODES ARCHIVE DIRECTORY

*Cal Pen Code § 12050 (2009)*

**Legislative Alert:** LEXSEE 2009 Cal. ALS 288 -- see section 2, effective 01/01/2010.

**§ 12050. Issuance; Restrictions; Revocation; Amendment**

(a)

(1)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

(D) For the purpose of subparagraph (A), the applicant shall satisfy any one of the following:

- (i) Is a resident of the county or a city within the county.
- (ii) Spends a substantial period of time in the applicant's principal place of employment or business in the county or a city within the county.

(E)

(i) For new license applicants, the course of training 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. Notwithstanding this clause, 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.

(ii) 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 subparagraph, in order for that person to renew a license issued pursuant to this section.

(2)

(A)

(i) Except as otherwise provided in clause (ii), subparagraphs (C) and (D) of this paragraph, and subparagraph (B) of paragraph (4) of subdivision (f), a license issued pursuant to subparagraph (A) or (B) of paragraph (1) is valid for any period of time not to exceed two years from the date of the license.

(ii) If the licensee's place of employment or business was the basis for issuance of the license pursuant to subparagraph (A) of paragraph (1), 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 he or she 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.

(B) A license issued pursuant to subparagraph (C) of paragraph (1) 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 section does not limit the validity of the license to a shorter time period.

(C) A license issued pursuant to subparagraph (A) or (B) of paragraph (1) 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:

- (i) A judge of a California court of record.
- (ii) A full-time court commissioner of a California court of record.
- (iii) A judge of a federal court.
- (iv) A magistrate of a federal court.

(D) A license issued pursuant to subparagraph (A) or (B) of paragraph (1) 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 section does not limit the validity of the license to a shorter time period.

(3) For purposes of this subdivision, a city or county may be considered an applicant's "principal place of employment or business" only if the applicant is physically present in the jurisdiction during a substantial part of his or her working hours for purposes of that employment or business.

(b) A license may include any reasonable restrictions or conditions which the issuing authority deems warranted, including restrictions as to the time, place, manner, and circumstances under which the person may carry a pistol, revolver, or other firearm capable of being concealed upon the person.

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

(d) A license shall not be issued if the Department of Justice determines that the person is prohibited by state or federal law from possessing, receiving, owning, or purchasing a firearm.

(e)

(1) The license shall be revoked by the local licensing authority if at any time either the local licensing authority is notified by the Department of Justice that a licensee is 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 12053. The licensee shall also be immediately notified of the revocation in writing.

(f)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(4)

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

(B) If the license is one to carry concealed a pistol, revolver, or other firearm capable of being concealed upon the person, then it may not be revoked solely because the licensee changes his or her place of residence to another county if the licensee has not breached any conditions or restrictions set forth in the license and has not become prohibited by state or federal law from possessing, receiving, owning, or purchasing a firearm. However, any license

issued pursuant to subparagraph (A) or (B) of paragraph (1) of subdivision (a) shall expire 90 days after the licensee moves from the county of issuance if the licensee's place of residence was the basis for issuance of the license.

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

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

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

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

## **EXHIBIT “B”**

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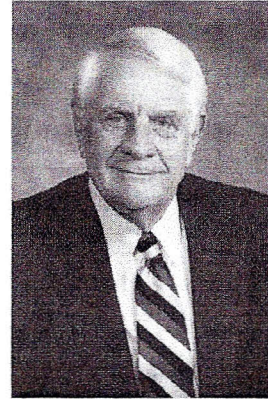
## **WEST VIRGINIA FIREARM LAWS**

*Courtesy of*

Darrell V. McGraw, Jr.  
Attorney General  
of  
West Virginia

October 2009

Office of the Attorney General  
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1900 Kanawha Boulevard, East  
Building 1, Room E-26  
Charleston, West Virginia 25305  
(304) 558-8986 - Consumer Protection and AntiTrust Division  
(304) 558-2021 - Main Office  
Web address: [www.wvago.gov](http://www.wvago.gov)  
Email address for handgun questions: [wvguninfo@wvago.gov](mailto:wvguninfo@wvago.gov)



Fellow West Virginians:

My office has prepared this booklet to assist you in learning about West Virginia firearms law, particularly in the area of concealed licenses and where in the country your West Virginia license is recognized.

As laws are subject to change, up-to-date information is available on our website [www.wvago.gov](http://www.wvago.gov).

Please remember that firearms law is not governed solely by West Virginia law. You must comply with federal laws and regulations, all of which are not contained in this booklet. Concealed handgun licenses are issued by the county sheriff's office in each county. A list of those offices is contained herein.

Sincerely,

Darrell V. McGraw, Jr.  
West Virginia Attorney General



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## **License to Carry a Concealed Handgun**

A person who wishes to carry a concealed handgun must obtain a license. A license is not required for a person to own a handgun, keep it in his or her home, place of business or other real property. No license is necessary to visibly carry a handgun if the person may lawfully possess a firearm.

Licenses to carry a concealed handgun may be obtained from the sheriff of the county in which the applicant is a resident.

Carrying a concealed handgun without a license is a misdemeanor punishable by incarceration for up to one year and a fine of one hundred to one thousand dollars for a first offense. A second conviction is a felony punishable by incarceration for not less than one nor more than five years and a fine of not less than one thousand nor more than five thousand dollars. W. Va. Code § 61-7-3. Federal law creates exemptions from state CCW laws for active and certain retired law enforcement officers. Copies of those statutes in effect as of the date of this booklet's publication (October 2009) are contained herein.

An applicant for a concealed handgun license must complete an application form. The fees associated with a license application are \$75.00 payable to the sheriff's office and \$15.00 to the West Virginia State Police for the criminal background check. One may often obtain a laminated wallet size copy of the license through the sheriff's office. Fees for this vary. State law requires the possession of one's license when carrying a concealed handgun.

The West Virginia State Police strongly recommend that if one does not have a concealed handgun permit, all weapons transported in a motor vehicle should be unloaded with the ammunition stored separately.

Lastly, West Virginia law requires that hunting weapons being transported in a vehicle be unloaded and in cases.

It is important to note that while West Virginia is an "open carry" state the ability to carry openly is deemed by law enforcement to apply only to West Virginia residents. West Virginia law enforcement's interpretation of "open carry" is that the handgun must be visible from three sides.

# EXHIBIT “C”



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ELECTIONS CODE  
Division 0.5. Preliminary Provisions  
Chapter 4. Definitions

*Cal Elec Code § 349 (2009)*

**§ 349. "Residence"**

(a) "Residence" for voting purposes means a person's domicile.

(b) The domicile of a person is that place in which his or her habitation is fixed, wherein the person has the intention of remaining, and to which, whenever he or she is absent, the person has the intention of returning. At a given time, a person may have only one domicile.

(c) The residence of a person is that place in which the person's habitation is fixed for some period of time, but wherein he or she does not have the intention of remaining. At a given time, a person may have more than one residence.

*Cal Elec Code § 2032 (2009)*

**§ 2032. More than one residence; No physical residence within year**

Except as provided in this article, if a person has more than one residence and that person has not physically resided at any one of the residences within the immediate preceding year, there shall be a rebuttable presumption that those residences in which he or she has not so resided within the immediate preceding year are merely residences as defined in subdivision (c) of Section 349 and not his or her domicile.



# EXHIBIT “D”

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