

State of California
Fish and Game Commission

Initial Statement of Reasons for Regulatory Action

Amend Sections 251.5, 465.5, 467, 474, 478 and 479

Repeal Section 696

Title 14, California Code of Regulations

Re: Mammal Trapping Consistency with Statute

I. Date of Initial Statement of Reasons: July 3, 2026

II. Dates and Locations of Scheduled Hearings

(a) Notice Hearing

Date: August 12-13, 2026

Location: Sacramento

(b) Discussion Hearing

Date: October 13-16, 2026

Location: Sacramento

(c) Adoption Hearing

Date: December 16-17, 2026

Location: Sacramento

III. Description of Regulatory Action

(a) Statement of Specific Purpose of Regulatory Change and Factual Basis for Determining that Regulation Change is Reasonably Necessary

Unless otherwise specified, all section references in this document are to Title 14 of the California Code of Regulations (CCR).

The proposed regulations are necessary to maintain consistency with new statute in Fish and Game Code Section 4001 (Assembly Bill 273, 2019-20 legislative session) which made it unlawful to trap any furbearing mammal or nongame mammal for purposes of recreation or commerce in fur, and prohibits the sale of the raw fur of any fur-bearing mammal or nongame mammal otherwise lawfully taken. The bill eliminated the Licensed Fur Dealer and Licensed Fur Agent licenses that the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (Department) previously sold. Current regulations in sections 251.5, 465.5, 467, 474 and 696 are also out of date with respect to these requirements.

Fish and Game Code sections 4157 and 4158 (Assembly Bill 1254, 2019-20 legislative session) made it unlawful to hunt, trap, or otherwise take a bobcat, except under specified circumstances, including under a depredation permit. The bill's specified appropriation has been made by the Legislature to the Department to develop a bobcat management plan to inform and coordinate management decisions regarding bobcat populations. Current regulations in Section 478 are out of date with respect to current requirements for depredation of bobcats.

Fish and Game Code Section 2023 (Assembly Bill 44, 2019-20) became fully operative on January 1, 2023, and made it unlawful to sell, offer for sale, display for sale, trade, or otherwise distribute for monetary or nonmonetary consideration a fur product, as defined, in the state. The statute also made it unlawful to manufacture a fur product in the state for sale. The statute exempted used fur products, as defined, fur products used for specified purposes, and any activity expressly authorized by federal law. The statute requires a person that sells or trades any fur product exempt from this prohibition to maintain records of each sale or trade of an exempt fur product for at least one year, except as provided. Current regulations in 479 are out of date with respect to these requirements.

Proposed Regulations

The amendments to the trapping regulations described below are designed to provide consistency and conformity to current statutes, and to make minor conforming changes to increase the clarity and consistency of these regulations.

Section 251.5 Possession of Game Birds, Game Mammals, Exotic Game Mammals, Furbearers, Nongame Birds and Nongame Animals Mammals.

The title of this Section is amended for clarity and to reflect the content of the provisions.

Subsection (a) - no changes to regulatory language.

Subsection (b) is removed from Section 251.5. Subsection (b) references that a live mountain lion may be possessed only under the terms of a permit issued by the Department on or before June 6, 1990. This date is now more than 35 years in the past and there are no such permits for living mountain lions in existence in California. Because the mountain lion is a specially protected animal in California, no new permits of this type may be issued for this species. The regulatory language of this subsection does not otherwise have any effect on the statutory provisions 2150 or 3200 for other licenses or permits that the department issues. For these reasons, subsection (b) is no longer needed and should be removed for clarity, and consistency with current law and regulations.

Subsection (b), renumbered from (c), is amended, replacing ~~nongame animal~~ with nongame bird, or nongame mammal; (nongame animal is not a term that is defined in Statute or regulation) removes the references to a trapping license because Section 251.5 relates to the recreational take of the specified groups of animals and recreational trapping is no longer lawful in California per Fish and Game Code 4001. The phrase ~~and reduced to possession by the hunter, or trapper~~ is deleted since this reference is to the hunting license that is already in the sentence.

Section 465.5. Use of Traps.

Subsection (a) The description of “body gripping trap” is deleted as it repeats the definition. All other references to this description or ‘body gripping’ are deleted throughout the regulation as unlawful for purposes other than those described in subsection (g) including protection of property.

Subsection (b) - no changes to regulatory language.

Subsection (c) Prohibition on Trapping for the Purposes of Recreation or Commerce, is amended to remove the language concerning specific types of traps since trapping by any method for recreation or commercial fur use is unlawful.

Subsection (d) is amended to remove reference to “body gripping traps” since trapping by any means for recreation or commerce in fur is unlawful.

Subsection (e) no changes to regulatory language.

Subsection (f) Use of Non-Body Gripping Traps, the current subsection is deleted in its entirety. Trapping by any means for purposes of recreation and commerce in fur is unlawful.

Subsection (f) Trap Number Requirement (renumbered from (f)(1)). The department assigns a trap number upon receipt of the Depredating Trap Numbering form (no fee), available on the department’s website wildlife.ca.gov, to aid the public in acquiring a registered Trap Number. Once a Trap Number is registered it is permanently assigned to the person.

Subsection (g), the last sentence of this provision has been removed because trapping for purposes of recreation and commerce in fur and the exchange of raw fur is unlawful.

Subsection (g)(1) no changes to regulatory language .

Subsection (g)(2) Trap Visitation Requirement, Fish and Game Code Section 4152 specifies that it is “the owner or tenant of the premises” that gives written permission to a representative. The provision is updated to provide greater consistency in these regulations.

Subsection (g)(2)(A) specifies that a representative must have the authorization on their person to visit and check traps that have been set. This requirement allows law enforcement to determine upon contacting an individual, whether they are authorized to trap at that location through written permission or a contract for professional trapping service(s).

Subsection (g)(2)(B) clarifying that the representative, when unable, may authorize another person to perform the required checks.

Subsections (g)(3) through (h) no changes to regulatory language.

Section 467. Annual Statement of Licensee, Trapping Report.

The title of this Section is changed (and throughout the section) to conform with Fish and Game Code Section 4008, which designates this requirement as “Annual Statement of Licensee.” Trapping Report is the more common term and is used interchangeably.

The content of the first paragraph has been deleted but the applicable content is divided and amended into new subsections (a) and (b) to differentiate the required elements of a completed annual trapping report from the penalty for failing to submit a trapping report on time. The last sentence setting forth a method of notice of suspension, revocation, and renewal of license is deleted. The previous method placed a heavy burden on Commission

Staff and the affected Licensee's without a need to involve another agency in the reinstatement decision since the Legislature allows that furbearing mammals, nongame mammals and nongame birds that are not covered by the Migratory Bird Treaty Act, may be taken by a landowner or their designee when found to be injuring growing crops or other property. The department is able to determine when a report has been received from a Trapping Licensee that satisfies the Statutory requirement.

Subsection (a) Annual Statement of Licensee. The required Annual Statement of Licensee "shall" be submitted to the Department by all license holders by July 1 following their previous license year's take in. This conforms with the statutory requirement in Section 4008, Fish and Game Code, to allow the Department to monitor and understand the magnitude, distribution and outcomes, of the take of wildlife authorized under this license. This change was requested by members of the public during public comment at initial vetting for this rulemaking at the Fish and Game Commission's Wildlife Resources Committee on January 13th, 2026. A form "Annual Statement of Licensee," not incorporated by reference, is provided by the Department to download and print from the Department's license directory. The statement shall include:

Subsection (a)(1) the species of animals, the location, whether the animal was killed or released and date taken in conformance with the statutory requirement.

Subsection (a)(2) Those licensees who have not taken any of the listed fur-bearing or non-game mammals are required to submit a report of zero take in conformance with the statutory requirement.

Subsection (a)(3) Where permitted trapping activities occur it is possible that incidental take of game species or nongame birds or mammals (other than the 'target', e.g., rat) may occur. Licensees are to take actions such as the immediate release or transport to a rehabilitation facility to minimize this problem. If incidental take occurs, the Annual Statement of Licensee shall report that take. This information is necessary to provide a complete picture of the efforts of the licensee and the animals.

Subsection (a)(3)(A) When uninjured the animal shall be released. Keeping or injuring an unauthorized animal is unlawful. This is both humane and necessary to prevent any financial motive for take of the animal.

Subsection (a)(3)(B) When an animal that is orphaned or injured is in the possession of the licensee; it shall be brought to the nearest wildlife rehabilitator. This is both humane and necessary to prevent any financial motive for take of the animal.

Subsection (a)(3)(C), if an animal is killed as a result of an incidental take the animal shall be disposed of in accordance to all federal, state, and local jurisdiction requirements and no part shall be harvested or kept by the trapper. This is both humane and necessary to prevent any financial motive for take of the animal.

Subsection (a)(4) The provision specifies that in the event a State or Federal protected species is incidentally taken, it shall be reported to both the Department and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. This is necessary to make explicit the responsibility of the licensee for such protected species for this particular trapping license. This explicit reporting

obligation supports coordinated species protection efforts and ensures compliance with applicable State and Federal laws.

Subsection (b) Late or incomplete statements will result in license suspension until the report is received by the Department's License and Revenue Branch. This is necessary to underscore the importance of submitting an accurate report on time, as timely reporting is essential for effective oversight and resource management. Information is given for the licensee to determine the status of their report by going online. Providing online access for licensees to verify the status of their report ensures transparency and gives licensees a clear, accessible method to confirm compliance and avoid unnecessary suspension.

Subsection (c) Acknowledgement and Signature. The reporting licensee must sign the form accordingly with knowledge of the threat of prosecution, resulting in fines or jail if the Department finds information has been falsified by the applicant. This provision is necessary for the Department to ensure that an applicant provides accurate information as required per Fish and Game Code Section 4008. Language is added pursuant to compliance with California Civil Code subdivision b of Section 1633.5 for provision of electronic signature.

Section 474. Hours for Taking of Nongame Mammals.

The title of this section is amended adding the "of Nongame Mammals" for clarity because this section references only nongame mammals.

Subsection (a) The first unnumbered provision is numbered as subsection (a) for clarity. The relevant portion of the last sentence of the former (a) has been moved here to clarify that legal traps are allowed, but not for hunting.

Subsection (b), renumbered from subsection (a). There are no changes to the boundary description in (b). The last sentence has been deleted and the relevant portion moved to (a) for clarity.

As specified in (a) "legal take" refers to the regulations and statutes and there is no need for specific section references and are deleted (The Note regarding Authority and Reference has been updated to include relevant sections). Current language referring to the "regulation supersedes Fish and Game Code Section 3000" is deleted since the proposed language does not change or supersede the Fish and Game Code.

Subsection (c), renumbered from subsection (b), and added subsections (c)(1) and (2) for organizational clarity.

Subsection (c)(1) In the language "his agents", is replaced with "their tenant" in order to provide consistency with the language in 465.5.

Subsection (c)(2) In the language "his agents", is replaced with "their tenant" in order to provide consistency with the language in 465.5. The description of the written permission that is required to be in possession for a person taking nongame mammals on private property and is updated to state "to enter the property", instead of "trespass" clarifying the intent which the landowner or tenant has already granted permission to

access a property. The hours of entry are deleted since the provision is only applicable to the hours stated in (c).

Subsection (d), renumbered from subsection (c).

Section 478

In subsection (a), the first sentence is updated to add the words “hunt, trap”, preceding the word “pursue”, to make it clear that no hunting or trapping or pursuit of a bobcat may occur unless the specified conditions are met. The remainder of this subsection (a) is updated to add the language “or depredation permit as in subsection (b) below” and “issued pursuant to Section 401 of these regulations as in subsection (b) below.” These additions are necessary to include, because they represent the specific condition that must be satisfied before a bobcat may be lawfully trapped resulting from new law contained in AB1254 that amended Fish and Game Code Section 4181 to require a depredation permit for the trapping of bobcats.

Subsection (c) is amended to indicate that the only exception that allows for the trapping of a bobcat is under the authority of a depredation permit issued pursuant to Section 401. This subsection is further amended to state that a bobcat taken pursuant to a depredation permit shall be disposed of as required in the permit. This language is necessary to make clear that it is unlawful to sell or export any bobcat or part of any bobcat taken in the State of California.

This subsection is further amended to replace “holder of a trapping license” with “person” since the conditions of a depredation permit may provide a person with the authority to trap a bobcat, and a trapping license is not a required condition of a depredation permit issued by the department. People who do not possess a trapping license may still obtain a depredation permit for bobcat.

Finally, the stipulation is added to the end of subsection “that is not the depredating species identified in a depredation permit issued by the department” to indicate that if a bobcat is trapped when not the subject of a depredation permit, it shall be immediately released unharmed back to the wild. This addition is needed to maintain consistency with the provisions of Section 401 which allows the issuance of a depredation permit to take a bobcat that is damaging or destroying or immediately threatening to damage or destroy land or property.

Section 479

In subsection (a) in the first sentence, the addition of the words “lawfully” and “prior to January 1, 2020” makes clear, the time period from which a bobcat must have been taken for the bobcat’s pelt to have been lawfully harvested. The addition of the word “completed” further specifies for clarity, that a tag affixed to a bobcat pelt must also be completely filled out for the pelt to be lawfully possessed. Following the language in the second sentence that states “as set forth in Section 478.1,” the words “affixed to the pelt,” are added as this language is consistent with the guidance provided in section 478.1. This addition is necessary to reference the conditions which must be satisfied, before the Commission may

open a bobcat hunting season in any area, determined by the Commission to require a hunt

In subsection (b)(1) the referenced “shipping tag” is further described/identified as the “United States Fish and Wildlife Service Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES) export or shipping tag” for clarity. The word “and” is added following “Marked with the current export or shipping tag from the state of origin” to make clear that all of the conditions in (b)(1) through (b)(3) must collectively be satisfied in order a bobcat pelt to be lawfully received from out of state.

In subsection (b)(2), reference to the import declaration described in Fish and Game Code Section 2353, is replaced by reference to a Declaration of Importation of Dead Wildlife form DFW901 as provided in Section 712.5. Section 712.5 was added in 2022 and is more specific than Fish and Game Code Section 2353 regarding the declaration that is required to be submitted to the department. Section 712.5 incorporates by reference, the specific form DFW901 which is required to be completed for importation of dead wildlife.

In the first sentence of subsection (b)(2) the words “in the shipment” are stricken because the referenced form DFW 901 does not apply to dead birds, mammals, fish, reptiles, or amphibians imported into this state in a shipment handled by a common carrier under a bill of lading. This language “in the shipment” formerly referenced the USFWS CITES tagging requirement which is now separated under subsection (b)(1) for organizational clarity.

The last sentence of subsection (b)(2) which states “Demonstration of the declaration of entry, pelt ownership and proof of legal take and marking is required of anyone receiving bobcat pelts from out-of-state upon the request of the department.”, is replaced by new subsection (b)(3) which stipulates “The person in possession of the bobcat pelts or parts thereof shall have in their possession the documents required herein and shall present the documents upon the request of the department.”. This change provides clarity in identifying all importation requirements as numbered subsections of (b).

The new subsection (b)(3) also further indicates that the required documents for importing a bobcat must not only be available upon request of the Department but must also be in possession of the person importing the bobcat at the time of import. This change is necessary because possession of the required documents at the time of importation is a requirement of section 712.5 regarding the declaration of importation of dead fish and wildlife and the documentation incorporated by reference in that Section.

Subsection (c) is added to describe the documentary requirements of fur products including the requirement for the completion of the Declaration of Dead Wildlife form DFW 901 as described in subsection (b)(2), when importing or receiving from out of state, the pelt of any furbearing or nongame mammal.

Subsection (d) is added to describe the requirement that a record of sale or trade must be maintained by the seller, for a period of one year, when selling or trading a “used fur product” per Fish and Game Code Section 2023(a)(5), or an exempt fur product as described in Fish and Game Code Section 2023(c).

Subsections (d)(1) – (d)(5) list the minimum information to be included in a bill of sale for a used fur product. These are the minimum informational elements necessary for the Department’s Law Enforcement Division to be able to determine the authenticity and provenance of a “used fur product”.

Section 696

This section is repealed in its entirety. The Fur Dealer License and Fur Agent Licenses described within Section 696 were subject to Fish and Game Code Section 4001 (Assembly bill 273 from the 2019-20 legislative session), which made it unlawful to trap any fur-bearing mammal or nongame mammal for purposes of recreation or commerce in fur and prohibited the sale of the raw fur of any fur-bearing mammal or nongame mammal otherwise lawfully taken.

(b) Goals and Benefits of the Regulation

The goal of the proposed regulations is to maintain consistency with new Statute in Fish and Game Code. Three recent bills, AB273, AB1254 and AB44 from the 2019-2020 legislative session changed the legal framework for recreational fur trapping and the possession or exchange of raw fur and new and used fur products in California. Existing regulations regarding the use of traps are out of date with respect to these changes and require substantive updates to maintain consistency with new law. Additionally minor conforming changes are also included for clarity and consistency in conveying these regulations for the public.

(c) Authority and Reference Sections from Fish and Game Code for Regulation

Section 251.5

Authority cited: Sections 200, 203, 3800 and 4150, Fish and Game Code. Reference: Sections 2000, 2001, 3005.5, 3965, 4001, 4150, and 4650, Fish and Game Code.

Section 465.5

Authority cited: Sections 200, 203, 3005.5, 4001, 4005, and 4009.5, Fish and Game Code.

Reference: Sections 3003.1, 3005.5, 3950, 3965, 4000, 4001, 4004, 4005, 4150, 4152, 4180 and 4700, Fish and Game Code.

Section 467

Authority cited: Sections 200, 203, 1050, 4005, 4008, 4009.5 and 4150, Fish and Game Code.

Reference: Sections 4000, 4001, 4002, 4003, 4004, 4005, 4006, 4007, 4008, 4009, 4009.5, 4010, 4011, 4150, 4152, and 4180 Fish and Game Code.

Section 474

Authority cited: Sections 3000 and 4150, Fish and Game Code.

Reference: Sections 3000, 4001, 4152 and 4180 and 4150, Fish and Game Code.

Section 478

Authority cited: Sections 200, 265, 4150, 4155, 4157, 4158 and 4181. Fish and Game Code.

Reference: Sections 3960, 4150, 4155, 4157 and 4158, Fish and Game Code.

Section 479

Authority cited: Sections 2353, 4150, 4155, 4157 and 4158, Fish and Game Code.

Reference: Sections 2023, 2353, 3003.1, 4150, 4155, 4157 and 4158, Fish and Game Code.

(d) Specific Technology or Equipment Required by Regulatory Change. None.

(e) Identification of Reports or Documents Supporting Regulation Change. None.

(f) Public Discussions of Proposed Regulations Prior to Notice Publication

IV. Description of Reasonable Alternatives to Regulatory Action

(a) Alternatives to Regulation Change

No alternatives were identified by or brought to the attention of Commission staff that would have the same desired regulatory effect.

(b) No Change Alternative

The no change alternative would mean that existing regulations concerning recreational trapping remain inconsistent with respect to current law.

V. Mitigation Measures Required by Regulatory Action

The proposed regulatory action will have no negative impact on the environment; therefore, no mitigation measures are needed.

VI. Impact of Regulatory Action

The potential for significant statewide adverse economic impacts that might result from the proposed regulatory action has been assessed, and the following initial determinations relative to the required statutory categories have been made:

(a) Significant Statewide Adverse Economic Impact Directly Affecting Businesses, Including the Ability of California Businesses to Compete with Businesses in Other States.

The Commission does not anticipate significant statewide adverse economic impact directly affecting businesses, including the ability of California businesses to compete with businesses in other states because the proposed regulations are to conform to current law that is already observed and to make minor clarifying and conforming changes.

(b) Impact on the Creation or Elimination of Jobs Within the State, the Creation of New Businesses or the Elimination of Existing Businesses, or the Expansion of Businesses in California; Benefits of the Regulation to the Health and Welfare of California Residents, Worker Safety, and the State's Environment.

The Commission does not anticipate any impacts on the creation or elimination of jobs, the creation of new business, the elimination of existing businesses or the expansion of businesses in California because the proposed regulation is administrative in nature. The Commission anticipates general benefits to the health and welfare of California residents, and no impacts to worker safety, or to the state's environment.

(c) Cost Impacts on a Representative Private Person or Business

The agency is not aware of any cost impacts because the proposed regulations are to conform to current law that is already observed and to make minor clarifying and conforming changes

(d) Costs or Savings to State Agencies or Costs/Savings in Federal Funding to the State

(e) Nondiscretionary Costs/Savings to Local Agencies: None.

(f) Programs Mandated on Local Agencies or School Districts: None.

(g) Costs Imposed on Any Local Agency or School District that is Required to be Reimbursed Under Part 7 (commencing with Section 17500) of Division 4, Government Code: None.

(h) Effect on Housing Costs: None.

VII. Economic Impact Assessment

(a) Effects of the Regulation on the Creation or Elimination of Jobs Within the State

The Commission does not anticipate any impacts on the creation or elimination of jobs within the state, as the proposed regulations are to conform to current law that is already observed and to make minor clarifying and conforming changes.

(b) Effects of the Regulation on the Creation of New Businesses or the Elimination of Existing Businesses Within the State

The Commission does not anticipate any impacts on the creation or elimination of jobs, the creation of new business, the elimination of existing businesses or the expansion of businesses within the state. The proposed regulations are to conform to current law that is already observed and to make minor clarifying and conforming changes, which introduces no new adverse economic impacts to businesses that would change their operations.

(c) Effects of the Regulation on the Expansion of Businesses Currently Doing Business Within the State

The Commission does not anticipate any impacts on the expansion of businesses in California because this action will not affect the demand for goods and services.

(d) Benefits of the Regulation to the Health and Welfare of California Residents

The proposed regulation is intended to provide clarity and consistency with current law for the public.

(e) Benefits of the Regulation to Worker Safety:

The Commission does not anticipate any benefits to worker safety in California because this action will not affect working conditions.

(f) Benefits of the Regulation to the State's Environment:

The Commission does not anticipate any benefits to the State's environment from the proposed regulation as it is intended to provide clarity and consistency with current law for the public.

(g) Other Benefits of the Regulation

The proposed regulation is intended to provide clarity and consistency with current law for the public.

Informative Digest/Policy Statement Overview

The amendments to Section 251.5, 465.5, 467, 474, 478 and 479 and removal of section 696 of Title 14, California Code of Regulations are necessary to maintain consistency with new statute in Fish and Game Code Section 4001 (Assembly bill 273, 2019-20 legislative session) which made it unlawful to trap any furbearing mammal or nongame mammal for purposes of recreation or commerce in fur and prohibits the sale of the raw fur of any fur-bearing mammal or nongame mammal otherwise lawfully taken. The bill eliminated the Licensed Fur Dealer and Licensed Fur Agent licenses that the department previously sold. Current regulations in sections 251.5, 465.5, 467, 474 and 696 are also out of date with respect to these requirements.

The Department recommends changes to the following sections:

251.5 Possession of Game Birds, Game Mammals, Exotic Game Mammals, Furbearers, Nongame Birds and Nongame Mammals.

Revise Section title, remove reference to an outdated permit for the possession of a mountain lion, remove reference to the recreational trapping of mammals and update terms for consistency with statute.

465.5 Use of Traps.

Remove conditional reference to body gripping traps and update to state that no traps, body gripping or otherwise, are lawful for recreational use. Remove stipulation for trap type when stating the prohibition on purchase, barter or exchange of raw fur. Make minor clarifying changes to the language referencing a tenant or designee, who will accomplish depredation trapping. Reference to a new form "DFW 1389e" is added, to aid individuals in obtaining the referenced "trap number issued by and registered with the department" in new subsection (f).

467 Annual Statement of Licensee. Trapping Reports.

Update to state that trappers shall report their take of furbearing and nongame mammals rather than their take of fur. Specify that trapping reports shall specify whether "take" was lethal or nonlethal. Update the stated penalty for non-reporting for consistency with Fish and Game Code Section 4008.

474 Hours for Taking of Nongame Mammals.

Revise Section title clarifying that these provisions are relevant to the taking of 'nongame mammals' and clarifying that take on private property is only allowed for the owner, tenant, or a person in possession of written permission.

478 Bobcat.

Hunting of bobcat is unlawful unless under specific permits or depredation is occurring. Trapping of bobcat is unlawful except under depredation. It is unlawful to sell or export any pelt or part of bobcat taken under a depredation permit.

479 Bobcat Pelts and Fur Products.

It is unlawful to possess any pelt or part without a department mark or shipping tag not legally taken prior to 2020. If the bobcat or parts are imported from outside California, the pelt must have a CITES tag, or be accompanied by a Declaration of Importation with proof of lawful take.

It is unlawful for the pelt of any other furbearing mammal imported to California to be possessed without a Declaration of Importation form. Persons who sell or trade “used fur product” must maintain complete records of each item. The sale and trade of fur products for religious purposes to Native American Tribes is exempt.

696 Fur Dealer and Fur Agent Licenses. Repealed.

Benefits of the regulations:

The goal of the proposed regulations is to maintain consistency with new Statute in Fish and Game Code. Three recent bills, AB273, AB1254 and AB44 from the 2019-2020 legislative session changed the legal framework for recreational fur trapping and the possession or exchange of raw fur and new and used fur products in California. Existing regulations regarding the use of traps are out of date with respect to these changes and require substantive updates to maintain consistency with new law. Additionally minor conforming changes are also included for clarity and consistency in conveying these regulations for the public.

Evaluation of incompatibility with existing regulations:

The Commission has reviewed its regulations in Title 14, CCR, and conducted a search of other regulations on this topic and has concluded that the proposed amendments to Sections 251.5, 465.5, 467, 474, 478, 478.1, 479 and 550 and the repeal of 696 are neither inconsistent nor incompatible with existing State regulations. No other State agency has the authority to promulgate hunting regulations.