

CCW Training Provider Requirements

The Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department (LASD) will certify a Training Provider for a period not to exceed two years. It is the responsibility of any approved Training Provider or Training Provider Applicant to submit and maintain the required course materials, documentation, and certifications with the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department. Prior to certification or recertification, Training Providers must comply with the guidelines set forth by the LASD and be subject to location and document inspection and/or review at any time. Any changes to licensing, curriculum, location, and/or instructors, must be submitted and reviewed prior to implementation. Failure to comply with any of these guidelines will result in the immediate decertification of the Training Provider and may prohibit future certification. The Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department reserves the right to remove an Approved Training Provider from our list at any time, without cause.

Minimum CCW Training Provider standards

- (1) Valid business license.
- (2) Training courses must fulfill the requirements set forth by California Penal Code section 26165.
- (3) Training course must be conducted at a shooting range in compliance with California Civil Code 3482.1.
- (4) Classroom and live-fire courses must be taught and supervised by certified firearm instructors only. Any other persons in attendance who are not certified firearm instructors must not provide training, assistance to students, or perform line safety duties.
- (5) Current course materials (i.e. handouts, written examinations) and course syllabus must be submitted to the LASD CCW unit for review and consideration. Any changes to approved instruction must be submitted for review prior to being implemented by the training provider.

Minimum Training Standards

The Firearm Training Provider must meet the instructional time requirements per CA Penal Code Section 26165. The Provider must also inspect each firearm that the applicant wishes to have listed on their license. The Provider will ensure the firearm is safe and mechanically sound. The course of instruction provided will require students to:

- (1) Understand applicable CA state and federal laws regarding the possession of a firearm in public.
- (2) Understand applicable CA state laws regarding the safe storage of firearms within a residence and in public.
- (3) Understand applicable CA state laws regarding the permissible use of a firearm.
- (4) Understand civil and criminal liability laws regarding firearms.
- (5) Understand and demonstrate the techniques and equipment used to safely carry firearms, retain control of, and avoid detection of concealed weapons.
- (6) Understand and demonstrate the safe handling of firearms including disassembly, cleaning and reassembly.
- (7) Pass a written examination covering the above topics.
- (8) Participate in, and pass, the LASD Standardized Course of Fire for each firearm the applicant wishes to have listed on their license.

LASD Standardized Course of Fire for certification

- Target: NRA standard B-27 target
- Round Count: 72*
- Course of Fire: 24 rounds fired without time limitation at each of the three specified distances.
- Firing Distance: 3 yards, 5 yards, 7 yards

- Minimum passing score: 70% of rounds fired at each distance (17 of 24 rounds) must score within the 7-ring of the B-27 target.
- Other requirements: The student shall be required to safely load, unload, and reload their handgun during the course of fire.

*This course of fire shall be required for the first firearm the applicant will be licensed to carry. All subsequent firearm qualification courses of fire shall consist of 20 total rounds (10 rounds at 5 yards and 10 rounds at 7 yards). The passing score will remain 70% of hits (7 of 10 rounds) within the 7-ring of the B-27 target at each distance.

Individual Firearm Instructor Certification

- (1) All instructors must submit a copy of a valid form of photographic identification.
- (2) Must not have any prohibitions under federal, state, or local law from owning or possessing firearms, magazines, or ammunition.
- (3) Proof of completion of an acceptable Firearms Instructor Course.

Firearms Instructor Courses may include, but not limited to, courses offered by:

- (a) A federal, state, or municipal law enforcement agency
- (b) A branch of the U.S. military
- (c) The California Bureau of Security and Investigative Services (BSIS)
- (d) The National Rifle Association
- (e) California Peace Officer Standards and Training Certified Firearms Instructor Course.

If you are interested in becoming an LASD approved Training Provider, send the below listed items to: ccw_unit@lasd.org

- 1) Valid government issued identification card for each instructor
- 2) Firearm Instructor Certification for each instructor
- 3) Course materials
- 4) Course curriculum and syllabus
- 5) Business license

LASD CCW Training Provider

Document Submission Checkoff Sheet

Use this sheet to help you ensure you have all of the required documents AND that they meet our Minimum Training Requirements sheet.

- Valid photographic government identification card for each instructor
- Valid business license
- Firearm instructor certification for each instructor
- Shooting Range for training is in compliance with CA Civil Code 3482.1
- Student Handouts
- Course PowerPoint presentation (if applicable)
- Course syllabus covering each of the following topics:
 - California laws regarding the possession of a firearm in public
 - Federal laws regarding the possession of a firearm in public
 - California law regarding the safe storage of firearm within a residence and in public
 - California laws regarding the permissible use of a firearm
 - Criminal liability laws regarding firearms
 - Civil liability laws regarding firearms
 - Equipment used to safely carry, retain control of, and avoid detection of concealed firearms
 - Demonstrate techniques used to safely carry, retain control of, and avoid detection of concealed firearms
 - Safe handling of firearms including disassembly, cleaning and reassembly
 - Demonstrate the safe handling of firearms including disassembly, cleaning and reassembly
 - Inspection of student firearms to ensure the firearm is safe and mechanically sound
- Written Exam (and answer key) covering the following topics:
 - California laws regarding the possession of a firearm in public
 - Federal laws regarding the possession of a firearm in public
 - California law regarding the safe storage of firearm within a residence and in public
 - California laws regarding the permissible use of a firearm
 - Criminal liability laws regarding firearms
 - Civil liability laws regarding firearms
 - Equipment used to safely carry, retain control of, and avoid detection of concealed firearms
 - Safe handling of firearms including disassembly, cleaning and reassembly

State of California

CIVIL CODE

Section 3482.1

3482.1. (a) As used in this section:

(1) “Person” means an individual, proprietorship, partnership, corporation, club, or other legal entity.

(2) “Sport shooting range” or “range” means an area designed and operated for the use of rifles, shotguns, pistols, silhouettes, skeet, trap, black powder, or any other similar sport or law enforcement training purpose.

(3) “Indoor shooting range” means a totally enclosed facility designed to offer a totally controlled shooting environment that includes impenetrable walls, floor and ceiling, adequate ventilation and lighting systems, and acoustical treatment for sound attenuation suitable for the range’s approved use.

(4) “Nighttime” means between the hours of 10 p.m. and 7 a.m.

(b) (1) Except as provided in subdivision (f), a person who operates or uses a sport shooting range in this state shall not be subject to civil liability or criminal prosecution in any matter relating to noise or noise pollution resulting from the operation or use of the range if the range is in compliance with any noise control laws or ordinances that applied to the range and its operation at the time construction or operation of the range was approved by a local public entity having jurisdiction in the matter, or if there were no such laws or ordinances that applied to the range and its operation at that time.

(2) Except as provided in subdivision (f), a person who operates or uses a sport shooting range or law enforcement training range is not subject to an action for nuisance, and a court shall not enjoin the use or operation of a range, on the basis of noise or noise pollution if the range is in compliance with any noise control laws or ordinances that applied to the range and its operation at the time construction or operation of the range was approved by a local public entity having jurisdiction in the matter, or if there were no such laws or ordinances that applied to the range and its operation at that time.

(3) Rules or regulations adopted by any state department or agency for limiting levels of noise in terms of decibel level which may occur in the outdoor atmosphere shall not apply to a sport shooting range exempted from liability under this section.

(c) A person who acquires title to or who owns real property adversely affected by the use of property with a permanently located and improved sport shooting range may not maintain a nuisance action with respect to noise or noise pollution against the person who owns the range to restrain, enjoin, or impede the use of the range where there has been no substantial change in the nature or use of the range. This

section does not prohibit actions for negligence or recklessness in the operation of the range or by a person using the range.

(d) A sport shooting range that is in operation and not in violation of existing law at the time of the enactment of an ordinance described in subdivision (b) shall be permitted to continue in operation even if the operation of the sport shooting range at a later date does not conform to a new ordinance or an amendment to an existing ordinance if there has been no substantial change in the nature or use of the range. Nothing in this section shall be construed to limit the authority of a local agency to enforce any term of a conditional use permit.

(e) Except as otherwise provided in this section, this section does not prohibit a local public entity having jurisdiction in the matter from regulating the location and construction of a sport shooting range after the effective date of this section.

(f) This section does not prohibit a local public entity having jurisdiction in the matter from requiring that noise levels at the nearest residential property line to a range not exceed the level of normal city street noise which shall not be more than 60 decibels for nighttime shooting. The subdivision does not abrogate any existing local standards for nighttime shooting. The operator of a sport shooting range shall not unreasonably refuse to use trees, shrubs, or barriers, when appropriate, to mitigate the noise generated by nighttime shooting. For the purpose of this section, a reasonable effort to mitigate is an action that can be accomplished in a manner and at a cost that does not impose an unreasonable financial burden upon the operator of the range.

(g) This section does not apply to indoor shooting ranges.

(h) This section does not apply to a range in existence prior to January 1, 1998, that is operated for law enforcement training purposes by a county of the sixth class if the range is located without the boundaries of that county and within the boundaries of another county. This subdivision shall become operative on July 1, 1999.

(Amended by Stats. 1998, Ch. 141, Sec. 1. Effective July 13, 1998.)

State of California

PENAL CODE

Section 26165

26165. (a) For new license applicants, the course of training for issuance of a license under Section 26150 or 26155 may be any course acceptable to the licensing authority that meets all of the following criteria:

(1) The course shall be no less than eight hours, but shall not be required to exceed 16 hours in length.

(2) The course shall include instruction on firearm safety, firearm handling, shooting technique, and laws regarding the permissible use of a firearm.

(3) The course shall include live-fire shooting exercises on a firing range and shall include a demonstration by the applicant of safe handling of, and shooting proficiency with, each firearm that the applicant is applying to be licensed to carry.

(b) A licensing authority shall establish, and make available to the public, the standards it uses when issuing licenses with regards to the required live-fire shooting exercises, including, but not limited to, a minimum number of rounds to be fired and minimum passing scores from specified firing distances.

(c) Notwithstanding subdivision (a), 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.

(d) 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 satisfy the requirements of paragraphs (2) and (3) of subdivision (a). No course of training shall be required for any person certified by the licensing authority as a trainer for purposes of this section, in order for that person to renew a license issued pursuant to this article.

(e) The applicant shall not be required to pay for any training courses prior to the determination of good cause being made pursuant to Section 26202.

(Amended by Stats. 2018, Ch. 752, Sec. 1. (AB 2103) Effective January 1, 2019.)