



# TEHAMA COUNTY SHERIFF'S OFFICE

Dave Hencratt, Sheriff-Coroner

Mailing Address: P.O. Box 729, Red Bluff, CA 96080

Main Office: 22840 Antelope Blvd., Red Bluff, CA 96080  
Jail/Dispatch: 502 Oak St., Red Bluff, CA 96080

(530) 529-7940 / (530) 529-7933 FAX  
(530) 529-7900 / (530) 528-7614 FAX

October 19, 2015

Dear Tehama County CCW License Holder:

Recently Senate Bill 707 was signed into law by Governor Brown despite strong opposition. Current law exempts CCW license holders from gun-free school zones and restrictions prohibiting carry of concealable firearms on school, college, or university property and the restrictions for carrying/possessing ammunition on school, college, or university grounds. I want to ensure that you, a Tehama County CCW license holder, are aware of and understand the law changes so as not to violate the law.

SB 707 deletes those exemptions from the law. Effective January 1, 2016 it will be illegal for a valid CCW license holder to carry a concealable firearm or ammunition on school, college, or university campuses.

However, a person may lawfully have a concealable firearm if unloaded and locked in a container in the trunk of a car. SB 707 does not apply to peace officers or retired peace officers who are authorized to carry concealed. Nor does it apply to authorized armed security guards. A person with a valid CCW license may carry concealed within 1,000 feet of a school but not on school grounds. A school District Superintendent, designee, or equivalent school authority may grant written permission for a CCW licensee to carry on school grounds.

You can download a copy of the final version of SB707 by going to "Full Texts (6)" on the following page: <https://trackbill.com/bill/CA/2015/SB707/firearms-gun-free-school-zone>. I continue to support and defend our Second Amendment rights and the ability for qualified persons to carry concealed firearms.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "DL" with a flourish.

Dave Hencratt  
Sheriff-Coroner

Serving Our Community with P.R.I.D.E.  
Professionalism, Respect, Integrity, Dedication, Equality

## THE TEHAMA COUNTY SHERIFF'S OFFICE CONCEALED WEAPONS PERMIT

### HERE ARE SOME IMPORTANT THINGS TO KNOW:

Your permit is good for **2 years** from today's date. We will not be able to provide a reminder phone call, thus it is your responsibility to keep track of your permit's expiration date.

As early as **90 days prior** to the expiration date you may take a Renewal Class and then call the Tehama County Sheriff's Office **(529-7940)** to make your renewal appointment. It is much cheaper and simpler to renew your permit, than it is to get an initial permit. At your Renewal appt., you'll need to bring your driver's license, your old permit, cash or check for \$55.00, and your Renewal class certificate.

**Please do NOT let your permit expire.** If it expires, you may NOT carry. If it expires for very long, you may need to start the entire process over from the beginning (Fingerprinting, Fee of \$120.50, Wait Period, Interview)

Your permit is good throughout all of California provided **your address of residence does not change.** You are required by law to notify us within 10 days of a move. If you move into the city of Red Bluff or the city of Corning, you may keep your permit with us until it expires (this must be PRE APPROVED by Sheriff and Police Chief). 90 days before it expires you must begin the CWP process with CPD or RBPD from the beginning. If you move to a different county, your permit with us is only good for 90 days and you must start the CWP process from the beginning with the new agency in charge of your permit.

**Changes to your permit require an appointment.** Then, there is a fee of \$3.00. Common changes are adding or removing a firearm or changing a business address or occupation.

Anytime you carry your firearm you must also carry your permit and your CA driver's license. You may fold and laminate your permit, but you may not make copies of it. You may only carry the original.

Anytime you have business at our office, your firearm must be completely unloaded prior to entering the building.

**Firearms/Ammunition Bills Signed by Governor Brown on July 1, 2016**

**AB 1135 (Levine) D-Marin County – Firearms: assault weapons.**

This bill, which is identical to SB 880, redefines the term “assault weapon” to mean a semiautomatic rifle or pistol that does not have a fixed magazine but has one of the defined assault weapon characteristics. Current law defines assault weapons as having the capacity to accept a detachable magazine and one of the defined characteristics. The bill also defines “fixed magazine” as an ammunition feeding device contained in, or permanently attached to, a firearm in such a manner that the device cannot be removed without disassembly of the firearm action.

The bill specifies that the prohibition on assault weapon possession does not apply to the possession of an assault weapon by a person who has possessed the assault weapon prior to January 1, 2017, if all of the following are applicable: prior to January 1, 2017, the person would have been eligible to register that assault weapon; the person lawfully possessed that assault weapon prior to January 1, 2017; and the person registers the assault weapon by January 1, 2018.

**Takes effect January 1, 2017**



**AB 1511 (Santiago) D-Los Angeles – Firearms: lending.**

This bill limits the persons to whom a firearm may be loaned to a spouse, registered domestic partner, parent, child, sibling, grandparent, or grandchild instead of a person who is personally known to the lender of the firearm, which is the current requirement. The bill also requires the firearm being loaned, if it is a handgun, to be registered to the person making the loan.

**Takes effect January 1, 2017**



**AB 1695 (Bonta) D-Alameda – Firearms: false reports of stolen firearms.**

This bill specifies that the existing prohibition on falsely reporting the commission of a crime to a peace officer also applies to a person who reports a firearm to be lost or stolen, knowing the report to be false. The penalty for this offense is a misdemeanor. The bill adds this new offense of falsely reporting a firearm lost or stolen to the list of offenses for which a conviction results in a 10-year ban on the possession of firearms.

**Takes effect January 1, 2017**



**SB 880 (Hall) D-Compton – Firearms: assault weapons.**

This bill, which is identical to AB 1135, redefines the term “assault weapon” to mean a semiautomatic rifle or pistol that does not have a fixed magazine but has one of the defined assault weapon characteristics. Current law defines assault weapons as having the capacity to accept a detachable magazine and one of the defined characteristics. The bill also defines “fixed magazine” as an ammunition feeding device contained in, or permanently attached to, a firearm in such a manner that the device cannot be removed without disassembly of the firearm action.

The bill specifies that the prohibition on assault weapon possession does not apply to the possession of an assault weapon by a person who has possessed the assault weapon prior to January 1, 2017, if all of the following are applicable: prior to January 1, 2017, the person would have been eligible to register that assault weapon; the person lawfully possessed that assault weapon prior to January 1, 2017; and the person registers the assault weapon by January 1, 2018.

**Takes effect January 1, 2017**

.....  
**SB 1235 (De León) D-Los Angeles – Ammunition.**

This bill creates a new regulatory framework for the sale and acquisition of ammunition in California. Among other things, the bill requires, commencing July 1, 2019, that information contained in the Prohibited Armed Persons File (APPS) to be used to cross-reference persons who attempt to acquire ammunition to determine if those persons are prohibited from owning or possessing ammunition. The bill provides that it is a misdemeanor to sell or give possession of any ammunition to a person believed not to be the actual purchaser.

The bill provides that, commencing January 1, 2018, only a DOJ-licensed ammunition vendor shall be authorized to sell ammunition in this state, except for a specified hunting/shooting clubs provided the ammunition is used and consumed on the licensed premises while engaged in lawful hunting activity; a nonprofit corporation that engages in recreational shooting and lawful hunting activity provided that the ammunition is used and consumed during the shooting or hunting event conducted by that nonprofit corporation; a target facility that holds a business or regulatory license provided that the ammunition is at all times kept within the facility’s premises and used on the premises; and a person who sells no more than 100 rounds of ammunition to one vendor in one month or cumulatively sells no more than 250 rounds per year to vendors in this state.

The bill provides that, commencing July 1, 2019, an ammunition vendor shall electronically verify with the DOJ that a person is authorized to purchase ammunition, and if the person is not listed as an authorized ammunition purchaser, the vendor shall deny the sale or transfer. The

bill excludes from this requirement several classes of persons, including properly identified peace officers and authorized law enforcement agency representatives. The bill provides that violations of the purchasing or selling restrictions are punishable as misdemeanors.

The bill generally requires ammunition transactions to be completed through a vendor, but exempts from this requirement the sale of ammunition between licensed hunters while engaged in lawful hunting activity, and the sale of ammunition between immediate family members, spouses, or registered domestic partners, so long as the sale does not exceed 50 rounds per month.

The bill provides that a vendor shall not sell, transfer, or display for sale any ammunition in a manner that allows that ammunition to be accessible to a purchaser or transferee without the assistance of the vendor or an employee of the vendor.

The bill generally requires the sale, delivery, or transfer of ammunition to occur in a face-to-face transaction provided that ammunition may be purchased over the internet or other means of remote ordering if a California ammunition vendor receives the ammunition and completes the transaction. The bill, commencing July 1, 2019, also prohibits a California resident from transporting ammunition purchased in another state into California unless he or she first has the ammunition delivered to a vendor for delivery back to the resident. The bill excludes from these requirements several classes of persons, including properly identified peace officers and authorized law enforcement agency representatives.

The bill also amends and repeals the ammunition purchase and sale requirements proposed to be added by the Safety for All Act of 2016 if it is adopted by voters in November 2016.

**Takes effect January 1, 2017; Many Provisions are not Operative Until January 1, 2018 or January 1, 2019**

.....  
**SB 1446 (Hancock) D-Berkeley – Firearms: magazine capacity.**

This bill generally provides, commencing July 1, 2017, that the possession of any large-capacity magazine (any ammunition feeding device with the capacity to accept more than 10 rounds), regardless of the date the magazine was acquired, is an infraction punishable by a fine not to exceed \$100 for the first offense, a fine not to exceed \$250 for the second offense, and a fine not to exceed \$500 for the third or subsequent offenses. The bill requires a person who, prior to July 1, 2017, legally possesses a large-capacity magazine to dispose of that magazine by any of the following means: remove the large-capacity magazine from the state; prior to July 1, 2017, sell the large-capacity magazine to a licensed firearms dealer; destroy the large-capacity magazine; or surrender the large-capacity magazine to a law enforcement agency for destruction.

The bill expands the existing exemptions from the current ban on manufacturing, selling, or providing a large-capacity magazine to the prohibition on possession for law enforcement agencies and peace officers authorized to carry firearms in the course and scope of their duties. The bill also exempts from the possession ban and destruction requirement honorably retired peace officers who were authorized to carry a firearm in the course and scope of their duties; a federal, state, or local historical society, museum or institutional society, or museum or institutional collection, that is open to the public, provided that the large-capacity magazine is unloaded, properly housed within secured premises, and secured from unauthorized handling; a person who finds a large-capacity magazine, if the person is not prohibited from possessing firearms or ammunition, and possessed it no longer than necessary to deliver or transport it to the nearest law enforcement agency; a forensic laboratory, or an authorized agent or employee thereof in the course and scope of his or her authorized activities; the receipt or disposition of a large-capacity magazine by a trustee of a trust, or an executor or administrator of an estate, including an estate that is subject to probate, that includes a large-capacity magazine; and a person lawfully in possession of a firearm that the person obtained prior to January 1, 2000, if no magazine that holds 10 or fewer rounds of ammunition is compatible with that firearm and the person possesses the large-capacity magazine solely for use with that firearm.

The bill exempts from the possession ban licensed firearms dealers; possession or delivery to a licensed firearms dealer or gunsmith for maintenance, repair, or modification of the magazine; permitted out-of-state clients; armored vehicle companies and their employees in the course of their duties; and possession for use solely as a prop for a motion picture, television, or video production; for export pursuant to federal regulations; or for resale to law enforcement agencies, government agencies, or the military, pursuant to applicable federal regulations.

**Takes effect January 1, 2017; Possession Prohibition Effective July 1, 2017**



SHARE THIS:  

Date Published:

## Senate Bill No. 869

### CHAPTER 651

An act to amend Section 25645 of, and to add Section 25140, 25452, and 25612 to, the Penal Code, relating to firearms.

[ Approved by Governor September 26, 2016. Filed with Secretary of State September 26, 2016. ]

#### LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

SB 869, Hill. Firearms: securing handguns in vehicles.

Existing law prohibits a person who is 18 years of age or older, and who is the owner, lessee, renter, or other legal occupant of a residence, who owns a firearm and who knows or has reason to know that another person also residing there is prohibited by state or federal law from possessing, receiving, owning, or purchasing a firearm from keeping a firearm in that residence, unless the firearm is secured, as specified. A violation of this prohibition is a misdemeanor.

This bill would require a person, when leaving a handgun in an unattended vehicle, to secure the handgun by locking it in the trunk of the vehicle, locking it in a locked container and placing the container out of plain view, or locking the handgun in a locked container that is permanently affixed to the vehicle's interior and not in plain view. The bill would make a violation of these requirements an infraction punishable by a fine not exceeding \$1,000. The bill would expressly make those requirements inapplicable to the transportation of unloaded firearms by a licensed common carrier in conformance with applicable federal law. The bill would also provide that these provisions do not supersede any local ordinance that regulates the storage of handguns in unattended vehicles if the ordinance was in effect before the date of enactment of this bill.

By creating a new crime, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement.

This bill would provide that no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason.

Vote: majority Appropriation: no Fiscal Committee: yes Local Program: yes

#### THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA DO ENACT AS FOLLOWS:

**SECTION 1.** Section 25140 is added to the Penal Code, to read:

**25140.** (a) A person shall, when leaving a handgun in an unattended vehicle, lock the handgun in the vehicle's trunk, lock the handgun in a locked container and place the container out of plain view, or lock the handgun in a locked container that is permanently affixed to the vehicle's interior and not in plain view.

(b) A violation of subdivision (a) is an infraction punishable by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars (\$1,000).

(c) (1) As used in this section, "vehicle" has the same meaning as specified in Section 670 of the Vehicle Code.

(2) As used in this section, "locked container" has the same meaning as specified in Section 16850.

(3) For purposes of this section, a vehicle is unattended when a person who is lawfully carrying or transporting a handgun in a vehicle is not within close enough proximity to the vehicle to reasonably prevent unauthorized access to the vehicle or its contents.

(d) This section does not apply to a peace officer during circumstances requiring immediate aid or action that are within the course of his or her official duties.

(e) This section does not supersede any local ordinance that regulates the storage of handguns in unattended vehicles if the ordinance was in effect before the date of enactment of the act that added this section.

**SEC. 2.** Section 25452 is added to the Penal Code, to read:

**25452.** A peace officer and an honorably retired peace officer shall, when leaving a handgun in an unattended vehicle, secure the handgun in the vehicle pursuant to Section 25140.

**SEC. 3.** Section 25612 is added to the Penal Code, to read:

**25612.** A person shall, when leaving a handgun in an unattended vehicle, secure the handgun in the vehicle pursuant to Section 25140.

**SEC. 4.** Section 25645 of the Penal Code is amended to read:

**25645.** Sections 25140 and 25400 do not apply to, or affect, the transportation of unloaded firearms by a person operating a licensed common carrier or an authorized agent or employee thereof when the firearms are transported in conformance with applicable federal law.

**SEC. 5.** No reimbursement is required by this act pursuant to Section 6 of Article XIII B of the California Constitution because the only costs that may be incurred by a local agency or school district will be incurred because this act creates a new crime or infraction, eliminates a crime or infraction, or changes the penalty for a crime or infraction, within the meaning of Section 17556 of the Government Code, or changes the definition of a crime within the meaning of Section 6 of Article XIII B of the California Constitution.



## CA CONCEALED WEAPONS PERMITS INFORMATION

### Permit(s) Honored In:

Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Idaho, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Michigan, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, North Carolina, Ohio, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Wisconsin

### Permit(s) Not Honored In:

Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Guam, Hawaii, Illinois, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, New York City, North Dakota, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Puerto Rico, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Virgin Islands, Washington, West Virginia, Wyoming, American Samoa, N. Mariana Islands

To review the most updated information please visit :

<http://www.usacarry.com/>