SB 2: Sensitive Places

The Second Amendment of the United States allows for possession of firearms. The *Heller* decision made this right an individual right in the home. The *Bruen* decision made this right a public right, although there are some limitations that may still be imposed for those who are prohibited persons or for places that have been historically sensitive places. *Bruen* made it clear that it is an overreach of authority for a state to make entire sections of the state "sensitive" and prohibit lawful carry. SB 2 seeks to do just that.

Parks, playgrounds, hospitals, public transportation, public meetings, places that sell alcohol (think gas stations, restaurants), libraries, churches, banks, Department of Fish & Wildlife lands, Department of Parks lands, and more.	Imposes an affirmative duty on private business owners to post signage that authorizes people to exercise a constitutional right when entering their property. Business owners must tell everyone that guns are acceptable in their store or else it is a "no carry" zone.	SB 2 makes it nearly impossible to carry with a CCW in the state of CA. Imagine all of the places a person may travel to during the course of a day with their CCW. You would be barred from carrying in the grocery store, at the ballpark, at church, and even some sidewalks & parking lots.	SB 2 places people in danger by prohibiting lawful citizens from exercising their rights and letting criminals run loose in the streets. A 2022 survey found that defensive gun use happens about 1.7 million times per year.	Misdemeanor, punishable by up to one year in jail, by \$1000 fine, or both. Repeat offenders shall have three months in jail minimum sentence
Places Prohibited	Private Businesses	Scope of Limits	Impacts	Penalties



SB 2: CCW Application/Renewal

The Second Amendment of the United States allows for possession of firearms. The *Heller* decision made this right an individual right in the home. SB 2 places numerous new and costly restrictions on gun owners desiring to conceal carry their firearm. This law may be cost-prohibitive for many law-abiding citizens because of increased training and testing costs, while criminals still walk the streets with little to no concern for following the law.

Resident of County/City Background check & finger prints In person interview 21 years of age	Training- no less than 16 hours/ Renewals no less than 8 hours Written exam Increased Fees Psychological assessment (some jurisdictions) Three character witnesses & review of public posts on social media	SB 2 prohibits a person who has been "subject to" a restraining order from getting a CCW unless the RO has expired, been vacated, or cancelled more than 5 years prior to the application.	If in 10 years prior to application the person has loss of theft of multiple (more than one) firearms (which now must be reported), that person is disqualified from receiving a CCW licenses.	Character references and review of public posts are subjective to the reviewer. Additional costs for exams, long training, and reviews are cost- prohibitive and create long wait times. Criminals are not affected by this because they do not apply for CCWs
Existing Application Requirements	New Application Requirements	Five Year RO	10 Year Lost Firearms	Penalties

If you are denied a CCW under any of the new provisions, please email us at contact@crpa.org

