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# Smoking Gun: The Case for Concealed Weapon Permit Reform

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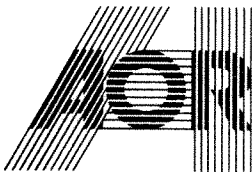
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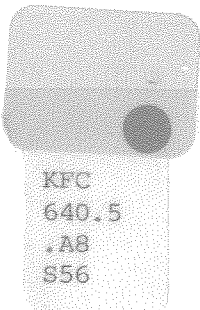
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**SMOKING GUN:  
THE CASE FOR CONCEALED  
WEAPON PERMIT REFORM**



prepared by  
Assembly Office of Research

June 1986



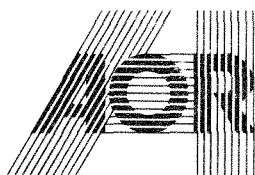
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SMOKING GUN:

THE CASE FOR CONCEALED WEAPON PERMIT REFORM



June 1986

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>PAGE</u>
PREFACE. . . . .	ii
FINDINGS . . . . .	1
RECOMMENDATIONS. . . . .	4
STATE CONCEALABLE WEAPON LAW: HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION. . . . .	5
 <u>APPENDIXES</u>	
A. County Concealed Weapon Permit and Population Summary . . . . .	10
B. 1984 Concealed Weapon Permit Tally By County and City . . . . .	12
C. Licensing Authorities Responding to AOR Survey . . . . .	17
D. AOR Survey Form. . . . .	19

## PREFACE

This report is based upon a survey of California's police chiefs and sheriffs regarding the issuance of permits to carry concealable weapons. This survey was requested by Assembly Members Frank Vicencia and Steve Peace and was conducted in the fall of 1985 and the winter of 1986. The Assembly Office of Research staff analyzed survey results, conducted follow-up inquiries and examined current state statutes.

The Assembly Office of Research would like to extend its thanks to Attorney General John Van de Kamp, Chief David Snowden of the Baldwin Park Police Department, and Chief Robert Owen of the Oxnard Police Department without whose efforts the survey would not have been completed. We would also like to thank the staffs of Assembly Members Vicencia and Peace for their contributions, as well as the legal staff of the Assembly Public Safety Committee for its analysis of state firearms statutes.

This report is intended to stimulate discussion of proper firearm policy among policy makers. It is hoped that the resulting dialogue will produce a consensus as to what reforms best serve the public interest.

## FINDINGS

California's laws governing the carrying of firearms, particularly handguns, are inconsistently applied, poorly constructed and, in some areas, confusing to the point of incomprehensibility.

The Legislature should review these laws, many of which have not been significantly revised since the 1920s, with an eye towards codifying a simple, fair and uniform set of firearm rules.

### FINDING I: There Is No Uniformity In Handgun Permit Policies.

Under current law, persons may carry unloaded firearms openly, without a permit. Permits are required, however, to carry a handgun concealed. Permits to carry concealable weapons (handguns with barrels of less than 12 inches in length) are issued by local sheriffs and police chiefs on the basis of "good moral character [and] good cause" (Penal Code Section 12050). Consequently, there are nearly 500 concealed weapon permit issuing authorities in the state.

The AOR survey indicated that:

- There is no correlation between the population of a county and the number of permits issued (See Appendix A).
  - Ten times more permits were issued in Kern County than in Los Angeles County in 1984 (5,063 vs. 480)
  - Kern County has only 2 percent of the state's population yet issues 13 percent of its concealed weapon permits
- In some jurisdictions, permits are virtually impossible to obtain regardless of need, while some jurisdictions issue permits liberally

- San Francisco issued only nine concealed weapon permits in 1984
- The city of Montebello issued 111 permits in 1984, more than were issued in the entire county of Santa Barbara
- Shasta County, with only 125,300 residents, issued over 3,400 permits in one year
- Permit issuance rates appear to follow no particular regional or demographic pattern:
  - San Bernardino County had five times as many permits as next door Riverside County
  - Rural Tuolumne County issued three times as many permits as rural Lake County, despite similar populations
- Even though concealed weapon permits are issued locally, the permits are valid statewide, conveying a privilege to carry a handgun anywhere in the state unless explicitly limited by the issuing authority. Thus, a permit obtained in Shasta County may entitle the person to carry a weapon in San Francisco regardless of the permit policy of the San Francisco Sheriff.
- Residency requirements for concealed weapon permits merely stipulate that the applicant be a resident of the county, not the city of issuance. Thus, a resident in one city may obtain a permit from the police chief of another city if both cities are within the same county. Consequently, one city police chief with a loose permit issuance policy can undermine the strict permit issuance policies of every other police chief and sheriff in the county.

FINDING II: Concealed Weapon Permit Standards Are Often Either Nonexistent or Unclear.

- The key standard for issuance of concealed weapon permits, "good cause," is undefined and its interpretation rests within the unfettered discretion of the local police chief or sheriff.
- Many jurisdictions have no written policies at all governing issuance of permits. Other jurisdictions, which reportedly have policies (often not written) do not make the policies available to the public or even to the permit applicant upon request.
- In many cases, the permit holder is personally known to the local sheriff or chief of police. The overwhelming majority of permit holders are white males.

- Before issuing concealed weapon permits, very few jurisdictions require:
  - Training or other evidence of the applicant's familiarity or competence with handguns
  - Liability insurance to protect the issuing jurisdiction from civil damage judgments
  - Detailed background investigations
- Some jurisdictions are refusing to issue permits at all for fear of civil liability.

FINDING III: California's Statutes Themselves Are Confusing and Inconsistent.

- Under California law (Penal Code Section 12025), persons may carry handguns openly, including "in belt holsters," without a permit. Permits are required only to carry handguns which are concealed.
- A person may legally transport a handgun on his or her automobile dashboard or front seat but may not legally transport a handgun locked in a secure container within the vehicle's trunk.
- Convicted felons may not possess handguns, but may possess any other firearm unless the felony had itself been committed with a firearm (see Penal Code Section 12560).
- A juvenile may legally possess a handgun and ammunition if "he or she has the written permission of his or her parent or guardian . . ." (Penal Code Section 12021.5).
- Licensed private investigators may legally carry loaded firearms (Penal Code Section 12031) but may not carry a concealed weapon without a permit and many local jurisdictions will not issue permits to private investigators. By contrast, a few jurisdictions issue concealed weapon permits only to private investigators.



## RECOMMENDATIONS

California's laws regulating the carrying of concealable weapons could benefit from revision. Regardless of whether one is pro or anti "gun control," everyone should have an interest in making our laws understandable, consistent and uniformly applied. It is with these principles in mind that the following recommendations are made:

- 1) Standards should be clearly written, available to the public, and should contain definitions of key terms.
- 2) As a precondition of the permit, citizens should:
  - a) Demonstrate a knowledge of the laws pertaining to the use and transport of firearms
  - b) Demonstrate some knowledge of competency with firearms
  - c) Agree to carry any weapon in a safe and secure manner
  - d) Articulate a definite, verifiable reason why the permit is needed
  - e) Provide proof of insurance or other means of public protection
- 3) Persons who engage in the carrying of firearms as part of an occupation that holds itself out as providing protection should be trained, obtain insurance and otherwise be strictly regulated by the state. Permits to carry concealable weapons for these persons should be integrated with the occupational licensure.
- 4) Open carrying of handguns without a permit should be illegal when the weapons may be safely transported in a secure container where they are not immediately accessible.
- 5) Clear provision should be made for the safe use and transport of concealable weapons for hunting and sport purposes.
- 6) The entire body of California's firearm law should be critically examined for the purpose of modernizing and rationalizing these statutes.

## STATE CONCEALABLE WEAPON LAW: HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION

### History

The California Constitution does not contain an explicit clause guaranteeing the right to bear arms as such. However, the State Constitution (Article 1, Section 1) does guarantee that the People of this State have a right to self-defense. This right has recently been reaffirmed by the State Supreme Court. (See People v. King, (1978) 22 Cal.3d 12.)

In 1917, a law was enacted providing that it was illegal to possess a firearm concealed on one's person without first obtaining a permit from the local police department. Also included were a number of exemptions now found in Penal Code Section 12027. (See Chapter 145, Statutes of 1917.)

In 1923, the law covering possession of firearms was recodified, in part, in the Dangerous Weapons Control Law of 1923 (See Chapter 339, Statutes of 1923). The main changes in the 1923 legislation were:

- 1) To prohibit ex-felons and aliens from possessing concealable firearms
- 2) To expand regulations on retail sales of pistols and revolvers
- 3) To prohibit defacement of identification marks on pistols and revolvers

In 1953, the Legislature attempted to "clean up" the law in this area by enacting the Dangerous Weapons Control Law (See Chapter 36,

Statutes of 1953). This law attempted to clarify the law covering who could possess what type of weapons under what circumstances. The 1953 Act reauthorized the licensing requirement that in order to possess a firearm concealed on one's person, one had to have a permit. It also extended this prohibition to carry a pistol or revolver concealed in a vehicle.

In 1967, the Legislature, reacting in part to California's first experience with urban terrorism, enacted prohibitions upon carrying loaded firearms in public unless specifically exempted (See Chapter 960, Statutes of 1967). This list of exemptions has been amended in virtually every legislative session since.

#### Description

Since at least 1923, California has required a permit to carry concealed on one's person a pistol, revolver or a firearm with a barrel length less than 12 inches in length. The permits may be issued on a finding of good moral character and good cause. This law was based on the Uniform Firearms Act (UFA) which purported to provide a uniform series of state laws on this subject. (See 18 Pa. Consolidated Statute Section 6109.) The UFA was a model act proposed by The United States Revolver Association in 1923. The Uniform Act was adopted by the National Commission on Uniform State Laws in the 1920s. Under the UFA and California law since 1923, one may possess a firearm in one's home or place of business. It may be loaded in one's home and in a place of business. The California law, as in many other states, provides numerous exemptions to the licensing requirements. These exemptions are as follows:

- 1) Concealable firearms which are carried in an open manner, usually in a belt holster
- 2) Carrying of handguns by peace officers and reserve officers while on duty
- 3) Possession of a firearm in one's home or place of business; it may be loaded in one's home and in a place of business
- 4) Members of the armed forces while engaged in the performance of their duties
- 5) Licensed hunters and fishermen while going to and from their hunting, provided the firearms are unloaded
- 6) "Duly authorized" military and civil organizations during parades, provided the firearms are unloaded
- 7) Certain guards and messengers who can carry firearms concealed but must have completed a course of study to carry loaded and concealed firearms
- 8) Members of shooting clubs going to and from the club and while at the club; under the loaded firearm law, they must keep the weapon unloaded while in transit
- 9) Members of gun clubs subject to specific requirements on transportation

There is no specific exemption on transportation from place of purchase to one's home or place of business.

If not in an exempted category, one needs a license in order to carry the pistol and revolver concealed on one's person. Among the persons who need a license to carry a concealed weapon are private investigators and reserve police officers while off duty.

A concealed weapon permit may be issued if the person 1) is of good moral character, 2) shows good cause for the permit, and 3) is a resident of the county in question. There is no statutory definition of good cause or good moral character. The permits may be issued to a citizen so long as

he or she is a resident of the county. The permits are valid throughout the state, subject to restrictions on the time or place of carrying by the issuing authority (Penal Code Section 12050(b)). For persons other than reserve police officers, the permits are valid for a period not to exceed one year. For reserve officers they may not exceed three years.

Under this licensing scheme, the applicant fills out a form giving his name, weight, and other information, as well as his reason for wanting the license. The applicant also must give to the licensing authority his fingerprints, two copies of which are sent to the state Department of Justice in Sacramento. Localities may not charge the applicant more than \$3 for processing costs; however, the Department of Justice costs for criminal history checks may be passed on to the applicant.

#### Recent Developments

In recent years, the policy relating to the issuance of concealed weapon permits has been subject to legal challenge.

In the main, these challenges have been directed towards the issuance policies of the sheriffs of Los Angeles and Orange Counties, the first and second largest counties in terms of population in the state.

In Salute v. Pitchess, 61 Cal. App.3d (1976), the Court of Appeal held that a policy of blanket denial of permits by the Los Angeles County Sheriff's office violated state law. The court ruled that each permit application must be individually evaluated.

Individuals have also commenced federal civil rights suits against local issuing authorities, alleging that their federal rights have been denied by the manner of issuance. See Association of Orange County Deputy Sheriffs' v. Gates, 716 F. 2d 733 (9th Cir., 1982). In the leading case of Guillory v. County of Orange, the Ninth Circuit held that while there was no property interest in obtaining a concealed weapon permit, the arbitrary and capricious administration of permit laws would violate the 14th Amendment. To that end, the case was remanded for trial to allow the plaintiff to examine witnesses on the sheriff's permit issuance policy.

The issue of the identity of concealed weapon permit holders has also received attention. In Block v. the Columbia Broadcasting System (CBS), 160 Cal. App.3d 866 (1985), the Court of Appeal held that the State Freedom of Information Act did not require that the Los Angeles County Sheriff disclose the records of permit holders to CBS. The court relied heavily on an earlier Attorney General's opinion. (See 64 Op. Att. Gen. 832 [1982].)

APPENDIX A

NUMBER OF CONCEALED WEAPON LICENSES ISSUED\*  
AND POPULATION OF CALIFORNIA COUNTIES

1984

<u>COUNTY</u>	<u>TOTAL POPULATION</u>	<u>RANK IN STATE</u>	<u>CONCEALED WEAPONS</u>	<u>RANK IN STATE</u>
Kern	456,000	14	5,063	1
Fresno	557,700	13	3,490	2
Shasta	125,300	28	3,424	3
San Diego	2,041,400	3	2,834	4
Tulare	269,300	20	2,378	5
Madera	72,800	35	1,288	6
San Bernardino	1,017,000	6	1,197	7
Sutter	56,900	38	1,151	8
Butte	157,200	25	999	9
El Dorado	97,600	33	952	10
Stanislaus	292,800	19	951	11
Tehama	42,650	41	859	12
Placer	131,100	27	819	13
Siskiyou	41,800	42	816	14
Tuolumne	38,050	43	761	15
Napa	101,700	31	684	16
Yolo	119,800	29	675	17
San Luis Obispo	175,800	24	638	18
San Joaquin	391,800	15	610	19
Yuba	52,400	39	606	20
Amador	21,750	48	597	21
Sacramento	859,200	7	589	22
Merced	151,400	26	578	23
Sonoma	323,500	16	555	24
Humboldt	111,100	30	490	25
Glenn	22,700	47	489	26
Los Angeles	7,861,300	1	480	27
Nevada	63,700	37	474	28
Lassen	23,800	46	439	29
Imperial	101,400	32	436	30
Contra Costa	694,400	10	433	31
Calaveras	25,050	45	395	32
Orange	2,063,900	2	389	33
Ventura	578,900	12	373	34
Trinity	13,000	53	331	35
Colusa	14,150	52	326	36
Plumas	18,400	50	312	37
Solano	263,700	21	309	38
San Mateo	602,700	11	284	39
Mariposa	12,550	54	284	40

Alameda	1,167,500	5	267	41
Lake	44,350	40	259	42
Riverside	760,500	8	223	43
Mendocino	71,100	36	207	44
Santa Clara	1,363,300	4	205	45
Modoc	9,525	55	173	46
Inyo	18,400	51	170	47
Monterey	316,200	18	151	48
Kings	81,000	34	118	49
Sierra	3,350	57	112	50
Marin	224,800	22	98	51
Santa Barbara	320,200	17	79	52
San Benito	28,450	44	79	53
Santa Cruz	203,600	23	73	54
Del Norte	18,500	49	57	55
Mono	9,250	56	56	56
Alpine	1,160	58	37	57
San Francisco	<u>707,200</u>	9	<u>9</u>	58
CALIFORNIA	25,414,000		41,131	

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\*Data from the Department of Justice.



APPENDIX B

LICENSES TO CARRY CONCEALED WEAPONS\*  
1984

Alameda County Sheriff	195	Del Norte County Sheriff	57
Alameda PD	18	TOTAL	<u>57</u>
Emeryville PD	2		
Fremont PD	0		
Hayward PD	8	El Dorado County Sheriff	936
Livermore PD	3	Placerville PD	8
Newark PD	10	So. Lake Tahoe PD	8
Oakland PD	8	TOTAL	<u>952</u>
Piedmont PD	9		
Pleasanton PD	1		
San Leandro PD	9	Fresno County Sheriff	3,258
Union City PD	4	Clovis PD	22
TOTAL	<u>267</u>	Coalinga PD	25
		Firebaugh PD	24
		Fowler PD	26
Alpine County Sheriff	37	Fresno PD	21
TOTAL	<u>37</u>	Huron PD	9
		Kerman PD	5
Amador County Sheriff	582	Kingsburg PD	17
Jackson PD	---	Mendota PD	6
Sutter Creek PD	15	Orange Cove PD	14
TOTAL	<u>597</u>	Reedley	14
		Sanger PD	28
Butte County Sheriff	890	San Joaquin PD	1
Chico PD	37	Selma PD	20
Gridley PD	71	TOTAL	<u>3,490</u>
Oroville PD	1		
TOTAL	<u>999</u>	Glenn County Sheriff	464
		Orland PD	25
Calaveras County Sheriff	381	Willows PD	---
Angels Camp PD	14	TOTAL	<u>489</u>
TOTAL	<u>395</u>		
		Humboldt County Sheriff	379
Colusa County Sheriff	296	Arcata PD	3
Colusa PD	30	Eureka PD	98
TOTAL	<u>326</u>	Ferndale PD	1
		Fortuna PD	7
Contra Costa County Sheriff	382	Rio Dell PD	2
Antioch PD	---	TOTAL	<u>490</u>
Concord PD	7		
El Cerrito PD	7	Imperial County Sheriff	383
Hercules PD	3	Brawley PD	28
Pinole PD	-	Calexico PD	22
Pittsburg PD	7	Calipatria PD	1
Pleasant Hill PD	2	El Centro PD	2
Richmond PD	23	Holtville PD	---
San Pablo PD	1	TOTAL	<u>436</u>
Walnut Creek PD	---		
Martinez PD	1		
TOTAL	<u>433</u>		

Inyo County Sheriff	147	Los Angeles County (continued)	
Bishop PD	<u>23</u>	Palos Verdes Estate PD	18
TOTAL	<u>170</u>	Pasadena PD	2
Kern County Sheriff	4,217	Pomona PD	6
Arvin PD	32	Redondo Beach PD	4
Bakersfield PD	594	San Fernando PD	48
Delano PD	79	San Gabriel PD	1
Maricopa PD	15	San Marino PD	1
Ridgecrest PD	22	Santa Monica PD	3
Shafter PD	9	Sierra Madre PD	1
Taft PD	18	South Gate PD	4
Tehachapi PD	38	So. Pasadena PD	18
Calif. City PD	25	Vernon PD	1
Bear Valley PD	<u>14</u>	West Covina PD	3
TOTAL	<u>5,063</u>	TOTAL	<u>480</u>
Kings County Sheriff	5	Madera County Sheriff	1,282
Corcoran PD	45	Madera PD	6
Hanford PD	43	TOTAL	<u>1,288</u>
Lemoore PD	<u>25</u>	Marin County Sheriff	14
TOTAL	<u>118</u>	Fairfax PD	2
Lake County Sheriff	214	Twin Cities PD	15
Lakeport PD	<u>45</u>	Mill Valley PD	19
TOTAL	<u>259</u>	Novato PD	26
Lassen County Sheriff	439	San Anselmo PD	7
TOTAL	<u>439</u>	San Rafael PD	9
Los Angeles County Sheriff	72	Sausalito PD	3
Arcadia PD	---	Tiburon PD	3
Azusa PD	1	TOTAL	<u>98</u>
Baldwin Park PD	---	Mariposa County Sheriff	284
Beverly Hills PD	2	TOTAL	<u>284</u>
Burbank PD	1	Mendocino County Sheriff	185
Claremont PD	---	Ft. Bragg PD	12
Compton PD	---	Ukiah PD	1
Covina PD	---	Willits PD	9
Culver City	83	TOTAL	207
Downey PD	2	Merced County Sheriff	423
El Monte PD	6	Atwater PD	48
El Segundo PD	1	Dos Palos PD	6
Gardena PD	3	Gustine PD	32
Glendale	---	Livingston PD	14
Glendora PD	1	Los Banos PD	48
Hawthorne PD	11	Merced PD	7
Huntington Park PD	---	TOTAL	<u>578</u>
Inglewood PD	17	Modoc County Sheriff	173
Irwindale PD	28	TOTAL	<u>173</u>
La Verne PD	9	Mono County Sheriff	56
Long Beach PD	14	TOTAL	<u>56</u>
Manhattan Beach PD	4		
Maywood PD	1		
Monrovia PD	6		
Montebello PD	49		
Monterey Park PD	59		

Monterey County Sheriff	40	Riverside County Sheriff	37
Carmel PD	2	Banning PD	31
Gonzales PD	17	Beaumont PD	6
Greenfield PD	35	Blythe PD	21
King City PD	3	Coachella PD	---
Monterey PD	19	Desert Hot Springs PD	---
Pacific Grove PD	18	Hemet PD	5
Salinas PD	8	Indio PD	32
Seaside PD	1	Palm Springs PD	6
Soledad PD	4	Perris PD	3
Marina PD	4	Riverside PD	48
TOTAL	<u>151</u>	San Jacinto PD	---
		Corona PD	34
		TOTAL	<u>223</u>
Napa County Sheriff	460	Sacramento County Sheriff	491
Calistoga PD	5	Folsom PD	36
Napa PD	218	Galt PD	11
St. Helena PD	1	Isleton PD	5
TOTAL	<u>684</u>	Sacramento PD	46
		TOTAL	<u>589</u>
Nevada County Sheriff	451	San Benito County Sheriff	72
Grass Valley PD	4	Hollister PD	3
Nevada City PD	19	San Juan Bautista PD	4
TOTAL	<u>474</u>	TOTAL	<u>79</u>
Orange County Sheriff	253	San Bernardino County Sheriff	736
Anaheim PD	1	Barstow PD	168
Brea PD	3	Chino PD	---
Buena Park PD	35	Colton PD	15
Costa Mesa PD	17	Fontana PD	14
La Palma PD	2	Montclair PD	1
Fountain Valley PD	1	Needles PD	1
Fullerton PD	4	Ontario PD	26
Garden Grove PD	1	Redlands PD	31
Huntington Beach PD	21	Rialto PD	30
Laguna Beach PD	3	San Bernardino PD	144
La Habra PD	4	Upland PD	26
Newport Beach PD	3	Adelanto PD	5
Orange PD	1	TOTAL	<u>1,197</u>
Placentia PD	1		
Santa Ana PD	6	San Diego County Sheriff	2,792
Stanton PD	5	El Cajon PD	7
Tustin PD	5	Escondido PD	---
Irvine PD	3	Oceanside PD	1
TOTAL	<u>389</u>	San Diego PD	34
		TOTAL	<u>2,834</u>
Placer County Sheriff	712	San Francisco PD	9
Auburn PD	23	TOTAL	<u>9</u>
Rocklin PD	6		
Roseville PD	78		
TOTAL	<u>819</u>		
Plumas County Sheriff	312		
TOTAL	<u>312</u>		

San Joaquin County Sheriff	90
Escalon PD	14
Lodi PD	81
Manteca PD	77
Ripon PD	2
Stockton PD	316
Tracy PD	30
TOTAL	<u>610</u>

San Luis Obispo County Sheriff	608
Arroyo Grande PD	22
Grover City PD	1
Morro Bay PD	4
Paso Robles PD	2
San Luis Obispo PD	1
Atascadero PD	---
TOTAL	<u>638</u>

San Mateo County Sheriff	250
Burlingame PD	1
Colma PD	2
Daly City PD	7
Half Moon Bay PD	2
Hillsborough PD	1
Millbrae PD	8
Redwood City PD	1
San Mateo PD	11
Broadmoor PD	1
Foster City PD	---
TOTAL	<u>284</u>

Santa Barbara County Sheriff	56
Lompoc PD	9
Santa Barbara PD	6
Santa Maria PD	1
Carpinteria PD	4
TOTAL	<u>79</u>

Santa Clara County Sheriff	167
Campbell PD	1
Gilroy PD	2
Los Altos PD	3
Los Gatos PD	---
Milpitas PD	4
Morgan Hill PD	13
Mountain View PD	---
Palo Alto PD	---
San Jose PD	10
Santa Clara PD	4
Sunnyvale PD	1
TOTAL	<u>205</u>

Santa Cruz County Sheriff	51
Capitola PD	3
Santa Cruz PD	---
Watsonville PD	18
Scotts Valley PD	1
TOTAL	<u>73</u>

Shasta County Sheriff	3,140
Anderson PD	45
Redding PD	239
TOTAL	<u>3,424</u>

Sierra County Sheriff	112
TOTAL	<u>112</u>

Siskiyou County Sheriff	680
Dunsmuir PD	16
Mt. Shasta PD	34
Tule Lake PD	5
Weed PD	36
Yreka PD	45
TOTAL	<u>816</u>

Solano County Sheriff	201
Benicia PD	16
Dixon PD	1
Fairfield PD	11
Rio Vista PD	16
Suisun PD	---
Vacaville PD	3
Vallejo PD	61
TOTAL	<u>309</u>

Sonoma County Sheriff	391
Cloverdale PD	4
Cotati PD	1
Healdsburg PD	5
Rohnert Park PD	38
Santa Rosa PD	33
Sebastopol PD	6
Sonoma PD	4
Petaluma PD	73
TOTAL	<u>555</u>

Stanislaus County Sheriff	880
Modesto PD	7
Newman PD	8
Oakdale PD	---
Patterson PD	2
Turlock PD	54
Waterford PD	---
Hughson PD	---
TOTAL	<u>951</u>

Sutter County Sheriff	1,148
Yuba City PD	<u>3</u>
TOTAL	1,151

Tehama County Sheriff	703
Corning PD	16
Red Bluff PD	<u>140</u>
TOTAL	859

Trinity County Sheriff	<u>331</u>
TOTAL	331

Tulare County Sheriff	2,316
Dinuba PD	23
Lindsay PD	14
Porterville PD	9
Tulare PD	14
Visalia PD	---
Woodlake PD	<u>2</u>
TOTAL	2,378

Tuolumne County Sheriff	761
Sonora PD	---
TOTAL	<u>761</u>

Ventura County Sheriff	332
Fillmore PD	4
Ojai PD	1
Oxnard PD	22
Port Hueneme PD	1
Santa Paula PD	1
Ventura PD	8
Simi Valley PD	<u>4</u>
TOTAL	373

Yolo County Sheriff	592
Davis PD	66
Woodland PD	<u>17</u>
TOTAL	675

Yuba County Sheriff	605
Marysville PD	<u>1</u>
TOTAL	606

\*Data from the Department of Justice.

APPENDIX C

LICENSING AUTHORITIES WHO RESPONDED TO THE CONCEALED WEAPON SURVEY

Anaheim P.D.  
Arvin P.D.  
Atascadero P.D.  
Auburn P.D.  
Azusa P.D.  
Bakersfield P.D.  
Baldwin Park P.D.  
Bell Gardens P.D.  
Banning P.D.  
Benicia P.D.  
Berkeley P.D.  
Beverly Hills P.D.  
Bishop P.D.  
Brawley P.D.  
Brisbane P.D.  
Burlingame P.D.  
Burbank P.D.  
Butte County Sheriff  
California City P.D.  
Calistoga P.D.  
Campbell P.D.  
Capitola P.D.  
Carlsbad P.D.  
Ceres P.D.  
Chino P.D.  
Chula Vista P.D.  
Clearlake P.D.  
Coalinga P.D.  
Colfax P.D.  
Colma P.D.  
Colton P.D.  
Compton P.D.  
Contra Costa Co. Sheriff  
Concord P.D.  
Cotati P.D.  
Colusa P.D.  
Crescent City P.D.  
Daly City P.D.  
Del Norte Co. Sheriff  
Delano P.D.  
Dorris P.D.  
Dixon P.D.  
Dublin P.D.  
El Cajon P.D.  
El Segundo P.D.  
Emeryville P.D.  
Eureka P.D.  
Farmersville P.D.  
Fort Bragg P.D.  
Fort Jones P.D.  
Fresno Co. Sheriff  
Fullerton P.D.  
Gilroy P.D.  
Glendale P.D.  
Gustine P.D.  
Half Moon Bay P.D.  
Huntington Beach P.D.  
Hughson P.D.  
Hillsborough P.D.  
Inglewood P.D.  
Inyo Co. Sheriff  
Imperial Co. Sheriff  
Isleton P.D.  
Jackson P.D.  
Kerman P.D.  
King City P.D.  
Laguna Beach P.D.  
Lakeport P.D.  
La Habra P.D.  
La Mesa P.D.  
La Palma P.D.  
La Verne P.D.  
Lodi P.D.  
Livermore P.D.  
Los Alamitos P.D.  
Lompoc P.D.  
Los Altos P.D.  
Los Banos P.D.  
Madera Co. Sheriff  
Madera P.D.  
Manhattan Beach P.D.  
Marin Co. Sheriff  
Marysville P.D.  
Maywood P.D.  
Mendocino Co. Sheriff  
Menlo Park P.D.  
Millbrae P.D.  
Milpitas P.D.  
Modesto P.D.  
Monrovia P.D.  
Montclair P.D.  
Montebello P.D.  
Moraga P.D.  
Newman P.D.  
Oceanside P.D.  
Oxnard P.D.

Pacifica Dept. of Public Safety  
Pacific Grove P.D.  
Palo Alto P.D.  
Paradise P.D.  
Pasadena P.D.  
Patterson P.D.  
Petaluma P.D.  
Piedmont P.D.  
Pleasant Hill P.D.  
Plumas Co. Sheriff  
Pomona P.D.  
Placerville P.D.  
Port Hueneme P.D.  
Red Bluff P.D.  
Redwood City P.D.  
Reedley P.D.  
Ridgecrest P.D.  
Ripon P.D.  
Riverside P.D.  
Riverside Co. Sheriff  
Ross P.D.  
Sacramento Co. Sheriff  
San Benito Co. Sheriff  
San Bernardino  
San Bruno P.D.  
San Clemente P.D.  
San Diego P.D.  
San Diego Co. Sheriff  
San Jose P.D.  
San Leandro P.D.  
San Luis Obispo P.D.  
San Luis Obispo Co. Sheriff  
San Marino P.D.  
San Mateo P.D.  
San Mateo Co. Sheriff  
San Pablo P.D.  
Santa Clara Co. Sheriff  
Santa Cruz P.D.  
Santa Monica P.D.  
Santa Paula P.D.  
Santa Rosa P.D.  
Sausalito P.D.  
Seaside P.D.  
Selma P.D.  
Shafter P.D.  
Shasta Co. Sheriff  
Sierra Madre P.D.

Signal Hill P.D.  
Simi Valley P.D.  
Siskiyou Co. Sheriff  
Sonoma Co. Sheriff  
Sonora P.D.  
Stanislaus Co. Sheriff  
Suisun City P.D.  
Sunnyvale Dept. of Public Safety  
Susanville P.D.  
Sutter Creek P.D.  
Tehacapi P.D.  
Torrance P.D.  
Ukiah P.D.  
Union City P.D.  
Upland P.D.  
Vacaville P.D.  
Weed P.D.  
West Covina P.D.  
Walnut Creek P.D.  
Wheatland P.D.  
Whittier P.D.  
Willits P.D.  
Winters P.D.  
Woodlake P.D.  
Yuba City P.D.  
Yuba County P.D.

APPENDIX D

NAME OF AGENCY: \_\_\_\_\_

ASSEMBLY OFFICE OF RESEARCH SURVEY - CONCEALED WEAPONS (CCW)

I. How many persons applied for CCW's in your jurisdiction in:

1982 \_\_\_\_\_

1983 \_\_\_\_\_

1984 \_\_\_\_\_

II. How many persons were issued permits in:

1982 \_\_\_\_\_

1983 \_\_\_\_\_

1984 \_\_\_\_\_

III. What were the reasons people were issued CCW's in your jurisdiction, by percentage?

a. Self-defense, fear of crime \_\_\_\_\_%

b. Carried valuables \_\_\_\_\_%

c. Carried drugs in lawful trade or business \_\_\_\_\_%

d. Other \_\_\_\_\_%

e. For "other" please briefly state main reason CCW issued:

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

IV. What were the reasons people were denied CCW's in your jurisdiction:

a. Ex-felon \_\_\_\_\_%

b. Drug addict \_\_\_\_\_%

c. Mentally unstable \_\_\_\_\_%

d. Radical political beliefs \_\_\_\_\_%

e. Insufficient need or reason \_\_\_\_\_%

f. Lacked training in use of firearms \_\_\_\_\_%



g. Other (Briefly state reasons)

\_\_\_\_\_ %

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V. Does your office make available to the public your policies and practices governing the issuance of CCW's in your jurisdiction?

Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_

VI. If the answer to question V is "yes," please enclose a copy of those standards with your response.

VII. Does your agency require that a person complete a course of study or be trained in the use of firearms before being issued a CCW?

Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_

VIII. a. If the answer to question VII, is "yes," does your agency have an approved list of courses?

Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_

b. Who are the approved courses sponsored by?

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c. Does your agency itself run any firearms training courses?

Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_

d. Is any training given or are any questions asked of the applicant for the CCW concerning the provisions of California law dealing with firearms?

Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_

e. Before being issued a CCW does an applicant have to physically show to your agency proficiency in the use of a pistol or revolver?

Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_

If the answer to question VIII (e) is "yes," please briefly describe the proficiency test that is given.

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IX. Briefly state the most common limitations on the time and the places that the permittee can carry a concealed weapon.

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X. Does your agency require the photograph of the permittee to be on the permit that is issued?

Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_