

California Department of Justice DIVISION OF LAW ENFORCEMENT Stephen Woolery, Chief 		INFORMATION BULLETIN	
Subject: Additional Restrictions on CCW License Holders Carrying Concealed Firearms in Certain Sensitive Places Are Now in Effect; California Penal Code Section 26230(a)	No. 2025-DLE-06	Contact for information: Robert L. Meyerhoff Deputy Attorney General Government Law Section Robert.Meyerhoff@doj.ca.gov	
	Date: 03/27/2025		

TO: ALL LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES AND LOCAL PROSECUTORS IN THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA

As a result of a recent decision of the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals, the California law prohibiting carry concealed weapon (CCW) license holders from carrying firearms in various sensitive places (Cal. Pen. Code § 26230, subd. (a)) **is now enforceable** in the following nine additional locations:

- Bars and restaurants that serve alcohol (and related parking areas);
- Playgrounds and youth centers (and adjacent streets and sidewalks);
- Parks, athletic areas, and athletic facilities (and adjacent streets and sidewalks);
- Most real property under the control of the Department of Parks and Recreation or Department of Fish and Wildlife;
- Casinos and similar gambling establishments (and related parking areas);
- Stadiums and arenas (and related parking areas);
- Public libraries (and related parking areas);
- Amusement parks (and related parking areas); and
- Zoos and museums (and related parking areas).

(Cal. Pen. Code § 26230, subds. (a)(9), (11)-(13), (15)-(17), (19), (20).) The above provisions had previously been enjoined by a December 20, 2023 preliminary injunction issued by the United States District Court for the Central District of California in *May v. Bonta* (No. 23-4354) and *Carralero v. Bonta* (No. 23-4356). Effective January 23, 2025, the United States Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit reversed that preliminary injunction in multiple respects, making Penal Code section 26230, subdivision (a) now enforceable as to the nine locations listed above.

The nine locations above are in addition to the following eleven sensitive places listed in section 26230, which were never enjoined:

- School zones;
- Preschool and childcare facilities;
- Buildings under the control of an officer of the state executive or legislative branch;
- Court buildings;
- Local government buildings;
- Adult and juvenile detention centers;
- Colleges and universities;

- Airports and passenger vessel terminals;
- Property controlled by the federal Nuclear Regulatory Commission;
- Police stations; and
- Polling Places.

(Cal. Pen. Code § 26230, subds. (a)(1)-(6), (14), (18), (21), (24), (25).) **Accordingly, 20 out of 26 of the sensitive places identified in section 26230 are now in effect.**

Six Provisions Remain Enjoined: The following six locations in section 26230 remain subject to the preliminary injunction entered on December 20, 2023:

- **Hospitals and Medical Facilities:** “A building, real property, and parking area under the control of a public or private hospital or hospital affiliate, mental health facility, nursing home, medical office, urgent care facility, or other place at which medical services are customarily provided.” (Cal. Pen. Code § 26230, subd. (a)(7).)
- **Public Transit:** “A bus, train, or other form of transportation paid for in whole or in part with public funds, and a building, real property, or parking area under the control of a transportation authority supported in whole or in part with public funds.” (Cal. Pen. Code § 26230, subd. (a)(8).)
- **Public Gatherings:** “A public gathering or special event conducted on property open to the public that requires the issuance of a permit from a federal, state, or local government and sidewalk or street immediately adjacent to the public gathering or special event but is not more than 1,000 feet from the event or gathering, provided this prohibition shall not apply to a licensee who must walk through a public gathering in order to access their residence, place of business, or vehicle.” (Cal. Pen. Code § 26230, subd. (a)(10).)
- **Places of Worship:** “A church, synagogue, mosque, or other place of worship, including in any parking area immediately adjacent thereto, unless the operator of the place of worship clearly and conspicuously posts a sign at the entrance of the building or on the premises indicating that licenseholders are permitted to carry firearms on the property. Signs shall be of a uniform design as prescribed by the Department of Justice and shall be at least four inches by six inches in size.” (Cal. Pen. Code § 26230, subd. (a)(22).)
- **Financial Institutions:** “A financial institution or parking area under the control of a financial institution.” (Cal. Pen. Code § 26230, subd. (a)(23).)
- **Private Property Open to the Public:** “Any other privately owned commercial establishment that is open to the public, unless the operator of the establishment clearly and conspicuously posts a sign at the entrance of the building or on the premises indicating that licenseholders are permitted to carry firearms on the property. Signs shall be of a uniform design as prescribed by the Department of Justice and shall be at least four inches by six inches in size.” (Cal. Pen. Code § 26230, subd. (a)(26).)

The Ninth Circuit’s opinion and mandate are attached to this bulletin.



Great bodily injury means:

"A significant or substantial physical injury."

This is codified in **California Penal Code § 12022.7(f)**. It does **not** include minor or trivial injuries; rather, it refers to injuries that are **serious enough to be considered substantial**, but the law does not require permanent disability.

There is no exact great bodily injury statement, instead we can only infer from other cases what is generally accepted as a great bodily injury.

Great Bodily Injury (GBI) in California - Examples with Cases

Broken Bones or Fractures: Example: Broken jaw, arm, or leg.

Case: People v. Marquez (1992) 1 Cal.4th 553- Court held a broken jaw constituted GBI.

Case: People v. McDaniel (1968) 69 Cal.2d 830 - Fractured ribs were considered GBI.

Deep Lacerations or Cuts Requiring Medical Attention: Example: Knife or glass cuts requiring stitches or surgery.

Case: People v. Colantuono (1994) 7 Cal.4th 206- Lacerations requiring medical treatment counted as GBI.

Case: People v. House (1971) 16 Cal.App.3d 780 - Deep stab wound held to constitute GBI.

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Case: People v. Mitchell (2001) 26 Cal.4th 181 - Concussion and brain injury from assault qualified as GBI.

Permanent or Long-Term Disability: Example: Injuries causing lasting physical impairment.

Case: People v. Del Toro (2013) 214 Cal.App.4th 1241 - Permanent injury from assault held to be GBI.



5B53 Mandatory Secured Storage □

Beginning January 1, 2026, any person who possesses a firearm in a residence must keep it securely stored whenever it is not being carried or readily controlled by themselves or a lawfully authorized user.

1. Important Distinction from previous standards

In 2025 firearms were only required to be secured when a child (minor under 18 years of age) was present in the home. This statute is still in place. As of 2026, this would be required of all firearms within any residence.

Reference: [EY2526 ORG0820 BCP7750.pdf](#)

2. What "Securely Stored" Means

A firearm is considered securely stored if one of the following applies:

- Inside a secure gun safe that meets California DOJ standards, or
- Within or locked by a certified firearm safety device (like a DOJ-approved lock or locking container), or
- Disabled using a certified safety device making it inaccessible. [cpoa.org](#)

The new requirement is that guns must be actually secured with a certified device or safe-not just in a location where a person "believes" is safe. [Senate Public Safety Committee](#)

3. Who Counts as an Authorized User

An authorized user is someone legally allowed to possess, receive, own, or purchase the firearm, and either is the owner or has been lawfully authorized by the owner to use it. [cpoa.org](#)

4. Exemptions

Certain firearms aren't covered, such as unloaded antiques or permanently inoperable firearms.



AB 1127 - Convertible Pistol Ban -AKA "The Glock ban"

Beginning 2026, Licensed firearms dealers in California will be prohibited from selling, offering for sale, transferring, or delivering any "semiautomatic machinegun-convertible pistol."

This category is defined as a semi-automatic pistol with a cruciform trigger bar that can be readily converted to a machine gun with common tools and a "pistol converter."

1. What firearms are affected?

In practice, this affects many popular Glock-type pistols and similar designs.

[LegiScan](#)

What Is a "Machinegun-Convertible Pistol"?

AB 1127 defines this as a semi-auto pistol that- by installing or attaching a "pistol converter" - could become capable of firing automatically (multiple shots with one trigger pull).

2. Do I need to destroy or surrender my current Glocks or Glock like pistols?

NO. The law does not target legal ownership of such pistols; it targets their sale by licensed dealers. [LegiScan](#)

3. Exceptions & Limited Allowances

Even after July 1, 2026, there are exceptions that do not make this an outright ownership ban:

- Firearms delivered to a dealer before January 1, 2026 may still be sold. Final sales end generally on July 1st of 2026 [Reference: Victor Valley News](#)
- Law enforcement or military agencies are permitted. [Reference: Moms Demand Action](#)
- Private-party transfers (handled through a licensed dealer) are generally still allowed. [Reference: Gun Broker](#)



- Transfers for repair or gunsmithing are allowed. Reference: [Gun Broker](#)

SB 704 - Standalone Barrel Purchase changes

Effective January 1, 2026

Starting in 2026, SB 704 imposes a new rule:

Standalone firearm barrels can no longer be sold or transferred directly to private individuals without involving a licensed firearms dealer (FFL).

1. Prohibits Direct Sales - Must be shipped to a firearm dealer.

This essentially eliminates direct to consumers, online purchases or out of state shipping of barrels. Barrels must instead be handled through an FFL-meaning the transaction typically must occur at the dealer's location.

Reference: [Orchid LLC](#)

2. What does this mean?

- Barrels can no longer be shipped straight to a California resident's home.
- Buyers must interact with a licensed dealer to acquire them - even if the dealer does nothing more than hand over the barrel in person. Effectively meaning "face-to-face purchase" must occur at an authorized dealer.

Reference: [Orchid LLC](#)

3. Background (Eligibility) Check+ Recording Requirements

Starting July 1, 2027:

- A Licensed dealer must conduct a background/eligibility check on anyone acquiring a barrel (like a firearm transfer or ammo purchase).
- The dealer must record detailed information (buyer identity, ID number, firearm make/model/caliber related to the barrel, address and DOB) and submit that to the DOJ.
- A fee (up to \$5) for the eligibility check may be charged to cover processing costs. [Reference LegiScan](#)



AB-1263 Firearm Accessory Law

Effective: January 1, 2026

Firearm Accessories (Penal Code §30515) makes Certain firearm accessories subject to additional rules related to purchase.

1. This statute applies to:

Pistol grips, Thumbhole stocks, Folding or telescoping stocks, Flash suppressors, Forward pistol grips, Grenade or flare launchers, Threaded handgun barrels, Second handgrips, and Handgun shrouds

2. Sale & Transfer Requirements

- All sales or transfers starting Jan 1, 2026, must include: Identity & Age Verification - government-issued photo ID
- Buyer Acknowledgment-written notice confirming understanding of illegal uses (e.g., assembling an assault weapon)

Shipment Rules:

- Delivery address must match verified ID
- Adults must sign for package

3. Legal Responsibility & Liability

This bill also has Language that includes the following.

- Manufacturers, sellers, and distributors can face civil liability if an accessory is later misused and causes injury or death.
- Digital firearm design files (CAD, CNC, 3D printer code) restrictions:
- Websites hosting files and individuals distributing them can be sued or penalized.

Duncan v. Bonta - Large Capacity Magazine Ban {LCMs}

1. California Law (§ 32310)

Bans: Manufacture, sale, import, or possession of LCMs.

Penalties: Misdemeanor: up to 1 year jail+ \$100 per magazine

Brief History: Federal court case challenges California's ban on large capacity magazines (LCMs) (greater than 10 rounds).

- **Plaintiffs:** Virginia Duncan & California Rifle & Pistol Association.
- **Defendant:** California Attorney General Rob Bonta (public safety defense).

2. Constitutional Challenge:

Plaintiffs argue that LCMs are common for self-defense, thus protected under the Second Amendment.

What is the Bruen Test: Are LCMs "arms" under the 2nd amendment?

Most recent Ninth Circuit opinion: No, treated as accessories.

3. Current Supreme Court Review Status

Certiorari petition filed: August 15, 2025, asking the U.S. Supreme Court to review whether California's LCM ban violates the Second Amendment. LCMS lawfully possessed may continue to be possessed until the supreme court confirms or denies their intent to take up the case. [SCOTUSblog+1](#)

Distributed for conference (petition review): Supreme Court considered the petition on multiple conference dates, most recently in December 2025.

[SCOTUSblog](#)

No final decision date yet: The Court has not publicly announced whether it will grant review or set oral arguments. [SCOTUSblog](#)

If the Supreme Court grants a review, then a briefing and possibly oral argument would occur in 2026, with a decision expected later in the 2026 Term. (This has not been formally scheduled yet. We do not currently have a conference date)

Key Court Rulings and history

COURT DECISION		
	District Court	Struck down the ban. CA appealed to the 9th Circuit. LCMs are legal to purchase and possess.
2020	Ninth Circuit panel	Affirmed the ruling, CA Appealed for a 3-judge review. LCMs are legal to possess; no new purchases until case is settled.
2021	Ninth Circuit en banc	Reversed, upheld ban. CRPA requests a supreme court review. LCMs are now illegal.
2022	Supreme Court (Bruen)	Bruen changed legal standards; this vacated 2021 ruling, to be reinterpreted using Bruen logic. LCMs are legal to possess.
2023	District Court	Again, the ban is determined to be unconstitutional. LCMs are legal to possess. CA files an appeal; LCMs cannot be purchased or transferred pending outcome of en banc review.
2025	Ninth Circuit en banc	9th circuit reversed, and Upheld ban. LCMs are illegal to possess. Certiorari petition filed by CRPA for supreme court challenge. • LCMs already possessed are legal to possess until supreme court issues statement. • LCM cannot be purchased or transferred pending until supreme court issues statement.



Duncan v. Bonta - Large Capacity Magazine Ban (LCM)

Current Status of the Ban

- Pre-banning magazines: Possession is not prosecuted while the case is pending before the Supreme Court.
- Sale, manufacture, import: Still banned.
- The Supreme Court decision will determine the ultimate legality of the ban.

Legal Status of Carrying LCMs

- It is currently lawful and Legal to possess if acquired before the ban.
- It is Illegal to buy, sell, import, loan, gift, or receive, or manufacture new **LCMs**.
- Pending Supreme Court review: The current injunction protects preexisting magazines, but the Court's future ruling could change legal status.



CALCRIM No. 505- Justifiable Homicide: Self-Defense or Defense of Another

(Judicial Council of California Criminal Jury Instructions)

The defendant is not guilty of (murder/ [or]manslaughter/ attempted murder/ [or] attempted voluntary manslaughter) if (he/she) was justified in (killing/attempting to kill) someone in (self-defense/ [or] defense of another).

The defendant acted in lawful defense/ [or] defense of another) if:

1. The defendant reasonably believed that (he/she/ [or] someone else/ [or] <insert name or description of third party>) was in imminent danger of being killed or suffering great bodily injury (or was in imminent danger of being a victim of a forcible and atrocious crime such as rape, mayhem, robbery, etc., under circumstances in which the defendant reasonably believed that (he/she) would suffer great bodily injury or death);
2. The defendant reasonably believed that the immediate use of deadly force was necessary to defend against that danger.

AND

3. The defendant used no more force than was reasonably necessary to defend against that danger.

Stand your ground statement as written in CALCRIM 505.

"A defendant is not required to retreat. He or she is entitled to stand his or her ground and defend himself or herself and, if reasonably necessary, to pursue an assailant until the danger of (death/great bodily injury/<insert forcible and atrocious crime>) has passed. This is so even if safety could have been achieved by retreating."

This language is part of the self-defense instruction and expresses the principle that **there is no duty to retreat** before using defensive force when the legal elements of self-defense are met.



ALCRIM No. 506 - Defending Against Harm to Person Within Home or on Property:

(Judicial Council of California Criminal Jury Instructions)

The defendant is not guilty of (murder/ [or] manslaughter/ attempted murder/ [or] attempted voluntary manslaughter) if (he/she) (killed/attempted to kill) to defend (himself/herself) [or anyother person] in the defendant's home.

Such a (attempted) killing is justified, and therefore not unlawful, if:

1. The defendant reasonably believed that (he/she) was defending a home against (the person), who intended to or tried to commit
 - a. insert forcible and atrocious crime) OR
 - b. violently [[,] [or]riotously [,]/ [or] tumultuously] tried to enter that home intendingto commit an act of violence against someone inside);
2. The defendant reasonably believed that the danger was imminent.
3. The defendant reasonably believed that the use of deadly force was necessary to defend against the danger.

AND

4. The defendant used no more force than was reasonably necessary to defend against the danger.



California Penal Code § 198.5 - *Castle Doctrine* statute:

"Any person using force intended or likely to cause death or great bodily injury within his or her residence **shall be presumed to have held a reasonable fear of imminent peril of death or great bodily injury to self, family, or a member of the household** when that force is used against another person, not a member of the family or household, **who unlawfully and forcibly enters or has unlawfully and forcibly entered the residence and the person using the force knew or had reason to believe that an unlawful and forcible entry occurred.**"

As used in this section, great bodily injury means a significant or substantial physical injury.

Justia Law

What does this mean:

- If someone **unlawfully and forcibly enters your home**, and you use force inside your home that is intended or likely to cause death or great bodily injury, the law **presumes you reasonably feared imminent deadly danger**.
- That presumption applies **only if the intruder is *not* a member of your household or family**, and you knew (or reasonably believed) the entry was unlawful.
- "Great bodily injury" means a **significant or substantial physical injury**. Justia Law

This statute provides a **legal presumption** in self-defense cases involving forcible home intrusions and is a key part of California's Castle Doctrine.



Cali Penal Code § 417 - Brandishing deadly weapons

PC 417 is the law that makes brandishing a firearm or other deadly weapon a crime under California law:

California Penal Code § 417(a):

Every person who, except in self-defense, in the presence of any other person, draws or exhibits any deadly weapon whatsoever, other than a firearm, in a rude, angry, or threatening manner, or who unlawfully uses a deadly weapon in any fight or quarrel, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

(2) Every person who, except in self-defense, in the presence of any other person, draws or exhibits a firearm, whether loaded or unloaded, in a rude, angry, or threatening manner, is guilty of a misdemeanor. [Reference: FindLaw Codes](#)

- It applies to **firearms and other deadly weapons** (PC 417(a)(1) & (2)).
- The act must occur **"in the presence of any other person."**
- The conduct is unlawful **unless done in self-defense.**
- "Rude, angry, or threatening manner" is the statutory language used to define the prohibited exhibition of the weapon.



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