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枪支安全证书

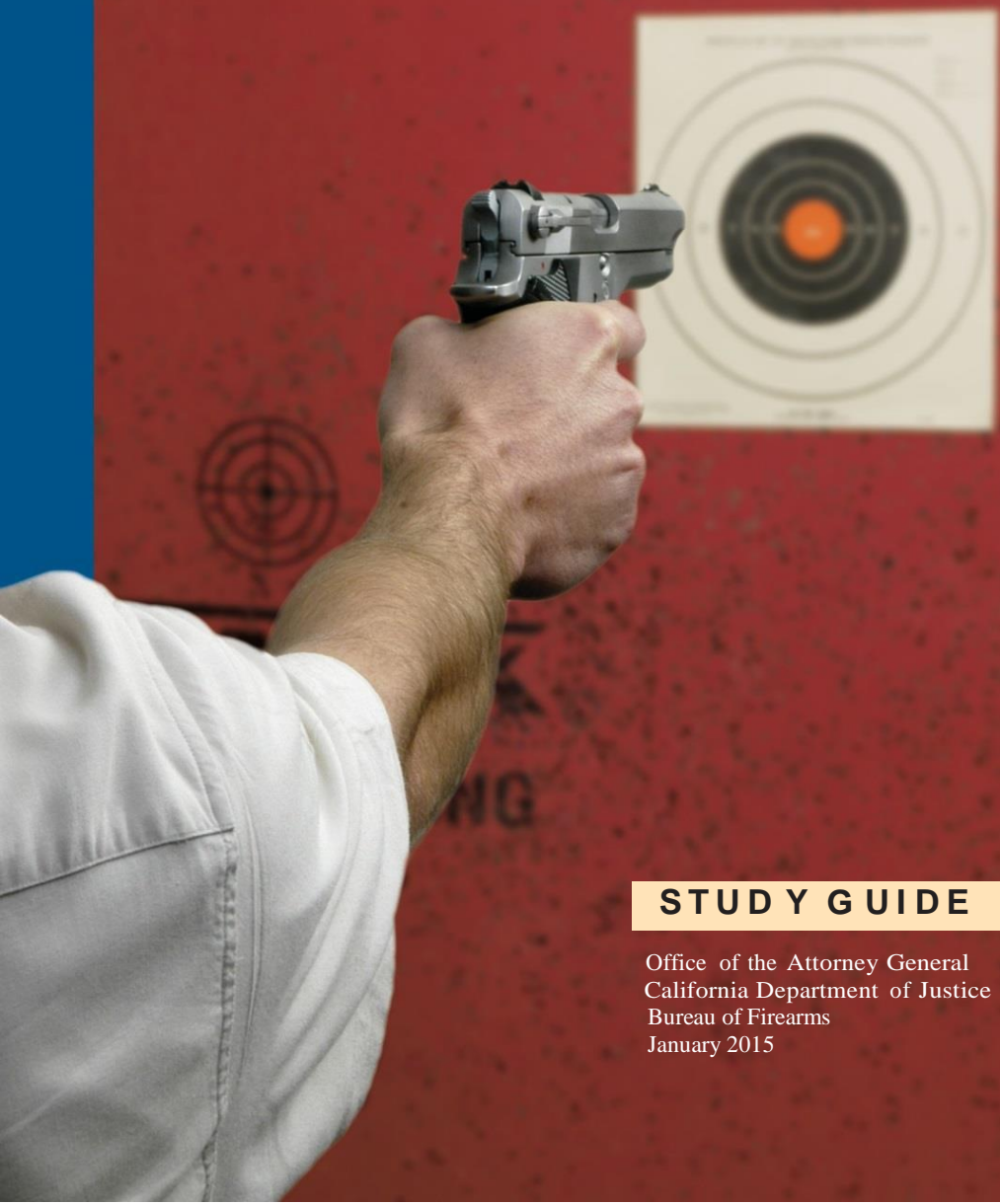


学习指南

加州司法部
总检察长办公室
枪支管理局
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Firearm Safety Certificate



STUDY GUIDE

Office of the Attorney General
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Bureau of Firearms
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译者序言

加州《枪支安全证书学习手册》的中英文对照版本 v1.0 由硅谷华人协会基金会 (Silicon Valley Chinese Association Foundation or SVCA Foundation) 组织资源翻译编写。目的是帮助普及加州华人关心话题（枪支是热门话题之一）的背景知识和相关法律。不论您持禁枪还是拥枪观点，了解枪支安全的基本知识，熟悉加州枪支的基本法律法规，都是有益无害的。

因为时间仓促，水平有限，翻译中出现错误遗漏在所难免。欢迎发信到 info@svcaf.org 批评指正，我们将在下一版本中改进。任何译文中有不确信的地方以英文原文为准，我们不承担因为翻译错误引起的法律责任。

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硅谷华人协会基金会

2015 年 12 月 12 日

序言

枪支安全在加州是一项法律。每一位枪支所有者应当理解和实践枪支安全措施，并且基本了解他们所拥有枪支的操作和处理，而且完全了解枪支所有权的职责。根据刑法典第 26840 章，获得枪支的任何人士必须要拥有枪支安全证（FSC），除非他们依法适用于枪支安全证（FSC）要求的豁免情形。为了获得枪支安全证（FSC），枪支所有者必须要通过司法部（DOJ）的枪支安全书面考试。这项考试是由司法部（DOJ）认证的讲师来管理，这些讲师通常位于枪支经销商处。

这项学习指南提供了通过考试所需的基本枪支安全信息。遵照本学习指南中的枪支安全信息有助于减少潜在意外人身伤亡、特别是由于没有安全操作和存放枪支引起的、涉及到孩子的意外人身伤亡。

这项学习指南除了提供枪支安全信息之外，也针对管辖枪支销售和使用的州法律提供了简要概述。在最后，提供了定义这项学习指南中使用的技术性较强词汇的术语表。

简单的浏览这项学习指南不会让你成为一位安全的枪支所有者。要成为一位安全的枪支所有者，你必须要实践在以下页面中说明的枪支安全程序。

Preface

Firearm safety is the law in California. Every firearm owner should understand and follow firearm safety practices, have a basic familiarity with the operation and handling of their firearm, and be fully aware of the responsibility of firearm ownership. Pursuant to Penal Code section 26840, any person who acquires a firearm must have a Firearm Safety Certificate (FSC), unless they are statutorily exempt from the FSC requirement. To obtain an FSC, a person must pass a Department of Justice (DOJ) written test on firearm safety. The test is administered by DOJ Certified Instructors, who are often located at firearms dealerships.

This study guide provides the basic firearm safety information necessary to pass the test. Following the firearm safety information in this guide will help reduce the potential for accidental deaths and injuries, particularly those involving children, caused by the unsafe handling and storing of firearms.

In addition to safety information, this study guide provides a general summary of the state laws that govern the sale and use of firearms. Finally, there is a glossary that defines the more technical terms used in the study guide.

Simply reading this study guide will not make you a safe firearm owner. To be a safe firearm owner you must practice the firearm safety procedures described in the following pages.

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介绍



为什么需要枪支安全？

对于所有加州人来说枪支安全是非常重要的。没有人希望发生枪支事故，但是这种事故每天都在上演。涉及儿童的枪支事故尤其令人不安。研究显示，在家中可以轻易接近已装填子弹的枪支通常是导致意外射伤儿童的促发因素。

尽管可能没有办法完全保证枪支的安全，但是枪支所有者可以采取的措施来防范许多意外射击的发生。这项学习指南会向你提供有助于你成为一位安全、以及负责任枪支所有者的重要内容。

枪支安全是一项法律

加州立法机构颁布枪支安全证（FSC）法律的目的是为了确保那些获得枪支的人士能够基本了解其拥有的枪支、包括但是不限于针对这些枪支的安全操作和存放。立法机构的目的是不仅仅为了拥有枪支而需要枪支安全证（FSC）。（刑法典，§ 31610）

枪支安全证信息

要获得枪支安全证，你必须参加司法部书面考试，并且获得至少 75% 的及格分（在这项学习指南中包括通过考试所需的信息）。

枪支安全证从签发之日起五年内有效。如果你的枪支安全证（FSC）丢失、被偷、或者损坏，必须从签发你原始枪支安全证的司法部认证讲师处获得替换证书。

按照刑法典第 31700 章，枪支安全证（FSC）要求的豁免情形包括，但是不限于：

- 具有联邦武器执照资格证书的收藏者
（仅针对古董和纪念物交易）；
- 现役、现役储备、或者光荣退伍的军人；
- 携带隐藏武器（CCW）证的持有者；以及
- 已经完成治安官员标准和训练（POST）（刑法典，§ 832）枪支培训的人员。

Introduction



WHY FIREARM SAFETY?

Firearm safety is important to all Californians. No one wants firearm accidents to happen yet they do everyday. Firearm accidents involving children are especially disturbing. Studies show that easy access to loaded firearms in homes is often a contributing factor in accidental shootings of children.

While there may be no way to guarantee safety, firearm owners can take steps to help prevent many accidental shootings. This study guide will give you valuable information to help you become a safe and responsible firearm owner.

FIREARM SAFETY IS THE LAW

The intent of the California Legislature in enacting the FSC law is to ensure that persons who obtain firearms have a basic familiarity with those firearms, including but not limited to, the safe handling and storage of those firearms. It is not the intent of the Legislature to require an FSC for the mere possession of a firearm. (Pen. Code, § 31610.)

FIREARM SAFETY CERTIFICATE INFORMATION

To obtain an FSC, you must take the DOJ written test and receive a passing score of at least 75% (the information needed to pass the test is contained in this study guide).

An FSC is valid for five years from the date of issuance. If your FSC is lost, stolen or destroyed, a replacement may be obtained from the DOJ Certified Instructor who issued your original FSC.

Pursuant to Penal Code section 31700, there are exemptions from the FSC requirement including, but not limited to:

- Federal Firearms License Collectors with a Certificate of Eligibility (for Curio and Relic transactions only);
- Active, active reserve, or honorably retired military;
- Carry Concealed Weapon (CCW) permit holders; and
- Persons who have completed Peace Officers Standards and Training (POST) (Pen. Code, § 832) firearms training.

要了解豁免情形的完整清单，请访问司法部（DOJ）网站 <http://oag.ca.gov/firearms>、或者联系司法部（DOJ）枪支管理局，一般信息热线 (916) 227-7527。你每次获得枪支时，都要求向枪支经销商提供你的豁免证明文件。

枪支事故的原因

无知和疏忽大意是导致枪支事故的主要原因。为了有助于降低枪支事故的发生次数，每个家庭成员在任何时候都要理解、和实践枪支安全规则，这一点是非常重要的。

以下是一些枪支事故的例子，如果实践基本的枪支安全规则，这些事故是可以避免的：

在家中玩耍的两个年幼孩子在床头柜上发现一支被取下弹匣、已装填子弹的手枪。当手枪走火时，一个孩子被伤到了。

一位手枪所有者误认为枪支没有装填子弹。他在清洁枪支时，意外导致手枪走火，使得自己受伤。

一位猎人把自己的手指松弛的放在其步枪的扳机上走着。由于受到其身后突发噪音的分心，他扭头、意外导致枪支走火，使得在附近行走自己的伙伴受伤。

了解安全规则、并且在大多数情形下实践这些规则是不够的。人们在了解安全规则、但是在不经意间没有实践这些安全规则的情形下，也会发生枪支事故。例如：当你走到室外去关掉花园浇水用软管时你或许认为，你可以暂时把你已经装填子弹的枪支放在厨房的桌子上。尽管你了解，你决不能把枪支留在孩子可以触及的地方，但是你粗心地认为，没关系，“仅此一次”。

请记住：无知和疏忽大意会导致枪支事故的发生。在所有时间段都必须实践基本的枪支安全规则。

防范枪支滥用的悲剧

事实上，每年都会有许多沮丧、醉酒、吸毒、或者暴怒的人士使用枪支、通常为手枪进行自杀。与青春期相关的发育问题使得青少年特别容易受到这种不幸结局的影响。对枪支进行安全和负责任的存放、特别是在一位家庭成员面临以上提到的一种情况时，有助于预防悲剧的发生。

For a complete list of exemptions visit the DOJ website at <http://oag.ca.gov/firearms> or contact the DOJ Bureau of Firearms, General Information Line at (916) 227-7527. You are required to provide documentation of your exemption to the firearms dealer each time you acquire a firearm.

CAUSES OF FIREARM ACCIDENTS

Ignorance and carelessness are major causes of firearm accidents. To help reduce the number of firearm accidents, it is critical that gun safety rules are understood and practiced at all times by every family member.

Following are some examples of firearm accidents that could have been avoided if the basic gun safety rules had been practiced:

Two young children playing in their home found a loaded handgun with the magazine removed on a bedside table. One child was injured when the handgun was fired.

A handgun owner assumed a firearm was unloaded. While cleaning it, he accidentally fired the handgun, causing injury to himself.

A hunter was walking with his finger loosely on the trigger of his rifle. Distracted by a sudden noise behind him, he turned and accidentally fired, injuring his buddy walking nearby.

Knowing the safety rules and applying them most of the time is not enough. Firearm accidents can happen even to a person who knows the safety rules, but is careless in following them. For example, you may think you can leave your loaded firearm out on the kitchen table just for a moment while you go outside to turn off the garden hose. Although you know you should never leave a firearm where a child may find it, you carelessly think it will be alright “just this once.”

REMEMBER: Ignorance and carelessness can result in firearm accidents. Basic gun safety rules must be applied **ALL OF THE TIME**.

PREVENTING MISUSE TRAGEDIES

It's a fact that many depressed, intoxicated, substance abusive, or enraged individuals commit suicide every year with firearms, usually handguns. The developmental issues associated with adolescence make teenagers particularly susceptible to this unfortunate outcome. Safe and responsible firearm storage, particularly when a member of the household is experiencing one of the aforementioned conditions, can help prevent tragedies.

成为一位安全、负责任的枪支所有者

成为一位安全的枪支所有者就好像是要成为一位安全的驾驶员一样 - 你需要把良好的设备运行知识、基本操作技能、以及致力于安全和负责任使用和存放枪支的意识结合起来。

这就意味着你必须要：

- 敬畏枪支的危险；
- 意识到、以及关注与枪支相关、可能出现的安全隐患；以及
- 希望学习和实践枪支安全规则。

建立要安全和负责任的使用和存放枪支的意识是实际成为一位负责任枪支所有者的第一步。 下一步就是你要积累枪支、以及枪支安全的知识，你可以通过阅读和领会本学习指南中的信息做到这一点。 最后一步就是能够熟练操作枪支、以及使用你已经领会的安全知识。

BECOMING A SAFE AND RESPONSIBLE FIREARM OWNER

Becoming a safe firearm owner is similar to becoming a safe driver—you combine a good working knowledge of the equipment, the basic skills of operation, and a mind set dedicated to safe and responsible usage and storage.

This means you must have:

- Respect for the danger of firearms;
- An awareness and concern about the possible safety hazards related to firearms; and
- A desire to learn and practice safe conduct with firearms.

Developing a mind set for safe and responsible firearm usage and storage is the first step in actually becoming a responsible firearm owner. The next step is building your knowledge of firearms and gun safety, which you can do by reading and understanding the information in this study guide. The final steps are becoming skillful in handling firearms and using the safety knowledge that you have acquired.

第 1 章

枪支安全规则



这一章会让你介绍具体的枪支安全规则，从而让你对枪支安全有更好的了解。

六项基本的枪支安全规则

枪支所有者在任何时间段都要了解、和实践的六项基本枪支安全规则：

1. 对待所有枪支就好像它们已经被装填子弹一样。
2. 让枪支指向尽可能最安全的方向。
3. 直到你准备射击之前，要让你的手指离开扳机。
4. 了解你的目标、其周围的事物、以及更远处的情况。
5. 了解如何正确操作你的枪支。
6. 要采用安全、可靠的方法存放你的枪支，以防范未经授权的使用。枪支和弹药应当分别存放。

1. 对待所有枪支就好像它们已经被装填子弹一样。

- 尽管你认为枪支没有装填子弹，但是总是要假定枪支已经被装填子弹。
- 每次基于任何原因操作枪支时，要检查枪支已经被取出子弹。关于如何取出枪支子弹的具体说明，请参照第 3 章。
- 如果你不能检查枪支是否已经被取出子弹，不要去碰它，寻求对枪支更加熟悉人士的帮助。

2. 要让枪支指向尽可能最安全的方向。

- 时刻要注意枪支指向的地方。“安全方向”就位于
- 枪支意外走火不会引起人员受伤、或者财产损坏的地方。
- 只能把枪支指向你想要射击的目标。
- 决不能把枪支指向你自己、或者其他人。

3. 直到你准备射击之前，你的手指不要碰扳机。

- 直到你准备射击之前，总是不要让你的手指碰到扳机、并且处在扳机护圈之外。

CHAPTER 1

Gun Safety Rules



This chapter will introduce you to specific gun safety rules to give you a better understanding of firearm safety.

THE SIX BASIC GUN SAFETY RULES

There are six basic gun safety rules for gun owners to understand and practice at all times:

1. Treat all guns as if they are loaded.
2. Keep the gun pointed in the safest possible direction.
3. Keep your finger off the trigger until you are ready to shoot.
4. Know your target, its surroundings, and beyond.
5. Know how to properly operate your gun.
6. Store your gun safely and securely to prevent unauthorized use. Guns and ammunition should be stored separately.

1. Treat all guns as if they are loaded.

- Always assume that a gun is loaded even if you think it is unloaded.
- Every time a gun is handled for any reason, check to see that it is unloaded. For specific instructions on how to unload a firearm, see Chapter 3.
- If you are unable to check a gun to see if it is unloaded, leave it alone and seek help from someone more knowledgeable about guns.

2. Keep the gun pointed in the safest possible direction.

- Always be aware of where the gun is pointing. A “safe direction” is one where an accidental discharge of the gun will not cause injury or damage.
- Only point a gun at an object that you intend to shoot.
- Never point a gun toward yourself or another person.

3. Keep your finger off the trigger until you are ready to shoot.

- Always keep your finger off the trigger and outside the trigger guard until you are ready to shoot

- 尽管把你的手指放在扳机上会感觉很舒服，但是这是不安全的。
- 如果你把手指放在扳机上时四处活动，在这期间，你绊倒、或者跌倒，你就可能在不经意间扣动扳机。
- 突然间的高声噪音、或者动作会导致枪支意外走火，这是因为人们在受惊时，会出现自然的紧缩肌肉倾向。
- 扳机是用于射击的，手柄是用于触摸的。

4. 了解你的目标、其周围的事物、以及更远处的情况。

- 在射击之前要检查你目标之前、之后的区域是安全的。
- 要了解如果弹头射偏、或者完全穿过目标，其可能会伤到人、或者物体。
- 要识别目标，并且确保其就是你想要射击的目标。 如果你有疑问，就不要射击！
- 决不能向仅仅是一个动作、颜色、声音或者不可识别形状的目标射击。
- 你在射击之前要注意你周围的所有人。

5. 了解如何正确操作你的枪支。

- 要完全熟悉你的枪支，这一点是非常重要的。 你应当知道枪支的机械性能，包括如何正确为你的枪支装填子弹、取出子弹、以及排除故障。
- 很明显，并不是所有的枪支都具有相同的机械性能。 绝不要假设适用于一种枪支的机械性能也完全适用于其他枪支。
- 关于你枪支操作方面的问题，你应当直接询问枪支经销商、或者直接联系枪支制造商。

6. 采用安全、可靠的方法来存放你的枪支，以防范未经授权的使用。 枪支和弹药应当分别存放。

- 即使枪支不在你的手中，你必须仍然要考虑其安全。
- 在枪支上使用加州批准的枪支安全装置，例如：扳机锁、或者钢丝锁，这样枪支就不能射击了。
- 把你未装填子弹的枪支存放在带锁的箱子中，例如：加州批准的锁箱、或者枪支保险箱。
- 要把你的枪支和弹药存放在不同的地点。
- 为了实现最大程度的安全，你应当同时使用闭锁装置和存放柜来存放枪支、或者弹药。

- Even though it may be comfortable to rest your finger on the trigger, it is unsafe.
- If you are moving around with your finger on the trigger and stumble or fall, you could inadvertently pull the trigger.
- Sudden loud noises or movements can result in an accidental discharge because there is a natural tendency to tighten the muscles when startled.
- The trigger is for firing, the handle is for handling.

4. Know your target, its surroundings, and beyond.

- Check that the areas in front of and behind your target are safe before shooting.
- Be aware that if the bullet misses or completely passes through the target, it could strike a person or object.
- Identify the target and make sure it is what you intend to shoot. If you are in doubt, DON'T SHOOT!
- Never fire at a target that is only a movement, color, sound or unidentifiable shape.
- Be aware of all the people around you before you shoot.

5. Know how to properly operate your gun.

- It is important to become thoroughly familiar with your gun. You should know its mechanical characteristics including how to properly load, unload and clear a malfunction from your gun.
- Obviously, not all guns are mechanically the same. Never assume that what applies to one make or model is exactly applicable to another.
- You should direct questions regarding the operation of your gun to your firearms dealer, or contact the manufacturer directly.

6. Store your gun safely and securely to prevent unauthorized use. Guns and ammunition should be stored separately.

- Even when the gun is not in your hands, you must still think of safety.
- Use a California-approved firearms safety device on the gun, such as a trigger lock or cable lock, so it cannot be fired.
- Store your gun unloaded in a locked container, such as a California-approved lock box or a gun safe.
- Store your gun in a different location than the ammunition.
- For maximum safety you should use both a locking device and a storage container.

其他安全注意事项

六项基本的安全规则是实现枪支安全的基本规则。然而，也需要实践容易被忽视的其他安全注意事项：

- 当你处于愤怒、或者沮丧等情绪状态时，决不能操作枪支。你的判断力会受损。
- 决不能在庆典（例如：七月四日、或者新年前夜）时使用枪支射击。这不仅仅是不安全的，而且通常是非法的。射向空中的弹头以非常快的速度返回地面，由此可引起人员的伤亡。
- 不要向水面、平、或者硬的表面射击。弹头会跳飞，从而会射中目标之外的一些人、或者事物。
- 当你验证你的枪支没有装填子弹、并且旋转转轮、或者枪机处于打开情形之后，才能把你的枪支递给其他人。当你验证枪支没有装填子弹、并且旋转转轮、或者枪机处于打开情形之后，才能从其他人手中接过枪支。
- 枪支、酒类、以及药物不能同时使用。酒类、以及药物会对人的判断力、以及身体协调性带来负面影响。酒类、以及任何其他药物可能会损害人们正常的心理、或者生理功能，因此在操作枪支之前、或者操作枪支时，不当饮用或者服用。当你正在服用可引起嗜睡的药物、或者在服用药物时带有不要操作设备警告的情形时，要避免操作、以及使用你的枪支。
- 枪支射击产生的巨大噪音可引起听力损伤，并且在这一过程中通常产生的碎片、热气体会导致眼外伤。当你在射击时，总是要佩戴护耳和护目用具。

ADDITIONAL SAFETY POINTS

The six basic safety rules are the foundational rules for gun safety. However, there are additional safety points which must not be overlooked:

- Never handle a gun when you are in an emotional state such as anger or depression. Your judgment may be impaired.
- Never shoot a gun in celebration (such as on the Fourth of July or New Year's Eve, for example). Not only is this unsafe, but it is generally illegal. A bullet fired into the air can return to the ground with enough speed to cause injury or death.
- Do not shoot at water, flat or hard surfaces. The bullet can ricochet and hit someone or something other than the target.
- Hand your gun to someone only after you verify that it is unloaded and the cylinder or action is open. Take a gun from someone only after you verify that it is unloaded and the cylinder or action is open.
- Guns, alcohol and drugs don't mix. Alcohol and drugs can negatively affect judgment as well as physical coordination. Alcohol and any other substances are likely to impair normal mental or physical functions and should not be used before or while handling guns. Avoid handling and using your gun when you are taking medications that cause drowsiness or include a warning to not operate machinery while taking the drug.
- The loud noise from a fired gun can cause hearing damage, and the debris and hot gas that is often emitted can result in eye injury. Always wear ear and eye protection when shooting a gun.



第 1 章：自我测试

1. 作为一项安全规则，你在准备射击之前，在操作枪支时，你的手指要放在扳机护圈外面、或者放在枪支的边缘。（第 4 页）

True False

2. 要“了解你的目标、其周围的事物、以及更远处的情况”，你必须要知道如果弹头射偏、或者完全穿过目标，其可能会伤害到人、或者物体。（第 5 页）

True False

3. 如果血液酒精含量低于法定上限，一边操作枪支一边饮酒是安全的。（第 6 页）

True False

4. 在操作枪支时，你应当记住以下哪一个安全注意事项？（第 6 页）

- A. 在庆典时决不能开枪射击。
- B. 不要向水面、平、或者硬的表面射击。
- C. 在射击时要佩戴护耳和护目用具。
- D. 所有以上三项。

5. 作为一项安全措施，你的枪支总是应当指向：
（第 4 页）

- A. 向北。
- B. 尽可能最安全的方向。
- C. 向上。
- D. 向下。

6. 作为一项安全规则，应知道如何正确：（第 5 页）

- A. 清除故障。
- B. 操作你的枪支。
- C. 给你的枪支装填子弹。
- D. 清洁你的枪支。

答案：1: True, 2: True, 3: False, 4: D, 5: B, 6: B



CHAPTER 1: Self Test

A safe practice when handling a gun is to rest your finger on the outside of the trigger guard or along the side of the gun until you are ready to shoot. (page 4)

True False

2. To “know your target, its surroundings and beyond,” you must consider that if the bullet misses or completely passes through the target, it could strike a person or object. (page 5)

True False

3. Drinking alcohol while handling firearms is safe if your blood alcohol level remains below the legal limit. (page 6)

True False

4. Which of the following safety points should you remember when handling a gun? (page 6)

- A. Never shoot a gun in celebration.
- B. Do not fire at water, flat or hard surfaces.
- C. Wear ear and eye protection when shooting a gun.
- D. All of the above.

5. As a safety measure, your firearm should always be pointed: (page 4)

A. To the north. B.

In the safest possible direction.

C. Up.

D. Down.

6. One of the safety rules is to know how to properly: (page 5)

A. Clear a malfunction. B.

Operate your gun.

C. Load your gun. D.

Clean your gun.

Answers: 1: True, 2: True, 3: False, 4: D, 5: B, 6: B

第 2 章

枪支和儿童



枪支所有者的责任

枪支所有者的责任就是要采取所有可能的措施来确保儿童不能接触到枪支。实际上，这种责任是被加州法律强制要求的。总体不变的规则是在所有时间段要以安全、和负责任的方法来存放你的枪支。作为一位枪支所有者，你应当了解与儿童和枪支相关的法律。

针对儿童的安全存放枪支法律的概述

如果你把已装填子弹的枪支存放在属于你监护、或者控制的任何房屋内、并且年龄未满 18 岁的孩子可以获得、和使用这样的枪支、导致人员伤亡、或者把这样的枪支携带到公共场所，你可能会犯有轻罪、或者重罪，除非你把枪支存放在带锁的箱子中、或者使用带锁的装置来锁住枪支、使其暂时不能发挥功能。请参照第 42 页，了解与儿童相关的安全存放枪支法律的更多详细信息。

对待儿童和枪支怎么小心都不为过

没有比对待儿童和枪支更为小心的事情了。决不能假定，仅仅由于孩子可能缺少手指的力量，所以它们不能扣动扳机。儿童大拇指的力量是其他手指力量的两倍。当儿童的大拇指“推动”扳机时，枪支的枪管一定会直接指向儿童的脸。决不能把枪支平放在房间的周围。请参照第 31 页和第 32 页，了解有关枪支安全存放、以及防范儿童触碰枪支办法的更多信息。

即使你没有孩子、或者你的孩子已经长大成人、并且离开家了，儿童安全保护措施仍然适用。侄子、侄女、邻居的孩子、或者孙子可能会过来。在所有时间都实践枪支安全。

在儿童可能会出现的家中、为了防范由于没有正确存放枪支而引起的人员伤亡，你应当在所有枪支都没有装填子弹的情形下对其进行存放、并且使用枪支安全装置锁定枪支、然后放入带锁的箱子中。弹药应当与枪支存放在不同的地点。

CHAPTER 2

Firearms and Children



FIREARM OWNER RESPONSIBILITY

It is a firearm owner's responsibility to take all possible steps to make sure a child cannot gain access to firearms. In fact, this responsibility is mandated by California law. The overall abiding rule is to store your gun in a safe and responsible manner at all times. As a firearm owner, you should be aware of the laws regarding children and firearms.

Summary of Safe Storage Laws Regarding Children

You may be guilty of a misdemeanor or a felony if you keep a loaded firearm within any premises that are under your custody or control and a child under 18 years of age obtains and uses it, resulting in injury or death, or carries it to a public place, unless you stored the firearm in a locked container or locked the firearm with a locking device to temporarily keep it from functioning. Please refer to Page 42 for more specific information regarding safe storage laws related to children.

You Cannot Be Too Careful with Children and Guns

There is no such thing as being too careful with children and guns. Never assume that simply because a toddler may lack finger strength, they can't pull the trigger. A child's thumb has twice the strength of the other fingers. When a toddler's thumb "pushes" against a trigger, invariably the barrel of the gun is pointing directly at the child's face. NEVER leave a firearm lying around the house. Please refer to Pages 31 and 32 for more information regarding safe storage and methods of childproofing your firearm.

Child safety precautions still apply even if you have no children or if your children have grown to adulthood and left home. A nephew, niece, neighbor's child or a grandchild may come to visit. Practice gun safety at all times.

To prevent injury or death caused by improper storage of guns in a home where children are likely to be present, you should store all guns unloaded, lock them with a firearms safety device and store them in a locked container. Ammunition should be stored in a location separate from the gun.

告诉儿童关于枪支的知识

儿童天生好奇他们不知道、或者认为是“被禁止”的事物。当儿童询问问题、或者开始玩“打枪游戏”时，你可能需要通过尽可能的如实、以及坦率地回答问题、来满足她、或者他的好奇心。这样会消除神秘，并且降低儿童的天生好奇心。并且，记住要以与儿童有关、以及他们可以理解的方法来回答他们的问题，这是很重要的。特别是在教儿童关于“真枪”和“玩具枪”的不同之处时，这是非常重要的。让儿童知道，即使真枪和玩具枪看上去可能是相同的，但是真枪和玩具枪之间的差别很大。真枪可以伤害、或者杀死被射中的人。

给儿童灌输安全和责任的意识

美国儿科学会报道，青春期是人一生中高度脆弱的阶段，青少年正在挣扎中发展个性、独立性以及自主性。当然，孩子们都是天生好奇、以及无辜的没有意识到他们周围的许多危险。因此，通过劝谏的话语，青少年以及孩子不可能被充分的保护，然而频繁出现的相反行为可以完全破坏好的建议。针对枪支安全采用“就按我说的做、别照我做的做”的解决办法是不负责任、而且危险的。

请记住，行动胜于雄辩。儿童通过在成年人周围对其进行观察可以学到很多知识。通过实践安全规则，你也在传授安全规则。

针对儿童的规则

成年人应当知道当家长、或者任何其他成年人不在场的时候，孩子可能会发现枪支。这可能发生在孩子自己的家中、邻居、朋友、或者亲属的家中、或者学校、或者公园等公共场所。如果发生这种情形，孩子应当知道以下的规则、并且教导孩子实践这些规则。

1. 停止

当孩子发现、或者看到枪支时，他/她要遵守的第一个规则就是停止他/她正在做的事情。

2. 不要触碰枪支！

第二个规则就是孩子不能触碰他/她发现、或者看到的枪支。如果孩子发现枪支，他/她可能认为最好的办法就是拿起枪支、然后把枪支交给成年人。孩子需要知道他/她决不能触碰他/她可能发现、或者看到的枪支。

3. 离开枪支所在的区域

第三个规则就是理解离开枪支所在的区域。这包括决不能从其他孩子手中拿走枪支、或者尝试阻止一些人使用枪支。

Talking to Children about Guns

Children are naturally curious about things they don't know about or think are "forbidden." When a child asks questions or begins to act out "gun play," you may want to address his or her curiosity by answering the questions as honestly and openly as possible. This will remove the mystery and reduce the natural curiosity. Also, it is important to remember to talk to children in a manner they can relate to and understand. This is very important, especially when teaching children about the difference between "real" and "make-believe." Let children know that, even though they may look the same, real guns are very different than toy guns. A real gun will hurt or kill someone who is shot.

Instill a Mind Set of Safety and Responsibility

The American Academy of Pediatrics reports that adolescence is a highly vulnerable stage in life for teenagers struggling to develop traits of identity, independence and autonomy. Children, of course, are both naturally curious and innocently unaware of many dangers around them. Thus, adolescents as well as children may not be sufficiently safeguarded by cautionary words, however frequent contrary actions can completely undermine good advice. A "do as I say and not as I do" approach to gun safety is both irresponsible and dangerous.

Remember that actions speak louder than words. Children learn most by observing the adults around them. By practicing safe conduct you will also be teaching safe conduct.

RULES FOR KIDS

Adults should be aware that a child could discover a gun when a parent or any other adult is not present. This could happen in the child's own home; the home of a neighbor, friend or relative; or in a public place such as a school or park. If this should happen, a child should know the following rules and be taught to practice them.

1. Stop

The first rule for a child to follow if he/she finds or sees a gun is to stop what he/she is doing.

2. Don't Touch!

The second rule is for a child not to touch a gun he/she finds or sees. A child may think the best thing to do if he/she finds a gun is to pick it up and take it to an adult. A child needs to know he/she should NEVER touch a gun he/she may find or see.

3. Leave the Area

The third rule is to immediately leave the area. This would include never taking a gun away from another child or trying to stop someone from using gun.

4. 把看到枪支的事情告诉成年人

最后一项规则是孩子把他/她看到枪支的事情告诉成年人。这包括其他孩子玩枪、或者开枪射击的时间。

请注意，虽然此时针对意外碰到枪支的孩子、或者青少年没有更好的建议，美国急诊医生学会加州分会报道，对于孩子和青少年来说仅仅这样的警告是不充分的事故防范措施。

4. Tell an Adult

The last rule is for a child to tell an adult about the gun he/she has seen. This includes times when other kids are playing with or shooting a gun.

Please note that, while there is no better advice at this time for children or adolescents who encounter a gun by happenstance, the California Chapter of the American College of Emergency Physicians reports that such warnings alone may be insufficient accident prevention measures with children and adolescents.

第2章：自我测试

1. 儿童缺乏扣动枪支扳机的力量。
(第8页)

True False

2. 如果你把已装填子弹的枪支放在孩子可以获得的地方、并且孩子不正确的使用枪支，你会面临轻罪、或者重罪的指控。
(第8页)

True False

3. 对待儿童和枪支怎么小心都不为过。(第8页)

True False

4. 孩子应当学习的一项重要课程就是枪支不是玩具。(第9页)

True False

5. 如果儿童看到枪支，四项“针对儿童的安全规则”是：(第9页)

A. _____
B. _____
C. _____
D. _____

6. 儿童安全保护措施仅在如果你有孩子的情形下才适用。(第8页)

True False

答案： 1: False, 2: True, 3: True, 4: True, 5: A. Stop, B. Don't Touch, C. Leave the Area, D. Tell an Adult, 6: False



CHAPTER 2: Self Test

1. Toddlers lack the strength to pull the trigger of a firearm. (page 8)
True False

2. You may face misdemeanor or felony charges if you keep a loaded firearm where a child obtains and improperly uses it. (page 8)
True False

3. There is no such thing as being too careful with children and guns. (page 8)
True False

4. An important lesson children should learn is that guns are not toys. (page 9)
True False
5. The four safety “Rules for Kids” if they see a gun are: (page 9)
A. _____
B. _____
C. _____
D. _____

6. Child safety precautions only apply if you have children. (page 8)
True False

Answers: 1: False, 2: True, 3: True, 4: True, 5: A. Stop, B. Don't Touch, C. Leave the Area, D. Tell an Adult, 6: False

第3章

枪支操作和安全处理



安全操作示范

根据刑法典第 26850 章和第 26860 章，个人从加州有执照枪支经销商处提取枪支之前，必须使用他、或者她正在购买的枪支正确执行安全操作示范。安全操作示范必须是在司法部（DOJ）认证讲师在场的情形下、经销商的销售记录（DROS）被提交给司法部（DOJ）之日、或者之后、以及枪支被提取之前执行的。这一章列出了针对大多数常见手枪类型（半自动手枪、双动左轮手枪、以及单动左轮手枪）构成法定强制要求安全操作示范的每一步。这一节也包括针对大多数长枪类型的安全操作示范步骤。然而，此信息不会出现在司法部（DOJ）枪支安全的书面考试中。请注意，在本指南中所述的训练弹指的是一种橙黄色、红色、或者其他容易识别的训练弹。如果没有容易识别的训练弹可供使用，需要使用带有空底火凹洞的空弹壳。

安全操作示范是从枪支在没有装填子弹、以及如果适用、需要使用交付的枪支安全装置锁定枪支开始的。并且，在所有时间要保持枪口意识（就是说，枪支要指向安全方向，最好是向下指向地面）、以及遵守扳机纪律（就是说，扣扳机的手指要位于扳机护圈之外、并且放在枪身的旁边），枪支接收者应针对每个枪支类型可正确、和安全的执行安全操作示范步骤。

左轮手枪部件和操作

左轮手枪的工作原理

左轮手枪具有一个包括多个膛室的旋转转轮。旋转转轮通常有五个、或者六个膛室。扳机、或者击锤的动作可让膛室与枪管、以及击锤对齐。释放转轮闩可让转轮摆出、用于装填子弹、退膛以及检查。

左轮手枪有单动、或者双动。这两种类型的左轮手枪的主要区别是扳机的功能。在单动左轮手枪中，扳机具有释放击锤的单一功能。双动左轮手枪的扳机具有翘起击锤和释放击锤的两种功能。

CHAPTER 3

Firearm Operation and Safe Handling



SAFE HANDLING DEMONSTRATION

Pursuant to Penal Code sections 26850 and 26860, prior to taking delivery of a firearm from a licensed firearms dealer in California, an individual must correctly perform a safe handling demonstration with the firearm he or she is acquiring. The safe handling demonstration must be performed in the presence of a DOJ Certified Instructor on or after the date the Dealer Record of Sale (DROS) is submitted to the DOJ and before the firearm is delivered. This section lists each of the steps that constitute the statutorily mandated safe handling demonstrations for the most common handgun types (semiautomatic pistols, double-action revolvers and single-action revolvers). This section also includes safe handling demonstration steps for most long gun types. However, this information will not appear on the DOJ written test on firearm safety. Please note that a dummy round as stated in this guide refers to one bright orange, red or other readily identifiable dummy round. If no readily identifiable dummy round is available, an empty cartridge casing with an empty primer pocket may be used.

The safe handling demonstration shall commence with the firearm unloaded and locked with the firearm safety device with which it is required to be delivered, if applicable. While maintaining muzzle awareness (that is, the firearm is pointed in a safe direction, preferably down at the ground) and trigger discipline (that is, the trigger finger is outside of the trigger guard and alongside of the firearm frame) at all times, the firearm recipient shall correctly and safely perform the safe handling demonstration steps for each firearm type.

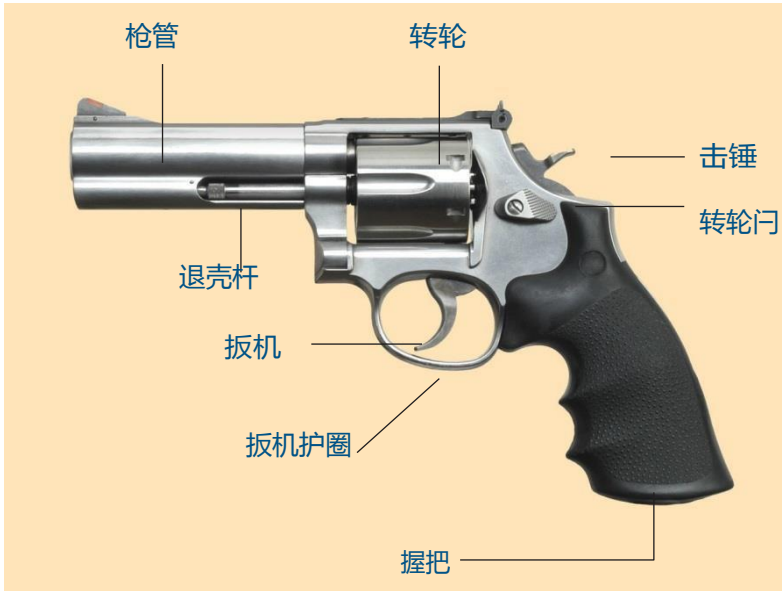
REVOLVER PARTS AND OPERATION

How a Revolver Works

A revolver has a rotating cylinder containing a number of chambers. There are usually five or six chambers. The action of the trigger or hammer will line up a chamber with the barrel and firing pin. Releasing the cylinder latch allows the cylinder to swing out for loading, unloading and inspection.

Revolvers are either single or double-action. The primary difference between these two types of revolvers is the function of the trigger. On a single-action revolver the trigger has a single function to release the hammer. The trigger on a double-action revolver has two functions to cock the hammer and to release it.

双动左轮手枪安全操作



1. 打开转轮



2. 对每个膛室进行目视、和实物检查、以确保左轮手枪没有装填子弹。

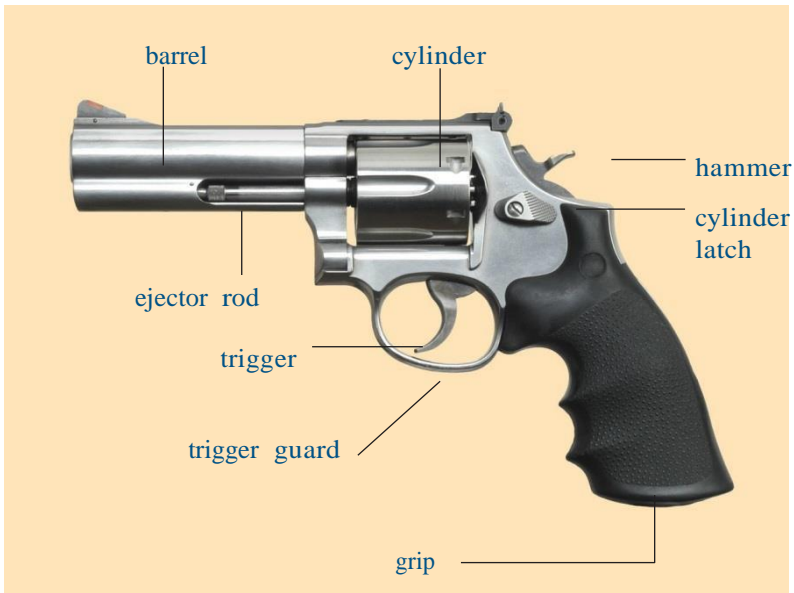


3. 移除枪支安全装置。

如果枪支安全装置阻止任何之前的步骤，请在合适的步骤，移除枪支安全装置。



DOUBLE-ACTION REVOLVER SAFE HANDLING



1. Open the cylinder.



2. Visually and physically inspect each chamber to ensure that the revolver is unloaded.



3. Remove the firearm safety device. If the firearm safety device prevents any of the previous steps, remove the firearm safety device during the appropriate step.



4. 要保持枪口意识、以及遵守扳机纪律，在转轮的一个膛室装入一个训练弹、并且旋转转轮让训练弹处于下一个射击的位置。



5. 关闭转轮。



6. 打开转轮，退出训练弹。



7. 对每个膛室进行目视和实物检查，以确保左轮手枪没有装填子弹。



8. 如果适用，装上枪支安全装置。



备注：简单的旋转左轮手枪到一个空的膛室不会退出子弹、或者使其安全。转轮要击锤落下之前旋转 to 下一个膛室。

4. While maintaining muzzle awareness and trigger discipline, load one dummy round into a chamber of the cylinder and rotate the cylinder so that the round is in the next-to-fire position.



5. Close the cylinder.



6. Open the cylinder and eject the round.



7. Visually and physically inspect each chamber to ensure that the revolver is unloaded.



8. Apply the firearm safety device, if applicable.



NOTE: Simply spinning a revolver to an empty chamber does not unload it or make it safe. The cylinder rotates to the next chamber before the hammer falls

单动左轮手枪安全操作



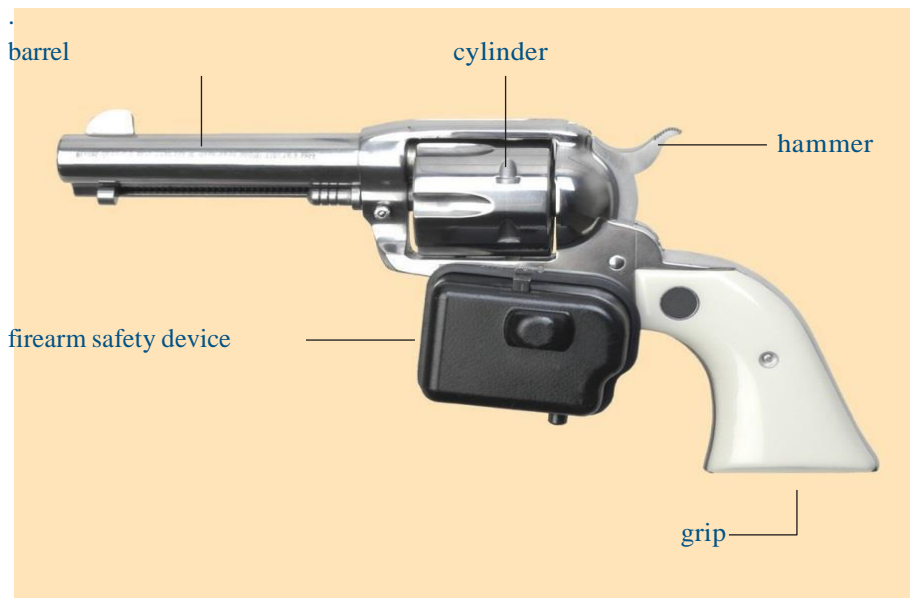
1. 打开装弹口盖。



2. 对每个膛室进行目视和实物检查，以确保左轮手枪没有装填子弹。



SINGLE-ACTION REVOLVER SAFE HANDLING



1. Open the loading gate.



2. Visually and physically inspect each chamber to ensure that the revolver is unloaded.



3. 移除要求与枪支一起出售的枪支安全装置。如果枪支安全装置阻止任何之前的步骤，请在合适的步骤，移除枪支安全装置。



4. 给转轮的一个膛室装入一颗训练弹，关闭装弹口盖、并且旋转转轮，这样训练弹就处于下一个要射击的位置了（左轮手枪需要被放置在半举起位置、或者再次打开装弹口盖）。



5. 打开装弹口盖，取出训练弹。



6. 对每个膛室进行目视和实物检查，以确保左轮手枪没有装填子弹。



7. 如果适用，装上枪支安全装置。



※ 1873 型号左轮手枪的规则：建议原版单动军用左轮手枪的接收者在转轮中放入 5 颗训练弹、击锤对准的膛室不装弹。

3. Remove the firearm safety device required to be sold with the firearm. If the firearm safety device prevents any of the previous steps, remove the firearm safety device during the appropriate step.



4. Load one dummy round into a chamber of the cylinder, close the loading gate and rotate the cylinder so that the round is in the next-to-fire position (the revolver may need to be placed on half-cock or the loading gate reopened).



5. Open the loading gate and unload the revolver.



6. Visually and physically inspect each chamber to ensure that the revolver is unloaded.



7. Apply the firearm safety device, if applicable.



* 1873 Rule: Recipients of original versions of single-action army revolvers should be advised to carry five rounds in the cylinder and leave the chamber under the hammer empty.

半自动手枪部件和操作

半自动手枪工作原理

半自动手枪有一个膛室。每次扳机被扣动时，子弹就会射出，空的弹壳会被自动提取和退出，击锤被翘起，这样一颗新的子弹就会被装填到膛室中。

左轮手枪和半自动手枪的主要区别是子弹如何存放在枪中的。左轮手枪是使用转轮来放置弹药。半自动手枪是使用弹匣来存放子弹。弹匣是一个独立的金属盒形容器，子弹就是被装填到弹匣中。弹匣通常位于握把内。按钮、或者接触点可以释放弹匣。

另一个区别是大多数的半自动手枪有一个“保险装置”，涉及来防止枪支在子弹上膛后被无意激发的。然而，保险装置不是不会故障，因此不要依靠保险装置来防范意外走火。保险装置应当被视为是一种额外的安全措施。

当保险装置处于“安全”位置时决不能扣动任何枪支上的扳机，因为此后在从来没有触碰扳机的情形下枪支可在任何时间射击。如果枪支被掉落，可能会掉落在非常坚硬的地面上，这样在没有触碰扳机时就会激活击发装置。

半自动手枪安全操作



SEMIAUTOMATIC PISTOL PARTS AND OPERATION

How a Semiautomatic Pistol Works

A semiautomatic pistol has a single chamber. Each time the trigger is pulled, a cartridge is fired, the empty case is automatically extracted and ejected, the hammer is cocked, and a new cartridge is loaded into the chamber.

The primary difference between revolvers and semiautomatic pistols is how the ammunition is held. Revolvers use a cylinder to hold ammunition. Semiautomatic pistols use a magazine to hold ammunition. A magazine is a separate metal boxlike container into which cartridges are loaded. It is usually located within the grip. A button or catch releases the magazine.

Another difference is most semiautomatic pistols have a “safety” that is designed to prevent firing when engaged. However, it is not foolproof so do not rely on the safety to prevent an accidental discharge. A safety should be considered an additional safety measure.

Never pull the trigger on any firearm with the safety in the “safe” position because thereafter the firearm could fire at any time without the trigger ever being touched. If a firearm is dropped, it may land hard enough to activate the firing mechanism without the trigger being touched.

SEMIAUTOMATIC PISTOL SAFE HANDLING



1. 移除弹匣。



2. 后退、锁定套筒。如果枪支的型号不允许套筒后退时锁定，手向后拉套筒，对膛室进行目视、以及实物检查，以确保其是空的。



3. 对膛室进行目视和实物检查，以确保枪支没有被装填子弹。



4. 如果适用，移除枪支安全装置。

如果枪支安全装置阻止任何之前的步骤，在合适的步骤，移除枪支安全装置。



5. 把一颗训练弹装入弹匣。



6. 把弹匣插入到枪支的握把中。



1. Remove the magazine.



2. Lock the slide back. If the model of firearm does not allow the slide to be locked back, pull the slide back, visually and physically inspect the chamber to ensure that it is clear.



3. Visually and physically inspect the chamber, to ensure that the firearm is unloaded.



4. Remove the firearm safety device, if applicable. If the firearm safety device prevents any of the previous steps, remove the firearm safety device during the appropriate step.



5. Load one dummy round into the magazine.



6. Insert the magazine into the magazine well of the firearm.



7. 操作套筒释放、或者拉回，以及释放套筒。



8. 移除弹匣。



9. 目视检查膛室，观察到一颗训练弹在弹匣被移除时仍然可以遗留在膛室中。



10. 后退、锁定套筒，以退出训练弹。
如果枪支是不允许套筒后退、被锁定的枪支，手向后拉套筒、对膛室进行实物检查、以确保膛室是空的。



11. 如果适用，关闭保险装置。



12. 如果适用，装上枪支安全装置。



7. Manipulate the slide release or pull back and release the slide.



8. Remove the magazine.



9. Visually inspect the chamber to reveal that a round can be chambered with the magazine removed.



10. Lock the slide back to eject the dummy round. If the firearm is of a model that does not allow the slide to be locked back, pull the slide back and physically check the chamber to ensure that the chamber is clear.



11. Apply the safety, if applicable.



12. Apply the firearm safety device, if applicable.



备注：如果你在插入弹匣之前释放套筒，在膛室内就不会有子弹。

注意事项

你不应当仅仅因为弹匣被从手枪上移除、就假设半自动手枪没有被装填子弹。

不要让套筒前进，**除非**你已经：

1. 再次检查确认膛室是空的，以及
2. 再次检查确认弹匣已经被**移除**。

如果你后退套筒、要退出子弹，检查膛室，让套筒前进，**然后**移除弹匣，这样即使你已经移除了弹匣，你有了一支已经装填子弹、具有危险的枪支（子弹位于膛室内）。这是很常见的，这个错误有时候是致命的。

总是首先移除弹匣！

Note: If you release the slide before inserting the magazine, there will NOT be a cartridge in the chamber.

CAUTION

You should NOT assume a semiautomatic pistol is unloaded just because the magazine is removed from the handgun.

Do not allow the slide to go forward UNLESS you have:

1. Checked again to be sure the chamber is empty, and
2. Checked again to be sure the magazine has been REMOVED.

If you pull the slide back ejecting the cartridge, check the chamber, let the slide go forward, and THEN remove the magazine, you have a loaded, dangerous firearm (a cartridge is in the chamber) even though you have removed the magazine. It is common and sometimes fatal to make this error.

ALWAYS REMOVE THE MAGAZINE

长枪安全操作

示范是从枪支没有装填子弹、以及如果适用、需要使用交付的枪支安全装置锁定枪支开始的。并且，在所有时间要保持枪口意识（就是说，枪支要指向安全方向，最好是向下指向地面）、以及遵守扳机纪律（就是说，扣扳机的手指要位于扳机护圈之外、并且与枪机并排放置），枪支接收者应针对每个枪支类型可正确、和安全的执行被认定的步骤。

以下针对长枪的安全操作示范普遍适用于每种枪支“类型”的各种枪支型号（例如：泵动式长枪、中折式左轮手枪等）。然而，规定的安全操作示范步骤可能不适用于一种特定型号的枪支。如果不能确定，请参照所有者使用手册、或者咨询司法部（DOJ）认证的讲师。

泵动式长枪



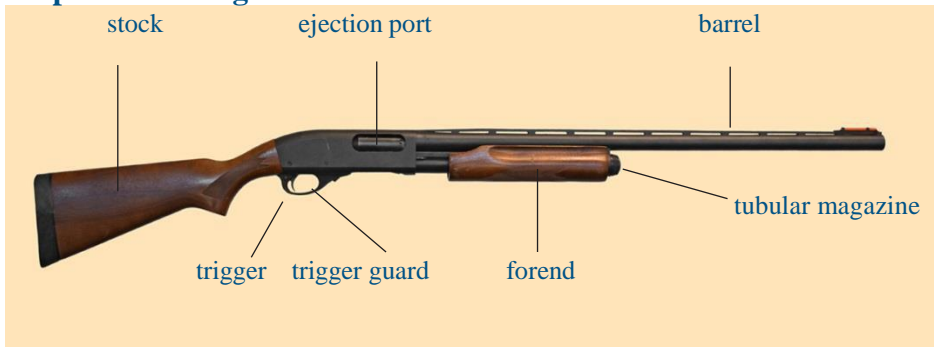
1. 打开抛壳口。
2. 对膛室进行目视和实物检查，以确保枪支没有被装填子弹。
对升弹板进行目视和实物检查，以确保弹仓没有被装填子弹（如果看不到升弹板，可能是散弹枪弹、或者子弹位于管状弹仓中）。
3. 移除枪支安全装置。如果枪支安全装置阻止了任何之前的步骤，在合适的步骤，移除枪支安全装置。
4. 在保持枪口意识和遵守扳机纪律的情形下，把一颗训练弹装入弹仓装弹口。
5. 向着接收者向后拉动前护木（或者枪支），可让训练弹进入到后膛。向前推动前护木，使得训练弹进入到膛室。训练弹应当是从管状弹仓移动到膛室。
6. 推动枪机释放按钮，并且再次向着接收者拉动前护木，可打开枪机。训练弹可从膛室提取，并且出抛壳口退出。
7. 操作保险装置。
8. 如果适用，装上枪支安全装置。

LONG GUN SAFE HANDLING

The demonstration shall commence with the firearm unloaded and locked with the firearm safety device with which it is required to be delivered, if applicable. While maintaining muzzle awareness (that is, the firearm is pointed in a safe direction, preferably down at the ground) and trigger discipline (that is, the trigger finger is outside of the trigger guard and alongside of the receiver) at all times, the firearms recipient shall correctly and safely perform the steps identified for each firearm type.

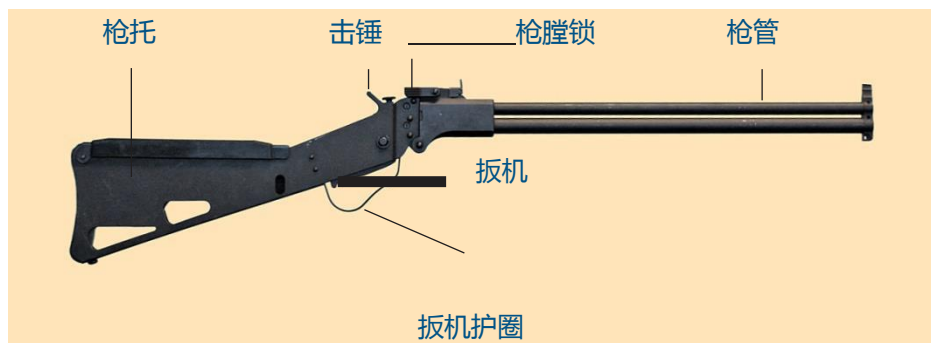
The following safe handling demonstration steps for long guns are generally applicable to the various firearm models of each firearm “type” (e.g. pump action long gun, break-top revolver, etc.). However, the specified safe handling demonstration steps may not be appropriate for a particular model of firearm. If uncertain, refer to the owner’s manual or consult with a DOJ Certified Instructor.

Pump Action Long Gun



1. Open the ejection port.
2. Visually and physically inspect the chamber to ensure the firearm is unloaded. Visually and physically inspect the magazine follower to ensure the magazine is unloaded (if the magazine follower is not visible, there may be shotshells or cartridges lodged in the tubular magazine).
3. Remove the firearm safety device. If the firearm safety device prevents any of the previous steps, remove the firearm safety device during the appropriate step.
4. While maintaining muzzle awareness and trigger discipline, load one dummy round into the magazine loading port.
5. Pull the forend (or forearm) rearward toward the receiver causing the dummy round to enter the breech. Push the forend forward to chamber the round. The dummy round should have moved from the tubular magazine into the chamber.
6. Push the action (carrier) release button and again pull the forend toward the receiver causing the action to open. The dummy round should extract from the chamber and be ejected through the ejection port.
7. Engage the safety.
8. Apply the firearm safety device, if applicable.

中折式长枪



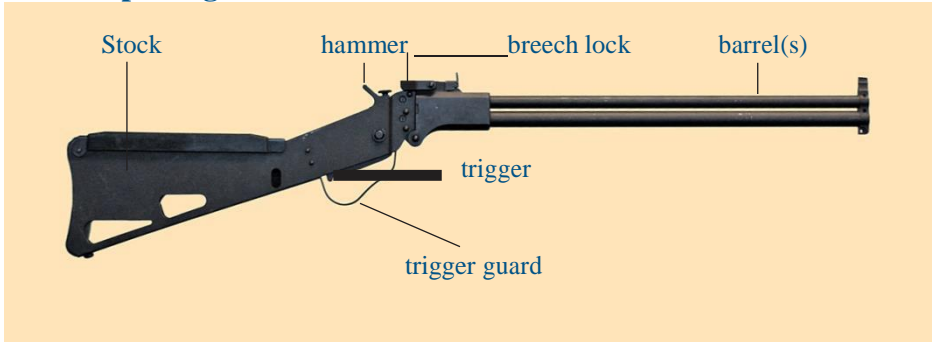
1. 打开枪膛。
2. 对膛室/枪管进行目视和实物检查，以确保枪支没有被装填子弹。
3. 移除枪支安全装置。如果枪支安全装置阻止了任何之前的步骤，在合适的步骤，移除枪支安全装置。
4. 在保持枪口意识和遵守扳机纪律的情形下，把一颗训练弹装入枪管中。
5. 关闭和锁定枪机。
6. 解锁和打开枪机。
7. 移除训练弹。
8. 如果适用，装上枪支安全装置。

手动枪机长枪



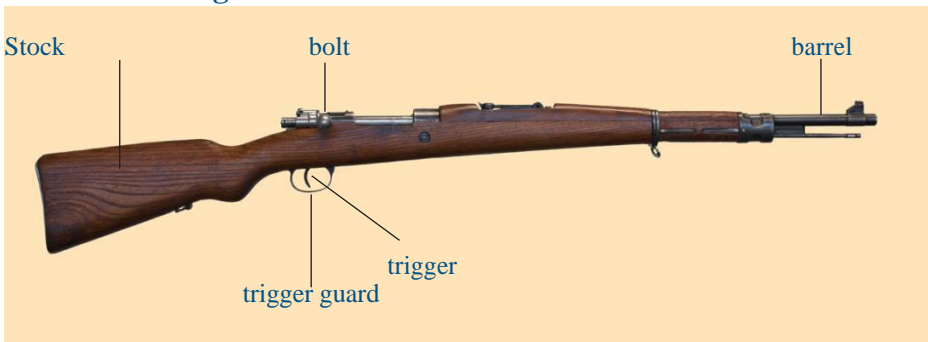
1. 对膛室/枪管进行目视和实物检查，以确保长枪没有被装填子弹。并且对内置弹仓进行目视和实物检查，以确保其没有被装填子弹。
2. 移除枪支安全装置。如果枪支安全装置阻止任何之前的步骤，在合适的步骤，移除枪支安全装置。
3. 在保持枪口意识和遵守扳机纪律的情形下，把一颗训练弹装入膛室/枪管中。
4. 关闭和锁定枪机。
5. 解锁和打开枪机。
6. 移除训练弹。
7. 如果适用，装上枪支安全装置。

Break-Top Long Gun



1. Open the breech.
2. Visually and physically inspect the chamber/barrel to ensure the firearm is unloaded.
3. Remove the firearm safety device. If the firearm safety device prevents any of the previous steps, remove the firearm safety device during the appropriate step.
4. While maintaining muzzle awareness and trigger discipline, load one dummy round into a barrel.
5. Close and lock the action.
6. Unlock and open the action.
7. Remove the dummy round.
8. Apply the firearm safety device, if applicable.

Bolt Action Long Gun



1. Visually and physically inspect the chamber/barrel to ensure the long gun is unloaded. Also visually and physically inspect the internal magazine to ensure it is unloaded.
2. Remove the firearm safety device. If the firearm safety device prevents any of the previous steps, remove the firearm safety device during the appropriate step.
3. While maintaining muzzle awareness and trigger discipline, load one dummy round into the chamber/barrel.
4. Close and lock the action.
5. Unlock and open the action.
6. Remove the dummy round.
7. Apply the firearm safety device, if applicable.

杠杆式枪机长枪

在操作带有带有外露击锤的杠杆式枪机长枪时，请谨慎使用，并且就正确的操作步骤咨询一位司法部（DOJ）认证的讲师。仅使用平头弹、中空弹、圆头弹、或者类似的训练弹。在带有管状弹仓的，适用中央底火弹药的步枪中决不能使用尖头弹、或者锥形弹尖的训练弹。未能遵守这些说明可能会导致你自己、或者其他人受伤、或者损坏你的枪支。



1. 打开枪膛。
2. 对膛室/枪管进行目视和实物检查，以确保枪支没有被装填子弹。对升弹板进行目视和实物检查，以确保弹仓没有被装填子弹（如果看不到升弹板，子弹可能位于管状弹仓中）。
3. 移除枪支安全装置。如果枪支安全装置阻止任何之前的步骤，在合适的步骤，移除枪支安全装置。
4. 在保持枪口意识和遵守扳机纪律的情形下，把一颗训练弹装入膛室/枪管中。
5. 关闭和锁定枪机。
6. 解锁和打开枪机。
7. 移除训练弹。
8. 如果适用，装上枪支安全装置。

Lever Action Long Gun

When handling a lever action firearm with an exposed hammer, please use caution and consult with a DOJ Certified Instructor for proper handling steps. Use only flat point, hollow point, round nose flat point, or similar rounds. Never use pointed or conical point rounds in a center fire rifle with a tubular magazine. Failure to follow these instructions may result in injury to yourself or others, or cause damage to your firearm.



1. Open the breech.
2. Visually and physically inspect the chamber/barrel to ensure the firearm is unloaded. Visually and physically inspect the magazine follower to ensure the magazine is unloaded (if the magazine follower is not visible, there may be cartridges lodged in the tubular magazine).
3. Remove the firearm safety device. If the firearm safety device prevents any of the previous steps, remove the firearm safety device during the appropriate step.
4. While maintaining muzzle awareness and trigger discipline, load one dummy round into the chamber/barrel.
5. Close and lock the action.
6. Unlock and open the action.
7. Remove the dummy round.
8. Apply the firearm safety device, if applicable.

带有可拆卸弹仓的半自动长枪



1. 移除弹仓。
2. 向后拉动枪栓，如果可能，锁定其处于打开状态。
3. 对枪管/膛室进行目视和实物检查，以确保枪支没有被装填子弹。
4. 移除枪支安全装置。如果枪支安全装置阻止任何之前的步骤，在合适的步骤，移除枪支安全装置。
5. 在保持枪口意识和遵守扳机纪律的情形下，把一颗训练弹装入弹仓中。
6. 把弹仓插入到弹仓匣。
7. 关闭和锁定枪机。
8. 解锁和打开枪机。
9. 移除训练弹。
10. 如果适用，装上枪支安全装置。

带有固定弹仓的半自动长枪



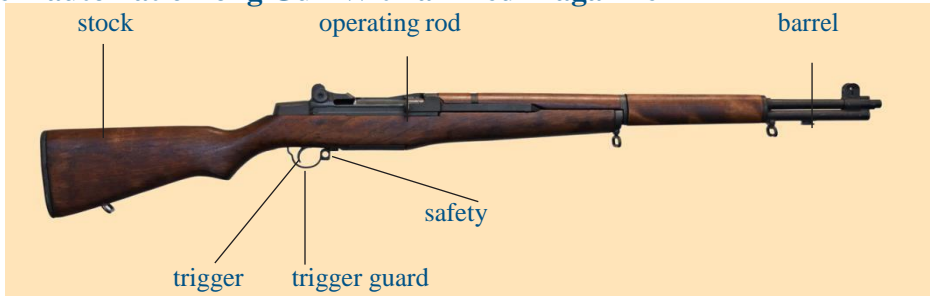
1. 向后拉动枪栓，如果可能，锁定其处于打开状态。
2. 对枪管/膛室进行目视和实物检查，以确保枪支没有被装填子弹。 并且对内置弹仓进行目视和实物检查，以确保其没有被装填子弹。
3. 移除枪支安全装置。如果枪支安全装置阻止任何之前的步骤，在合适的步骤，移除枪支安全装置。
4. 在保持枪口意识和遵守扳机纪律的情形下，把一颗训练弹装入弹仓中。
5. 关闭和锁定枪机。
6. 解锁和打开枪机。
7. 移除训练弹（训练弹应当从膛室提取、并且从枪膛中退出）。

Semiautomatic Long Gun With a Detachable Magazine



1. Remove the magazine.
2. Pull the bolt back and lock it open if possible.
3. Visually and physically inspect the barrel/chamber to ensure the firearm is unloaded.
4. Remove the firearm safety device. If the firearm safety device prevents any of the previous steps, remove the firearm safety device during the appropriate step.
5. While maintaining muzzle awareness and trigger discipline, load one dummy round into the magazine.
6. Insert the magazine into the magazine well.
7. Close and lock the action.
8. Unlock and open the action.
9. Remove the dummy round.
10. Apply the firearm safety device, if applicable.

Semiautomatic Long Gun With a Fixed Magazine



1. Pull the bolt back and lock it open if possible.
2. Visually and physically inspect the barrel/chamber to ensure the firearm is unloaded. Also visually and physically inspect the internal magazine to ensure it is unloaded.
3. Remove the firearm safety device. If the firearm safety device prevents any of the previous steps, remove the firearm safety device during the appropriate step.
4. While maintaining muzzle awareness and trigger discipline, load one dummy round into the magazine.
5. Close and lock the action.
6. Unlock and open the action.
7. Remove the dummy round (the dummy round should have extracted from the chamber and ejected from the breech).

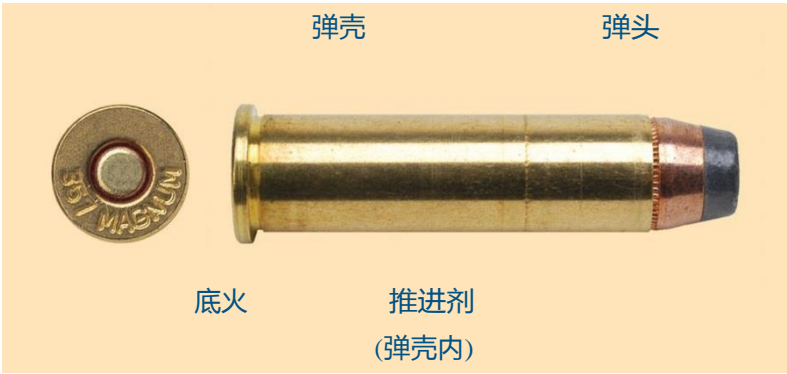
弹药

安全操作枪支经常被忽视的一个方面就是要知道你使用的弹药。 你知道你的枪支可以安全的使用哪一种弹药，这是很重要的。

弹药部件

一颗枪支子弹，通常被称为一颗“定装弹药”，是一个单位的弹药，由四个部分组成： 弹壳，底火，推进剂、以及弹头。

子弹部件



弹壳是金属圆柱体，一端封闭，其包括其他三个部件。

底火是用于点火、对冲击敏感的化合物。 推进剂是一种可快速燃烧的化合物。

弹头是从枪支射出的抛射物。弹头通常是由铅制成的，有时候会覆盖一层铜、或者其他金属，位于子弹的尖端。人们通常错误的认为把整个子弹当作“弹头”。 实际上弹头是子弹的一部分。

枪激发的物理原理

为了理解枪支的力量，了解一些枪激发的物理原理很有帮助。 击锤的落下可引起底火引燃粉末，其燃烧会产生气体。 这些快速膨胀的气体推动弹头通过枪管，并且射向目标。气体对于枪支的推动导致了所谓的后座力。一些射手会被后座力吓一跳。 枪支在其能够产生多大后座力方面会有所不同。对后座力的预期可能会使得没有经验射手把枪支抓的太紧、或者退缩。 正确使用枪支射击，可把后座力给射手带来的负面影响降到最低。

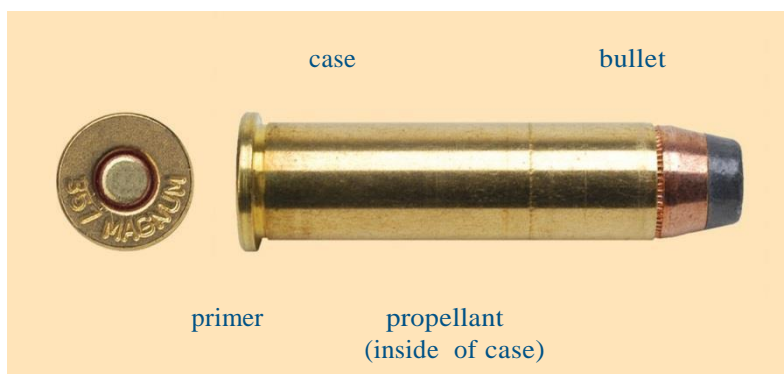
AMMUNITION

An often overlooked aspect of safe firearm operation is knowing about the ammunition you use. It is important for you to know which ammunition can be used safely in your firearm.

Ammunition Components

A firearm cartridge, commonly referred to as a “round,” is a single unit of ammunition made up of four parts: the case, the primer, the propellant and the bullet.

Components of a Cartridge



The case is the metal cylinder that is closed at one end and contains the other three components.

The primer is the impact-sensitive chemical compound used for ignition. The propellant is a fast-burning chemical compound.

The bullet is the projectile fired from a firearm. It is usually made of lead, sometimes covered with a layer of copper or other metal and is located at the tip of the cartridge. People often mistakenly refer to the entire cartridge as a “bullet.” Actually the bullet is just one part of a cartridge.

PHYSICS OF GUNFIRE

To understand the power of a firearm, it is helpful to know some of the physics of gunfire. The fall of the hammer causes the primer to ignite the powder, which burns to produce gases. These rapidly-expanding gases push the bullet through the barrel and toward the target. The push of gases against the firearm results in what is called recoil. Some shooters are startled by recoil. Firearms vary in how much recoil they generate. Anticipation of recoil may cause an inexperienced shooter to grasp the firearm too tightly or flinch. Shooting a firearm properly minimizes the negative effects of recoil on the shooter.

枪支和弹药的口径

枪支和弹药是以多种口径来制造的。枪支口径指的是枪管的直径。左轮手枪通常在枪管上有口径信息。半自动手枪通常在套筒上有口径信息。弹药口径指的是弹头的直径。弹药的包装盒上有口径信息。一些较常见的口径分别为.22, .45, 以及 9 毫米。你必须仅使用由你枪支制造商推荐的弹药口径。



.357 麦格农子弹



9 毫米的鲁格尔子弹



仅仅因为子弹能装入你的枪支，这并不意味着子弹可安全射击。枪支或许不能承受由于使用不正确弹药所产生的压力。这可能会导致损坏枪支、以及可能会伤到你、或者旁观者。

决不能射击旧的、脏的、被腐蚀的、或者湿的弹药、或者不能被完全识别的弹药。使用这些弹药可能会引发故障，例如：枪支卡壳、或者走火、或者炸膛。决不能把弹药扔到垃圾桶。给你当地的废物部门打电话，请求正确的处理说明。

一些弹药是不合法的。你的枪支经销商可帮助你、为你的枪支识别正确和合法的弹药。仅从授权的弹药经销商购买你的弹药。

FIREARM AND AMMUNITION CALIBERS

Firearms and ammunition are made in various calibers. Firearm caliber refers to barrel diameter. Revolvers generally have the caliber information on the barrel. Semiautomatic pistols generally have the caliber information on the slide. Ammunition caliber refers to bullet diameter. Ammunition has the caliber information on the box. Some of the more common calibers are the .22, .45, and 9 mm. You must only use the caliber of ammunition recommended by the manufacturer of your firearm.



.357 Magnum



9 mm Luger

Just because a cartridge fits your firearm does not necessarily mean the cartridge is safe to shoot. A firearm may not be able to handle the pressure created by using incorrect ammunition. This could result in damage to the firearm and possible injury to yourself or bystanders.

Never shoot ammunition that is old, dirty, corroded or wet, or ammunition that cannot be fully identified. This could cause a malfunction such as a jam or a misfire, or explosion of the firearm. Never throw ammunition in the trash. Call your local refuse department and ask for proper disposal instructions.

Some ammunition is illegal. Your firearms dealer can help you identify the correct and legal ammunition for your firearm. Purchase your ammunition from an authorized ammunition dealer only.

危险射程

为了能够安全使用枪支射击，你不仅需要知道你的目标，而且需要知道你弹药的危险射程。危险射程是弹头可以飞行的距离。大多数的弹药至少可飞行一英里，一些弹药可以飞行超过两英里。因此，即使你要射向仅有几英尺、或者码距离的目标，你的弹头可以超过你的目标飞行更远的距离。随着弹头的飞行，潜在的破坏会加大。危险射程的重要性在于你必须考虑到弹头在超出目标之后可以进一步飞行多长的距离，因为射偏、或者穿过目标的弹头可以打到人、或者物体。如果你只想到你的目标、没有想到危险射程，你可能错误的认为某人、或者某事距离危险‘非常遥远’。

需要记住的另一个重要的注意事项是大多数弹药可以容易的穿透房屋的内墙、并且在失去能量之前仍然可飞行一段距离。高速度、或者麦格农弹药甚至于具有更大的穿透、以及更远的危险射程。

请记住：一旦你射击，你就需要对由你的弹头引发的任何破坏、或者伤害负责。

故障

任何机器都会出现故障。枪支也不例外。如果你的枪支出现故障，总是要记住基本的安全规则，并且做以下操作：

故障处理

停止射击！

让枪支指向安全方向。

等待 10 秒钟。

寻求能胜任的帮助。

如果你在射击场，在出现故障时通常采用的程序是你的枪支指向安全方向，让你的手指离开扳机、举起你不射击的手，直到射击场的工作人员过来。你处于潜在的危险状况中！

DANGEROUS RANGE

In order to shoot a firearm safely, you need to know not only your target but also the dangerous range of your ammunition. The dangerous range is the distance that a bullet can travel. Most ammunition can travel at least a mile, with some having the capability of traveling MORE than two miles. Therefore, even though you may fire at a target only a few feet or yards away, your bullet could travel far beyond your target. As it travels, the potential for damage widens. The importance of the dangerous range is that you must consider how much farther the bullet can travel beyond the target because a bullet that misses or passes through a target could strike a person or object. If you think only of your target and not the dangerous range, you might mistakenly think someone or something is 'too far away' to be in danger.

Another important point to remember is that most ammunition can easily penetrate the interior walls of a house and still travel some distance before losing its energy. High velocity or magnum ammunition has even greater penetration and distance capabilities.

Remember: Once you fire, you are responsible for any damage or injury your bullet causes.

MALFUNCTIONS

Any machine can malfunction. A firearm is no different. If your firearm malfunctions, always keep the basic safety rules in mind and do the following:

CAUTION

STOP FIRING!

KEEP THE GUN POINTED IN A SAFE DIRECTION.

WAIT TEN SECONDS.

SEEK COMPETENT HELP.

If you are at a range, the usual procedure to follow when a malfunction occurs is to keep your firearm pointed down range, keep your finger off the trigger and raise your non-shooting hand until a range official arrives. You have a potentially dangerous situation!



第3章：自我测试

1. “危险射程”的重要性是弹头在超过预定的目标可飞行更长的距离。(第 27 页)

True False

2. 半自动手枪的保险装置不是万无一失的。(第 17 页)

True False

3. 仅仅因为子弹可以装入你的枪支，这并不意味着子弹可安全射击。(第 26 页)

True False

4. 在枪支出现故障情形下，你应当：(第 27 页)

- A. 把手指放在扳机上。
- B. 立即放下枪支。
- C. 尝试和判定故障出现在哪里。
- D. 要让枪支指向安全的方向。

5. 在确保双动左轮手枪指向安全方向、并且你的手指离开扳机之后，你可以通过哪一选项开始从枪支退出子弹：(第 13 页)

- A. 打开转轮。
- B. 后退、锁定套筒。
- C. 打开装弹口盖。
- D. 推动弹匣解脱柄。

6. 枪支、或者弹药的口径指的是：(第 26 页)

- A. 枪管长度。
- B. 弹匣容量。
- C. 枪管、或者弹头的直径。
- D. 弹头的速度。

7. 弹匣是以下哪一项的部件：(第 17 页)

- A. 单动左轮手枪。
- B. 双动左轮手枪。
- C. 半自动手枪。
- D. 单动、以及双动左轮手枪。

答案：1: True, 2: True, 3: True, 4: D, 5: A, 6: C, 7: C



CHAPTER 3: Self Test

The importance of the “dangerous range” is that a bullet can travel far beyond the intended target. (page 27)

True False

2. The safety on a semiautomatic pistol is not foolproof. (page 17)

True False

3. Just because a cartridge fits into your firearm does not necessarily mean it is safe to shoot. (page 26)

True False

4. In the case of a malfunction, you should: (page 27)

- A. Keep your finger on the trigger.
- B. Immediately drop the firearm.
- C. Try and determine where the malfunction is.
- D. Keep the gun pointed in a safe direction.

5. After ensuring a double-action revolver is pointed in a safe direction and with your finger off the trigger, you begin unloading the firearm by: (page 13)

- A. Opening the cylinder.
- B. Locking the slide back.
- C. Opening the loading gate.
- D. Pushing the magazine release.

6. Firearm or ammunition caliber refers to: (page 26)

- A. Barrel length.
- B. Magazine capacity.
- C. Barrel or bullet diameter.
- D. Bullet velocity.

7. A magazine is part of a: (page 17)

- A. Single-action revolver.
- B. Double-action revolver.
- C. Semiautomatic pistol.
- D. Single-action and a double- action revolver.

第 4 章

枪支所有权



了解你枪支的安全特性

针对你正在考虑购买枪支的安全特性寻求专业销售人员的建议。选择最适合你个人需要的枪支。询问大量的问题！询问你选择枪支可以使用的正确弹药。

要完全熟悉你所选择枪支的机械性能。通过正确了解你枪支的工作原理，你更有可能识别任何可能的安全问题。

仔细阅读所有说明资料

当你购买新的枪支时，应当向你提供你枪支制造商的用户手册。通常可通过书面、或者电话联系制造商来获得所使用枪支的用户手册。

仔细阅读用户手册，并且通过使用它要让你自己熟悉枪支、和其操作。

参加枪支培训课程

你在获得你的驾照之前，为了帮助你学习驾车，你可能会有一些“驾车”培训和实践。这也适用于枪支所有者。熟练使用和了解你枪支的操作原理的最佳方法就是参加“亲自动手”培训课程。许多枪支培训课程可以提供额外的安全信息。

要了解你所在区域培训课程的信息，请联系当地的枪支经销商、或者枪支安全组织。

清洁和维修

枪支维修是成为一位负责任枪支所有者的不可或缺的一部分。枪支应当定期清洁、特别是在长期存放之后更应清洁。每次使用之后，应当清洁枪管。累积的水分、赃物、或者油脂可能会干扰枪支的效率和安全操作。

CHAPTER 4

Firearm Ownership



UNDERSTAND THE SAFETY ASPECTS OF YOUR FIREARM

Get advice from a professional sales person on the safety aspects of the firearm you are considering buying. Select the firearm that best suits your personal needs. Ask a lot of questions! Ask about the correct ammunition for the firearm you have selected.

Become thoroughly familiar with the mechanics of the firearm you have selected. By knowing exactly how your firearm works, you are more likely to recognize any possible safety problems.

CAREFULLY READ ALL INSTRUCTIONAL MATERIAL

An owner's manual from the manufacturer of your firearm should be provided when you buy a new firearm. Manuals for used firearms usually can be obtained by writing or calling the manufacturer.

Carefully read the manual and use it to familiarize yourself with the firearm and its operation.

ENROLL IN A FIREARM TRAINING COURSE

To help you learn to drive a car you probably had some "behind the wheel" training and practice before you got your driver's license. This also applies to firearm ownership. The best way to become skilled in using and understanding how your firearm operates is to enroll in a "hands-on" training course. There are many firearm training courses that can provide additional safety information.

For information on training courses in your area, contact a local firearms dealer or firearms safety organization.

CLEANING AND REPAIR

Maintenance is part of being a responsible firearms owner. Firearms should be cleaned regularly and especially after prolonged storage. The barrel should be cleaned after every use. Accumulated moisture, dirt or grease can interfere with the efficient and safe operation of a firearm.

枪支清洁套件和材料可从大多数枪支经销商处购买。 请注意，一些枪支清洁物质是有毒的。 仔细阅读和遵守清洁产品上的说明。

你应当在一个你不会受到干扰的地方清洁你的枪支。 你在开始之前，总是要确保你的枪支没有装填子弹、并且从清洁区域移除任何弹药。 如果没有正确和安全的遵守清洁程序，可能会发生事故。 因此，你应当遵守你的用户手册、以及你的清洁产品上的清洁说明。 枪支经销商、或者枪匠也是清洁信息很好的来源。

在所有时间都要仔细小心、以确保足够的通风，这样可降低吸入铅颗粒的风险。 为了防范铅颗粒的意外吸入，在没有首先洗手前决不能接触食物或者饮料。 在接触铅时不要吸烟。 在接触铅之后要彻底洗手。

要定期检查你拥有的所有枪支，以确保这些枪支处于良好的工作状态。 如果你注意到任何问题，让一位胜任的枪匠检查你的枪支。 任何维修只能由枪匠或枪支的制造商进行。 你不应当尝试对你的枪支进行任何重大的修改。 一些修改是违法、以及危险的。 它们也会让制造商的保修期无效。

通过对你的枪支进行正确的维护，你可以确保你的枪支可以安全操作、并且在多年内可靠的运行。



Firearm cleaning kits and materials can be purchased from most firearms dealers. Be aware that some firearm cleaning substances are toxic. Carefully read and follow the instructions on the cleaning products.

You should clean your firearm in a location where you will have no distractions. Before you begin, always make sure your firearm is unloaded and remove any ammunition from the cleaning area. Accidents can happen if cleaning procedures are not followed correctly and safely. Therefore, you should follow the cleaning instructions in your owner's manual and on your cleaning products. Firearms dealers or gunsmiths also are good sources for cleaning information.

Care should be taken to ensure adequate ventilation at all times to reduce the risk of inhaling lead particles. To avoid accidental ingestion of lead particles, never handle food or drink without first washing your hands. Do not smoke when exposed to lead. Wash your hands thoroughly after exposure.

Periodically inspect all firearms you own to be sure that they are in good working condition. If you notice any problems, have your firearm checked by a competent gunsmith. Any repairs should be made only by a gunsmith or the manufacturer of the firearm. You should not attempt to make any major modifications to your firearm. Some modifications are illegal and dangerous. They also could void the manufacturer's warranty.

By keeping your firearm properly maintained, you will ensure that it is safe to operate and will function reliably for many years.



安全和存放装置

如果你决定把枪支存放在你的家中，你必须要考虑如何以安全和可靠的方法存放枪支的问题。加利福尼亚州认识到安全存放强制性的重要性，要求在加州售出的所有枪支要带有一个司法部（DOJ）批准的枪支安全装置、或者购买者拥有可以满足司法部（DOJ）规定监管标准的枪支保险箱的证明。司法部（DOJ）批准的枪支安全装置和枪支保险箱标准的最新列表可以在以下的司法部网站看到：<http://oag.ca.gov/firearms/fsdcertlist>.

目前民众可以选择不同价位、众多的安全和存放装置。一些装置是基于锁定机制，目的在于让枪支免于被装填子弹、或者射击，但是这些装置不能防范枪支被操作、或者偷盗。也有带锁的可让枪支不被看见的存放箱。为了最大程度的安全，你应当使用一个锁定枪支的安全装置、和一个带锁的存放箱方存放你没有装填子弹的枪支。

两种最常见的锁定机构为扳机锁和钢丝锁。扳机锁通常是两件套的设备，可安装在扳机和扳机护圈周围、以防止扣动扳机。扳机锁一边有一个锁柱可正好放入到另一边的孔中。扳机锁可以使用钥匙、或者密码锁定。钢丝锁通常是通过让强力钢丝穿过枪支的扳机形成一个圆环、来阻止对枪支的操作、以及防范意外射击。然而，扳机锁以及钢丝锁都不能用阻止人接触到枪支。

较小的锁箱、以及较大的枪支保险箱是两种最常见的带锁存放箱类型。锁箱和枪支保险箱的一个好处在于它们可用于完全防范枪支意外操作和丢失。锁箱通常是采用结实的、高等级金属制成，可使用钥匙或者密码打开。枪支保险箱非常重，通常至少为 50 磅。尽管枪支保险箱通常是最为昂贵的枪支存放装置，但是它们通常也更为可靠和安全。

请记住：安全和存放装置只有在你采取预防措施保护它们的钥匙或者密码的情形下才能安全可靠。



SAFETY AND STORAGE DEVICES

If you decide to keep a firearm in your home you must consider the issue of how to store the firearm in a safe and secure manner. California recognizes the importance of safe storage by requiring that all firearms sold in California be accompanied by a DOJ-approved firearms safety device or proof that the purchaser owns a gun safe that meets regulatory standards established by the DOJ. The current list of DOJ-approved firearms safety devices and the gun safe standards can be viewed at the following DOJ website:
<http://oag.ca.gov/firearms/fsdcertlist>.

There are a variety of safety and storage devices currently available to the public in a wide range of prices. Some devices are locking mechanisms designed to keep the firearm from being loaded or fired, but don't prevent the firearm from being handled or stolen. There are also locking storage containers that hold the firearm out of sight. For maximum safety you should use both a firearm safety device and a locking storage container to store your unloaded firearm.

Two of the most common locking mechanisms are trigger locks and cable locks. Trigger locks are typically two-piece devices that fit around the trigger and trigger guard to prevent access to the trigger. One side has a post that fits into a hole in the other side. They are locked by a key or combination locking mechanism. Cable locks typically work by looping a strong steel cable through the action of the firearm to block the firearm's operation and prevent accidental firing. However, neither trigger locks nor cable locks are designed to prevent access to the firearm.

Smaller lock boxes and larger gun safes are two of the most common types of locking storage containers. One advantage of lock boxes and gun safes is that they are designed to completely prevent unintended handling and removal of a firearm. Lock boxes are generally constructed of sturdy, high-grade metal opened by either a key or combination lock. Gun safes are quite heavy, usually weighing at least 50 pounds. While gun safes are typically the most expensive firearm storage devices, they are generally more reliable and secure.

Remember: Safety and storage devices are only as secure as the precautions you take to protect the key or combination to the lock.



防范儿童触碰枪支的办法

作为一位负责任的枪支所有者，无论你是否孩子，你需要了解防范儿童触碰枪支的办法。

无论何时当孩子可能在附近出现时，无论孩子是你自己的、或者朋友的、亲属、或者邻居的，在你的家中存放枪支和弹药时应当采取附加的安全措施。

- 总是在你的枪支没有装填子弹的情形下存放。
- 使用枪支安全装置、并且把枪支存放在一个带锁的箱子中。
- 把弹药单独存放在另一个带锁的箱子中。

总是安全的存放你的枪支是防范儿童触碰你枪支最佳的办法；但是，你选择的存放地点可增加另一个安全因素。在你的家中仔细选择存放地点，特别是如果孩子就在周围时，更应如此。

- 不要把你的枪支存放在可以被看见的地方。
- 不要把你的枪支存放在床头柜中、你的床垫、或者枕头下面、或者壁橱架子上。
- 不要把你的枪支和你的贵重物品（例如：珠宝、或者照相机）一起存放，除非枪支被锁在一个安全的柜子中。
- 确保你存放你的枪支和弹药的地点不会容易的被孩子接触到。
- 考虑把不是用于自卫的枪支、以安全和可靠的方法存放在远离家的地方。

METHODS OF CHILDPROOFING

As a responsible firearm owner, you need to be aware of the methods of childproofing your firearm, whether or not you have children.

Whenever children could be around, whether your own, or a friend's, relative's or neighbor's, additional safety steps should be taken when storing firearms and ammunition in your home.

- Always store your firearm unloaded.
- Use a firearms safety device AND store the firearm in a locked container.
- Store the ammunition separately in a locked container.

Always storing your firearm securely is the best method of childproofing your firearm; however, your choice of a storage place can add another element of safety. Carefully choose the storage place in your home especially if children may be around.

- Do not store your firearm where it is visible.
- Do not store your firearm in a bedside table, under your mattress or pillow, or on a closet shelf.
- Do not store your firearm among your valuables (such as jewelry or cameras) unless it is locked in a secure container.
- Make sure the location you store your firearm and ammunition is not easily accessible to children.
- Consider storing firearms not possessed for self-defense in a safe and secure manner away from the home.



第 4 章：自我测试

1. 仔细阅读你收到的和枪支一起的所有说明资料，这是很重要的。（第 29 页）

True False

2. 当对枪支进行某些修改时，可能让枪支的质保失效。（第 30 页）

True False

3. 把装有子弹的枪支存放在你的床头柜中是安全的。（第 32 页）

True False

4. 两种常见的枪支安全装置是扳机锁和钢丝锁。（第 31 页）

True False

5. 应当采取以下哪些步骤来防范儿童触碰你的枪支？（第 32 页）

A. 使用枪支安全装置、并且把枪支存放在带锁的箱子中。

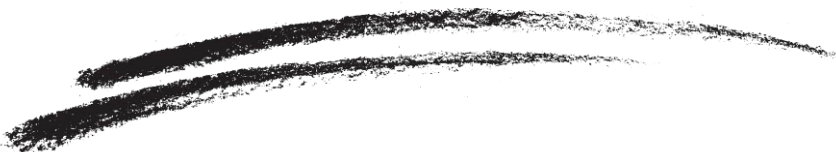
B. 总是在你的枪支没有装填子弹的情形下存放。

C. 把弹药单独存放在带锁的箱子中。

D. 上述全部选项。

1: True, 2: True, 3: False, 4: True, 5: D

答案：



CHAPTER 4: Self Test

It is important to carefully read all instructional material you receive with your firearm. (page 29)

True False

2. Certain modifications, when made to a firearm, may void its warranty. (page 30)

True False

3. It is safe to store a loaded firearm in your bedside table. (page 32)

True False

4. Two common firearms safety devices are trigger locks and cable locks. (page 31)

True False

5. Which of the following steps should be taken to “childproof” your firearm? (page 32)

- A. Use a firearms safety device AND store the firearm in a locked container.
- B. Always store your firearm unloaded.
- C. Store ammunition separately in a locked container.
- D. All of the above.

Answers: 1: True, 2: True, 3: False, 4: True, 5: D

被禁止的枪支转让和代购



什么是非法代购？

非法代购指的是为被法律禁止拥有枪支的一些人购买枪支、或者为不希望她、或者她的名字与交易联系起来的一些人购买枪支。

没有加州枪支经销商执照的人士把枪支转让给另一个没有执照的人士、并且这样的转让不是通过一个具有执照的枪支经销商进行的，这是违反加州法律的。（刑法典，§27545。）这样的转让可能被当作重罪来惩处。（刑法典，§27590。）

而且，出现以下情形是违反联邦法律的（1）在枪支购买申请书中针对重要的事实，例如姓名，提供错误或者虚假的陈述，最终获得枪支（俗称“说谎购买”）（18 U.S.C. 922(a)(6)），或者（2）明知某人是被联邦法律禁止拥有和购买枪支的人，仍然把枪支转让给对方。（18 U.S.C. 922(d).）按照联邦法律这样的转让可被处以 \$250,000 的罚款和联邦监狱 10 年的刑期。（18 U.S.C. 924(a)(2).）

关于被禁止的枪支转让和代购需要记住的事项：

非法枪支购买（非法代购）是联邦罪行。

非法枪支购买可面临 10 年监狱刑期的重罪定罪判决、以及高达 \$250,000 的罚款。

购买枪支、并且把其给予被禁止拥有枪支的人士是一项州和联邦罪行。

决不能为被法律禁止拥有枪支或者不能拥有枪支的人士购买枪支。

Prohibited Firearms Transfers and Straw Purchases



What is a straw purchase?

A straw purchase is buying a gun for someone who is prohibited by law from possessing one, or buying a gun for someone who does not want his or her name associated with the transaction.

It is a violation of California law for a person who is not licensed as a California firearms dealer to transfer a firearm to another unlicensed person, without conducting such a transfer through a licensed firearms dealer. (Pen. Code, § 27545.) Such a transfer may be punishable as a felony. (Pen. Code, § 27590.)

Furthermore, it is a violation of federal law to either (1) make a false or fictitious statement on an application to purchase a firearm about a material fact, such as the identity of the person who ultimately will acquire the firearm (commonly known as "lying and buying") (18 U.S.C. 922(a)(6)), or (2) knowingly transfer a firearm to a person who is prohibited by federal law from possessing and purchasing it. (18 U.S.C. 922(d).) Such transfers are punishable under federal law by a \$250,000 fine and 10 years in federal prison. (18 U.S.C. 924(a)(2).)

Things to remember about prohibited firearms transfers and straw purchases:

An illegal firearm purchase (straw purchase) is a federal crime.

An illegal firearm purchase can bring a felony conviction sentence of 10 years in jail and a fine of up to \$250,000.

Buying a gun and giving it to someone who is prohibited from owning one is a state and federal crime.

Never buy a gun for someone who is prohibited by law or unable to do so.

第 5 章

枪支法律



法律介绍

作为枪支的所有者，你有责任了解和遵守关于枪支所有权的所有联邦、州和地方法律。以下描述的很多法律是关于在家中如何拥有、使用和存放枪支，值得认真学习。本章简要的概述了管辖除了执法人员、或者军队成员之外的人士使用枪支、特别是使用手枪的州法律。本章的目的不是针对具体的情况提供个别指导，也不是解释联邦、或者当地的法律。鼓励有特定问题的人士寻求律师的法律建议、或者咨询他们当地的执法机构、当地的检察官、或者法律图书馆。

枪支的销售和转让

在加州，只有获得执照的加州枪支经销商有资格零售枪支。这些零售销售需要购买者提供个人识别信息，用于枪支经销商必须提交给司法部（DOJ）的经销商销售记录（DROS）文件。枪支经销商向购买者交付枪支之前，会有一个强制要求的 10 天等待期。在这 10 天等待期间，司法部（DOJ）会开展一项枪支拥有资格的背景调查，以确保购买者没有被禁止合法拥有枪支。除了例外情况，通常所有枪支购买者必须至少 18 岁才可以购买长枪（步枪、或者散弹枪）、并且要达到 21 岁才可以购买手枪（自动手枪、或者左轮手枪）。此外，购买者必须是具有由加州机动车辆管理局签发的有效驾照、或者有加州身份证的加州居民。

一般来说，不是加州具有执照枪支经销商的任何人士（私人当事方）把枪支销售、或者转让给另一个没有执照的人士（私人当事方）是违法的，除非这种销售是通过具有执照的加州枪支经销商来完成的。“私人之间的枪支转让”可通过任何具有执照的加州枪支经销商来进行。买方和卖方必须在具有执照的枪支经销商处亲自完成所要求的经销商销售记录（DROS）文件，把枪支交付给经销商。经销商在法律强制要求的 10 天等待期内保留枪支的所有权。除了适用的州政府费用之外，枪支经销商针对私人之间的转让就每支枪收取不超过\$10 的费用。

CHAPTER 5

Firearms Laws



INTRODUCTION TO THE LAWS

As the owner of a firearm, it is your responsibility to understand and comply with all federal, state and local laws regarding firearms ownership. Many of the laws described below pertain to the possession, use and storage of firearms in the home and merit careful review. This section contains a general summary of the state laws that govern the use of firearms, particularly handguns, by persons other than law enforcement officers or members of the armed forces. It is not designed to provide individual guidance for specific situations, nor does it address federal or local laws. Persons having specific questions are encouraged to seek legal advice from an attorney, or consult their local law enforcement agency, local prosecutor or law library.

SALES AND TRANSFERS OF FIREARMS

In California, only licensed California firearms dealers are authorized to engage in retail sales of firearms. These retail sales require the purchaser to provide personal identifier information for the Dealers' Record of Sale (DROS) document that the firearms dealer must submit to the DOJ. There is a mandatory 10-day waiting period before the firearms dealer can deliver the firearm to the purchaser. During this 10-day waiting period, the DOJ conducts a firearms eligibility background check to ensure the purchaser is not prohibited from lawfully possessing firearms. Although there are exceptions, generally all firearms purchasers must be at least 18 years of age to purchase a long gun (rifle or shotgun) and 21 years of age to purchase a handgun (pistol or revolver). Additionally, purchasers must be California residents with a valid driver's license or identification card issued by the California Department of Motor Vehicles.

Generally, it is illegal for any person who is not a California licensed firearms dealer (private party) to sell or transfer a firearm to another non-licensed person (private party) unless the sale is completed through a licensed California firearms dealer. "Private party transfers" can be conducted at any licensed California firearms dealership that sells firearms. The buyer and seller must complete the required DROS document in person at the licensed firearms dealership and deliver the firearm to the dealer who will retain possession of the firearm during the mandatory 10-day waiting period. In addition to the applicable state fees, the firearms dealer may charge a fee not to exceed \$10 per firearm for conducting the private party transfer.

直系亲属之间偶尔的枪支转让可以豁免于私人之间枪支转让需要通过具有执照的枪支经销商来进行的法律要求。基于这项豁免之目的，“直系亲属”指的是父母和孩子、以及祖父母和孙子或者孙女，但是不包括其他类型的转让，例如：兄妹之间的枪支转让。请注意，受让人在拥有枪支之前，必须要遵守以下说明的枪支安全证（FSC）要求。在转让的30天内，受让人必须也要向司法部（DOJ）提交交易的报告。所要求报告表格（枪支所有权记录 BOF 4542A）可从司法部（DOJ）网站 <http://oag.ca.gov/firearms/forms> 下载。

赎回被典当抵押枪支需要满足提交经销商的销售记录（DROS）和10天的等待期的要求

加州居民的证明要求

要在加州购买手枪，你必须要出示说明你是一位加州居民的证明文件。可接受的证明文件包括过去三个月的水电费、一份已签字的住宅租约、一份房地产契、或者在加州的军事永久性驻地签发的调入命令。经销商销售记录（DROS）上提供的地址必须要与居民证明文件上的地址、或者购买者加州驾照、或者身份证上的地址相一致。（刑法典，§ 26845。）

枪支安全证书要求

要购买、或者获得枪支，你必须要有效的枪支安全证（FSC）。要获得枪支安全证（FSC），你必须要关于枪支法律和安全要求的客观书面考试中获得至少75%的分数。这项考试是由司法部（DOJ）认证的讲师来监考，这些讲师通常位于枪支经销商处。一项枪支安全证书（FSC）有效期为五年。参考枪支安全证书考试、以及签发枪支安全证书的费用为二十五美元（\$25）。被退还给所有者的枪支，例如典当行枪支赎回，可豁免这项要求。在枪支安全证丢失、被偷、或者损坏的情形下，签发枪支安全证书的司法部（DOJ）认证讲师会签发一份替换版本的枪支安全证书（FSC），费用为\$5。你必须要出示身份证明才能接收替换版本的枪支安全证书（FSC）。（刑法典，§§ 31610-31670）

安全操作示范要求

你在提取枪支之前，必须要使用被购买或者获得的枪支成功示范了安全操作。安全操作示范必须是在一位司法部（DOJ）认证讲师在场、并且是在经销商销售记录被提交给司法部（DOJ）和枪支被交付之前执行的，通常是在枪支经销商处执行的。购买者、枪支经销商、以及司法部（DOJ）认证讲师必须要签署一份证词，说明安全操作示范已经完成。针对大多数枪支类型要完成安全操作示范所需的步骤已经在第3章进行了说明。赎回典当的枪支、以及家庭内的转让不受安全操作示范要求的管制。（刑法典，§ 26850。）

The infrequent transfer of firearms between immediate family members is exempt from the law requiring private party transfers to be conducted through a licensed firearms dealer. For purposes of this exemption, “immediate family” means parent and child, and grandparent and grandchild, but does not include other types of transfers, such as between brother and sister. Please note that the transferee must comply with the FSC requirement described below, prior to taking possession of the firearm. Within 30 days of the transfer, the transferee must also submit a report of the transaction to the DOJ. The required report form (Firearm Ownership Record BOF 4542A) can be downloaded from the DOJ’s website at <http://oag.ca.gov/firearms/forms>.

The reclaiming of a pawned firearm is subject to the DROS and 10-day waiting period requirements.

Proof-of-Residency Requirement

To purchase a handgun in California you must present documentation indicating that you are a California resident. Acceptable documentation includes a utility bill from within the last three months, a signed residential lease, a property deed or military permanent duty station orders indicating assignment within California. The address provided on the DROS must match either the address on the proof-of-residency document or the address on the purchaser’s California Driver license or Identification Card. (Pen. Code, § 26845.)

Firearm Safety Certificate Requirement

To purchase or acquire a firearm, you must have a valid FSC. To obtain an FSC, you must score at least 75% on an objective written test pertaining to firearms laws and safety requirements. The test is administered by DOJ Certified Instructors, who are generally located at firearms dealerships. An FSC is valid for five years. The fee for taking the FSC test and being issued an FSC is twenty-five dollars (\$25). Firearms being returned to their owners, such as pawn returns, are exempt from this requirement. In the event of a lost, stolen or destroyed FSC, the issuing DOJ Certified Instructor will issue a replacement FSC for a fee of \$5. You must present proof of identity to receive a replacement FSC. (Pen. Code, §§ 31610-31670.)

Safe Handling Demonstration Requirement

Prior to taking delivery of a firearm, you must successfully perform a safe handling demonstration with the firearm being purchased or acquired. Safe handling demonstrations must be performed in the presence of a DOJ Certified Instructor sometime between the date the DROS is submitted to the DOJ and the delivery of the firearm, and are generally performed at the firearms dealership. The purchaser, firearms dealer and DOJ Certified Instructor must sign an affidavit stating the safe handling demonstration was completed. The steps required to complete the safe handling demonstration for most firearm types is described in Chapter 3. Pawn returns and intra-familial transfers are not subject to the safe handling demonstration requirement. (Pen. Code, § 26850.)

枪支安全装置要求

在加州购买的所有枪支（长枪和手枪）必须要带有枪支安全装置（FSD），这些枪支安全装置已经通过所要求的安全和功能测试，并且是在司法部（DOJ）已批准枪支安全装置的司法部（DOJ）官方登记表中列出。目前已认证枪支安全装置（FSD）登记表可在枪支管理局网站 <http://oag.ca.gov/firearms/fsdcertlist> 找到。如果购买者签署证词声明有司法部（DOJ）认可的带锁箱子、或者可用于存放被购买枪支的枪支保险箱的所有权，也可视为符合枪支安全装置（FSD）要求。赎回典当的枪支、以及家庭内枪支转让不受枪支安全装置（FSD）要求管制。（刑法典， §§ 23635-23690。）

已认证的可以在加州销售的手枪名册

枪支经销商不能向民众销售手枪，除非该种手枪是已经通过所要求的安全和功能测试、并且是在司法部（DOJ）官方登记表中列出的已认证的可以在加州销售的手枪型号以及款式。已认证的加州销售的手枪名册可在枪支管理局网站 <http://certguns.doj.ca.gov> 找到。私人之间转让、家庭内转让、以及典当/代售交易退货枪支豁免于这项要求。（刑法典， § 32000。）

每 30 天内仅能购买一支手枪的要求

在任意 30 天内，民众不能提出购买超过一支手枪的申请。每 30 天内仅能购买一支手枪的豁免包括质押解押枪支、家庭内枪支转让、以及私人之间的枪支转让。（刑法典， § 27540。）

枪支销售和转让要求

零售 销售		私人 之间转让	家庭内 转让	典当 赎回
居民证明要求 (手枪)	是	是	否	是
居民证明要求 (长枪)*	否	否	否	否
枪支安全证书要求	是	是	是	否
安全操作示范要求	是	是	否	否
枪支安全设备要求	是	是	否	否
已认证的加州销售手枪名册	是	否	否	否
每 30 天仅可购买一支手枪的要求	是	否	否	否

*联邦要求可能适用。

Firearms Safety Device Requirement

All firearms (long guns and handguns) purchased in California must be accompanied with a firearms safety device (FSD) that has passed required safety and functionality tests and is listed on the DOJ’s official roster of DOJ-approved firearms safety devices. The current roster of certified FSDs is available on the Bureau of Firearms website at <http://oag.ca.gov/firearms/fsdcertlist>. The FSD requirement also can be satisfied if the purchaser signs an affidavit declaring ownership of either a DOJ-approved lock box or a gun safe capable of accommodating the firearm being purchased. Pawn returns and intra-familial transfers are not subject to the FSD requirement. (Pen. Code, §§ 23635-23690.)

Roster of Handguns Certified for Sale in California

No handgun may be sold by a firearms dealer to the public unless it is of a make and model that has passed required safety and functionality tests and is listed on the DOJ’s official roster of handguns certified for sale in California. The current roster of handguns certified for sale in California is available on the Bureau of Firearms website at <http://certguns.doj.ca.gov>. Private party transfers, intra-familial transfers, and pawn/consignment returns are exempt from this requirement. (Pen. Code, § 32000.)

One-Handgun-per-Thirty-Days Requirement

No person shall make an application to purchase more than one handgun within any 30-day period. Exemptions to the one-handgun-per-thirty-days requirement include pawn returns, intra-familial transfers and private party transfers. (Pen. Code, § 27540.)

Firearm Sales and Transfer Requirements

Retail Sales		Private Party Transfers	Intra-familial Transfers	Pawn Returns
Proof-of-Residency Requirement (handguns)	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Proof-of-Residency Requirement (long guns)*	No	No	No	No
Firearm Safety Certificate Requirement	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Safe Handling Demonstration Requirement	Yes	Yes	No	No
Firearms Safety Device Requirement	Yes	Yes	No	No
Roster of Handguns Certified for sale in California	Yes	No	No	No
One Handgun Per 30 Days Requirement	Yes	No	No	No

*Federal requirements may apply.

对新加州居民的要求

搬迁到加州、目的是在这个州建立住所的人士按照加州法律必须要在 60 天内向司法部（DOJ）报告所拥有的枪支、或者出售、或者转让枪支。（刑法典，§ 28050）希望保留他们所持有枪支的人士必须要向司法部（DOJ）提交一份新居民枪支所有权报告、以及\$19的费用。表格可在具有执照的枪支经销商、或者机动车辆管理局、或者枪支管理局网站在线内容中 <http://oag.ca.gov/firearms/forms> 获得。（刑法典，§ 27560。）

携带隐藏武器

在没有执照的情形下随身或者在车内携带隐藏的手枪

按照刑法典第 26150 章, 在没有被签发执照的情形下任何人在他或者她的身上携带隐藏的手枪、或者在车内隐藏手枪都是违法的。（刑法典 §25400）按照刑法典第 25400 章的含义，除了机动车的多功能储物箱和手套箱之外、把枪支锁在机动车的行李箱中、或者放在车内一个上锁的箱子里，不被视为隐藏枪支；因为任何合法目的，把枪支放在带锁的箱子中直接带入机动车、或者从机动车带出时，也不算携带隐藏枪支。（刑法典，§25610。）

禁止携带隐藏手枪不适用于从事打猎、或者钓鱼、或者将要开展狩猎之行、或者从狩猎之行返回的、具有执照的猎人、或者渔民。（刑法典，§ 25640。）尽管对于猎人、或者渔民有这项豁免，这些人在前往狩猎途中、或者从狩猎返回时不能携带或者运输已装填子弹的枪支。没有装填子弹的枪支应当放在汽车行李箱，或者除了汽车仪表板上的储物箱或者工具箱之外的带锁的箱子中进行运输。（刑法典，§ 25610。）

针对禁止携带隐藏武器也有职业性的豁免，这其中就包括从事特定活动、已授权的员工。（刑法典，§§ 25630 & 25640）

携带隐藏武器的执照

携带隐藏手枪、或者其他枪支的执照可从申请者所居住县的警长、或者申请者所居住城市的城市警察局的局长得到批准。这样的执照仅在调查确认申请者具有良好的品德、针对这样的执照存在很好的申请理由、以及申请者没有被禁止拥有枪支的情形下才能被签发。（刑法典，§ 26150）

当县的人口少于 200,000 时，发证署可以签发可以隐藏在人身上、可装填子弹以及外露的自动手枪、左轮手枪、或者其他枪支的执照。（刑法典，§ 26150。）

除非有其他形式的限制，携带隐藏武器的执照在整个州范围内都有效。

NEW CALIFORNIA RESIDENT REQUIREMENT

Persons who move to California with the intention of establishing residency in this state must either report ownership of firearms to the DOJ within 60 days, or sell or transfer the firearm(s) pursuant to California law. (Pen. Code, § 28050.) Persons who want to keep their firearms must submit a New Resident Firearm Ownership Report, along with a \$19 fee, to the DOJ. Forms are available at licensed firearms dealers, the Department of Motor Vehicles or on-line at the Bureau of Firearms web site at <http://oag.ca.gov/firearms/forms>. (Pen. Code, § 27560.)

CARRYING A CONCEALED WEAPON

Carrying a Concealed Handgun Without a License on One's Person or in a Vehicle

It is illegal for any person to carry a handgun concealed upon his or her person or concealed in a vehicle without a license issued pursuant to Penal Code section 26150. (Pen. Code, § 25400.) A firearm locked in a motor vehicle's trunk or in a locked container carried in the vehicle other than in the utility or glove compartment is not considered concealed within the meaning of the Penal Code section 25400; neither is a firearm carried within a locked container directly to or from a motor vehicle for any lawful purpose. (Pen. Code, § 25610.)

The prohibition from carrying a concealed handgun does not apply to licensed hunters or fishermen while engaged in hunting or fishing, or while going to or returning from the hunting expedition. (Pen. Code, § 25640.) Notwithstanding this exception for hunters or fishermen, these individuals may not carry or transport loaded firearms when going to or from the expedition. The unloaded firearms should be transported in the trunk of the vehicle or in a locked container other than the utility or glove compartment. (Pen. Code, § 25610.)

There are also occupational exceptions to the prohibition from carrying a concealed weapon, including authorized employees while engaged in specified activities. (Pen. Code, §§ 25630 & 25640.)

Licenses to Carry Concealed Weapons

A license to carry a concealed handgun or other firearm may be granted by the sheriff of the county in which the applicant resides, or the chief of the city police department of the city in which the applicant resides. Such licenses are issued only after finding that the applicant is of good moral character, that good cause exists for such a license and the applicant is not prohibited from possessing firearms. (Pen. Code, § 26150.)

Where the population of the county is less than 200,000 persons, the licensing authority may issue a license to carry a pistol, revolver or other firearm capable of being concealed upon the person, loaded and exposed. (Pen. Code, § 26150.)

Unless otherwise restricted, a license is valid throughout the state.

携带枪支搭乘常用交通工具

联邦和州法律通常禁止携带枪支或者弹药搭乘任何商业航班。类似的限制也可能适用于其他常用交通工具，例如：火车、轮船、以及公共汽车。需要携带枪支、或者弹药、搭乘常用交通工具的人士应当预先咨询承运人、以确定在哪些条件下枪支才能被运输。

在家中、企业、或者露营地放置枪支

除非另有规定为不合法，年龄在 18 岁以上、没有被禁止拥有枪支的任何人士可以在他或者她的居住地、临时住所、露营地、或者由其所有或者合法持有的其他房产处放置已装填子弹、或者未装填子弹的枪支。从事合法生意（包括非营利组织）的任何人士、与生意相关的、基于合法目的被授权的任何官员、员工、或者代理商，如果这样的人士年龄在 18 岁以上、并且在没有其他形式的被禁止拥有枪支情形下，可以在营业场所放置已装填子弹的枪支。（刑法典，§§ 25605 & 26035。）

备注：如果一个人的营业场所、居住地、临时住所、露营地、或者私人房产位于按照当地、或者联邦法律被禁止拥有枪支的区域，这样的禁枪法律优先生效。

在自卫时使用致命武力

自卫时使用致命武力是否是正当的问题不能被归咎于有几个简单因素的列表。这一章是以涉及自卫行为的刑事案件中通常提供给陪审团的说明为基础的，说明关于在自卫时使用致命武力的一般规则。

在保护生命和身体时允许使用的致命武力

当必须用来反抗威胁生命的暴力犯罪企图时，一个人被其他人杀害可能证明为正当的，如果处在相同、或者类似情况的理性人士认为出现以下情形时，(a) 被杀害的人企图犯下一项暴力以及威胁生命的犯罪；(b) 这样的、正在被实施的犯罪具有迫在眉睫的危险；以及 (c) 被迫采取行动的人士相信需要采取这样的武力以便从死亡、或者一项暴力以及威胁生命的犯罪中拯救他自己、或者她自己、或者其他人。谋杀、故意伤害罪、强奸、以及抢劫是暴力和威胁生命犯罪的例子。（Pen. Code, § 197.）

在自卫时使用致命武力的限制

当攻击者没有产生进一步的威胁时，自卫权终止。因此，最初被攻击的人有权自卫。当自卫行为让攻击者不能造成进一步伤害时，自卫权的合法性就会终止，不能使用进一步的武力。并且，一个人可以使用武力的程度应该是当处于相同、或者类似情况的一位理性人士认为防范即将来临的伤害时适度的，最大程度为致命武力。要注意使用过度的武力反击攻击可能导致民事、或者刑事处罚，这一点是很重要的。

FIREARMS ABOARD COMMON CARRIERS

Federal and state laws generally prohibit a person from carrying any firearm or ammunition aboard any commercial passenger airplane. Similar restrictions may apply to other common carriers such as trains, ships and buses. Persons who need to carry firearms or ammunition on a common carrier should always consult the carrier in advance to determine conditions under which firearms may be transported.

FIREARMS IN THE HOME, BUSINESS OR AT THE CAMPSITE

Unless otherwise unlawful, any person over the age of 18 who is not prohibited from possessing firearms may have a loaded or unloaded firearm at his or her place of residence, temporary residence, campsite or on private property owned or lawfully possessed by the person. Any person engaged in lawful business (including nonprofit organizations) or any officer, employee or agent authorized for lawful purposes connected with the business may have a loaded firearm within the place of business if that person is over 18 years of age and not otherwise prohibited from possessing firearms. (Pen. Code, §§ 25605 & 26035.)

NOTE: If a person's place of business, residence, temporary residence, campsite or private property is located within an area where possession of a firearm is prohibited by local or federal laws, such laws would prevail.

THE USE OF LETHAL FORCE IN SELF-DEFENSE

The question of whether use of lethal force is justified in self-defense cannot be reduced to a simple list of factors. This section is based on the instructions generally given to the jury in a criminal case where self-defense is claimed and illustrates the general rules regarding the use of lethal force in self-defense.

Permissible Use of Lethal Force in Defense of Life and Body

The killing of one person by another may be justifiable when necessary to resist the attempt to commit a forcible and life-threatening crime, provided that a reasonable person in the same or similar situation would believe that (a) the person killed intended to commit a forcible and life-threatening crime; (b) there was imminent danger of such crime being accomplished; and (c) the person acted under the belief that such force was necessary to save himself or herself or another from death or a forcible and life-threatening crime. Murder, mayhem, rape and robbery are examples of forcible and life-threatening crimes. (Pen. Code, § 197.)

Limitations on the Use of Force in Self-Defense

The right of self-defense ceases when there is no further danger from an assailant. Thus, where a person attacked under circumstances initially justifying self-defense renders the attacker incapable of inflicting further injuries, the law of self-defense ceases and no further force may be used. Furthermore, a person may only use the amount of force, up to deadly force, as a reasonable person in the same or similar circumstances would believe necessary to prevent imminent injury. It is important to note the use of excessive force to counter an assault may result in civil or criminal penalties.

当一个人攻击其他人时，这个人最初没有自卫权。然而，如果这样的人士试图停止进一步的搏斗、并且明确的把他或者她希望和平的想法通知对手，但是对手仍然继续搏斗，这样的情况这个人就重获自卫权，这样获得的自卫权和其他任何正在被攻击的人士所有的自卫权一样。

公开携带已装填子弹的枪支

在任何公共场所、任何公共街道、或者按照法律不能进行射击的任何场所，随身、或者在汽车内携带已装填子弹的枪支是违法的。（刑法典，§ 25850，细项(a)）

任何机动车司机、或者任何机动车所有者、无论是否所有者正在使用车辆、故意允许任何人士违反刑法典第 25850 章、或者垂钓和狩猎条例第 2006 章（刑法典，§ 26100）携带已装填子弹枪支进入机动车内，是违法的。
并且，请查看下一页的“其他被禁止行为”。

为了判断枪支是否装填子弹，治安官员被授权在任何公共场所、或者任何公共街道、或者在一个未建制领地的任何被禁止携带枪支区域检查任何人随身携带、或者在车内放置的枪支。拒绝治安官员依照这些条款检查枪支，就其拒绝的行为，就可成为逮捕的理由。（刑法典，§ 25850，细项(b).）

不得在公共场所携带已装填子弹枪支的禁令不适用于在允许合法拥有枪支的区域内进行狩猎、或者在靶场练习射击的任何人士。（刑法典，§§ 26005 & 26040.）

针对在公共场所携带已装填子弹的禁令也有职业性的豁免，这其中就包括从事特定活动、被授权的员工。（刑法典，§§ 26015 & 26030.）

大容量弹匣

制造、公开出售、给予、借出、购买、或者接收任何大容量弹匣、或者能够把弹药装填装置转换成大容量弹匣的任何大容量转换套件通常都是违法的。（刑法典，§§ 32310 & 32311.）

被禁止拥有枪支期间的枪支存放

被禁止拥有或者持有枪支的人士在被禁止拥有枪支期间、并且禁令将在法院判令规定的一个日期结束的情形下、可以把他或者她的枪支转让给具有执照的枪支经销商存放。（刑法典，§29830.）

The right of self-defense is not initially available to a person who assaults another. However, if such a person attempts to stop further combat and clearly informs the adversary of his or her desire for peace but the opponent nevertheless continues the fight, the right of self-defense returns and is the same as the right of any other person being assaulted.

LOADED FIREARMS IN PUBLIC

It is illegal to carry a loaded firearm on one's person or in a vehicle while in any public place, on any public street, or in any place where it is unlawful to discharge a firearm. (Pen. Code, § 25850, subd. (a).)

It is illegal for the driver of any motor vehicle, or the owner of any motor vehicle irrespective of whether the owner is occupying the vehicle to knowingly permit any person to carry a loaded firearm into the vehicle in violation of Penal Code section 25850, or Fish and Game Code section 2006. (Pen. Code, § 26100.) Also, see "Miscellaneous Prohibited Acts" on next page.

In order to determine whether a firearm is loaded, peace officers are authorized to examine any firearm carried by anyone on his or her person or in a vehicle while in any public place, on any public street or in any prohibited area of an unincorporated territory. Refusal to allow a peace officer to inspect a firearm pursuant to these provisions is, in itself, grounds for arrest. (Pen. Code, § 25850, subd. (b).)

The prohibition from carrying a loaded firearm in public does not apply to any person while hunting in an area where possession and hunting is otherwise lawful or while practice shooting at target ranges. (Pen. Code, §§ 26005 & 26040.)

There are also occupational exceptions to the prohibition from carrying a loaded firearm in public, including authorized employees while engaged in specified activities. (Pen. Code, §§ 26015 & 26030.)

LARGE-CAPACITY MAGAZINES

It is generally illegal to manufacture, offer for sale, give, lend, buy, or receive any large-capacity magazine or any large-capacity conversion kit that is capable of converting an ammunition feeding device into a large-capacity magazine. (Pen. Code, §§ 32310 & 32311.)

FIREARM STORAGE DURING PROHIBITION

A person who is prohibited from owning or possessing a firearm can transfer his or her firearm(s) to a licensed firearms dealer for storage for the duration of the prohibition, provided the prohibition will end on a date specified in a court order. (Pen. Code, § 29830)

删除或者更改枪支标识

任何人士删除、或者更改在任何枪支上的识别标志、包括款式、型号、序列号、或者由枪支所有者、或者司法部（DOJ）依法指定的任何用于区分的标志都是违法的。（刑法典，§ 23900。）

任何人士在明知枪支标识已经被删除、或者更改的情形下购买、出售、或者拥有这样的枪支是违法的。（刑法典，§ 23920。）

公开携带没有装填子弹的手枪

以下情形下任何人随身或者在车内放置外露并且没有装填子弹的手枪通常是违法的：

- 在已建制城市、或者城市以及县的公共场所、或者公共街道；或者
- 在未建制城市、或者城市以及县的被禁止区域的公共街道。（刑法典，§ 26350。）

在学校校园未经授权拥有枪支

任何未被授权人士在包括加州大学校园、加州州立大学校园、加州社区学院在内的任何公立学校、任何私立学校（幼儿园一直到 12 年级）、或者私立大学、或者学院拥有枪支、或者把枪支带入到上述校园都是违法的。

（刑法典，§ 626.9。）

在法庭、州议会大厦等地方未经授权拥有枪支

任何未被授权人士在法庭、法院、法院建筑物、或者在被要求对公众开放的任何会议上携带、或者拥有任何枪支都是违法的。（刑法典，§ 171b.）

任何未被授权人士在州议会大厦、任何立法办公室、州长、或者其他宪法官员的任何办公室、任何参议院或者众议院听证室、州长官邸、或者州长的任何其他住所、或者任何宪法官员、或者任何立法机构成员的住所内（包括上述建筑物的庭院）拥有、或者携带已装填子弹的枪支是违法的。在这些情况下，只要枪支和其未用完的弹药被同一人士直接拥有，这样的枪支应当被视为已经装填子弹。（刑法典，§§ 171c, 171d, & 171e.）

拔出或者展示枪支

如果其他人士在场，任何人士除了自卫之外、以粗鲁、生气、或者威胁的方式拉动、或者展示已装填子弹、或者未装填子弹的枪支、或者在打架、或者吵架中以任何方式使用枪支都是违法的。（刑法典，§ 417.）

MISCELLANEOUS PROHIBITED ACTS

Obliteration or Alteration of Firearm Identification

It is illegal for any person to obliterate or alter the identification marks placed on any firearm including the make, model, serial number or any distinguishing mark lawfully assigned by the owner or by the DOJ. (Pen. Code, § 23900.)

It is illegal for any person to buy, sell or possess a firearm knowing its identification has been obliterated or altered. (Pen. Code, § 23920.)

Openly Carrying an Unloaded Handgun

It is generally illegal for any person to carry upon his or her person or in a vehicle, an exposed and unloaded handgun while in or on:

- A public place or public street in an incorporated city or city and county; or
- A public street in a prohibited area of an unincorporated city or city and county. (Pen. Code, § 26350.)

Unauthorized Possession of a Firearm on School Grounds

It is illegal for any unauthorized person to possess or bring a firearm upon the grounds of, or into, any public school, including the campuses of the University of California, California State University campuses, California community colleges, any private school (kindergarten through 12th grade) or private university or college. (Pen. Code, § 626.9.)

Unauthorized Possession of a Firearm in a Courtroom, the State Capitol, etc.

It is illegal for any unauthorized person to bring or possess any firearm within a courtroom, courthouse, court building or at any meeting required to be open to the public. (Pen. Code, § 171b.)

It is illegal for any unauthorized person to bring or possess a loaded firearm within (including upon the grounds of) the State Capitol, any legislative office, any office of the Governor or other constitutional officer, any Senate or Assembly hearing room, the Governor's Mansion or any other residence of the Governor or the residence of any constitutional officer or any Member of the Legislature. For these purposes, a firearm shall be deemed loaded whenever both the firearm and its unexpended ammunition are in the immediate possession of the same person. (Pen. Code, §§ 171c, 171d, & 171e.)

Drawing or Exhibiting a Firearm

If another person is present, it is illegal for any person, except in self defense, to draw or exhibit a loaded or unloaded firearm in a rude, angry or threatening manner or in any manner use a firearm in a fight or quarrel. (Pen. Code, § 417.)

在公共街道、或者高速公路上使用枪支做出威胁行为

任何人这样做是违法的：对在公共街道或者高速公路上机动车的乘客、以威胁的方式拔出或者展示已装填子弹或者未装填子弹的枪支、并且这样的方式可以使得一个正常的人忧惧、或者害怕身体伤害。（刑法典，§ 417.3。）

以重大过失的方式开枪射击

任何人士以可能会导致人员伤亡的、极其随便的方式任意开枪射击，这是违法的。（刑法典，§ 246.3。）

在有人居住/使用的住所、建筑物、汽车、飞机上开枪射击

任何人士恶意以及故意在居住住所、房屋、使用的建筑物、使用的机动车、使用的飞机、有人居住的房车、或者居住的露营车上开枪射击，都是违法的。（刑法典，§ 246.）

在未被使用的飞机、机动车、或者未居住的建筑、或者住所开枪射击

任何人士恶意、以及故意在未使用的飞机上开枪射击是违法的。任何人士在未使用的机动车、建筑物、或者住所开枪射击都是违法的。这条法规并不适用于被所有者允许并且从其他方面来说是合法的情形下，在被废弃的汽车、未使用的机动车、或者未居住的建筑、或者住所开枪射击的行为。（刑法典，§ 247.）

从机动车里开枪射击

任何人士恶意、以及故意从机动车里开枪射击是违法的。允许任何人士从汽车上开枪射击的汽车所有者、或者司机可能会面临在州监狱高达三年坐牢的惩罚。（刑法典，§ 26100.）

违法的枪支存放

“一级违法的枪支存放” - 把任何已装填子弹的枪支放在你监护、或者控制的任何经营场所、并且你知道或者应当合理知道 未经家长或者法定监护人允许的孩子（年龄未满 18 岁的任何人士）或者按照州或者联邦法律被禁止拥有枪支或者致命性武器的人有可能会触碰到枪支、并且由此对自己或者任何其他人士造成死亡、或者极大的身体伤害。（刑法典，§ 25100，细项(a)。） Code, § 25100, subd. (a).)

“二级违法的枪支存放” - 把任何已装填子弹的枪支放在你监护、或者控制的任何经营场所、并且你知道或者应当合理知道 未经家长或者法定监护人允许的孩子（年龄未满 18 岁的任何人士）或者按照州或者联邦法律被禁止拥有枪支或者致命性武器的人有可能会触碰到枪支、并且由此对自己自己、或者任何其他人士造成除了极大身体伤害之外的伤害、或者在公共场所携带枪支、或者犯下刑法典第

Threatening Acts with a Firearm on a Public Street or Highway

It is illegal for any person to draw or exhibit a loaded or unloaded firearm in a threatening manner against an occupant of a motor vehicle which is on a public street or highway in such a way that would cause a reasonable person apprehension or fear of bodily harm. (Pen. Code, § 417.3.)

Discharge of a Firearm in a Grossly Negligent Manner

It is illegal for any person to willfully discharge a firearm in a grossly negligent manner which could result in injury or death to a person. (Pen. Code, § 246.3.)

Discharge of a Firearm at an Inhabited/Occupied Dwelling, Building, Vehicle, Aircraft

It is illegal for any person to maliciously and willfully discharge a firearm at an inhabited dwelling, house, occupied building, occupied motor vehicle, occupied aircraft, inhabited house car or inhabited camper. (Pen. Code, § 246.)

Discharge of a Firearm at an Unoccupied Aircraft, Motor Vehicle, or Uninhabited Building or Dwelling

It is illegal for any person to willfully and maliciously discharge a firearm at an unoccupied aircraft. It is illegal for any person to discharge a firearm at an unoccupied motor vehicle, building or dwelling. This does not apply to an abandoned vehicle, an unoccupied motor vehicle or uninhabited building or dwelling with permission of the owner and if otherwise lawful. (Pen. Code, § 247.)

Discharge of a Firearm from a Motor Vehicle

It is illegal for any person to willfully and maliciously discharge a firearm from a motor vehicle. A driver or owner of a vehicle who allows any person to discharge a firearm from the vehicle may be punished by up to three years imprisonment in state prison. (Pen. Code, § 26100.)

Criminal Storage

“Criminal storage of firearm of the first degree” – Keeping any loaded firearm within any premises that are under your custody or control and you know or reasonably should know that a child (any person under 18) or a person prohibited from possessing a firearm or deadly weapon pursuant to state or federal law is likely to gain access to the firearm without the permission of the child’s parent or legal guardian and the child or prohibited person obtains access to the firearm and thereby causes death or great bodily injury to himself, herself, or any other person. (Pen. Code, § 25100, subd. (a).)

“Criminal storage of firearm of the second degree” – Keeping any loaded firearm within any premises that are under your custody or control and you know or reasonably should know that a child (any person under 18) or a person prohibited from possessing a firearm or deadly weapon pursuant to state or federal law is likely to gain access to the firearm without the permission of the child’s parent or legal guardian and the child or prohibited person obtains access to the firearm and thereby causes injury, other than great bodily

417 章的罪行。（ 刑法典，§ 25100，细项(b)。 ）

“三级违法的枪支存放 ” - 把装填子弹的枪支存放在你监护或者控制的任何场所、并且粗心大意的把已装填子弹的枪支存放或者留在你知道或者应当合理知道: 有可能孩子（ 年龄低于 18 岁的任何人士 ）在未经家长或者法定监护人允许的情形下会触碰到枪支，除非你已经针对孩子触碰枪支的情形已经采取合理的行动、来保护枪支。（ 刑法典，§ 25100，细项(c)。 ）

如果枪支是放在带锁的箱子或者使用了让枪支不能被操作的锁定装置，违法的存放过错（ 一级、二级、三级 ）就不适用。（ 刑法典，§ 25105。 ）

把枪支出售、转让、以及租借给未成年人

出售、租借、或者转让任何长枪给未满 18 岁的人士、或者把手枪出售给未满 21 岁的人士，这通常是违法的。（ 刑法典，§ 27505。 ）

未成年人拥有手枪或者实弹

除非有以下一种情形存在，否则未成年人拥有手枪或者实弹是违法的：

- 未成年人有他或者她的家长、或者法定监护人陪伴，并且未成年人积极参与合法的休闲体育活动、牧场或者狩猎活动、或者参与拍摄电影、电视、或者其他娱乐活动；
- 未成年人有负责任的成年人的陪伴，并且预先获得他或者她的家长、或者法定监护人的书面同意，并且是在参与前面提到的一项活动；或者
- 未成年人至少 16 岁，并且有他或者她的家长、或者法定监护人的书面同意，并且未成年人是参与前面提到的一项活动。（ 刑法典， §§ 29610-29655。 ）

无资格拥有枪支的人士

以下人士被禁止拥有枪支（ 刑法典 §§29800-29825, 29900; 福利和机构法典， §§ 8100, 8103. ）：

终生禁令

- 犯有刑法典第 29905 章列举的任何重罪、或者任何罪名的任何人士。
- 犯有刑法典第 23515 章列举的罪名的任何人士。
- 由于违法刑法典第 417 章细项 (a)(2) 具有两项、或者更多项定罪的任何人士。

injury, to himself, herself, or any other person, or carries the firearm either to a public place or in violation of Penal Code section 417. (Pen. Code, § 25100, subd. (b).)

“Criminal Storage of firearm of the third degree” – Keeping any loaded firearm within any premises that are under your custody or control and negligently storing or leaving a loaded firearm in a location where you know or reasonably should know that a child (any person under 18) is likely to gain access to the firearm without the permission of the child’s parent or legal guardian, unless you have taken reasonable action to secure the firearm against access by the child. (Pen. Code, § 25100, subd. (c).)

None of the criminal storage offenses (first degree, second degree, third degree) shall apply whenever the firearm is kept in a locked container or locked with a locking device that has rendered the firearm inoperable. (Pen. Code, § 25105.)

Sales, Transfers and Loans of Firearms to Minors

Generally, it is illegal to sell, loan or transfer any long gun to a person under 18 years of age, or to sell a handgun to a person under 21 years of age. (Pen. Code, § 27505.)

Possession of a Handgun or Live Ammunition by Minors

It is unlawful for a minor to possess a handgun or live ammunition unless one of the following circumstances exists:

- The minor is accompanied by his or her parent or legal guardian and the minor is actively engaged in a lawful recreational sporting, ranching or hunting activity, or a motion picture, television or other entertainment event;
- The minor is accompanied by a responsible adult and has prior written consent of his or her parent or legal guardian and is involved in one of the activities cited above; or
- The minor is at least 16 years of age, has prior written consent of his or her parent or legal guardian, and the minor is involved in one of the activities cited above. (Pen. Code, §§ 29610-29655.)

PERSONS INELIGIBLE TO POSSESS FIREARMS

The following persons are prohibited from possessing firearms (Pen. Code, §§ 29800-29825, 29900; Welf. & Inst. Code, §§ 8100, 8103.):

Lifetime Prohibitions

- Any person convicted of any felony or any offense enumerated in Penal Code section 29905.
- Any person convicted of an offense enumerated in Penal Code section 23515.
- Any person with two or more convictions for violating Penal Code section

- 被裁决为精神错乱型性犯罪者的任何人士。（福利和机构法典，§ 8103 细项(a)(1)）
- 法院在庭审时发现具有智力障碍而无法经受审判、或者由于精神错乱逃脱任何罪名定罪的人士，除非法院已经裁决这样的人士智力或者精神恢复健全。（福利和机构法典，§ 8103 细项(b)(1), (c)(1), & (d)(1).）

10 年的禁令

由于违反以下法律条款而定罪任何一项的任何人士：刑法典第 71、76、136.5、140、148 (d)、171b、171c、171d、186.28、240、241、242、243、244.5、245、245.5、246、246.3、247、273.5、273.6、417、417.1、417.2、417.6、422、626.9、646.9、830.95(a)、17500、17510(a)、25300、25800、27510、27590(c)、30315、或者 32625 章，以及福利和机构法典第 871.5、1001.5、8100、8101、或者 8103 章。

5 年的禁令

- 按照福利和机构法典第 5151、5152 章、按照福利和机构法典第 5250, 5260, 5270.15 章的认证，由于对自己或者其他人有危险而被送入监护、并且经过评估、并且入院到精神健康设施的任何人士。或者被福利和机构法典第 5250, 5260, 5270.15 章认证的人士。

未成年人禁令

- 如果犯有健康和机构法规第 707 章细项 (b)列出的过错，依据少年法庭保护令被定罪的青少年禁止拥有枪支, 直到他们年满 30 岁。

其他禁令

- 按照刑法典第 29900 章细项(c)作为缓刑的条件、被拒绝拥有枪支的任何人士。
- 被指控犯有重罪、处于审判期间的任何人士。（18 U.S.C. § 922(g).）
- 精神健康设施的自愿入院的病人、或者处于（由于精神疾病、或者慢性酒精中毒损伤的）严重残疾托管、并且被发现对自己、或者其他人有危险的任何人士。（福利和机构法典，§ 8103 细项(e)）
- 沉迷于使用毒品的任何人士。（刑法典，§ 29800，细项(a).）
- 向具有执照的心理治疗医生讲述了针对任何可合理辨认的受害者的威胁、随后被医生报告给执法机关的人士，五年内被禁止拥有枪支。（福利和机构法典，§ 8104 细项(c).）
- 受家庭法典第 6218 章、刑法典第 136.2 章定义的保护令限制、或者被民事程序法典第 527.6 或者 527.8 章签发的临时的限制命令管制的任何人士。

417, subdivision (a)(2).

- Any person adjudicated to be a mentally disordered sex offender. (Welf. & Inst. Code, § 8103, subd. (a)(1).)
- Any person found by a court to be mentally incompetent to stand trial or not guilty by reason of insanity of any crime, unless the court has made a finding of restoration of competence or sanity. (Welf. & Inst. Code, § 8103, subd. (b)(1), (c)(1), & (d)(1).)

10-Year Prohibitions

- Any person convicted of a misdemeanor violation of the following: Penal Code sections 71, 76, 136.5, 140, 148 (d), 171b, 171c, 171d, 186.28, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244.5, 245, 245.5, 246, 246.3, 247, 273.5, 273.6, 417, 417.1, 417.2, 417.6, 422, 626.9, 646.9, 830.95(a), 17500, 17510(a), 25300, 25800, 27510, 27590(c), 30315, or 32625, and Welfare and Institutions Code sections 871.5, 1001.5, 8100, 8101, or 8103.

5-Year Prohibitions

- Any person taken into custody as a danger to self or others, assessed, and admitted to a mental health facility under Welfare and Institutions Code sections 5150, 5151, 5152; or certified under Welfare and Institutions Code sections 5250, 5260, 5270.15.

Juvenile Prohibitions

- Juveniles adjudged wards of the juvenile court are prohibited until they reach age 30 if they committed an offense listed in Welfare and Institutions Code section 707, subdivision (b).

Miscellaneous Prohibitions

- Any person denied firearm possession as a condition of probation pursuant to Penal Code section 29900, subdivision (c).
- Any person charged with a felony offense, pending resolution of the matter. (18 U.S.C. § 922(g).)
- Any person while he or she is either a voluntary patient in a mental health facility or under a gravely disabled conservatorship (due to a mental disorder or impairment by chronic alcoholism) and if he or she is found to be a danger to self or others. (Welf. & Inst. Code, § 8103, subd. (e).)
- Any person addicted to the use of narcotics. (Pen. Code, § 29800, subd. (a).)
- Any person who communicates a threat (against any reasonably identifiable victim) to a licensed psychotherapist which is subsequently reported to law enforcement, is prohibited for five years. (Welf. & Inst. Code, § 8104, subd. (c).)
- Any person who is subject to a protective order as defined in Family Code section 6218, Penal Code section 136.2, or a temporary restraining order issued pursuant to Code of Civil Procedure sections 527.6 or 527.8



第5章：自我测试

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>1. 被判有任何重罪的人士拥有枪支是违法的。(第 43 页)</p> <p>True False</p> <p>2. 要依法把枪支作为生日礼物送给你最好的朋友，你必须要通过具有执照的枪支经销商完成枪支的转让。(第 35 页)</p> <p>True False</p> <p>3. 在没有未成年人家长、或者法定监护人的允许把枪支借给未成年人是违法的。(第 43 页)</p> <p>True False</p> | <p>4. 如果在其他方面合法、通常一个人可在他或者她的露营地合法放置已装填子弹的枪支。(第 39 页)</p> <p>True False</p> <p>5. 在明知枪支序列号标识已经被抹去、或者更改的情形下购买、出售、或者拥有这样的枪支是违法的。(第 41 页)</p> <p>True False</p> |
|---|---|

答案：1: True, 2: True, 3: True, 4: True, 5: True



CHAPTER 5: Self Test

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>1. It is illegal for a person convicted of any felony offense to possess a firearm. (page 43)
True False</p> <p>2. To legally give a firearm to your best friend as a birthday gift, you must complete the transfer of the firearm through a licensed firearms dealer. (page 35)
True False</p> <p>3. It is illegal to lend a firearm to a minor without the permission of the minor's parent or legal guardian. (page 43)
True False</p> | <p>4. Generally, a person may legally have a loaded firearm, if otherwise lawful, at his or her campsite. (page 39)
True False</p> <p>5. It is illegal to buy, sell or possess a firearm knowing its identification marks have been erased or altered. (page 41)
True False</p> |
|---|---|

Answers: 1: True, 2: True, 3: True, 4: True, 5: True

安全操作示范术语表

枪机： 可给枪支装填子弹、激发、以及退弹的一系列活动部件。

枪管： 弹头经过并且射向目标的金属管。

后枪膛： 位于枪管后面的枪支部件。

弹头： 位于弹壳顶端的抛射物。

口径： 弹头或者枪管的直径。

子弹： 一个单位的弹药，是由弹壳、底火、推进剂、以及弹头组成。

弹壳： 用于放置弹药和其他子弹部件的容器。

膛室： 当枪支被装填子弹时子弹所在的枪管后部。

转轮： 用于在多个膛室放置弹药的左轮手枪部件。

转轮门： 双动左轮手枪上让转轮摆出的转轮门。

双动枪机： 一种类型的枪机，一次按下扳机可以不仅翘起击锤、并且释放击锤。

训练弹： 橙黄色、红色、或者其他易于识别的假弹药、或者没有底火和火药的无效弹药。

退壳杆： 用于从转轮中移除弹药的部件。

握把： 枪支的手柄。

击锤： 打击撞针或者底火的击发装置部件。

卡壳： 使得枪支不能正常激发的故障。

弹匣： 一个独立的盒子一样的容器，对于半自动手枪来说，弹药就被装填到弹匣中。

弹匣解脱柄： 用于释放弹匣的装置，这样弹匣就可从枪支上移除。

弹匣仓： 弹匣要插入的枪支开口处。

枪口： 位于枪管的前端，弹头就是从这里飞出去的。

左轮手枪： 具有一个包括多个膛室的旋转转轮。

定装弹： 参看子弹。

保险装置： 位于枪支上的装置，当正确使用时，帮助防止通常使用枪支时出现意外射击。

半自动手枪： 在每次扳机被扣下时会射出一个子弹、并且可自动提取和退出空弹壳、以及再次给膛室装填子弹的一种枪支。

单动枪机： 一种类型的枪机，扣动扳机就释放击锤。

扳机护圈： 位于枪支的下部，扳机护圈是一个刚性的环，其专门环绕扳机以防范破坏、或者意外射击。

Safe Handling Demonstration Glossary

Action: A series of moving parts that allow a firearm to be loaded, fired and unloaded.

Barrel: The metal tube through which a bullet passes on its way to a target.

Breech: The part of a firearm at the rear of the barrel.

Bullet: The projectile located at the tip of the cartridge case.

Caliber: The bullet or barrel diameter.

Cartridge: A single unit of ammunition made up of the case, primer, propellant and bullet.

Cartridge Case: A container for all other components which comprise a cartridge.

Chamber: The rear part of a gun barrel where the cartridge is located when the gun is loaded.

Cylinder: The part of a revolver that holds ammunition in individual chambers.

Cylinder Latch: A latch on double-action revolvers that allows the cylinder to swing out.

Double-Action: A type of firearm action in which a single pull of the trigger both cocks the hammer and releases it.

Dummy Round: A bright orange, red or other readily identifiable dummy round or an inert cartridge without powder and primer.

Ejector Rod: The part used to remove cartridges from the cylinder.

Grip: The handle of the firearm.

Hammer: The part of the firing mechanism which strikes the firing pin or primer.

Jam: A malfunction that prevents a firearm from firing properly.

Magazine: A separate box-like metal container for semi-automatic pistols into which cartridges are loaded.

Magazine Release: A device that releases the magazine so that it can be removed from the firearm.

Magazine Well: The opening in a firearm into which a magazine is inserted.

Muzzle: The front end of the barrel from which a bullet exits.

Revolver: A firearm that has a rotating cylinder containing a number of chambers.


Round: See cartridge.

Safety: A device on a firearm intended to help provide protection against accidental discharge under normal usage when properly engaged.

Semiautomatic pistol: A firearm that fires a single cartridge each time the trigger is pulled, and which automatically extracts and ejects the empty cartridge case and reloads the chamber.

Single-action: A type of firearm action in which pulling the trigger causes the hammer to release.

Trigger Guard: Located on the underside of the gun, the trigger guard is a rigid loop which particularly surrounds the trigger to prevent damage or accidental discharge.



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