



GAINES & ASSOCIATES

“GAINES REPORT”

CALIFORNIA STATE LEGISLATURE

2019 LEGISLATIVE SESSION UPDATE

APRIL 23, 2019

This *Gaines Report “California State Legislature – 2019 Legislative Session Update”* will provide you with an updated status of legislation of interest to be sure you are fully aware and appropriately engaged in the 2019 Legislative Session as we work together to ensure a strong future for wildlife conservation and our outdoor pursuits in California.

Gaines & Associates recognizes that our *Gaines Reports* can be lengthy. However, this reporting is done for the sole benefit of our clients who have varying conservation and wildlife interests and concerns. The extensive list of bills covered below is to ensure that all our clients get the sufficient detail they need on the legislation that is of greatest importance to them.

Bills are placed in numerical order – not in order of priority or interest. To view all the detail available on any of the bills listed below, simply click on the bill number and author in **blue type** below.

To learn more about the author(s) of any of the bills listed below, click on the Legislator’s name and district in **blue type** in the detail provided for that bill.

New information regarding the results of recent hearings on legislation is emphasized in italics.

*Information on hearing dates/times and location for those bills that have been scheduled to be heard is provided in in italics in **red type**.*

This Gaines Report “California State Legislature – 2019 Legislative Session Update” is client privileged and provided as a service to Gaines & Associates clients.

For more information on any of the below bills, please contact Gaines & Associates at info@gainesandassociates.net

2019 State Legislative Session

- **[AB 18 \(Levine\)](#) – **Firearms: Excise Tax****

As amended April 3rd, AB 18 – legislation by Assembly Members [Mark Levine \(D/10-San Rafael\)](#), [Bob Bonta \(D/18-Alameda\)](#) and [Adrin Nazarian \(D/46-Van Nuys\)](#) – would impose an excise tax on a retailer in the amount of \$25 per firearm on sale of a handgun or semiautomatic rifle or shotgun sold as new. AB 18 would also establish the California Violence Intervention and Prevention (CalVIP) Grant Program, administered by the Board of State and Community Corrections, to award competitive grants for the purpose of violence intervention and prevention. The bill would require the revenue collected from the tax to be deposited in the CalVIP Firearm Tax Fund, which the bill would also create.

Implementing successful programs for addressing gun violence is something that all Californians support and would benefit from. As such, all of California should equally help to fund their implementation. However, under AB 18, CalVIP would only be funded by law-abiding citizens who legally purchase firearms.

Because AB 18 would result in a taxpayer paying a higher tax, the bill requires approval of $\frac{2}{3}$ of the membership of each house of the Legislature. AB 18 would go into effect on January 1, 2020.

AB 18 was double-referred to the Assembly Public Safety Committee and the Assembly Committee on Revenue and Taxation.

AB 18 passed out of the Assembly Public Safety Committee on a 5 to 3 vote on April 9th. AB 18 was then heard in the Assembly Committee on Revenue and Taxation Assembly on April 22nd, passing out to the Assembly Appropriations Committee. AB 18 must be heard in Assembly Appropriations Committee and passed out to the Assembly Floor by May 17th to remain viable in the 2019 Legislative Session.

To view all the Assembly Committee analyses available on AB 18, click [AB 18 Assy Analyses](#)

To view all the information currently available on AB 18, click [AB 18 Detail](#)

- **[AB 44 \(Friedman\)](#) – **Fur Products: Prohibition -****

As amended April 2nd, AB 44 – legislation by Assembly Member [Laura Friedman \(D/43-Burbank\)](#) – would make it a crime to sell, offer for sale, display for sale, trade, give, donate, or otherwise distribute a new fur product in the state. The bill would also make it illegal to manufacture a fur product in the state.

Amendments agreed to by the author at the March 13th Assembly Water, Parks and Wildlife Committee hearing and now included in the bill would effectively exempt taxidermy by stating that, for the purposes of this bill, “fur” does not include “the skin or hide with or without the hair, fleece, or fur fibers attached thereto of any lawfully taken game mammal”.

AB 44 also exempts “used” fur products but would require that a person that sells or trades an exempt fur product maintain a record of each sale or trade for at least one year.

AB 44 defines a “fur product” as any article of clothing or covering for any part of the body, or any fashion accessory, including, but not limited to, handbags, shoes, slippers, hats, earmuffs,

scarves, shawls, gloves, jewelry, and keychains, toys or trinkets, and home accessories and decor, that is made in whole or in part of fur. The bill would not apply to dog or cat fur products.

AB 44 was double-referred to the Assembly Water, Parks and Wildlife Committee and the Assembly Committee on Judiciary.

AB 44 would become operative on January 1, 2021

AB 44 passed out of the Assembly Water, Parks and Wildlife Committee on a 10 – 4 party-line vote on March 13th.

AB 44 passed out of the Assembly Committee on Judiciary on a 9 – 2 vote on March 26th. The bill must next be heard in the Assembly Appropriations Committee where it has been placed in the suspense file due to the measure's estimated cost to the Department of Fish and Wildlife (DFW) which includes: 1) One-time costs of approximately \$425,000 to provide equipment, vehicles, weapons and office space for an additional three wardens in the Wildlife Tracking Unit; and 2) Ongoing annual DFW enforcement costs of approximately \$600,000 to add three wardens in the Wildlife Tracking Unit.

To view all the Assembly Committee analyses available on AB 44, click [AB 44 Assy Analyses](#)

To view all the information currently available on AB 44, click [AB 44 Detail](#)

- [AB 273 \(Gonzalez\)](#) – **Recreational and Commercial Fur Trapping: Prohibition**

As amended March 5th, AB 273 – legislation by Assembly Member [Lorena Gonzalez \(D/80-San Diego\)](#) – would make it illegal to trap any fur-bearing mammal or nongame mammal for purposes of recreation or commerce in fur; prohibit the purchasing or sale of raw fur, as well as products or handicraft items made from fur-bearing mammals and nongame mammals; and recast the authorization provided by a trapping license to only apply to the taking of furbearing mammals and nongame mammals, and remove the authorization of the sale of raw fur. AB 273 would also eliminate fur dealer and fur agent licenses.

AB 273 was heard in the Assembly Water, Parks and Wildlife Committee on March 12th, passing out on a party-line vote of 9 – 3.

The bill was then heard in the Assembly Appropriations Committee on April 10th passing out on a 12 to 3 tally.

AB 273 is now on the Assembly Floor where it could be brought up for a vote at any time.

To view all the Assembly analyses on AB 273, click [AB 273 Assy Analyses](#)

To view the coalition letter in opposition to AB 273, click [AB 273 Coalition Oppose Ltr](#)

To view all the information currently available on AB 273, click [AB 273 Detail](#)

- [AB 276 \(Friedman\)](#) – **Firearms: Storage**

As amended March 21st, AB 276 – legislation by Assembly Member [Laura Friedman \(D/43-Burbank\)](#) – would require a person who is 18 years of age or older and who is the owner, lessee, renter, or other legal occupant of a residence to ensure that any firearm that person owns or controls is securely stored against theft or unauthorized access while that person is outside that

residence. The bill defines a firearm as being “securely stored” if it is secured with an operable device that is listed on the Department of Justice’s roster of approved firearm safety devices and that is identified as appropriate for that firearm by reference to either the manufacturer and model of the firearm, or to the physical characteristics of the firearm that matches those listed on the roster for use with the device.

AB 276 would not apply to firearms that have been lawfully and temporarily loaned by that person to another individual who is 18 years of age or older and not prohibited by law from possessing or receiving that firearm. The bill would also not apply to unloaded antique firearms.

AB 276 would prohibit a person convicted under these provisions or under other provisions regulating the storage of firearms, from owning, purchasing, receiving, or having in their possession or control, any firearm within 10 years of the conviction.

As amended March 21st, a violation of this section is punishable as an infraction by a fine of not less than \$250, nor more than \$1,000.

AB 276 was set to be heard in the Assembly Public Safety Committee on March 12th, but the bill was pulled from agenda by the author. The bill was rescheduled to be heard in Assembly Public Safety Committee on March 19th, but the bill was again pulled from agenda by the author.

AB 276 was then scheduled to be heard in the Assembly Public Safety Committee on April 2nd, but the hearing was postponed by the committee. AB 276 is now a “two-year bill” and will not be heard until the 2020 Legislative Session.

To view the Assembly Public Safety Committee analyses on AB 276, click [AB 276 Assy PS Analyses](#)

To view all the information currently available on AB 276, click [AB 276 Detail](#)

- [AB 284 \(Frazier\)](#) – **Junior Hunting Licenses: Eligibility: Age Requirement**

In 2014, AB 1709 – legislation authored by Assembly Member Jim Frazier (D/11-Fairfield) was signed into law which increased junior hunting license age eligibility from 15 to 17 years of age. However, that legislation included a “sunset” provision which requires the age eligibility to revert to 15 years on July 1, 2020, unless the provision is extended by subsequent legislation. As revised March 26th, AB 284 – legislation also authored by Assembly Member Jim Frazier – would extend the junior hunting license age eligibility of 17 years indefinitely.

The benefits of increasing the age eligibility of a junior hunting license from 15 to 17 are numerous. For example, junior hunting licenses offer young individuals the opportunity to participate in several high quality “youth” hunts made available by DFW and wildlife conservation groups. Junior hunting license are also available at a significantly lower cost (\$12.70) as compared with the adult hunting license (\$48.34). With both cost and limited opportunity and access known to be barriers to hunting participation, AB 284 will help ensure that more of our youth get out in the field for years to come.

AB 284 was heard in the Assembly Water, Parks and Wildlife Committee on March 26th, passing out on a unanimous vote of 14 – 0 bipartisan vote. The bill now resides in the Assembly Appropriations Committee where it has been placed in the suspense file due to the measure’s estimated revenue loss to DFW of \$400,000. Projected costs to DFW include a reduction of

\$275,000 in hunting license revenue, a \$50,000 reduction in California Duck Stamp revenue, and an estimated \$50,000 reduction in California Upland Game Bird Validations.

AB 284 must be pulled from the suspense file, heard and passed out of Assembly Appropriations Committee to the Floor by May 17th to remain viable.

Two wildlife conservation organization coalition letters in support of AB 284 have been submitted to the Assembly Water, Parks and Wildlife Committee. To view them, click [AB 284 Coalition Support Ltr 1](#) and [AB 284 Coalition Support Ltr 2](#)

To view the Assembly Committee analyses on AB 284, click [AB 284 Assy Analyses](#)

To view all the information currently available on AB 284, click [AB 284 Detail](#)

- [AB 584 \(Gallagher\)](#) – **Sport Fishing Licenses**

As introduced, AB 584 by Assembly Member [James Gallagher \(R/03-Yuba City\)](#) remains a “spot bill” that, as introduced, makes non-substantive amendments to a provision of the Fish and Game Code which deals with sport fishing licenses.

Spot bills are introduced to assure that a germane vehicle will be available to be amended with substantive language after the deadline has passed to introduce bills. As noted above, the deadline for introducing bills in the 2019 Legislative Session was Friday, February 22.

With the devastating Camp Fire taking place squarely in his district, Assembly Member Gallagher’s efforts this Session are appropriately focused on addressing the needs of fire victims. As such, there is a good chance that AB 584 will not take on any substantive language any time soon.

Pursuant to Assembly Rules, AB 584 cannot be referred to a committee until it takes on substantive amendments.

No committee analysis is available at this time for AB 584.

To view all the information currently available on AB 584, click [AB 584 Detail](#)

- [AB 688 \(Chu\)](#) – **Firearms: Vehicle Storage**

Current law requires that a handgun in an unattended vehicle be either locked in the vehicle’s trunk, in a locked container out of plain view, locked in a container that is permanently affixed to the vehicle’s interior and not in plain view, or locked in a toolbox or utility box.

As introduced, AB 688 – legislation by Assembly Member [Kansen Chu \(D/25-Milpitas\)](#) – would make these requirements applicable to all firearms and would also require the firearms to be secured to the vehicle’s frame using a steel cable lock or chain and padlock, or in a locked container that is secured using a steel cable lock or chain and padlock or that is permanently affixed to the vehicle.

While it would be extremely difficult for an individual hunter transporting a single shotgun or rifle to fully address the rigorous provisions of AB 688, it would be extremely difficult for hunters “car-pooling” to the field with multiple long-guns in their vehicle to comply. Further, it would be literally impossible for law-abiding Hunter Education Instructors, shooting coaches and

others who must transport numerous shotguns and/or rifles for use by their students while on their way to/from the shooting range to adhere to the bill's requirements.

AB 688 was heard in the Assembly Public Safety Committee on March 26th, passing out on a 5 – 2 party-line vote. The bill must next be heard in the Assembly Appropriations Committee where it has been placed in the suspense file due to the measure's possible cost of as much as \$200,000 for law enforcement to outfit their vehicles with steel cable locks.

AB 688 must be pulled from suspense, heard and passed out of Assembly Appropriations Committee to the Floor by May 17th to remain viable in the 2019 Legislative Session.

To view the Assembly Committee analyses on AB 688, click [AB 688 Assy Analyses](#)

To view all the information currently available on AB 688, click [AB 688 Detail](#)

- [AB 879 \(Gipson\)](#) – **Firearms: Precursor Parts**

As introduced, AB 879 – legislation by Assembly Member [Mike A. Gipson \(D/64-Gardena\)](#) – would, beginning July 1, 2024, require the sale of firearm precursor parts to be conducted by or processed through a licensed firearm precursor part vendor. The bill would require a person or business to have a valid firearm precursor part vendor license to sell more than one firearm precursor part in any 30-day period. AB 879 would require that a licensed firearm dealer or licensed ammunition vendor automatically be deemed a licensed firearm precursor part vendor.

AB 879 would create an application process for firearm precursor part vendors. The bill would establish the Firearm Precursor Parts Special Account, into which vendor license fees would be deposited with funds used for implementing, administering, and enforcing the firearm precursor part authorization program.

AB 879 would require the Department of Justice (DOJ) to electronically approve the purchase or transfer of firearm precursor parts through a vendor. The bill would also generally limit the sale of firearm precursor parts to those individuals whose information matches an entry in the Automated Firearms System and who are eligible to possess a firearm precursor part; to individuals who have a current certificate of eligibility issued by DOJ; or to individuals who purchase or transfer the firearm precursor part in a single transaction.

AB 879 would also create the Firearm Precursor Parts Enforcement Special Fund and allow DOJ to charge firearm precursor part purchasers and transferees a per transaction fee not to exceed \$1.00, with revenues to be deposited into the Fund and used to implement, administer and enforce the program.

AB 879 defines “precursor parts” as a component of a firearm that is necessary to build or assemble a firearm and which is included in certain categories – including, but not limited to: a) an unfinished receiver, including both a single part receiver and a multiple part receiver; b) a finished upper receiver for a multiple part receiver system; and c) an unfinished handgun frame.

AB 879 was heard in the Assembly Public Safety Committee on April 2nd, passing out on a 6 – 2 party-line vote.

AB 879 is scheduled to next be heard in the Assembly Appropriations Committee on Wednesday, April 24th. The hearing will be held in State Capitol, Room 4202, and begin at 9:00 AM.

To view the Assembly Committee analyses on AB 879, click [AB 879 Assy PS Analyses](#)

To view all the information currently available on AB 879, click [AB 879 Detail](#)

- [AB 893 \(Gloria\)](#) – **Firearm and Ammunition Sales: Del Mar Fairgrounds**

As revised April 3rd, AB 893 – legislation by Assembly Member [Todd Gloria \(D/78-San Diego\)](#) – would, beginning January 1, 2021, prohibit the sale of firearms and ammunition at the Del Mar Fairgrounds.

AB 893 was heard in the Assembly Public Safety Committee on March 26th, passing out on a 5 to 2 vote. The bill was then heard in the Assembly Appropriations Committee on April 3rd, passing out on a 12 to 5 vote.

AB 893 is now on the Assembly Floor where it could be brought up for a vote at any time.

To view all the Assembly analyses on AB 893, click [AB 893 Assy Analyses](#)

To view all the information currently available on AB 893, click [AB 893 Detail](#)

- [AB 1096 \(Melendez\)](#) – **Firearms: Concealed Carry Licenses**

Current law “authorizes” the sheriff of a county or head of a municipal police department to issue a license to carry a concealed handgun or to carry a loaded and exposed handgun if good cause exists for the issuance and the applicant is of good moral character and satisfies certain other criteria.

As introduced, AB 1096 – legislation by Assembly Member [Melissa A. Melendez \(R/67-Murrieta\)](#) – would have instead “required” the sheriff of a county or head of a municipal police department to issue the license.

This bill defined “good cause” to include self-defense, defending the life of another, or preventing crime in which human life is threatened, and provided procedural guidelines to the issuing authority on determining the presence or absence of “good cause.” AB 1096 also proposed to authorize a resident of another state to apply for a license to carry a handgun from any sheriff in the state using the same procedure and authorize that sheriff to issue a license.

AB 1096 was originally scheduled to be heard in the Assembly Public Safety Committee on March 26th but was pulled from hearing by the author. The bill was rescheduled for hearing in the Assembly Public Safety Committee on April 2nd and failed passage on a 2 to 5 party-line vote.

To view the Assembly Public Safety Committee analysis of AB 1096, click [AB 1096 Assy PS Analyses](#)

To view all the information currently available on AB 1096, click [AB 1096 Detail](#)

- [AB 1254 \(Kamlager-Dove\)](#) – **Bobcats: Take Prohibition**

As amended April 11th, AB 1254 – legislation by Assembly Member [Sydney Kamlager-Dove \(D/54-Culver City\)](#) – would, until January 1, 2025, fully prohibit the hunting of bobcats. Commencing January 1, 2025, AB 1254 would re-authorize the Fish and Game Commission - through its normal mammal hunting rulemaking process -- to reopen a bobcat hunting season in any area determined by the Commission to “require” a hunt. The language of the bill specifies that, in doing so, the Commission shall consider the potential impacts of a bobcat hunting season,

including: 1) bobcat populations; 2) bobcat wild prey; 3) disease abatement; 4) the control of invasive species, especially nutria; 5) consideration of public values with regard to the hunting of bobcats; and 6) the administrative, implementation, and enforcement costs to DFW and the Commission associated with bobcat hunting.

As amended, AB 1254 would also require the Commission to set hunting license and bobcat hunting tags fees for any subsequent seasons in which bobcat hunting is allowed at the levels necessary to fully recover all the reasonable administrative and implementation costs to DFW and the Commission associated with the hunting of bobcats.

As amended, the bill would also require DFW to develop a bobcat management plan to be submitted to the Commission and the Legislature by January 1, 2024 to inform and coordinate management decisions regarding bobcat populations.

AB 1254 would not preclude the taking of bobcats under a depredation permit.

AB 1254 is a “gut and amend” of a bill which, as introduced, was a “spot bill” dealing with the subject of “fine art”. As first amended on March 28th, AB 1254 proposed to place a permanent ban on the hunting of bobcats.

Prior to being amended April 11th, AB 1254 was heard in the Assembly Water, Parks and Wildlife Committee on April 9th passing out on a 9 – 4 party-line vote, despite testimony provided by the President of the California Fish and Game Commission which pointed out that wildlife management policy decisions – including whether or not bobcats are legally hunted – should be addressed by the Fish and Game Commission rather than in the State Legislature.

The bill must next be heard in the Assembly Appropriations Committee but has yet to be scheduled for hearing. The bill must be heard and passed out of Assembly Appropriations Committee by May 17th to remain viable in the 2019 Legislative Session.

To view the Assembly Water, Parks and Wildlife Committee analysis of AB 1254, click [AB 1254 Assy WPW Analyses](#)

The Assembly Appropriations Committee analysis of AB 1254 is not yet available.

To view the coalition letter in opposition to AB 1254, click [AB 1254 Coalition Oppose Ltr](#)

To view all the information currently available on AB 1254, click [AB 1254 Detail](#)

- [AB 1297 \(McCarty\)](#) – **Firearms: Concealed Carry Licenses**

Existing law allows the licensing authority of any city, city and county, or county to charge an additional fee for a new concealed carry license in an amount equal to the actual costs for processing the application for a new license. Under current law, that additional fee may not exceed \$100.

As introduced, AB 1297 – legislation by Assembly Member [Kevin McCarty \(D/07-Sacramento\)](#) – would require, rather than authorize, the local licensing authority to charge the fee and would require the fee to be in an amount equal to the reasonable costs for processing the application, issuing and enforcing the license. Further, AB 1297 would delete the prohibition on charging more than \$100 for the fee.

AB 1297 was heard in the Assembly Public Safety Committee on April 2nd, passing out on a 5 – 2 vote.

AB 1297 is now on the Assembly Floor where it could be brought up for a vote at any time.

The view all the Assembly analyses of AB 1297, click [AB 1297 Assy Analyses](#)

To view all the information currently available on AB 1297, click [AB 1297 Detail](#)

- **[AB 1387 \(Wood\)](#) – Sport Fishing Licenses: 12 Consecutive Month Licenses**

As introduced, AB 1387 – legislation by Assembly Member [Jim Wood \(D/02-Eureka\)](#) – would change the term of a sport fishing license from the calendar year to the period of 12 consecutive months beginning on the date of purchase. The bill would require license applicants to provide their email address and agree to be contacted regarding purchase, renewal, or reactivation. AB 1387 would require DFW to submit a written report to the Legislature by December 1, 2024, regarding the implementation of the new licensing periods and fees. The bill’s provisions would go into effect on January 1, 2021 and would “sunset” on January 1, 2026 unless extended by subsequent legislation.

AB 1387 was heard in the Assembly Water, Parks and Wildlife Committee on April 9th, passing out on a unanimous 14 – 0 bipartisan vote.

AB 1387 is scheduled to next be heard in the Assembly Appropriations Committee on Wednesday, April 24th. The hearing will be held in State Capitol, Room 4202, and begin at 9:00 AM.

However, with DFW estimating revenue losses to be from \$1.14 million to \$5.12 million annually for five years, as well as an additional loss of \$400,000 annually from revenue received for issuing duplicate licenses and one-time costs of approximately \$50,000 to provide outreach and update regulations, AB 1387 is a likely candidate to be placed in the suspense file. Should AB 1387 be placed in suspense, the bill must be pulled from suspense, heard and passed out of Senate Appropriations Committee to the Floor by May 17th to remain viable in the 2019 Legislative Session.

The view the Assembly Committee analyses of AB 1387, click [AB 1387 Assy Analyses](#)

To view the coalition letter in support of AB 1387, click [AB 1387 Coalition Support Ltr](#)

To view all the information currently available on AB 1387, click [AB 1387 Detail](#)

- **[AB 1746 \(Melendez\)](#) – Firearms: License to Carry Concealed**

As introduced, AB 1746 by Assembly Member [Melissa A. Melendez \(R/67-Murrieta\)](#) is a “spot bill” that makes non-substantive amendments to a provision of the Penal Code which deals with licenses to carry concealed.

Pursuant to Assembly Rules, AB 1746 cannot be referred to a committee until it takes on substantive amendments.

No committee analysis is available at this time for AB 1746.

To view all the information currently available on AB 1746, click [AB 1746 Detail](#)

- [SB 61 \(Portantino\)](#) – **Firearms: Transfers**

Current law prohibits an individual from making more than one application to purchase a handgun within any 30-day period. Current law also prohibits a firearms dealer from delivering a handgun to a person that within the preceding 30-day period has made another application to purchase a handgun.

As introduced, SB 61 – legislation by Senator [Anthony J. Portantino \(D/25-Glendale\)](#) – would make the 30-day prohibition and the dealer delivery prohibition applicable to all firearms. The bill would, however, exempt from that prohibition the purchase of a long gun by a person who possesses a valid California hunting license, and the acquisition of a long gun at non-profit charity fundraising events.

SB 61 was heard in the Senate Public Safety Committee on April 2nd, passing out on a 5 to 2 party-line vote. The bill was briefly heard in Senate Appropriations Committee on April 22nd and placed in the suspense file. SB 61 must be pulled from suspense, heard and passed out of Senate Appropriations Committee to the Floor by May 17th to remain viable in the 2019 Legislative Session.

To view the Senate Committee analyses of SB 61, click [SB 61 Sen Analyses](#)

To view all the information currently available on SB 61, click [SB 61 Detail](#)

- [SB 172 \(Portantino\)](#) – **Firearms**

Under existing law, it is illegal for a person to keep a loaded firearm within a premises with knowledge that a child is likely to gain access to the firearm.

Among many other things, as amended April 9th, SB 172 – legislation by Senator [Anthony J. Portantino \(D/25-Glendale\)](#) – would extend this law to unloaded firearms.

SB 172 was heard in the Senate Public Safety Committee on April 2nd, passing out on a 6 to 0 unanimous vote. The bill was then slated to go to the Senate Appropriations Committee for its next hearing but was withdrawn and instead double-referred to the Senate Human Services Committee. The bill was heard in the Senate Human Services Committee on April 22nd, passing out on a 5 to 1 vote.

The bill must next be heard in the Senate Appropriations Committee but has yet to be scheduled for hearing. The bill must be heard and passed out of Senate Appropriations Committee by May 17th to remain viable in the 2019 Legislative Session.

To view all the available Senate Committee analyses of SB 172, click [SB 172 Sen Analyses](#)

To view all the information currently available on SB 172, click [SB 172 Detail](#)

- [SB 220 \(Hill\)](#) – **Firearms Dealers: Storage and Security**

Current law generally requires all inventory firearms of a firearms dealer to be stored in the licensed location when the firearms dealer is not open for business and for the dealer to secure the firearms by either: 1) storing them in a secure facility that is a part of, or that constitutes, the firearms dealer's business premises; 2) securing them with a steel rod or cable with specified features; or 3) storing them in a locked fireproof safe or vault in the business premises.

As introduced, SB 220 – legislation by Senator [Jerry Hill \(D/13-San Mateo\)](#) – would, in addition to the above, require the firearms also be secured using one of several methods – including, but not limited to: a) stored in a locked fireproof safe or vault; b) stored in a display case made with a steel frame that is no thinner than 12 gauge, fitted with a hardened steel lock where the case opens to access the firearm, and that is fitted with smash-proof polycarbonate panels that are at least one-quarter inch thick, or glass that is specifically designed to delay unauthorized access with a minimum thickness of at least 8 mils; c) stored in a windowless room equipped with a steel security door fitted with a deadbolt lock, and that does not have a door exposed to the outside of the building; and d) stored behind a steel roll-down door or security gate, or secure the firearm in a locked steel gun rack by use of a hardened steel bar.

If the firearm dealer’s location is at street level, SB 220 would also require they install concrete or hardened steel bollards or other barriers capable of stopping a 5,000-pound vehicle traveling at 30 miles per hour to protect the location’s front entrance, any floor-to-ceiling windows, and any other doors, that could be breached by the vehicle.

If passed, SB 220 would take effect on July 1, 2020.

Gaines & Associates believes that California already places severe security requirements on our firearms dealers, including storing their inventory in a “secure facility” which, as defined, includes numerous security precautions – all of which must be satisfied. SB 220 would impose unnecessary additional security requirements costing tens of thousands of dollars on most firearms dealers. Although some larger firearms dealers may be able to absorb these costs, SB 220 would have a devastating financial impact on most smaller dealers, driving many of them out of business – with the greatest impact felt in rural areas.

Senator Hill authored similar legislation, SB 464, in 2017. That bill was passed by the State Legislature but vetoed by Governor Brown. In his veto message on SB 464, Governor Brown stated *“This bill would require additional security enhancements on the premises of all licensed firearms dealers in California. State law already requires that firearms dealers enact security measures to avoid theft. Local jurisdictions can-and have-gone further by adding additional specific requirements. I believe local authorities are in the best position to determine what, if any additional measures are needed in their jurisdictions.”*

SB 220 was heard in the Senate Public Safety Committee on April 2nd, passing out on a 5 to 2 party-line vote. The bill was then set to be heard in Senate Appropriations Committee on April 22nd but was sent direct to the Senate Floor pursuant to Senate Rule 28.8. (Senate Rule 28.8 allows the chair of the Senate Appropriations Committee to send any bill that does not appropriate money direct to the Floor without hearing if they determine that: a) any additional state costs are not significant and do not and will not require the appropriation of additional state funds; and b) the bill will cause no significant reduction in revenues.

Now on the Senate Floor, SB 220 could come up for a vote in the very near future.

To view the Senate Public Safety Committee analysis of SB 220, click [SB 220 Sen PS Analysis](#)

To view the coalition letter in opposition to SB 220, click [SB 220 Coalition Oppose Ltr](#)

To view all the information currently available on SB 220, click [SB 220 Detail](#)

- **[SB 281 \(Wiener\)](#) – Cow Palace Joint Powers Authority**

As amended April 11th, SB 281 – legislation by Senator [Scott D. Wiener \(D/11-San Francisco\)](#) – would establish the Cow Palace Authority for the purpose of managing the real property known as the Cow Palace. Coined the “Cow Palace Authority Act”, the bill, among many other things, would prohibit the sale of firearms and ammunition at the Cow Palace after January 1, 2020, except as provided in any contract entered into on or before December 31, 2019. The bill would exclude from its provisions a gun buy-back event held by a law enforcement agency.

SB 281 was triple-referred to the Senate Governance and Finance Committee, Senate Governmental Organization Committee and the Senate Public Safety Committee. The bill passed out of the Senate Governance and Finance Committee on a 4 to 2 vote on March 27th. SB 281 then passed out of the Senate Governmental Organization Committee on a 10 to 4 vote on April 9th.

SB 281 now resides in the Senate Public Safety Committee where it has been set to be heard today, April 23rd. The hearing is being held in State Capitol, Room 3191, and began at 9:30 AM.

SB 281 requires approval of $\frac{2}{3}$ of the membership of each house of the Legislature.

To view all available Senate Committee analyses of SB 281, click [SB 281 Sen Analyses](#)

To view all the information currently available on SB 281, click [SB 281 Detail](#)

On a related note, the Cow Palace Board of Directors voted on April 16th to approve a statement that discontinues all future gun shows at the venue beginning January 1, 2020. While the Cow Palace is a state-owned venue, apparently the Board of Directors wanted to vote on this action before State Legislators approve a Senate Bill on the ban. The Cow Palace currently hosts five gun shows a year, including the largest gun show on the West Coast for over 30 years.

- **[SB 307 \(Roth\)](#) – Water Conveyance: Use of Facility with Unused Capacity.**

Existing law prohibits the state or a regional or local public agency from denying a bona fide transferor of water from using a water conveyance facility that has unused capacity for the period of time for which that capacity is available, if fair compensation is paid for that use and other requirements are met.

As introduced, SB 307 – legislation by Senator [Richard D. Roth \(D/31-Riverside\)](#) – would prohibit a transferor of water from using a water conveyance facility that has unused capacity to transfer water from a groundwater basin underlying desert lands that are in the vicinity of specified federal lands or state lands to outside of the groundwater basin unless the State Lands Commission, in consultation with DFW, finds that the transfer of the water will not adversely affect the natural or cultural resources of those federal and state lands.

Gaines & Associates is working this bill on behalf of our clients that have concerns over the impact that the transfer of groundwater from basins underlying desert or other lands would have on the availability of water for wild sheep and other wildlife in these areas.

SB 307 was heard in the Senate Natural Resources and Water Committee on April 9th, passing out on a 5 – 1 vote. The bill must next be heard in the Senate Appropriations Committee but has yet to be scheduled for hearing. The bill must be heard and passed out of Senate Appropriations Committee by May 17th to remain viable in the 2019 Legislative Session.

To view the Senate Natural Resources and Water Committee analysis of SB 307, click [SB 307 Sen NRW Analysis](#)

To view all the information currently available on SB 307, click [SB 307 Detail](#)

- [SB 376 \(Portantino\)](#) – **Firearms: Transfers**

Current law generally requires any person who sells, leases, or transfers firearms to be a licensed firearms dealer, but exempts infrequent sales, leases, and transfers from this requirement. Existing law also generally prohibits the purchase or receipt of a firearm by, or sale, transfer, or loan of a firearm to a person who does not have a firearm safety certificate, but exempts from this requirement, the infrequent loan of a firearm. Existing law defines “infrequent” to mean less than six handgun transactions per calendar year but does not limit long gun transactions that are “occasional and without regularity.”

As amended March 25th, SB 376 – legislation by Senator [Anthony J. Portantino \(D/25-Glendale\)](#) – would, among many other things, redefine “infrequent” to mean less than six firearm transactions per calendar year, regardless of the type of firearm, and no more than 50 total firearms within those transactions.

SB 376 was heard in the Senate Public Safety Committee on April 2nd, passing out on a 5 to 1 party-line vote. The bill was briefly heard in Senate Appropriations Committee on April 22nd and placed in the suspense file. SB 376 must be pulled from suspense, heard and passed out of Senate Appropriations Committee to the Floor by May 17th to remain viable in the 2019 Legislative Session.

To view the Senate Committee analyses of SB 376, click [SB 376 Sen Analyses](#)

To view all the information currently available on SB 376, click [SB 376 Detail](#)

- [SB 395 \(Archuleta\)](#) – “**Wildlife Traffic Safety Act**”

As introduced, SB 395 – legislation by Senator [Bob Archuleta \(D/32-Cerritos\)](#) – would improve public safety and help protect our wildlife resources by reducing the frequency of vehicle-wildlife collisions on California’s roadways. Coined the “Wildlife Traffic Safety Act”, SB 395 would also help clean California’s roadways, while reducing the needless waste of a healthy, free-range wild food source. This legislation is sponsored by the *California Deer Association* with the assistance of *Gaines & Associates*, and in coordination with the *Road Ecology Center* at the *University of California at Davis*

Specifically, SB 395 would authorize motorists to recover, transport and salvage for human consumption edible portions of deer, elk, antelope and wild pig accidentally killed by their vehicle or another vehicle – provided they obtain a wildlife salvage permit within 24 hours and report the location, animal type, date, time and characteristics of the incident to DFW via a no-cost web portal. Motorists who do not choose to salvage animals, although not required, can still report them to facilitate their removal and possible use.

SB 395 would require DFW to make wildlife salvage permits available for issuance no later than January 1, 2021. The bill would also require DFW, beginning March 1, 2023, and each March 1 thereafter, to make available on its website the number of permits issued, locations of impacts, species of wildlife, and estimated pounds of meat salvaged each year.

Although the “meat salvage” aspect of the bill is currently garnering all the headlines, the reporting aspect is a key component of the proposal. SB 395 would facilitate critically needed reporting of where vehicle/wildlife collisions occur so Caltrans, DFW, CHP and other state agencies can better assess where future wildlife highway crossings would provide the greatest benefits for both wildlife and motorists.

SB 395 was heard in the Senate Natural Resources and Water Committee on April 9th, passing out on a 9 – 0 unanimous vote. The bill must now go to the Senate Appropriations Committee, where it has yet to be set for hearing. SB 395 must be heard and pass out of Senate Appropriations Committee by May 17th to remain viable in the 2019 Legislative Session.

SB 395 will soon take on some amendments which, among other things, will: 1) formally change the title of the bill to the "Wildlife Traffic Safety Act"; 2) provide the Fish and Game Commission with the authority to restrict the roadways where salvage may be conducted, if necessary; 3) require DFW to develop and make available to the public a user friendly cellphone-based application to facilitate participation in the program; 4) make the program a "pilot" program by putting a "sunset" in the bill for January 1, 2029. (Note that "sunset" are very common on legislation that establishes new programs, as they allow for an evaluation of the program, its costs to the state and its success. Should the program perform as expected, the sunset will be lifted by subsequent legislation and the program will continue indefinitely); 5) require the Commission to promote the salvage program beyond traditional hunting interests to the general public in order to encourage reporting of dead wildlife along the state's roadways; 6) delay the date when the program is to be up and running for one year to January 1, 2022; and 7) state that all state and local laws and regulations apply when "dispatching" and injured animal, except for the requirement to possess a valid hunting license and applicable tag.

Should SB 395 pass, it would not be the first time such a program was in place in California. From 1988 to 2008, a wild meat salvage program was conducted along State Route 97 in Siskiyou County providing over 34,000 pounds of wild meat to hundreds of local families in need. Similar successful programs are also currently in place in Alaska, Idaho, Montana, Oregon, and Washington.

To view the Senate Natural Resources and Water Committee analysis of SB 395, click [SB 395 Sen NRW Analysis](#)

The Senate Appropriations Committee analysis of SB 395 is not yet available.

To view all the information currently available on SB 395, click [SB 395 Detail](#)

- [SB 410 \(Nielsen\)](#) – **Hunting and Fishing Guides**

Current law requires a person who engages in the business of guiding or packing, or who acts as a guide for any consideration or compensation, to obtain a guide license from DFW before engaging in those activities. Current law also requires the applicant to submit proof of having obtained a surety bond in the amount of not less than \$1,000 as a condition of receiving a license. Under current law, a guide license is valid from February 1 to January 31 of the succeeding year or, if issued after February 1, for the remainder of the license year.

As introduced, SB 410 – legislation by Assembly Member [Jim Nielsen \(R/04-Yuba City\)](#) – would, among other things, change the valid period of a guide license to the period of a calendar year. The bill would also increase the amount of the required surety bond to \$2,500 and increase the fee for a guide license to a “yet to be determined” amount. SB 410 would also require the

Fish and Game Commission to adopt a visual system of guide identification stickers and require guides to use the identification stickers when providing guiding or packing services to a client.

The bill would make these provisions operative on January 1, 2021.

SB 410 has been referred to the Senate Natural Resources and Water Committee but has yet to be set for hearing. SB 410 must be heard and passed out of the Senate Natural Resources and Water Committee and reported to the Senate Floor by April 26th to remain viable in the 2019 Legislative Session.

No committee analysis is available at this time for SB 410.

To view all the information currently available on SB 410, click [SB 410 Detail](#)

- [SB 723 \(Jones\)](#) – **Firearms: Dealers Record of Sale**

As introduced, SB 723 – legislation by Senator [Brian Jones \(R/38-El Cajon\)](#) is a “spot bill” on the provision of the Penal Code that currently requires the Attorney General to maintain a registry of all firearm owners consisting of the name, address, identification, place of birth, telephone number, occupation, sex, description, and all legal names and aliases used by the owner of a particular firearm as listed on the Dealer’s Record of Sale or other specified reports.

SB 723 has not yet been referred to a committee. Depending on whether the bill, once amended, is keyed fiscal or nonfiscal, SB 723 must be heard and passed out of Senate Policy Committee by April 26th or May 3rd, respectively, and reported to the Senate Floor to remain viable in the 2019 Legislative Session.

No committee analysis is available on SB 723 at this time.

To view all the information currently available on SB 723, click [SB 723 Detail](#)

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